

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

LISTED ON:	
VLR	09/30/2010
NRHP	12/27/2010

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Gloucester Downtown Historic District
other names/site number Gloucester Court House, 036-5106

2. Location

street & number Seven blocks of Main St from the courthouse circle to Ware House Rd not for publication
city or town Gloucester Court House vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Gloucester code 073 zip code 23061

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official
Deputy Director
Title

November 1, 2010
Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Title

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
57	27	buildings
5	0	sites
0	3	structures
0	0	objects
0	0	buildings
62	30	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

22

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: dwelling

COMMERCE: professional, financial institution, specialty store, restaurant

SOCIAL: meeting hall

GOVERNMENT: municipal building, courthouse

CULTURE: monument

LANDSCAPE: plaza

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: dwelling

COMMERCE: professional, financial institution, specialty store, restaurant

SOCIAL: meeting hall, clubhouse

GOVERNMENT: municipal building

CULTURE: museum, monument

LANDSCAPE: parking lot, plaza

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Georgian

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Queen Anne

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial, Classical

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

MODERN MOVEMENTS: Moderne, Art Deco

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: BRICK, CONCRETE

WOOD/Weatherboard, WOOD/Shingle, WOOD/Plywood, BRICK, STUCCO,

walls: ASBESTOS, SYNTHETICS/Vinyl

STONE/Slate, METAL/Tin, ASPHALT,

roof: ASBESTOS, SYNTHETICS/Rubber

other: STONE/Limestone

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Gloucester has its roots in the earliest settlement period of Virginia, with settlers living in what is now Gloucester County by the early 1600s. The county was officially created in 1651, when it was separated from existing York County. The town of Gloucester Court House was originally named the Town of Botetourt when it was formally established in 1769. A court house has served the county at the site since c1680, and is the source of the modern day town name. The site was originally developed as the legal and administrative center of a rural county, but has developed into the primary town of central Gloucester County, while still maintaining its legal and administrative focus. The link between Main Street and the courthouse has existed since at least 1754, as depicted on the earliest surviving plat, but likely dates to the c1680 courthouse construction. The developmental pattern of the town was firmly established after the 1766 construction of the third court house and the 1774 construction of the Botetourt Hotel shortly thereafter. From that point, new commercial and residential construction proceeded slowly down Main Street in an easterly direction towards the existing Edge Hill property. Today, downtown Gloucester Court House is a small town focused entirely on its Main Street. The town is defined by a variety of building types and architectural styles ranging in construction date from 1766 to the present. Styles of the buildings vary greatly from the early Federal and Georgian courthouse circle buildings, to Classical Revival, Commercial Style, and the Modern Movement. The historic district's primary resources include commercial, residential, and governmental buildings, as well as intact archaeological sites. The community retains its original plan and a significant number of resources representing its developmental history. The Downtown Gloucester Historic District demonstrates both significance and integrity as an independent rural town developed from the Colonial period to the modern day.

Narrative Description

The Downtown Gloucester Historic District is located in Gloucester Court House, Virginia, which is in central Gloucester County. The district is north of Yorktown, Gloucester Point, and the York River and between the John Clayton Memorial Highway and the George Washington Memorial Highway. Originally established as the Town of Botetourt in 1769, Gloucester Court House has its roots as the site of one of Virginia's earliest courthouses. Downtown Gloucester Court House developed over the last approximately two-hundred and fifty years extending east from the location of the existing historic county courthouse, which was constructed in 1766. Much of the land within the boundaries of the Downtown Gloucester Historic District was farmland until after the construction of the 1766 courthouse and Botetourt Hotel a few years later. Initially, the Town of Gloucester, now Gloucester Point, at the southern end of the county served as the main population center until Gloucester Court House began to develop in the late 1700s. The Main Street focus to the town development was established at least as early as a 1754 survey showing the second courthouse, jail, and an ordinary sited on "The Main Road". While the third courthouse and later ordinary (Botetourt Hotel) were in slightly different positions relative to Main Street, the route of the road has been maintained since the early plat.¹ During the nineteenth century the name Gloucester Court House became the working name for the town and use of "Town of Botetourt" faded. The community maintained a small population until industrialization and the emergence of commerce other than agriculture in the late nineteenth century. The population and development of Main Street continued to expand at a slow but steady pace throughout the twentieth century.

The boundaries of the Gloucester Downtown Historic District have been drawn to include the core area of commercial and limited residential development directly connected to the historic court circle (the Gloucester County Court House Square Historic District) and Main Street extending east to Edge Hill (the Gloucester Woman's Club). The area, which contains approximately 40 acres retains its character as a small town. The noncontributing resources consist of a few infill buildings, outbuildings, and a handful of altered historic buildings. While they either post-date the period of significance of the district, or have lost their historic character, the scale, massing, and setbacks of most of the noncontributing resources are in keeping with the surrounding historic commercial development and thus do not detract significantly from the historic character of the community.

Echoing the developmental history of the town, the majority of the resources in the district are commercial and date from the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. The courthouse circle area boasts a handful of eighteenth century and early nineteenth century buildings, and the eastern end of the district contains some late twentieth century construction as well as an eighteenth century residential building which now holds the Gloucester Woman's Club. The district is comprised primarily of resources demonstrating the Colonial and Georgian styles, Federal, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival,

late nineteenth and early twentieth century Commercial Style, and Moderne. Commercial properties in the district are often built to their lot lines, especially along the street frontage, and the limited number of houses tends to include outbuildings such as sheds and garages. There are numerous commercial buildings along Main Street including government buildings, offices, retail establishments, restaurants, and a fire station. There are several houses along Main Street. The earlier houses near the original courthouse circle have been mostly converted to commercial uses, while the more recent post-WWII houses further west down Main Street tend to have been maintained as residences. The Downtown Gloucester Historic District is currently surrounded by several small residential neighborhoods and further along Main Street to the west are several churches and more residential development. However, the residential and other development outside of the proposed district is limited and not dense, leaving Gloucester Court House with much of the character of a small rural town.

The geographic and architectural anchor of the Downtown Gloucester Historic District is the already listed Gloucester County Court House Square Historic District (VDHR #036-0021), which is located on the western end of the downtown district. The existing Gloucester Court House District contains twenty one resources (nineteen contributing) including its historic courthouse circle with its five eighteenth and nineteenth century brick masonry buildings spanning from the 1766 courthouse to the 1896 new Clerk's Office. The courthouse circle itself is surrounded by a 1933 brick wall which replaced a wooden fence. The Georgian styled courthouse (VDHR #036-0021-0005) was constructed in 1766 with Flemish bond brick, a slate hipped roof, and a water table. The Colonial Revival portico with pediment and fanlight were added in 1900 and replaced a shed roofed porch. The large addition to the left of the original courthouse was added in 1956 in the Colonial Revival style but utilized Flemish bond brick, a water table, and a slate roof to mimic some of the detailing of the original courthouse. The Federal style small debtor's prison (VDHR #036-0014) was constructed c1820 with Flemish bond brick on the façade, a tin gabled roof. The original Colonial style Clerk's Office (VDHR #036-0047), now called the Clayton Building, was constructed in 1823 with seven course American bond brick, which is now parged, and a slate gabled roof. The Federal style jail (VDHR #036-0021-0002) was constructed in 1873 stretcher bond brick, a slate hipped roof, and has two early twentieth century wings on either side of the main building which were added as segregated restrooms. The Late Victorian second Clerk's Office (VDHR #036-0021-0003), now called the Roane Building, was constructed in 1896 with seven course American bond brick, a brick string course, tin hipped roof and front hipped dormer. The Roane Building is an example of a B.F. Smith Fireproof Company brick, fire-resistant office building which were common from the 1890s until WWI. Finally, the center of the courthouse circle is highlighted by an 1889 Confederate Monument (DHR #036-5106-0014) made of rusticated and dressed ashlar stone.² The courthouse circle green is also an important archaeological site (VDHR #036-0021, 44GL0455) which includes stratified deposits related to the eighteenth century clerk's office, the early nineteenth century debtor's jail, with an earlier eighteenth century tavern beneath, and the standing 1766 courthouse.

Surrounding the courthouse circle are two semicircles of mostly small, late nineteenth through early-to-mid twentieth century small office buildings. The southern side of the circle has six mostly Colonial Revival office buildings built in a tight line. These frame and masonry offices have been collectively known as "Lawyer's Row" since 1941 when Nellie D. Gray painted the row of buildings and named it after the lawyers' offices which occupied most of the buildings.³ The northern side of the courthouse circle is occupied by five commercial buildings and a house with styles including Late Victorian, Colonial Revival, and early nineteenth century Commercial Style. There is also an archaeological site (VDHR #036-5106-0021, 44GL0451), where the former Tucker's Store once stood, which contains significant concentrations of late nineteenth and early-to-mid-twentieth century artifacts related to the store as well as earlier deposits dating to the late eighteenth through the mid-nineteenth centuries. At the western end of the circle, at 6494 Main St., stands the Botetourt Masonic Lodge No. 7 (VDHR #036-0021-0007) which was constructed in 1857, is highlighted by a three story steeple on the front topped by belfry, and houses one of the oldest Masonic Lodges in the country.⁴ At the opposite end of the circle, at 6539 Main St., is the most prominent building in the district, the Botetourt Hotel (VDHR #036-0009). The building is a two story side gable building constructed c1774 as an ordinary. The building, a long rectangle running parallel to Main St., features a single story covered porch which runs the length of the building as well as two large brick chimneys. The masonry building is constructed using Flemish bond bricks and features a water table.

The Gloucester Court House Square Historic District documents the governmental and supporting functions of the earliest developed section of the town of Gloucester Court House, and therefore is distinctive in its own right. However, this collection of buildings also contributed to the larger development of downtown, which grew in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to incorporate substantial mercantile and residential resources. The historic downtown area encompasses approximately eight blocks and is situated along Main St., which is the main artery through town. The architectural fabric within the district clearly illustrates the developmental and social history of the community as it grew.

Heading east down Main St. from the courthouse circle, the initial concentration of buildings is almost entirely commercial, but in the later blocks the mix of uses includes a significant number of houses. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the development along the initial block of Main St. from the courthouse was largely residential characterized by one and two story frame houses which have all been replaced by late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings. The later blocks of Main St., now occupied by early to mid-twentieth century commercial buildings, were mostly undeveloped farm land before the nineteenth century.

The scale and massing of the earlier commercial buildings are typically one to two stories, and they generally rest on narrow lots. Later commercial buildings are generally free standing and situated on larger lots with room for parking reflecting the onset of the automobile and its transformative affect on development. The styles of the buildings change as one progresses east down Main St. and reflect the contemporary development styles in Virginia at the time.

The 1902 Mumford Banking Company building (VDHR #036-5106-0029) and the 1916 First National Bank Building (VDHR #036-5106-0030), located just outside the courthouse circle, are examples of Classical Revival architecture exhibiting very different detailing. The Mumford Banking Company, the Bank of Gloucester beginning in 1906 and now Suntrust, utilizes Doric columns on a projecting pedimented façade to emulate the aesthetic of a Greek temple form. The single story, three bay building is of masonry construction with a stucco exterior. The façade windows and doors are modern but there is an original fan light in the pediment. It has a large modern stucco addition on its eastern side. The First National Bank building, designed by C. T. Holtzclaw of Hampton, VA, is a town story masonry building with a stucco exterior. It is adorned with two flanking Ionic columns on bases; the second floor is highlighted by diamond paned windows, and the façade is surmounted by a traditional pediment with dentil details. Behind the façade is a standard commercial roof parapet.

A small early twentieth century gas station (VDHR #036-5052), situated at the eastern end of the district, references the growth of the community and beginning of suburbanization and the national dependence on the automobile. Situated on an angle and prominently at the intersection of Main Street and John Clayton Memorial Highway, the building exhibits architectural detailing characteristic of early filling stations including a small side gabled retail shop with a projecting front gable porte cochere used to cover vehicles and customers while at the pump. There is also a projecting two bay garage with pedimented roof for servicing vehicles. The stucco building retains many of its character defining features and detailing including original exterior walls, roofline, windows and doors.

Residential buildings exhibit a range of styles from Victorian to Colonial Revival. They are set back from the street with deep front and rear yards and narrower side yards. The residential buildings within the proposed boundaries are constructed of wood framing and clapboard, as well as masonry. Some have been converted to office use, but several remain in residential use to this day.

There are also several noteworthy mid-twentieth century buildings within the proposed district boundaries. The 1950 Moderne Style Coca-Cola bottling facility at 6688 Main St. (VDHR #036-5106-0070) is a two-story twelve course American bond brick four bay building with a flat roof with a parapet. The building has fixed metal commercial windows. There is an early c1930 former service station at 6654 Main St. (VDHR #036-5106-0060) The one-story brick building has Flemish bond exterior walls and a hipped roof which covers both the service station and the original filling area in front. The rear has a standing seam metal roof addition. The windows are six-over-one wood sash and fixed six light windows. A furniture store occupies 6677 Main St. (VDHR #036-5106-0067). The two-story six-bay c1937 building is a transitional mid-twentieth century Commercial Style building with Modern elements on its façade including the awning and the horizontal brick detailing on the second story below the parapet.

At the eastern end of the district is Edgehill, also called the Longbridge Ordinary (VDHR #036-0031), which has served as a dwelling, an ordinary, and for many years has been home to the Gloucester Woman's Club. The building is an early-to-mid eighteenth century two-story wood frame dwelling, a brick full basement and a large internal brick chimney. The building has six-over-six and nine-over-nine wood sash windows and has a side gable roof clad in slate with a lean-to section covering a front porch. The site also contains substantial archaeological deposits.

The area which makes up the Downtown Gloucester Historic District is fully developed, with only a few vacant lots. By the late twentieth century development had filled out the traditional Main Street corridor and begun to spill out into nearby state highways outside the core downtown of Gloucester Court House. While revitalization efforts and a strong community have largely maintained the viability of the downtown area, future development will occur outside the district providing protection for its historic and architectural integrity.

Downtown Gloucester Court House, Virginia retains its historic development pattern and a majority of its historic resources which illustrate the town's growth from its beginnings in the mid-eighteenth century to 1960. Of the 114 resources in the district, a majority are contributing. The noncontributing resources consist primarily of outbuildings, infill, and a few altered historic buildings which generally follow the massing and developmental pattern of the district and do not detract substantially from the integrity of the district.

District Resource Inventory

Calhoun Street

6748 Calhoun Street 036-5106-0001 Other DHR-ID: 44GL0445

Primary Resource Information: Archaeological Site, ca 1750

Archaeological survey identified significant concentrations of late nineteenth and first half-twentieth century artifacts and intact stratified deposits related to the occupation of the property by T.C. Walker and his family. Despite significant modifications to the landscape, a smaller concentration of eighteenth-century artifacts was also found and intact deposits are likely preserved beneath modern fill.

Individual Resource Status: Archaeological Site	Contributing	Total:	1
Individual Resource Status: Dwelling	Non-Contributing	Total:	1 NC

6750 Calhoun Street 036-5106-0002 Other DHR-ID: 44GL0445

Primary Resource Information: Archaeological Site, ca 1750

Archaeological survey identified significant concentrations of late nineteenth and first half-twentieth century artifacts and intact stratified deposits related to the occupation of the property by T.C. Walker and his family. Despite significant modifications to the landscape, a smaller concentration of eighteenth-century artifacts was also found and intact deposits are likely preserved beneath modern fill.

Individual Resource Status: Archaeological Site	Contributing	Total:	1
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Gloucester County Court House Green

Gloucester County Courthouse Green 036-5106-0014 Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Monument/Marker, 1889

The Confederate Monument is comprised of rusticated and dressed ashlar stone.

Individual Resource Status: Monument/Marker	Contributing	Total:	1
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Main Street

Main Street (Court House Circle Lot 4) 036-5106-0021 Other DHR-ID: 44GL0451

Primary Resource Information: Archaeological Site, Former Tucker Store Site, Early 1700s to mid-twentieth century

Archaeological survey and testing revealed significant concentrations of late nineteenth and early-to-mid-twentieth century artifacts related to the store. In addition, artifact concentrations and intact stratified deposits were identified that date to the late eighteenth through mid-twentieth centuries and most likely relate to development of the courthouse complex and Botetourt Town.

Individual Resource Status: Archaeological Site	Contributing	Total:	1
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6486 Main Street 036-5106-0003 Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Dwelling/Store, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1893

The B.B. Roane House is a two story three bay Victorian dwelling with a hipped roof front porch supported by turned posts. There is a two story rear addition. The dwelling has six-over-six and nine-over-six wood frame sash, two interior chimneys and standing seam metal roofs.

The shed is a one-story front gable weatherboard building with a standing seam metal roof constructed ca 1920.

Individual Resource Status: **Dwelling/Store** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

6494 Main Street 036-0021-0007

Other DHR-ID: **036-5106-0004**

Primary Resource Information: **Meeting/Fellowship Hall, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1870**

The Botetourt Masonic Lodge is a two story wood frame meeting hall constructed in a rectangular plan with a bell tower. The building is five bays wide and rests on a brick foundation. The exterior is clad in metal siding and the building has a hipped composition shingle roof. The windows are one-over-one double hung wood sash.

Individual Resource Status: **Meeting/Fellowship Hall** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

6500 Main Street 036-0021

Other DHR-ID: **44GL0455**
036-5106-0005

Primary Resource Information: **Archaeological Site, post 1766**

Archaeological site 44GL0455 encompasses sites 44GL0117, 118, and 119 which include intact stratified deposits related to the eighteenth century Clerk's office, early nineteenth century debtor's jail with an earlier eighteenth century "club house" or tavern (beneath), and the standing 1766 county courthouse. Archaeological monitoring between these closely related buildings identified significant eighteenth and nineteenth century artifact concentrations that link these buildings and surrounding resources into one site.

Individual Resource Status: **Archaeological Site** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

6502 Main Street 036-0014

Other DHR-ID: **036-5106-0006**

Primary Resource Information: **Jail, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1820**

The debtor's prison is a one story masonry building with Flemish bond brickwork on the facade and six course American bond brickwork on the sides and rear. It is square in plan and has a two bay asymmetrical facade. The building has a side gable standing seam metal roof with a single front door. Windows are six-over-six wood sash.

Individual Resource Status: **Jail** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

6504 Main Street 036-0021-0005

Other DHR-ID: **036-5106-0007**

Primary Resource Information: **Courthouse, Stories 1.00, Style: Georgian, ca 1766**

Gloucester Court House is a one story brick Flemish bond building with an irregular footprint. The facade is symmetrical, and it has a c1900 stuccoed pediment appended in the location of the front door. The building has a hipped slate shingle roof.

The 1956 Clerk's office building was formerly a free-standing building, but as of the date of the Feb. 2010 survey, this building (originally recorded separately as DHR ID 036-0021-0006) was connected via a hyphen and now reads as an addition to the courthouse. The record for the Clerk's office was deleted by DHR staff since it no longer functions as an independent building.

Individual Resource Status: **Courthouse** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

6505 Main Street 036-0021-0002

Other DHR-ID: **036-5106-0008**

Primary Resource Information: **Jail, Stories 2.00, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca 1873**

The Gloucester jail is a two story building with a rectangular plan and five bay symmetrical facade. The brick foundation and exterior walls are executed in eight course American bond brickwork. The hipped roof has slate shingles on the original portion and a standing seam metal roof on the flanking additions.

Individual Resource Status: **Jail** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

6506 Main Street 036-0021-0017

Other DHR-ID: **036-5106-0009**

Primary Resource Information: **Office/Office Building., Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1904**

The Folkes Building is a one story vinyl clad wood frame building with a front gabled composition shingle roof and a single bay front porch. The building has six-over-six wood sash protected by storm windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Office/Office Building.** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

6508 Main Street 036-0021-0011

Other DHR-ID: **036-5106-0010**

Primary Resource Information: Office/Office Building., Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1930

The Jones Law Office was constructed in 1928 as a three room law office with parged masonry structural system. The building has six-over-six double hung sash, a front gable roof with front gable pedimented stoop. In 1955 a one story rear addition was constructed to include a hall, second office, and conference room.

Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building. Contributing Total: 1

6509 Main Street 036-0021-0003

Other DHR-ID: 036-5106-0011

Primary Resource Information: Office/Office Building., Stories 1.50, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1896

The Gloucester County Clerk's Office (Roane Building) is a one story three bay masonry building constructed in eight course American bond brickwork. The building has a hipped metal roof with exposed rafter tails. The single bay front porch is adorned with brackets and covered with a hipped roof.

Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building. Contributing Total: 1

6510 Main Street 036-0021-0012

Other DHR-ID: 036-5106-0012

Primary Resource Information: Office/Office Building., Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1940

The Dykeman & Co., Inc. building is a one story masonry building constructed in eight course American bond brickwork with a concrete block foundation and rectangular plan. The three bay symmetrical facade is capped with a front gable roof clad in composition shingles. The six-over-six windows are vinyl and there are also casement windows on the building.

Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building. Contributing Total: 1

6511 Main Street 036-0047

Other DHR-ID: 036-5106-0013

Primary Resource Information: Office/Office Building., Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial, 1823

The John Clayton Building is a one story Flemish bond brick building with three asymmetrical bays. The foundation is brick and the exterior walls are parged. The building has a side gable roof with slate shingles. The windows are six-over-nine wood sash.

Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building. Contributing Total: 1

6512 Main Street 036-0021-0013

Other DHR-ID: 036-5106-0015

Primary Resource Information: Office/Office Building., Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1930

The Coleman/Madison House building is a two story Flemish bond brick building with a three bay symmetrical facade. The original portion of the building has a brick foundation and brick exterior walls; there is a rear addition clad in vinyl. The building has a flat roof with parapet and six-over-six wood sash in addition to one-over-one vinyl sash.

Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building. Contributing Total: 1

6514 Main Street 036-0021-0014

Other DHR-ID: 036-5106-0016

Primary Resource Information: Office/Office Building., Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1920

The office building is a two story six course American bond brick building which is three bays wide with a brick foundation and parged exterior walls. The building has a front gable slate roof with boxed eaves and a three bay front porch supported by Doric columns. The windows are six-over-six wood and vinyl sash.

Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building. Contributing Total: 1

6515 Main Street 036-0021-0016

Other DHR-ID: 036-5106-0017

Primary Resource Information: Office/Office Building., Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1920

The Birkhofer Building is a one story concrete block building with three symmetrical bays and a concrete foundation. The flat roof with parapet is clad in rubber membrane roofing material. There are six-over-six vinyl sash windows.

This secondary resource was originally constructed in 1982 as a courthouse and is currently used as school administration and county offices. The building is an eleven bay Flemish bond brick Colonial Revival style building with a hipped roof clad in slate shingles.

Individual Resource Status: **Office/Office Building.** **Contributing** **Total:** 1
Individual Resource Status: **Courthouse** **Non-Contributing** **Total:** 1 NC

6516 **Main Street** 036-0021-0015 *Other DHR-ID:* 036-5106-0018
Primary Resource Information: **Office/Office Building.,** **Stories 1.00,** **Style: Other,** ca
 1900

The Martin, Ingles and Ingles building is a one-story wood frame vinyl clad office with a front and side gable roof clad in composition shingle roofing. The building has six-over-six wood sash.

Individual Resource Status: **Office/Office Building.** **Contributing** **Total:** 1

6517 **Main Street** 036-0021-0010 *Other DHR-ID:* 036-5106-0019
Primary Resource Information: **Office/Office Building.,** **Stories 1.00,** **Style: Italianate,**
 ca 1890

The Vaughan-Taliaferro Office is a one story wood frame building clad in vinyl siding with a concrete block rear addition. The building has a front gable standing seam metal roof with exposed rafters and ventilators roof details. The windows include six-over-six wood and metal sash. There are two chimneys.

Individual Resource Status: **Office/Office Building.** **Contributing** **Total:** 1

6521-6523 **Main Street** 036-0021-0018 *Other DHR-ID:* 036-5106-0020
Primary Resource Information: **Office/Office Building.,** **Stories 1.00,** **Style: No**
Discernable Style, ca 1975

While this appears to be two buildings, it is actually a single building which was significantly modified with a new roofline to make it appear as two. The one story wood frame building has a five bay asymmetrical facade clad in wood siding and parging. The front gable roofs are clad in composition shingles. The building has six-over-six wood sash and one-over-one metal sash.

Individual Resource Status: **Office/Office Building.** **Non-Contributing** **Total:** 1 NC

6525 **Main Street** 036-0021-0019 *Other DHR-ID:* 036-5106-0022
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building,** **Stories 1.00,** **Style: Other,** ca 1890

The building was originally constructed c1890 and an addition was appended to the facade c1965. The building is a one story wood frame two bay office clad in vinyl siding. The front gable roof is clad in composition shingles.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Non-Contributing** **Total:** 1 NC

6527 **Main Street** 036-0021-0020 *Other DHR-ID:* 036-5106-0023
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building,** **Stories 1.00,** **Style: Other,** ca
 1870

The Shackelford/Kerns Building is a one story wood frame two bay office with a brick foundation and wood frame structural system clad in wood siding. The building has a front gable metal standing seam roof. The windows are six-over-six wood sash with a fixed six light windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Contributing** **Total:** 1

6528 **Main Street** 036-5106-0024 *Other DHR-ID:*
Primary Resource Information: **Office/Office Building.,** **Stories 1.00,** **Style: Moderne,**
 ca 1960

The Ware Building is a one story concrete block building with a rectangular floor plan and single bay facade. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation and is clad in brick veneer. The flat roof with parapet is treated with composition roll roofing; there are two recessed entries and metal and aluminum windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Office/Office Building.** **Contributing** **Total:** 1

6529 **Main Street** 036-0021-0024 *Other DHR-ID:* 036-5106-0025
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling,** **Stories 2.00,** **Style: Other,** ca 1905

The John C. Lemon House is a two story wood frame dwelling with three asymmetrical bays and a brick foundation. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding with a front gable standing seam metal roof. The dwelling has a hipped roof three bay porch and one-over-one vinyl sash.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

6530 Main Street 036-5106-0026

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Office/Office Building., Stories 2.00, Style: Commercial Style, ca 1951**

The Pointer Building is a two story concrete block office with three bays resting on a slab foundation with brick veneer. The flat roof with parapet is clad in composition roll roofing.

Individual Resource Status: **Office/Office Building. Contributing** *Total:* 1

6532 Main Street 036-5106-0027

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Office/Office Building., Stories 2.00, Style: Commercial Style, ca 1965**

The Verizon Building is a c1965 modern commercial style building constructed of brick with a concrete block addition. The two story building has a rectangular plan with three bays on the first floor and one bay on the second floor. There is a concrete slab foundation with brick veneer exterior walls surfaces; the flat roof has a parapet and is clad in composition roll roofing.

Individual Resource Status: **Office/Office Building. Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1 NC

6539 Main Street 036-0009

Other DHR-ID: 036-5106-0028

Primary Resource Information: **Tavern/Ordinary, Stories 2.50, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca 1770**

The Botetourt Building is a two story hotel constructed in Flemish bond brickwork on a brick foundation. The six bay asymmetrical building supports a side gabled roof clad in slate shingles. There are two brick chimneys, and six-over-six wood sash windows.

There is a one story wood frame with beaded weatherboard siding restroom building situated directly behind the primary resource. It has a side gable roof clad in slate, a central brick chimney and a brick foundation. It is connected to the primary resource by a covered walkway, and was constructed within the past few years.

Individual Resource Status: **Tavern/Ordinary Contributing** *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Restroom Facility Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1 NC

6548 Main Street 036-5106-0029

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Bank, Stories 2.00, Style: Classical Revival, 1902**

The Bank of Gloucester building is a two story parged brick building with three bays and a front gable roof clad in composition shingles. There is a rear addition which is clad in EIFS.

Individual Resource Status: **Bank Contributing** *Total:* 1

6549 Main Street 036-5106-0030

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Bank, Stories 2.00, Style: Classical Revival, 1916**

The First National Bank of Gloucester is a two story brick building with three bays which rests on a slab foundation. The stuccoed building has a flat roof with parapet clad in composition roll roofing. The building has six-over-six and one-over-one vinyl sash. The pedimented facade features Ionic columns.

Individual Resource Status: **Bank Contributing** *Total:* 1

6552 Main Street 036-5106-0031

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, 1934**

Morgan's Drug Store is a one story rusticated concrete block building with three bays and a flat roof with parapet clad in composition roll roofing. The building has fixed wood one light windows and one interior chimney.

There is a modern wood gazebo has limited architectural features including a conical roof with asphalt shingles and unpainted simple wood framing.

Individual Resource Status: **Store Contributing** *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Gazebo Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1 NC

6553 Main Street 036-5106-0032

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 2.00, Style: Commercial Style, 1923**

Gray's Pharmacy is a two story concrete block building with three bays on the first floor and two bays on the second floor. The gable front roof is clad in composition shingles.

There are a variety of windows types including six-over-nine and four-over-one wood sash, fixed wood one-light, nine-over-nine vinyl sash, and commercial storefront windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Store** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

6558 Main Street 036-5106-0033

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Office/Office Building., Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, 1955**

The Morgan Building is a one story brick office building with three bays constructed on a concrete foundation with parged exterior walls. The flat roof with parapet is clad in rubber membrane roofing. The windows are one-over-one vinyl sash on the facade and awning style windows on the rear elevation.

Individual Resource Status: **Office/Office Building.** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

6566 Main Street 036-5106-0034

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 2.00, Style: Commercial Style, 1919**

Wisteria Lane Antiques is a two story wood frame store clad in wood siding. The store has three bays on the first and second floors and two bays in the attic. The store retains two-over-two double hung wood sash as well as fixed single light commercial storefront windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Store** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

6571-73 Main Street 036-5106-0035

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Dwelling/Store, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1900**

The Tucker House is a two story wood frame dwelling with three bays. There is a parged brick foundation and vinyl siding. The front gable roof is clad in standing seam metal. The two-over-two wood sash are original, as are the two interior chimneys.

There is a modern commercial building (constructed in 1971) of brick veneer with a three tab asphalt pyramidal roof adjacent to Main Street. There are two front doors and six-over-six wood sash with two six-over four fixed front windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Dwelling/Store** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Office/Office Building.** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1 NC

6578 Main Street 036-5106-0036

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 2.00, Style: Commercial Style, ca 1954**

The Courthouse Barber Shop is a two story concrete block building with a brick veneer facade and flat roof with parapet. The building has two-over-two wood sash as well as fixed and awning style windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Store** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

6580 Main Street 036-5106-0037

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Automobile Showroom, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, 1920**

6580 Main Street is a one story concrete block building with vinyl siding and a front gable roof with stepped parapet.

Individual Resource Status: **Store** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

6581 Main Street 036-5106-0038

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Dwelling/Store, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, 1905**

The Johnny Walker House is a two story three bay dwelling resting on a brick foundation with vinyl siding. The building has a hipped cross gable roof clad in composition shingles and a three bay hipped roof porch clad in standing seam metal.

There is a ca 1905 wood frame with wood weatherboard siding well house on the property. It has a pyramidal roof clad in asphalt shingles.

There is a modern one story vinyl clad shed which has a gambrel roof clad in asphalt shingles to the rear of the parcel.

Individual Resource Status: **Dwelling/Store** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Well/Well House** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1 NC

6582 Main Street 036-5106-0039

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Automobile Showroom, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, 1928**

The Garage Building is a one story rough faced concrete block building with four bays and a front gable roof clad in corrugated metal. The building houses local government administrative offices, and a rear addition clad in T-111 siding houses the Planning Department.

Individual Resource Status: **Administration Bldg. Contributing Total: 1**

6595 Main Street 036-5106-0040

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Fire Station, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1950**

The Gloucester Fire Station is a two story masonry building with an irregular plan. The building is clad in brick veneer and has a front gable roof clad in composition shingles. There are a variety of window types including six-over-six, one-over-one and fixed wood windows, and vinyl sash in the addition. There is an interior brick chimney.

Individual Resource Status: **Fire Station Contributing Total: 1**

6596 Main Street 036-5106-0041

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Dwelling/Store, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1920**

The Tabb House is a two story wood frame dwelling with three bays and two later wing additions. It is clad in aluminum siding and has a side gable composition and slate shingle roof. There is a single bay front porch with hipped roof supported by Tuscan columns. The windows are six-over-six vinyl sash.

The shed is a one story front gable wood frame building with detailing similar to the primary resource. It is situated toward the rear of the parcel and appears to date to ca 1920.

Individual Resource Status: **Dwelling/Store Contributing Total: 1**

Individual Resource Status: **Shed Contributing Total: 1**

6597 Main Street 036-5106-0042

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Restaurant, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, ca 1900**

6597 Main Street is a one story five course American bond brickwork five bay restaurant with a front gable roof concealed by a stepped parapet. The building has fixed, two-over-two and one-over-one sash.

Individual Resource Status: **Restaurant Contributing Total: 1**

6602 Main Street 036-5106-0043

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1980**

This is a three unit brick veneer with asphalt shingle gable roof commercial building constructed to appear as a row of townhouses. There is a small brick courtyard in front of the building which provides outdoor space for the retail/restaurant tenants.

Individual Resource Status: **Store Non-Contributing Total: 1 NC**

6609 Main Street 036-5106-0044

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Office/Office Building., Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1962**

This two story wood frame building is clad in brick veneer and aluminum siding. It has a side gable roof clad in composition shingles, three hipped dormers and two exterior wall chimneys.

Individual Resource Status: **Office/Office Building. Non-Contributing Total: 1 NC**

6616 Main Street 036-5106-0045

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1920**

6616 Main Street is a front gable wood frame building clad in vinyl siding. The building has six-over-six and one-over-one vinyl sash with a centrally located vinyl arched decorative window on the second floor. The building has one interior metal chimney.

Individual Resource Status: **Store Contributing Total: 1**

6618 Main Street 036-5106-0046

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, ca 1900**

This building was historically two separate commercial buildings which have been connected completely. It features two front gable roofs connected by an extension of the gable roof on the wood frame side of the building. The western side of the building is wood frame clad in vinyl; the eastern side of the building is brick veneer. Both gable roofs are clad in asphalt shingles. The windows include fixed vinyl sash.

Individual Resource Status: **Store** **Contributing** *Total:* 2

6619 Main Street 036-5106-0047

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Moderne, 1954**

The VA ABC Store is a one story brick veneer three bay building resting on a concrete foundation. The building has a flat roof with parapet and terra cotta coping. There are two recessed front entries flanking the storefront and one rear service door. The windows are two-over-two metal sash and fixed metal frame. There is one interior chimney.

Individual Resource Status: **Store** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

6621 Main Street 036-5106-0048

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Office/Office Building., Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1968**

6621 Main Street is a one story wood frame building clad in EIFS. It was constructed c1990 with a flat composition roll roof; it has vinyl casement windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Office/Office Building. Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1 NC

6622 Main Street 036-5106-0049

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Service Station, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1900**

Gunn's Body Shop was originally constructed as an automobile dealership. The one story building has a stepped parapet roof concealing composition shingle cladding. The building is clad in brick veneer and varying multi-light fixed vinyl sash.

The garage is a ca 1960s one story concrete block building with a cross gable roof clad in standing seam metal. The garage bays and doors have received significant modern alterations.

The ca 1990 flat roofed shed is clad in modern paneled siding and has two large exhaust vents penetrating the roof. It is a modern building constructed outside of the period of significance of the district, and is connected to the primary resource by a vent pipe.

Individual Resource Status: **Automobile Showroom** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1 NC
Individual Resource Status: **Shed,Vehicle/Equipment** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1 NC

6623 Main Street 036-5106-0050

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1968**

6623 Main Street is a one story concrete block three bay building constructed on a concrete slab foundation with brick veneer cladding. There is a decorative copper pent roof appended to the facade, though the primary roof is a flat roof with concrete coping on its parapet. Windows consist of fixed wood sash with twenty lights each.

Individual Resource Status: **Administration Bldg.** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1 NC

6625 Main Street 036-5106-0051

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Administration Bldg., Stories 2.00, Style: Mixed (more than 3 styles from different periods), ca 1948**

The Gloucester Gazette Building was constructed in 1948 has a side gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with dormers. The building is parged. In 1965, an addition was appended to its west and a second addition was constructed in 1983.

Individual Resource Status: **Administration Bldg.** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

6624-26 Main Street 036-5106-0052

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, ca 1920**

6626 Main Street is a on story three bay brick commercial building with brick veneer facade; it has a bulkhead below commercial storefront windows in each bay. The building has a flat roof with parapet clad in rubber membrane material and a front gable roof clad in standing seam metal over the rear of the building.

Individual Resource Status: **Store** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

6628 Main Street 036-5106-0053

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, ca 1920

6628 Main Street is a one story brick retail building with a flat roof and a gable and shed roofed rear addition. The building has fixed metal storefront windows with single light glass panes. There is one chimney.

Individual Resource Status: Store Contributing Total: 1

6630 Main Street 036-5106-0054

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, 1938

6630 Main Street is a one story American bond brick retail building with a flat roof with parapet clad in rubber membrane roofing. The building has nine-over-nine wood sash and fixed metal storefront windows.

Individual Resource Status: Store Contributing Total: 1

6632 Main Street 036-5106-0055

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, ca 1910

6632 Main Street is a one story brick and block building with a poured concrete foundation and front gabled roof with stepped parapet clad in rubber membrane roofing. The building has multiple entrances and one-over-one metal as well as fixed commercial storefront windows.

Individual Resource Status: Store Contributing Total: 1

6639-41 Main Street 036-5106-0056

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Bank, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1959

The Chesapeake Bank building is a two story wood frame gable roofed bank with dormers. It is clad in vinyl siding. There is one exterior wall chimney and six-over-six and eight-over-eight vinyl sash. The building has been dramatically altered with replacement siding and windows as well as an addition and it no longer reflects its original design.

Individual Resource Status: Bank Non-Contributing Total: 1 NC

6643 Main Street 036-5106-0057

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, 1940

6643 Main Street is a one story concrete block building constructed on a poured concrete slab foundation with stucco parging on the exterior walls. The building has a flat roof clad in rubber membrane roofing with a parapet. There are fixed metal storefront windows and a full width awning on the facade.

Individual Resource Status: Store Contributing Total: 1

6650 Main Street 036-5106-0058

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Restaurant, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, ca 1945

6650 Main Street is a one story 7 course American bond brick building with five bays resting on a poured concrete foundation. The building has a front gable roof clad in composition shingles and concealed by a parapet. There are a variety of wood and metal windows including six-over-six, one-over-one, and fixed commercial storefront.

Individual Resource Status: Store Contributing Total: 1

6651 Main Street 036-5106-0059

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, 1940

6651 Main Street is a one story concrete block three bay retail building resting on a poured concrete foundation with brick veneer exterior walls. The flat roof with parapet is clad in rubber membrane roofing material. The resource has fixed commercial storefront windows.

Individual Resource Status: Store Contributing Total: 1

6654 Main Street 036-5106-0060

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Service Station, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, ca 1930

6654 Main Street is a one story brick commercial building originally constructed as an automobile service station. The building has Flemish bond exterior walls and a hipped roof clad in composition shingles with metal standing seam at the rear. The windows are six-over-one wood sash and fixed six light windows.

Name of Property

County and State

Individual Resource Status: **Service Station** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

6655 Main Street 036-5106-0061

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1930**

6655 Main Street is a c1930 commercial building that was substantially altered c2000. The building is clad in EIFS and has a hipped standing seam metal roof. There is a second floor front porch.

Individual Resource Status: **Store** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1 NC

6658 Main Street 036-5106-0062

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, ca 1930**

6658 Main Street is a c1930 building which was substantially altered during a recent renovation. The building retains its early-twentieth century commercial appearance, but no historic materials are evident and it appears to be a conjectural design. The building is clad in brick veneer with fixed metal frame storefront windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Store** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1 NC

6661 Main Street 036-5106-0063

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, ca 1935**

6661 Main Street is a one story 7 course American bond brick building with a three bay facade resting on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a front gable roof concealed by a parapet and fixed metal storefront and awning style windows. There is a modern hipped roof arcaded modern porch which was added to the facade at an unknown date.

Individual Resource Status: **Store** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

6670 Main Street 036-5106-0064

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, ca 1930**

6670 Main Street is a wood frame five bay building on a poured concrete foundation clad in T111 siding. The building has a brick veneer knee wall. The front gable roof is clad in standing seam metal and concealed by a parapet. The building has fixed commercial storefront windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Store** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

6671 Main Street 036-5106-0065

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 2.00, Style: Moderne, ca 1945**

6671 Main Street is a two story parged concrete block three bay wide building. It has a flat roof with parapet clad in composition roll roofing material. The building has eight-over-eight, six-over-six and four-over-four metal sash. There is one exterior wall chimney.

Individual Resource Status: **Store** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

6672 Main Street 036-5106-0066

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1930**

6672 Main Street is a one story wood frame three bay store resting on a brick foundation with wood siding. The gable front roof is clad in standing seam metal. There is a single front door and one-over-one wood sash with storm windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Store** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

6677 Main Street 036-5106-0067

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 2.00, Style: Moderne, 1937**

6677 Main Street was constructed as a furniture store. It is a two story 7 course American bond brick building with six bays resting on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a front gable roof clad in standing seam metal and concealed by a parapet. The windows are six-over-six and three-over-three wood sash with fixed commercial storefront windows providing visual access to the retail area.

The rear storage building dates to the construction of the primary resource; it is a parged masonry building with a flat roof concealed by a parapet with terra cotta coping. The building has several loading doors and windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Store** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Storage** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

6682 Main Street 036-5106-0068

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, 1993**

6682 Main Street is a modern wood frame six bay building constructed on a concrete slab foundation with wood T111 siding and a standing seam metal roof. There are six-over-six wood sash and milt-light fixed wood sash.

There is a modern storage shed of wood frame construction with a metal front gable roof; it appears to have been constructed in 1993.

Individual Resource Status: **Store** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* **1 NC**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* **1 NC**

6683 Main Street 036-5106-0069

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Dwelling/Store, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1943**

6683 Main Street is a two story six course American bond brick dwelling with three bays and a side gable roof. The dwelling has eight-over-eight, six-over-six and four-over-four windows.

The 2 car garage appears to have been constructed at the same time as the primary resource. It has a front gable roof with asbestos shingles and brick exterior cladding. There is one internal chimney. The garage is constructed on a concrete slab foundation.

Individual Resource Status: **Dwelling/Store** **Contributing** *Total:* **1**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing** *Total:* **1**

6688 Main Street 036-5106-0070

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Processing Plant, Stories 2.00, Style: Moderne, 1950**

The Coca Cola Bottling Works is a two story twelve course American bond brick four bay building which rests on a poured concrete foundation and is capped with a flat roof with parapet clad in composition roll roofing. The building has fixed metal commercial style windows and one interior chimney.

Individual Resource Status: **Processing Plant** **Contributing** *Total:* **1**

6706 Main Street 036-5106-0071

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, ca 1940**

6706 Main Street is a one story six bay asymmetrical building which rests on a concrete slab foundation with rough faced concrete block exterior walls. The building has a flat roof with parapet clad in rubber membrane roofing. There are fixed commercial storefront windows and three interior brick chimneys.

Individual Resource Status: **Store** **Contributing** *Total:* **1**

6709 Main Street 036-5106-0072

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Dwelling/Store, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1947**

6709 Main Street is a two story six course American bond brick dwelling with a side gable roof clad in composition shingles. The dwelling has four over one vinyl sash and one interior brick chimney.

Individual Resource Status: **Dwelling/Store** **Contributing** *Total:* **1**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* **1 NC**

6714 Main Street 036-5106-0073

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Restaurant, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1932**

Courthouse Restaurant is a two story Flemish bond brick building resting on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a front gable roof with a one-story hipped roof addition. Both roofs are clad in asphalt shingles.

The storage garage is a modern metal building, constructed ca 1990, which is non-contributing.

Individual Resource Status: **Restaurant** **Contributing** *Total:* **1**
Individual Resource Status: **Storage** **Contributing** *Total:* **1**

6719 Main Street 036-5106-0074

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Dwelling/Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca 1950**

6719 Main Street is a one story wood frame brick veneer T-shaped dwelling with a cross gable roof clad in composition shingles. The dwelling has two-over-two horizontal vinyl sash. There is one interior brick chimney.

The wood frame and vinyl clad garage is modern and dates to ca 1970. It has a side gable chimney with asphalt shingle roof and a double width overhead door. It rests on a poured concrete foundation.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Dwelling/Store	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1 NC

6725 Main Street 036-5106-0075 *Other DHR-ID:*
Primary Resource Information: **Dwelling/Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca 1950**

6725 Main Street is a one story wood frame brick veneer dwelling with a side gable roof clad in composition shingles. The dwelling has two-over-two wood sash and one exterior chimney.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Dwelling/Store	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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6739 Main Street 036-5053 *Other DHR-ID: 036-5106-0076*
44GL0445

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Gothic Revival, ca 1885**

The T. C. Walker House is a wood frame dwelling which rests on a brick pier foundation with wood and asbestos siding. The dwelling has a cross gable roof clad in composition shingles. The three bay porch has a hipped roof. There are six-over-six wood sash, many of which are boarded over. There are four interior brick chimneys.

Archaeological survey identified significant concentrations of late nineteenth and first half-twentieth century artifacts and intact stratified deposits related to the occupation of the property by T.C. Walker and his family. Despite significant modifications to the landscape, a smaller concentration of eighteenth-century artifacts was also found and intact deposits are likely preserved beneath modern fill.

The windmill is a metal frame structure dating to ca 1920 which likely served the well but is no longer operational.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Windmill	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Archaeology	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6743 Main Street 036-5106-0077 *Other DHR-ID:*
Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1954**

6743 Main Street is a one-story store with an addition which forms its L-shape. The building has vinyl siding and modern windows; the addition is clad in T111 siding.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Store	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1 NC
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6761 Main Street 036-5106-0078 *Other DHR-ID:*
Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1970**

6761 Main Street is a one story brick building with a faux mansard roof and plate glass commercial storefront windows. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has minimal architectural detailing.

The ca 1970 garage is a front gable concrete block building with boarded windows and a metal overhead loading door.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Store	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1 NC
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1 NC

6769 Main Street 036-5106-0079 *Other DHR-ID:*
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 2.00, Style: Commercial Style, 1946**

6769 Main Street is a two story concrete block building with painted and parged exterior walls. The building has a flat roof with parapet and terra cotta coping clad in rubber membrane roofing. The windows are a variety of types and materials, with fixed metal frame commercial storefront glass at the street level.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Commercial Building	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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6778 Main Street 036-5106-0080

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1920

6778 Main Street is a one story eight course American bond brick commercial building with a front gable roof clad in composition shingles. the building has four-over-four wood sash and wood commercial storefront windows.

The secondary store dates to 1966 and is a concrete block building with brick veneer and a flat membrane roof with parapet. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation with full metal canopy along the facade. The building has multiple metal frame commercial storefront windows.

Individual Resource Status: Store	Contributing	Total:	1
Individual Resource Status: Store	Non-Contributing	Total:	1 NC

6783 Main Street 036-5052

Other DHR-ID: 036-5106-0081

Primary Resource Information: Service Station, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1931

The Edgehill Texaco building is a one story service station with a poured concrete foundation and parged exterior walls. The windows are multi-light metal frame sash with awning style inserts.

The associated car wash was constructed in 1984 and has brick structural walls supporting a metal roof.

Individual Resource Status: Service Station	Contributing	Total:	1
Individual Resource Status: Other-Car Wash	Non-Contributing	Total:	1 NC

6800 Main Street 036-5106-0082

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1948

6800 Main Street is a two story brick and wood frame building clad in stucco, vinyl and aluminum siding. The side gabled roof is clad in standing seam metal. There are multiple window types including wood frame commercial storefront, vinyl casement windows, and one-over-one vinyl sash.

6796 and 6798 Main Street are a duplex office building constructed of wood frame with vinyl siding in 1983. The side gabled roof has dormers and is clad in asphalt shingles. The building was constructed outside of the period of significance of the district.

Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building	Contributing	Total:	1
Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building.	Non-Contributing	Total:	1 NC

6805 Main Street 036-0031

Other DHR-ID: 036-5106-0083

44GL0469

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial, ca 1730

Longbridge Ordinary is a two story wood frame and brick dwelling with a side gabled and shed roof clad in slate and metal standing seam roofing. The dwelling has six-over-six and nine-over-nine wood sash. Though originally thought to be an ordinary, and still referred to as Longbridge Ordinary, recent historic research has yielded information indicating the building was originally a dwelling.

An eighteenth-century tavern and residence marking one of the county's most important crossroads, where archaeological survey and testing revealed significant concentrations of early and mid-nineteenth century refuse and evidence of a well, kitchen foundation, and destruction debris from earlier buildings.

There is a portable wood well structure which is a modern replica on the site, likely dating to ca 2000.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Contributing	Total:	1
Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House	Non-Contributing	Total:	1 NC

Individual Resource Status: Archaeology	Contributing	Total:	1
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Ware House Road

6829 Ware House Road 036-5106-0084

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1943

6829 Ware House Road is a one and one half story wood frame and vinyl clad dwelling with a side gabled asphalt shingle roof. There is a flat roofed addition with rubber membrane roofing. The dwelling has two interior chimneys and six-over-six wood frame sash.

The one story front gable garage is clad in vinyl siding with an asphalt shingle roof. It is modern.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Dwelling/Store	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1 NC

6837 Ware House Road 036-5106-0085

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1945**

6837 Ware House Road is a one and one half story wood frame dwelling with aluminum siding and a side gabled composition shingle roof with a small addition clad in metal standing seam shingle. The dwelling has six-over-six wood sash.

The one story garage has a front gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with a single bay overhead door. The garage rests on a concrete slab foundation and is clad in wood weatherboard siding.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

6834 Ware House Road 036-5106-0086

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1952**

6834 Ware House Road is a two story concrete block commercial building resting on a concrete slab foundation. It has brick veneer cladding and a flat roof with parapet clad in membrane roofing material. The building has fixed wood commercial storefront glass and one-over-one vinyl sash. There is one exterior wall chimney.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Store	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHAEOLOGY/HISTORIC-NON-ABORIGINAL
- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMERCE
- ETHNIC HERITAGE/AFRICAN AMERICAN
- GOVERNMENT
- LAW

Period of Significance

1754-1960

Significant Dates

1754, 1766, 1769

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

African-American
Euro-American

Architect/Builder

Charles T Holtzclaw
B.F. Smith Fireproof Company

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the date of the first known plat of Gloucester County courthouse and the archaeology associated with that site. It continues through the construction of the third courthouse (1766), the formal creation of the Town of Botetourt (1769), now the village of Gloucester Court House, until 1960 with the continued development of Main Street east from the original historic Courthouse Green towards the Edgehill House, now the Gloucester Women's Club.

Criteria Consideratons (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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

The Downtown Gloucester Historic District is located in Gloucester Court House village in the middle of Gloucester County, Virginia. Gloucester Court House village has been the administrative center of Gloucester County since at least the time of the 1766 construction of the third county courthouse and the official 1769 establishment of the Town of Botetourt (modern day Gloucester Court House village). The focal point of the town development since before its legal creation has been the courthouse, which has existed at or near its current site since c.1680. The town has developed slowly over three centuries from a completely agrarian population and economy to a small town today. Gloucester County was traditionally a wealthy county and played a role in most of the notable early conflicts of the nation--between settlers and the native population, Bacon's Rebellion, the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War--yet the county of Gloucester remained rural and maintained a small population of 10,000 or less. Gloucester Court House village remained proportionately small as well. Finally, after a slow recovery from the Civil War, industrialization and new forms of commerce brought more of the population into the central village of Gloucester Court House and led to a developmental expansion down Main Street beyond the original courthouse circle. The overall population of the county has grown slowly through the second half of the twentieth century and as a result, the downtown area has maintained its historic character and not seen the huge declines and disruptive redevelopments of many downtown areas. The historic district is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, at the local level, under Criteria A (Commerce, Ethnic Heritage: African American, Government, Law), C (Architecture) and D (Archeology: Historic Non-Aboriginal) for its development as a rural village and primary population center in Gloucester County from the Colonial period and for its architectural character and archaeological resources spanning the period from 1754 to 1960.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

Gloucester County and Gloucester Court House (1637-1766)

While Gloucester County itself was not officially created until 1651, when it was carved from the larger York County, the first land grant application to be accepted in what was to become Gloucester County, was by Robert Throckmorton in 1637. The county was initially divided into four parishes (Abingdon, Kingston, Petsworth, Ware) and remained geographically unchanged until 1791. At this point Kingston Parish became Mathews County, separate from Gloucester. In 1870 the three remaining parishes were reformulated into townships. In 1971 the districts of Gloucester Point and York were created.⁵ Near the mouth of the York River was the site of a 1667 fort built at Tindall's Point (later Gloucester Point) to protect the entry into the York River. Gloucester Point was again the site of a fort during the Revolutionary War and the Civil War. This site remained a vital crossing from the colonial period to the present as well as the entry point into Gloucester from points south. Following the burning of Jamestown during Bacon's rebellion, Tindall's Point was nearly made the capital of the colony of Virginia.⁶

Before any proper settlement of Gloucester, 1607-08 saw the famous capture of Captain John Smith by Chief Powhatan, his imprisonment at Powhatan's village of Werowocomoco, and his eventual and debated involvement with Powhatan's daughter, Pocahontas. As more colonists arrived, conflicts with the natives understandably increased including a large uprising led by Chief Opechancanough in 1644 which resulted in the deaths of several hundred colonists. The 1646 Treaty which followed essentially ceded what is now Gloucester County, land north of the York River, to the natives. This agreement was largely ignored and expansion and conflict continued.⁷ In 1676 violent conflict between colonists and Native Americans, and a belief that Governor William Berkeley was not protecting the colonists, led Nathaniel Bacon to start his infamous rebellion and confront the natives directly. Governor Berkeley was driven from Jamestown by Bacon's forces, who then burned the colonial capital. Bacon spoke at Gloucester Court House while rallying his forces and also seized livestock and possessions in Gloucester to support his efforts against the natives. Eventually Bacon's forces came into conflict with loyalists to Governor Berkeley at Warner Hall, also in Gloucester County, but Nathaniel Bacon died on October 26, 1676 of natural causes and was buried in Gloucester. This effectively ended the first rebellion in the colonies.⁸ Several more treaties were made and broken with the natives before they were almost completely driven from the Gloucester peninsula by the late 1600s.

During this time Gloucester was estimated to be the "richest county in Virginia" with an economy based substantially on tobacco. The labor for this economy had initially been indentured servants from England and other parts of Europe, but through the seventeenth century the economy was increasingly supported by the use of African labor. Initially, some of the workers from Africa were considered indentured servants before the institution of slavery was fully codified in Virginia in 1705. During the early eighteenth century several laws defined the limited number of remaining natives as second class citizens. The native cultures had been largely eliminated by this time as well in eastern Virginia. A 1710 rebellion of slaves and

natives was quickly suppressed and its leaders executed, firmly establishing the new system of slavery and the permanently diminished role of the remaining natives.⁹

Gloucester Town was created at Tindall's Point in 1680 and Yorktown was created across the York River in 1691 and these remained the primary urban centers serving Gloucester County for several decades. In 1680 Edmund Gwyn donated six acres to be used for the county's second courthouse; the location of the first is not clearly known and was not located within the modern boundaries of downtown Gloucester Court House. A brick courthouse was constructed on the Gwyn land in the area of present day Main Street in Gloucester Court House, though not on the current historic courthouse location. Several 1684 seals still exist commemorating this second Gloucester County courthouse.¹⁰ While this second courthouse had been established and a limited early town developed around it, Gloucester County remained a rural plantation based population throughout the colonial period. This entailed large tracts of land held by a small number of landowners.

Gloucester Court House Village and Downtown (1766-1960, present day)

Gloucester County planned the construction of a new courthouse in 1766, several hundred feet from the original Edmund Gwyn courthouse, and it is this courthouse which remains today. The Colonial style court house retains its original walls and roof framing. The modillioned cornice may be original, but the Colonial Revival portico replaced a shed roof c1900. Directly adjacent to this site was an existing ordinary and soon after a "new ordinary" was constructed by 1774, which is the present Botetourt Hotel. In 1769 the House of Burgesses established the Town of Botetourt, present day Gloucester Court House, on lands belonging to John Fox and abutting the site of the new courthouse. The old Gwyn courthouse property was also purchased by John Fox and formed the southern section of the new town of Botetourt. The sale and development of lots began almost immediately. Arguably the most famous clerk of court was John Clayton who served from 1720 to 1773 thus overseeing the transition from the old courthouse to the new one as well as the early legal development of the new town of Botetourt. A 1774 survey of the Town of Botetourt by Francis Tomkies shows the two ordinaries, a clubhouse, a store, the new courthouse, and two prisons. Most houses from the early-to-mid eighteenth century were simple frame construction, so for the most part the only residential construction remaining from this period consists of the large plantation houses out in the county.¹¹ The other current courthouse square buildings were constructed throughout the nineteenth century and all post-date the 1766 courthouse. Together they represent one of the most intact colonial era court house complexes in Virginia.

Gloucester County was one of the most prominent counties in Virginia leading up to the American Revolution and its wealthy citizens were as concerned about the actions of the British government as many other wealthy colonists along the eastern seaboard. The well known Stamp Act and later Declaratory Act had the same inflammatory effect in Virginia as in the other colonies. The acts were opposed by the House of Burgesses and the leaders of Gloucester County as well. On July 14, 1774 the citizens of Gloucester County met at their new courthouse and passed the Gloucester County Resolutions opposing taxation without representation, opposing the blockade of the Boston harbor, pledging to not purchase British imported goods, to stop exports to Britain, along with several additional legal objections to British policy. They did, however, reiterate their loyalty to the Crown. As the conflict with Britain increased throughout 1775 and 1776, Gloucester County followed the lead of other areas and readied militias, supplies, and defensive works in anticipation of possible war. Once the Revolution began, Gwynn's Island to the north was the site of several military actions and the colonial troops passed through Gloucester Court House on their way there from Yorktown. As the war progressed, Gloucester Town and Yorktown were increasingly involved in the conflict and Gloucester County served in support of that effort. For a time the courthouse in Gloucester served as the headquarters of the Allied Forces of the Continental Armies north of the York River. The final surrender of the British under Cornwallis occurred at Yorktown and one hour later at Gloucester Town. During the War of 1812 Gloucester again provided soldiers and support, but were less directly involved than with the Revolution.¹²

The capital of Virginia was moved from Williamsburg to Richmond in 1780 and this led to a significant and long term decline for the Tidewater region in regards to wealth and political influence. In 1786 the Statute of Religious Freedom was passed by the General Assembly in Richmond and this had the same effect on Gloucester as on the rest of Virginia, resulting in the emergence of numerous new congregations beginning in the late eighteenth century and continuing into the nineteenth century. The economy of Gloucester remained largely agricultural, the number of slaves increased, and the institution of sharecropping began to develop. Some white male citizens did begin to emerge as small independent farmers separate from the large plantations. By 1807 the beginnings of Old Stage Road (later Route 17) were established for coach travel and this helped open up Gloucester County. Education began to improve slowly for poor whites when the General Assembly created the Literary Fund in 1810 which led to the establishment of the Gloucester Charity School in 1814. Education for slaves and free blacks remained limited with General Assembly laws limiting their education for fear of revolts.¹³ On June 3, 1820 the

Gloucester County clerk's office burned resulting in destruction of most records before that date. During all of this time from the colonial period to the early nineteenth century, the population of Gloucester County had stayed between 5,000 and 10,000.

Crop rotation, mowing machines, the grain drill, the steam thresher, all radically changed farming in Virginia and Gloucester. Crops shifted from tobacco to grains. Plantations began to give way to more small farms. Also, mills and small commercial hubs began to proliferate to process and ship the increased agricultural production. This transformation of the economy also led to the emergence of a larger and wealthier merchant and professional class which then supported the emergence of modern downtowns such as that of Gloucester Court House. This also allowed the slow emergence of women as independent merchants. In 1815 Lucy Berry became Gloucester County's first female store owner after inheriting her husband's business.¹⁴ The presence of the courthouse itself also pulled people into Gloucester Court House and helped support the growing downtown, even as it does today. The physical bookend at the other end of this growing downtown was, and remains, the Long Bridge Ordinary. It may date as early as the mid-eighteenth century and likely began as a farmhouse and then transitioned to a commercial property by the early-to-mid nineteenth century. The 'Long Bridge Ordinary', or Edge Hill, may predate the 1766 courthouse and be the oldest building in the downtown district, but beyond its style, the documentation does not exist to firmly establish its date of construction.

The Civil War was hugely transformative for Gloucester County, as it was for all of Virginia and the nation. Gloucester Point was fortified at the beginning of the war in an attempt to protect the waterways of Tidewater. The first action of the war in Virginia occurred in Gloucester when Confederate batteries opened fire on the Union ship *True-Blooded Yankee* on May 7th, 1861. Almost 1,000 white males served the Confederacy from Gloucester out of a total white population of 5,000, representing a heavy toll on the county. After May 1862 Yorktown was abandoned and Gloucester County was caught between the Union and Confederate lines. Gloucester County was raided by Union troops several times between 1862 and 1863 for equipment and supplies, and to destroy materials supporting the Confederate war efforts. A monument to the 132 Gloucester County Civil War dead was erected in the Court House green in 1889. The Civil War also resulted in the Gloucester County records being shipped to Richmond, and then lost or destroyed, resulting in another gap dating back to the 1820 court records fire. Many Gloucester County mills and homes were also destroyed during the war. The Gloucester County courthouse remained in session for most of the Civil War.¹⁵ In 1870-73 a new jailhouse was built to replace the one destroyed during the war.

The end of slavery, the loss of many war dead, and the destruction of much of the landscape, resulted in an immediate and substantial decline in the agricultural production of Gloucester County and the state of Virginia. There was also tremendous debt and poverty amongst most citizens including the newly freed slaves who remained in the area. The limited school system had also collapsed and there was no system for educating the thousands of freed slaves. In 1869 the new Constitution of Virginia included a provision for a statewide education system. By 1892 fifty-three public schools existed in Gloucester County serving both the white and African American students. In 1888 African American leaders T.C. Walker and William B. Weaver helped establish Cappahosic Academy, a private school for black children. It became the Gloucester Agricultural and Industrial School but then closed during the 1930s as a result of the Great Depression.¹⁶ Several iterations of public high schools emerged during the twentieth century with all now having been torn down and consolidated into one large, modern public high school in 1975.

T.C. Walker, born a slave in 1862, put himself through Hampton University, then law school, and became the first African American Collector of Customs and the first African American to hold a statewide Works Progress Administration position. He served two terms on the Gloucester County Board of Supervisor and supported African American education his entire life.¹⁷ T.C. Walker died in 1953 and his house is located on Main Street and was recently listed on the National Register.

As the twentieth century progressed, sawmills, seafood, and new forms of commerce helped replace some of the lost agriculture of the nineteenth century. The Tidewater Telephone Company arrived on Main Street at the turn of the century along with two banks whose Classical Revival buildings still remain. Phones, however, did not enter widespread use until after WWI. Automobiles arrived between the world wars, but the George Preston Coleman Memorial Bridge to Yorktown did not arrive until 1952, replacing the three centuries of ferry service. The schools did not desegregate until 1968. Irene Morgan refused to give up her seat on a bus trip from Gloucester to Baltimore in 1944, eleven years before Rosa Parks, and her case was argued before the Supreme Court by Thurgood Marshall. The Supreme Court ruled racial segregation in interstate commerce to be unconstitutional.¹⁸

Only 298 Gloucester men served in WWI with 13 casualties commemorated on a courthouse plaque. WWII saw 820 citizens serve with 14 casualties. At the outset of WWI Gloucester's population was approximately 12,000 but was still only about that number in 1960. By 1980 the population was just over 20,000. In 1965 the county purchased the Botetourt Hotel and restored it to its eighteenth century appearance, thus beginning the efforts of modern historic preservation in Gloucester, and receiving the first Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities Award for Historic Preservation. The courthouse green remains intact and well preserved but was functionally replaced by a new courthouse across Main Street completed in the Colonial Style in 1980.¹⁹ The primary court functions were moved to another courthouse in 2002, which is not located within the proposed historic district.

Downtown Gloucester Architecture

The Downtown Gloucester Historic District reflects its early Colonial era town planning as well as its nineteenth and twentieth century commercial development. The district is focused on the Main Street corridor which begins with the early eighteenth century courthouse green and runs east. Gloucester, originally the Town of Botetourt, was originally established in 1769 as an urban center focused around the county courthouse which had existed on the site since c1680. The link between Main St. and the courthouse has existed since at least 1754, the date of the earliest surviving plat showing Main St., the second courthouse, and several early eighteenth century buildings including an ordinary which predated the Botetourt Hotel.²⁰ With the construction of the third courthouse in 1766, and the Botetourt Hotel several years later, the developmental pattern of the town was established. The courthouse served as an anchor on the western end of Main St. and residential and commercial development headed slowly east towards Edgehill (the Longbridge Ordinary). Contemporary Gloucester is a small town focused on its original Main St. and is defined by a variety of building types and architectural styles spanning the period from 1766 to the present.

The building lots along Main St. are mostly regular in size and shape and represent the more modern town planning which existed when most of the commercial buildings were constructed from the mid-nineteenth century onward. Towards the eastern end of the district the lots become larger and less regular reflecting the demands of parking for later businesses. The courthouse circle contains several eighteenth and early nineteenth century buildings linked to its early municipal functions, while the circle is surrounded by mostly small residential style office buildings from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Throughout the district are a mixture of masonry and frame commercial and residential buildings; the majority of resources are commercial/governmental and are of masonry construction. Most of the buildings in the district are 1-2 stories and built to the lot line on Main St, while the smaller number of dwellings are set further back and are on larger parcels. The limited number of infill buildings and altered historic resources maintain the scale and massing of the historic structure and do not detract significantly from the architectural character of the district. Overall downtown Gloucester retains its original eighteenth century plan while representing its greater period of development from the late-nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries.

The geographic and architectural anchor of the Downtown Gloucester Historic District is the already listed Gloucester County Court House Square Historic District (VDHR #036-0021), which is located on the western end of the downtown district. The existing Gloucester Court House District contains twenty one resources (nineteen contributing and several have been demolished since the district was listed in 1973) including its historic courthouse circle with its five eighteenth and nineteenth century brick masonry buildings spanning from the 1766 courthouse to the 1896 new Clerk's Office. The courthouse circle itself is surrounded by a 1933 brick wall which replaced a wooden fence. The Georgian styled courthouse (VDHR #036-0021-0005) was constructed in 1766 with Flemish bond brick, a slate hipped roof, and a water table. The Colonial Revival portico with pediment and fanlight were added in 1900 and replaced a shed roofed porch. The large addition to the left of the original courthouse was added in 1956 in the Colonial Revival style but utilized Flemish bond brick, a water table, and a slate roof to mimic some of the detailing of the original courthouse. The Federal style small debtor's prison (VDHR #036-0014) was constructed c1820 with Flemish bond brick on the façade, a tin gabled roof. The original Colonial style Clerk's Office (VDHR #036-0047), now called the Clayton Building, was constructed in 1823 with seven course American bond brick, which is now parged, and a slate gabled roof. The Federal style jail (VDHR #036-0021-0002) was constructed in 1873 stretcher bond brick, a slate hipped roof, and has two early twentieth century wings on either side of the main building which were added as segregated restrooms. The Late Victorian second Clerk's Office (VDHR #036-0021-0003), now called the Roane Building, was constructed in 1896 with seven course American bond brick, a brick string course, tin hipped roof and front hipped dormer. The Roane Building is an example of a B.F. Smith Fireproof Company brick, fire-resistant office building which were common from the 1890s until WWI. Finally, the center of the courthouse circle is highlighted by an 1889 Confederate Monument (DHR #036-5106-0014) made of rusticated and dressed ashlar stone.²¹

Surrounding the courthouse circle are two semicircles of mostly small, late nineteenth through early-to-mid twentieth century small office buildings. The southern side of the circle has six mostly Colonial Revival office buildings built in a tight line. These frame and masonry offices have been collectively known as “Lawyer’s Row” since 1941 when Nellie D. Gray painted the row of buildings and named it after the lawyers’ offices which occupied most of the buildings.²² These buildings have been home to a large proportion of the area’s attorneys, representing the practice of law in Gloucester. The northern side of the courthouse circle is occupied by five commercial buildings and a house with styles including Late Victorian, Colonial Revival, and early nineteenth century Commercial Style. At the western end of the circle, at 6494 Main St., stands the Botetourt Masonic Lodge No. 7 (VDHR #036-0021-0007) which was constructed in 1857, is highlighted by a three story steeple on the front topped by belfry, and houses one of the oldest Masonic Lodges in the country.²³

At the opposite end of the circle, at 6539 Main St., is the most prominent building in the district and one that has played a vital role in the development of Gloucester, the Botetourt Hotel (VDHR #036-0009). The building is a two story side gable building constructed c1774 as an ordinary. The building, a long rectangle running parallel to Main St., features a single story covered porch which runs the length of the building as well as two large brick chimneys. The masonry building is constructed using Flemish bond bricks and features a water table. The building was first simply called “The Tavern” when it was constructed by John Fox, one of the original two founders and landholders, along with Thomas Ley, of the original Botetourt Town in 1769. An advertisement reveals that Fox owned both the new tavern (the current Botetourt Hotel) and an older “ordinary” as well. The Fox family would hold the building until 1799.²⁴ In 1800 Philip Tabb purchased The Tavern and his family held the property until 1872 when they sold it along with 100 lots of land along Main St., South St., and North St. furthering the development of downtown Gloucester.²⁵ The next owner, George Hughes, changed the nature of the building from “The Tavern” to “The Hotel,” and gave it the identity for which it is best known today. It was also during this period (1872-98) that the second floor porch was added (and which was removed in the most recent renovation).²⁶ A succession of owners (Cary, Cox, Lawson) owned the property until 1963 when it was expanded significantly and became a regionally known hotel. Gloucester County has owned the hotel since 1965 and has overseen its award winning restoration to its eighteenth century form and its service as the county history museum.²⁷

The 1902 Mumford Banking Company building (VDHR #036-5106-0029) and the 1916 First National Bank Building (VDHR #036-5106-0030), located just outside the courthouse circle, are examples of Classical Revival architecture exhibiting very different detailing. The Mumford Banking Company, the Bank of Gloucester beginning in 1906 and now Suntrust, utilizes Doric columns on a projecting pedimented façade to emulate the aesthetic of a Greek temple form. The single story, three bay building is of masonry construction with a stucco exterior. The façade windows and doors are modern but there is an original fan light in the pediment. It has a large modern stucco addition on its eastern side. The First National Bank building, designed by C. T. Holtzclaw of Hampton, VA, is a town story masonry building with a stucco exterior. It is adorned with two flanking Ionic columns on bases; the second floor is highlighted by diamond paned windows, and the façade is surmounted by a traditional pediment with dentil details. Behind the façade is a standard commercial roof parapet. Holtzclaw was active from 1898-1920 and was both a contractor and architect. He worked with his brother, William B. Holtzclaw until 1910. He worked extensively in the Tidewater region with Hampton being his home.²⁸

A small early twentieth century gas station (VDHR #036-5052), situated at the eastern end of the district, references the growth of the community and beginning of suburbanization and the national dependence on the automobile. Situated on an angle and prominently at the intersection of Main Street and John Clayton Memorial Highway, the building exhibits architectural detailing characteristic of early filling stations including a small side gabled retail shop with a projecting front gable porte cochere used to cover vehicles and customers while at the pump. There is also a projecting two bay garage with pedimented roof for servicing vehicles. The stucco building retains many of its character defining features and detailing including original exterior walls, roofline, windows and doors.

At the eastern end of the district is Edgehill, also called the Longbridge Ordinary (VDHR #036-0031), which has served as a dwelling, an ordinary, and for many years has been home to the Gloucester Woman’s Club. The building is an early-to-mid eighteenth century two-story wood frame dwelling, a brick full basement and a large internal brick chimney. The building has six-over-six and nine-over-nine wood sash windows and has a side gable roof clad in slate with a lean-to section covering a front porch.

Downtown Gloucester Archaeology

The proposed Downtown Gloucester Historic District includes significant archaeological resources with the confirmed potential to contribute substantially to the study of eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and early twentieth-century urban life on the Middle Peninsula with particular reference to early settlement, domestic life, social and recreational activities (taverns), government, town planning, manufacturing (blacksmithing), and community development. Archaeological excavations undertaken in the 1970s, 1990s, and 2000s have documented intact subsurface features and stratified cultural deposits with the confirmed ability to reveal important insights about Gloucester County's courthouse village and its residents, between the second quarter of the eighteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, and possibly prior to this period. Despite increasing urbanization during the early to mid-twentieth century, with its dense built environment, archaeological discoveries continue to highlight the remarkable integrity of significant resources within this district.

The earliest surviving plat of the Gloucester County courthouse dates to 1754 and illustrates a complex of buildings, including the courthouse, an ordinary, the "old" prison, and the "new" prison, among others.²⁹ While the exact location of this early courthouse is the subject of continued debate, the presence of buildings referred to as "old" is one of many pieces of evidence suggesting an even longer history of settlement in this location. Archaeological excavations undertaken by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission (VHLC) (now the Department of Historic Resources) and later by the Gloucester County Archaeology Project (GCAP), uncovered intact stratified deposits connected with some of the buildings illustrated in the early plat. The presence of earlier sites in the vicinity is likely, and the surviving evidence points towards a significant community investment in the courthouse and support buildings by at least the second quarter of the eighteenth century.

Excavations within the courthouse green, which includes the standing 1766 courthouse, the early nineteenth-century Clerk's Office/John Clayton building and debtor's prison, and the late nineteenth-century Roane building and jail, initially focused on evaluating the age of these buildings.³⁰ Through the identification and sampling of builders' trenches, archaeologists from the VHLC and GCAP hoped to refine the construction dates and build a chronology for the development of the courthouse circle, comparing the extant buildings to the historical documents and oral history. The excavations had the added benefit of allowing for the evaluation of the foundations and the recovery of material culture associated with the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century activities taking place in and adjacent to the buildings. This work shed considerable light on the role of government and town planning surrounding the courthouse complex while also revealing some information about the late eighteenth-century development of Botetourt Town and its later transition into the mercantile and government center of Gloucester County known as Gloucester Courthouse or the Village.

During the excavations adjacent to the Debtor's Jail artifacts were found dating significantly earlier than the standing structure. Fragments of white salt-glazed stoneware dishes, Westerwald stoneware tankards, table glass, imported tobacco pipe fragments, numerous wine bottle glass sherds and significant amounts of faunal remains from two cellars were found partially beneath the foundation of the Debtor's Jail. The artifacts indicate the cellars were filled with trash, likely from a nearby tavern, during the second or third quarter of the eighteenth century. These artifacts and the associated architectural features not only provide us with the opportunity to better understand political and social events during court days and other events at the county's political center, but also shed light on the diet, drinking habits, and conspicuous consumption on the Middle Peninsula during the mid-eighteenth century. This discovery also reveals how the landscape of the courthouse area was transformed several times between the early eighteenth and late nineteenth centuries.

The end of the eighteenth century witnessed a surge of development in the area immediately surrounding the courthouse. A plat of the area in 1774 includes many of the buildings seen on the earlier plat, but now includes the "new" ordinary, the "old" ordinary, the "club house," "Mr. Whiting store" and "Cosbey Store," in addition to other unlabeled notations that may indicate other buildings. Archaeologists in 2001 identified a concentration of late eighteenth-century artifacts (44GL0451) immediately north of the standing courthouse which may relate to one of these buildings. About one-half-mile east of the courthouse circle, a small concentration of mid-to-late eighteenth-century artifacts (44GL0445) were found during an archaeological survey of the T.C. Walker property, while additional late eighteenth century artifacts were recovered during excavations at the Edge Hill House (44GL0469). These concentrations, as well as references on the early plats, indicate that limited development extended east from the courthouse and underlies much of the proposed district. These resources have the potential to shed light on the connection between the agricultural enterprises that dominated eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Gloucester County and the burgeoning mercantile and government center.

Development of the courthouse village slowed in the early nineteenth century and archaeological deposits dating to this period are largely unidentified beyond the courthouse green. Following the Civil War, though, the renewed investment in the area led to significant construction of both businesses and residences. The village that resulted from this expansion was formalized

with the sale of lots in the 1880s and 1890s. The construction of Tucker Store (44GL0451) north of the courthouse and the later construction of the T.C. Walker House (44GL0445) demonstrate the gradual development of the district extending east from the courthouse circle. The latter site offers the potential to research an African-American household of the early twentieth century, and investigate the conversion of farms to urban areas. The eventual connection of the village with the existing building at Edge Hill (44GL0469) and the county's fairgrounds and major roadways leading to Gloucester Point and Mathews County, served as an eastern bookend until the second quarter of the twentieth century when businesses were sporadically constructed further east.

The significance of the archaeological deposits within the proposed district is highlighted by the lack of extensive survey and excavations at neighboring county courthouses on the Middle Peninsula. Mathews County is a rare exception, having conducted a similar survey and evaluation of their courthouse green, but with little investigation beyond these buildings. The archaeological study of small urban centers within a largely rural region such as the Middle Peninsula is rare. The confirmed presence of archaeological deposits which have the potential to contribute to such research is almost equally rare. The need for future study of the early history and development of these entities is crucial to understanding the overall development of rural Virginia. Survey and excavations in the vicinity of standing historic structures, such as the Botetourt Hotel, and within areas of high probability for map projected historic resources would prove beneficial.³¹ Future excavations could also reveal significant information about the prehistory of this area, the early settlement and development of the courthouse region, the transition of the courthouse village towards a more urban environment in the late nineteenth century, and the continued development of the county seat into a thriving, business-oriented community in the twentieth century. The proposed district expansion possesses significance under Criterion D as an area likely to continue to reveal important information about prehistoric and historic life and culture at the center of Gloucester County. The highly intact archaeological resources surrounding Gloucester's eighteenth-century courthouse and governmental complex hold the potential to illuminate the process of creating and maintaining local legislative centers during the colonial period, and understanding the varied social, economic, military and government functions that occurred in their vicinity.

Conclusion

Downtown Gloucester Court House has followed a traditional development pattern of a small, rural downtown with a central government site, usually focused on a court house, leading to a Main Street development pattern with a dense urban historic core which is well defined and distinct from the surrounding areas of development. The majority of the resources represent the commercial focus of the corridor, but there are also a limited number of residential resources which demonstrate the historic trend of living on a small town Main Street before the advent of suburbanization. This proposed district incorporates the earlier Gloucester County Court House Square Historic District, rather than expand the previous district, because of the narrow focus of the original district as a "classic example of an early Virginia county seat complex." This new district encompasses an entire downtown area from its early beginnings as a colonial county seat to its twentieth century evolution into a modern commercial downtown corridor.

The proposed Gloucester Downtown Historic District is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register under Criteria A and C for its development as a town in Gloucester County tracing its seventeenth century roots to its modern historic fabric, for its architectural character from the period 1766-1960. The Gloucester Downtown Historic District is also eligible under Criterion D for possessing a high potential to yield significant information to the study of both prehistory and history. The potential district has yielded and can be expected to continue yielding archaeological information relating to the material culture of both the prehistoric and historic periods, with particular reference to early settlement, domestic life, social and recreational activities (taverns), government, town planning, manufacturing (blacksmithing), and community development dating to at least 1754.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Bowman, Clementine Rhodes. Gloucester Country, Virginia, A History. Verona, VA: McClure Printing Company, Inc., 1982.

Gloucester County Court House Square Historic District National Register Nomination, 1973.

Gloucester County, Virginia Landmarks. Gloucester, VA: Gloucester County and The Gloucester Historical Committee, 1983.

Lawrence, William L. The History of the Botetourt Hotel. Gloucester, VA: Gloucester County Friends of the Museum, 2008.

Lawrence, William L. The History of Gloucester Court House Village. Gloucester, VA: Gloucester County Friends of the Museum, Gloucester, VA, 2009.

Lewis, Sara E. Gloucester County. Charleston, SC: Aracadia Publishing, 2006.

Lounsbury, Carl R. The Courthouses of Early Virginia. Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press, 2005.

McCartney, Martha W. With Reverence for the Past: Gloucester County, VA. Richmond, VA: The Dietz Press, 2001.

“...past is prologue”. Gloucester, VA: Gloucester County and The Gloucester Historical Committee, 1973.

Peters, John O. and Margaret T. Virginia’s Historic Courthouses. Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press, 1995.

Sinclair, Caroline Baytop. Gloucester’s Past in Pictures. Virginia Beach, VA: Donning Company Publishers, 2005.

Well, John E. and Robert E. The Virginia Architects: 1835-1955. Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: **Virginia Department of Historic Resources**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 036-5106-_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 40 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>3 64 545</u>	<u>41 41 851</u>	3	<u>18</u>	<u>3 65 583</u>	<u>41 41 317</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>18</u>	<u>3 65 643</u>	<u>41 41 508</u>	4	<u>18</u>	<u>3 64 501</u>	<u>41 41 738</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary encompasses Main Street from, and including, the existing Gloucester County Court House Square Historic District to the intersection of Main Street and John Clayton Memorial Highway, which marks the end of the historic pre-1960 section of Main Street. The boundaries along Main Street follow property lines with two exceptions consisting of large parcels which continue beyond the historic and visual traditional boundaries of the Main Street commercial corridor. The first of these exceptions is 6515 Main Street which continues behind the resources for hundreds of yards past an unrelated parking lot and into wood beyond. The boundary of the district at the rear of 6515 Main Street was cutoff at the natural curbing 37 feet behind the building between the service alley and the parking lot. The second of these exceptions is 6539 Main Street which also continues for hundreds of yards past the primary resources to incorporate unrelated modern service parking lots and woods beyond. The boundary of the district at the rear of 6539 Main Street was cutoff at a large and longstanding hedge, which borders the entire rear yard and stands 51 feet behind the primary resource. In the case of both of these exceptions, there were no resources in the areas which were cutoff and the land was unrelated in any way to the resource on the portion of the parcel included within the district. Also, the cutoff lines for these two parcels now match the general size and depth of the other parcels along Main Street.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary was selected to encompass the cultural core of the original village of Gloucester Court House. This section of Main Street contained most of the commercial, governmental, and residential structures of the village of Gloucester Court House well into the twentieth century. Even today, this section of Main Street is the historical focus of the town and outside its boundaries the resources are largely modern commercial or residential.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marcus R. Pollard; David A. Brown/Thane H. Harpole, DATA Investigations, LLC
organization Commonwealth Preservation Group date 6/1/2010
street & number PO Box 11083 telephone 757-651-0494
city or town Norfolk state VA zip code 23517
e-mail marcus@commonwealthpreservationgroup.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Gloucester Downtown Historic District
City or Vicinity: Gloucester Court House
County: Gloucester
State: Virginia
Photographer: Marcus Pollard
Date Photographed: February, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #1:
First National Bank Building, South Elevation

Photo #2:
Coca Cola Bottling Plant, North Elevation

Photo #3:
TC Walker House, South Elevation

Photo #4:
Botetourt Building, South Elevation

Photo #5:
Furniture Store, South Elevation

Photo #6:
Bank of Gloucester Building, North Elevation

Photo #7:
B.B. Roane House, North Elevation

Photo #8:
6626 Main Street, Commercial Building, North Elevation

Photo #9:
Courthouse, South Elevation

Photo #10:
Main Street Streetscape, Southwest Elevation

Photo #11:
Courthouse Green, West Elevation

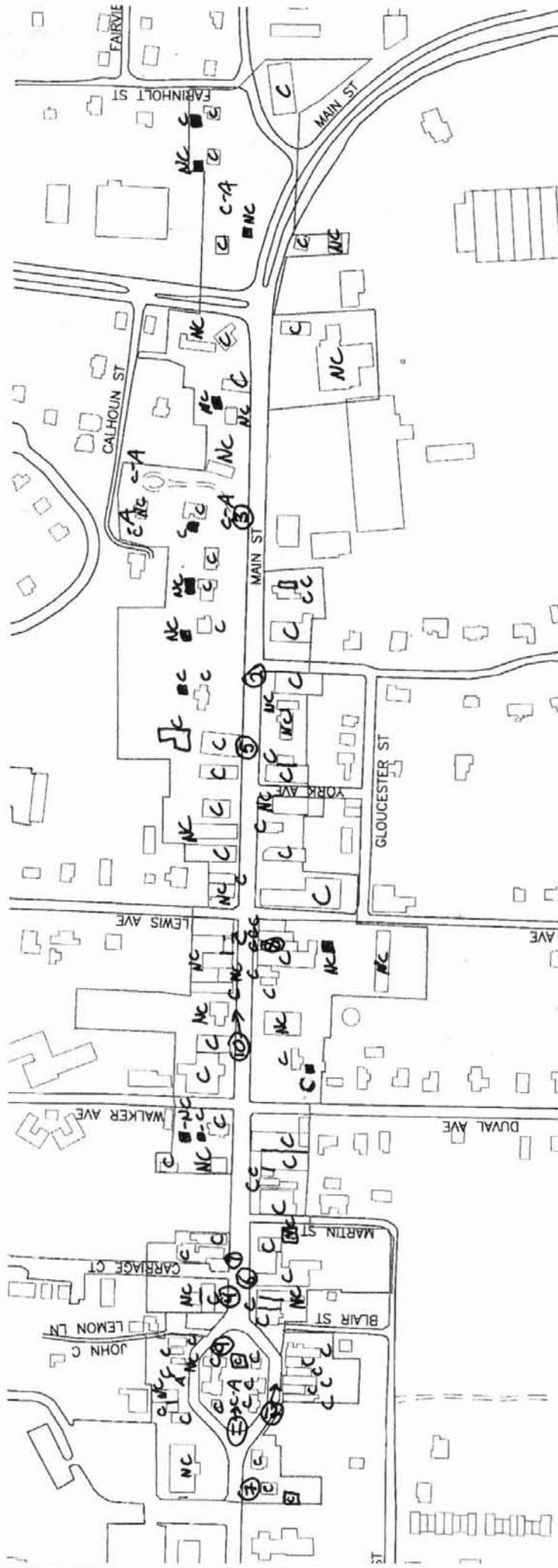
Photo #12:
Lawyer's Row, Northwest Elevation

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

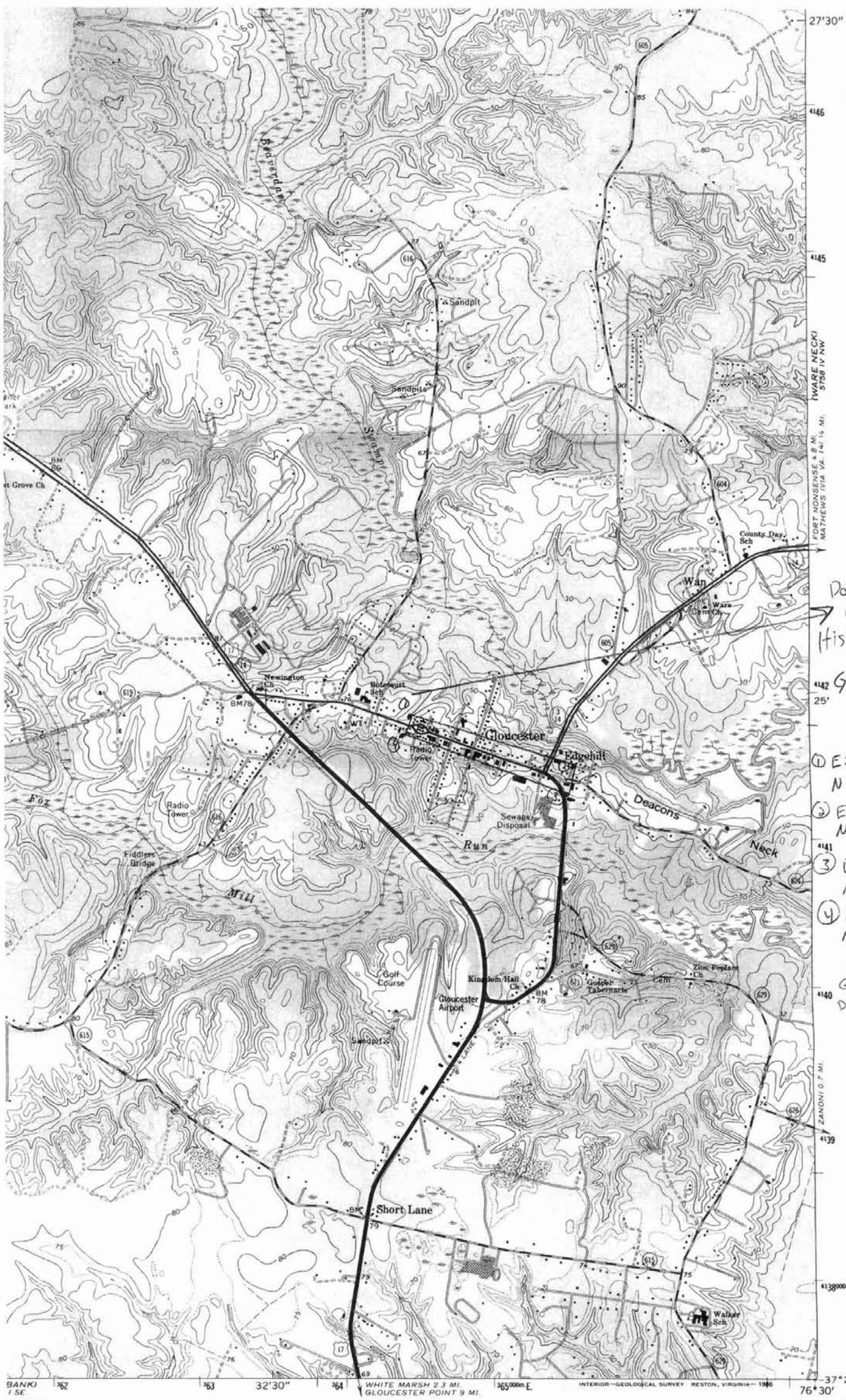
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to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

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- ¹ William L. Lawrence, *The History of Gloucester Court House Village*, (Gloucester County Friends of the Museum, Gloucester, VA, 2009), 10, 18.
- ² Carl R. Lounsbury, *The Courthouses of Early Virginia*, (University of Virginia Press, Charlottesville, VA, 2005), 67-68, , 312, 333-35, 350-52; John O. and Margaret T. Peters, *Virginia's Historic Courthouses*, (University of Virginia Press, Charlottesville, VA, 1995), 24-26; *Gloucester County Court House Square Historic District National Register Nomination*, 1973; Lawrence, *History of Gloucester Court House Village*, 116-22.
- ³ *Gloucester County, Virginia Landmarks*, (Gloucester County and The Gloucester Historical Committee, Gloucester, VA, 1983), 17.
- ⁴ *Gloucester County, Virginia Landmarks*, 18.
- ⁵ Clementine Rhodes Bowman, *Gloucester County, Virginia, A History* (McClure Printing Company, Inc., Verona, VA, 1982), 1-2.
- ⁶ Martha W. McCartney, *With Reverence for the Past: Gloucester County*, VA (The Dietz Press, Richmond, VA, 2001), 49, 63-65.
- ⁷ McCartney, *With Reverence for the Past*, 31-36, 47-48.
- ⁸ McCartney, *With Reverence for the Past*, 58-64; Bowman, *Gloucester County, Virginia*, 3-4.
- ⁹ Bowman, *Gloucester County, Virginia*, 2-4; McCartney, *With Reverence for the Past*, 69-70, 84-86.
- ¹⁰ McCartney, *With Reverence for the Past*, 65-68.
- ¹¹ McCartney, *With Reverence for the Past*, 87-92.
- ¹² Bowman, *Gloucester County, Virginia*, 7-10; McCartney, *With Reverence for the Past*, 21-36.
- ¹³ McCartney, *With Reverence for the Past*, 147-60.
- ¹⁴ McCartney, *With Reverence for the Past*, 161-64.
- ¹⁵ McCartney, *With Reverence for the Past*, 179-89.
- ¹⁶ McCartney, *With Reverence for the Past*, 210-11.
- ¹⁷ McCartney, *With Reverence for the Past*, 213.
- ¹⁸ McCartney, *With Reverence for the Past*, 239.
- ¹⁹ Bowman, *Gloucester County, Virginia*, 18-19; McCartney, *With Reverence for the Past*, 224, 238-39.
- ²⁰ Lawrence, *History of Gloucester Court House Village*, 10, 18.
- ²¹ Lounsbury, *The Courthouses of Early Virginia*, 67-68, , 312, 333-35, 350-52; Peters, *Virginia's Historic Courthouses*, 24-26; *Gloucester County Court House Square Historic District National Register Nomination*, 1973; Lawrence, *History of Gloucester Court House Village*, 116-22.
- ²² *Gloucester County, Virginia Landmarks*, 17.
- ²³ *Gloucester County, Virginia Landmarks*, 18.
- ²⁴ William L. Lawrence, *The History of the Botetourt Hotel* (Gloucester County Friends of the Museum, Gloucester, VA, 2008), 4-7.
- ²⁵ Lawrence, *The History of the Botetourt Hotel*, 8-11.
- ²⁶ Lawrence, *The History of the Botetourt Hotel*, 12-17.
- ²⁷ Lawrence, *The History of the Botetourt Hotel*, 25-27, 51-71. In 1971 Gloucester County received the first Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities Award for Historic Preservation honoring the restoration of the Botetourt Building.
- ²⁸ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects: 1835-1955* (Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997), 374.
- ²⁹ Prehistoric artifacts have been recovered at almost every one of the previously recorded archaeological sites, but they have not been found in great concentration, and research has focused primarily on the historic resources of these sites. Archaeologists registered four archaeological sites approximately 1/2 a mile north of the proposed district with significant Woodland period occupations, including Sites 44GL123, 44GL155, 44GL158, and 44GL161. Pottery recovered from the sites include shell-tempered, fabric-impressed Townsend wares, shell-tempered, net- and cord-marked Mockley wares, and fragments of crushed quartz and grit-tempered Stony Creek wares. Quartz and quartzite triangular points of various sizes, and small points with slightly side-notched stems, were also found. Additional survey and excavation focusing on the prehistoric occupations would add substantially to our understanding of this period.
- ³⁰ Excavations in the mid-to-late 1970s included limited testing adjacent to four 18th- and early 19th-century brick buildings within the historic courthouse green, including the courthouse (036-0021-0005), clerk's office/John Clayton building (036-0047, 036-0021-0004), Roane building (036-0021-0003), and the debtors' jail (036-0014, 036-0021-0025) (collectively, these are 036-0021, 44GL0455).

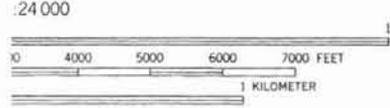
³¹ Occasional monitoring of ground disturbance adjacent the Botetourt Hotel (036-0009, 036-0021-0022) in the late 1990s as well as within the Courthouse Green in 2008 revealed artifact concentrations from the 18th through 20th centuries in both locations, as well as intact stratified deposits only partially impacted by these activities. Informants from the local community have recorded the locations of additional archaeological sites based on surface collection of artifacts both east and west of the courthouse green.



**Downtown Gloucester Historic District
Gloucester, VA
#036-5106
Photo #'s: 1-12: Nomination Photo location**



Downtown
 Gloucester
 Historic District
 Gloucester, VA
 UTM:
 ① E: 3 64 545
 N: 41 41 851
 ② E: 3 65 643
 N: 41 41 508
 ③ E: 3 65 583
 N: 41 41 317
 ④ E: 3 64 501
 N: 41 41 738
 1927 NAD
 Gloucester, VA topo
 DHR file # 036-5104



RVAL 10 FEET
 NT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
 RTICAL DATUM OF 1929

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
 Heavy-duty _____
 Medium-duty _____
 Light-duty _____
 Unimproved dirt _____
 U.S. Route State Route

ACHILLES

