

VLR-10/20/93 NRHP-7/22/94

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fredericksburg Town Hall and Market Square

other names/site number Fredericksburg Area Museum and Cultural Center
VDHR File No. 111-57

2. Location

street & number 907 Princess Anne Street not for publication N/A
city or town Fredericksburg vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Fredericksburg code 630 zip code 22404
(independent city)

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

I, the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Wayne C. Miller Date 5/4/94
Signature of certifying official

Director, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>GOVERNMENT</u>	Sub: <u>city hall</u>
<u>SOCIAL</u>	<u>meeting hall</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>department store</u>
<u>LANDSCAPE</u>	<u>plaza</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>CULTURE</u>	Sub: <u>museum</u>
<u>LANDSCAPE</u>	<u>parking lot</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Sandstone

walls BRICK

roof STONE: Slate

other _____

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

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.)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance 1782-1943

Significant Dates 1782

1814

1912

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 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: _____ Fredericksburg Area Museum and Cultural Center _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	284860	4242100	2		
3				4		

See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Judith Hise

organization _____ date July 21, 1993

street & number 2113 Cowan Blvd., No. 35-B telephone 703-373-4070

city or town Fredericksburg state VA zip code 22401

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Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage
or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

=====
Property Owner
=====

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

=====
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form.
Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section 7 Page 1 Fredericksburg Town Hall and Market Square
City of Fredericksburg, Virginia

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

Town Hall, constructed between 1814 and 1816, is located one lot over from the intersection of William and Princess Anne Streets, Fredericksburg, Virginia. The brick structure, set into a slope along the east side of Princess Anne Street is tripartite in form--a two-story rectangular center block with flanking one-story rectangular wings with stone steps fanning the front of the structure. Flanking the building are sandstone steps leading down to Market Square. These stairways have been closed for usage, as their age and deterioration have made them unsafe.

During the course of the years the outer appearance of the building has changed very little. A simple facade of brick work and large sandstone arches in the back accent this Federal style building. A slate roof adds a finishing touch to the structure. The idea of a combined market house and town hall can be seen in the design of the building. A lower arcaded area housed some of the market activities while the upper floors and the wings provided space for the governmental and social functions of the city.

Market Square, a paved area that abuts the rear of the building, is an integral of the site. It was in this area that early farmers and vendors sold their wares to the citizens of Fredericksburg and the surrounding area. Market activities had been occurring at this site since the incorporation of the city of Fredericksburg with vendors and craftsmen leasing space and setting up shop. Documentation of these activities have appeared in city records and backed by archaeological studies made in recent years.

The Town Hall and Market Square are part of the registered Historic District of the City of Fredericksburg. The Historic District is a 40 block area that includes the homes, the businesses and the governmental areas of the early settlers of the city.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION:

The Town Hall was built between 1814 and 1816. The brick of the two-story, five-bay central block's and flanking wings' front elevation facing Princess Anne Street was laid in Flemish bond with the foundation constructed of Aquia sandstone. The basement level elevation rises one-half story in front and totally above ground in the rear in order to utilize the existing land slope.

The Princess Anne Street elevation's basement level windows are wood frame with horizontal wooden bars. The symmetrically placed wood frame windows on the first and second levels have nine-over-nine double-hung sash with brick lintels. The centrally placed double-leaf front door is topped by a five-pane fanlight enclosed in an arched wood frame with a carved keystone. A brick arch surrounds the curve of the door frame. The wings' double-leaf doors, topped by transoms, are aligned with the edge of the main block. Flanking the doors are nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows. Iron railed stone steps lead from the front entrance to the

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sidewalk. The building has an axial gable roof covered with slate. There are interior brick end chimneys in the main block and wings. A wood cornice with carved modillions is on the front and rear elevations. Modern copper gutters and downspouts shed water from the structure.

On the rear elevation, the brick of the center block and wings is laid in three-course American bond. The placement of nine-over-nine, double-hung sash windows with brick lintels on the first and second stories complete the symmetrical line seen in the front elevation. The recessed stucco infill walls (c. 1912) of the arches are pierced with windows. Two archways contain doors instead of windows. This space was originally an open arcade. A brick-paved courtyard with stone steps running the length of the building lead down to the market square proper.

The north and south gable ends' brickwork was laid in three-course American bond. The windows contain six-over-six double-hung sash. Arched entrances to the lower level are located on the gable side of both wings. Sandstone steps lead down from the upper sidewalk to the lower level and Market Square.

Market Square, abutting the rear of Town Hall is encircled by the shops that line William Street on the north, Caroline Street on the east, and the out-buildings of St. George's Church on the south. An alley leads from the central core of the square onto Caroline Street, another narrow lane opens to the north onto William Street, and an alley running in back of the church property onto George Street. Market Square is an open area paved in Belgian block. The Square has played an important role in the history of this site. It has been an area of commercial activity since the early eighteenth century (1730s). By the end of the eighteenth century, Market Square had become firmly rooted as a center for the town's vendors and craftsmen to sell their produce and wares. When the second Town Hall (the subject of this nomination) was built, an arcaded basement level was incorporated into the design of the building to highlight this function of the site and provide needed space for the meat and dairy vendors.

The elevations of Town Hall have not changed much over the years of use both as a government building and market (1816-1982). A few major changes and minor alterations to room space have occurred over the years. The present windows and doors are all replacements set into the original frames sometime during the 1950s. The structure, once painted grey (c.1910), was treated with an abrasive to remove the paint in the mid 1950s. As a result the original brick surface has been destroyed and deterioration has taken place. Also, at this time the side and rear elevations were repointed using a hard cement mortar.¹ The front facade retains the original tooled joints. One major alteration was the filling in of the stone arches in the rear elevations, changing it from an open arcade into a large room (c.1912). (Meat hooks from the original butcher stalls are still found on the stone piers.) Another major alteration was the erection of a large buttress to support the rear wall of the center block. During the late 1980s this buttress was removed.

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Other small alterations have taken place (modern times) such as repositioning the direction of the front stairs, removal of shutters on the front windows (traces of where the shutter holdbacks were placed are still detectable), the closing of the sandstone stairs leading down to Market Square due to deterioration and use over the years, and placing a new set of stairs along the north side.

The interior of the building has retained much of the original form and plan of a market house with meeting rooms and government offices. The early plan of the building shows the lower level as an open, arcaded, dirt floored market housing vendors' stalls leading out to the market square. The first level, main block, consisted of the entrance-way and stair hall, with a small, square room to the rear and a larger room to the south. Each were heated by large fireplaces. Each wing was divided into two rooms; a large heated room at the front, and a small rectangular room behind.² There were no inner access doors between the main block and wings on this level. The wings with their separate entrances made them well suited for office spaces to be rented out. In fact this was done until the 1920s. The plan of the main block, second level, when completed in 1816 was a single spacious room heated by two large fireplaces. This space was adequate for the public meetings, dances, and assemblies that the townspeople once held in the Town Hall.³

Rearrangement and partitioning of the original rooms has occurred over the years. In the early years changes were minor ones consisting of repairs, slight shift of room usage, installation of stoves for heating, and general cosmetic work.⁴ Major remodeling to the interior took place in 1905-late 1920s, the late 1940s, and 1950s. The most recent, ongoing renovation was started in the late 1980s. Unfortunately in these rearrangements of space much of the original woodwork, chair rails, fireplaces, and mantels were lost. By 1925 the first level of the main block and the wings had undergone some changes. The two wings were opened up forming one large room per wing. A stairway leading to the market level was added under the main stairway in the main block. Doors and hallways were formed to allow for inner access throughout this level. Public restrooms were added, fireplaces were walled over, and central heat and radiators were installed. The late 1940s brought major rearrangement of space to this first level of Town Hall. The Council Chamber was moved from the north wing to the second floor thereby freeing the wing for partitioning into offices. The main block was divided by partitioned walls into three unequal size rooms. A portion of the south wall, rear corner, was removed to provide access to the newly created rear office and stairway in the south wing. The room arrangements were maintained until the 1988 renovation of Town Hall into a museum.

In this renovation the more open plan of 1816 was employed allowing for better traffic flow and exhibition space. The previous installed partitions (1940s) were removed, an elevator installed and modern safety features were incorporated into the renovation.

The second level's appearance changed dramatically in 1905 when an east-west partition wall was installed. The open area was now two large rooms. By the late 1920s the upper level was split into two rooms and a hallway by the installation of a north-south partition. By this time

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City of Fredericksburg, Virginia**

the fireplaces were walled over and like the first level modern conveniences were added. Changes in floor usage were made again in the late 1940s. The attic spaces over the north and south wings were converted to office space. The hallway in the main block had become another office and the fireplace along the south wall was removed. The floor plan remained steady until the 1988 renovation. This allowed for some opening up the room arrangement, such as the converting the north wing to one large room. The south wing remains divided into an office, hallway, and stairway.

ENDNOTES:

¹ Peter B. Sanbeck. "Fredericksburg Town Hall: An Interior Historic Structure Report, 1989." Photocopy, p. 2, Unpublished report and research files, The Fredericksburg Area Museum and Culture Center, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

² *Ibid.*, 8.

³ *Ibid.*, 8.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 7.

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City of Fredericksburg, Virginia**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Fredericksburg Town Hall and Market Square are the sole surviving antebellum representatives in Virginia of the association between government and market that once flourished in several of the state's town centers. The first town hall stood in the market square from about 1763 until 1814, when it was demolished to make room for the second town hall. This combined market house and administrative building was inspired by English examples. In Virginia the concept was resurrected in the eighteenth century and became one model for Virginia's governmental and civic architecture. The Fredericksburg Town Hall is a relatively late example of the type, but it served its dual purposes well for most of the century. By the late nineteenth century the development of grocery and produce stores rendered the market functions of the building obsolete. Fredericksburg's Town Hall, however, continued to serve as the center of local government until 1982.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Fredericksburg was established in 1728, incorporated as a town in 1782, and attained city status in 1879. It is one of a handful of Virginia urban centers that were incorporated before 1785. Others include Williamsburg, Norfolk, Alexandria, Winchester, Richmond, and Petersburg.¹ These towns--later cities--became important regional trading or governmental centers. When the lots were first laid out in each town, one was set aside as a market area to provide needed revenue. After the towns were incorporated, ordinances required the erection of town halls to house the governmental offices necessary for the town's business. A few towns built structures that contained not only offices for the public business on the upper floors, but also market stalls on the ground floor.

MARKET SQUARE

In Fredericksburg, the market lot was bounded by present-day William, Princess Anne, and Caroline streets. The area, located to the rear of the site of the first Town Hall, rapidly developed into a thriving marketplace. It was centrally located near the town docks and convenient for the tradespeople and farmers. Vendors and craftsmen rented space and set up stalls to sell their goods. Public gatherings, musters of the militia, and other events took place on the grounds. Covered with cobblestones, the square contains the last nineteenth-century paving remaining in Fredericksburg. Recent archaeological excavations have uncovered artifacts relating to the Market Square activity, as well as sections of the brick foundations of the first Town Hall. As future digs progress through Market Square, more information on the site will be obtained to illustrate its importance to the town and surrounding area. The potential exists for an archaeological component to be added to this nomination at an appropriate time in the future.

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City of Fredericksburg, Virginia**

FIRST TOWN HALL SITE

Besides providing a market area the site contained space for the town hall that was erected about 1763 along the Caroline Street boundary of the lot. The first Town Hall, a two-story brick structure, was described in 1777 by a judgmental traveler, Ebenezer Hazard:

Even this small Town affords a Proof of the Luxury & Extravagance of its Inhabitants, for a House [the Town Hall] has been erected by private Subscription, which is entirely devoted to Dissipation. It is of Brick (not elegant) & contains a Room for Dancing & two for Retirement and Cards.²

By 1782, the interior spaces of the building were used for both town and market business.

The Town Hall served as a central gathering place not only for those doing business with the town government, but for the social elite and political leaders of Fredericksburg. For example, the Masons met there regularly and it was in the Town Hall that George Washington was admitted to the society on 4 November 1752. Thirty years later, at the end of the Revolutionary War, some of the senior officers, among them Washington, formed the Society of the Cincinnati. The first meeting of the Virginia chapter of the society took place in the Town Hall on 7-9 October 1783. Three months later, on 12 December 1783, the Peace Ball--perhaps the most notable event to occur in the building--was held there and attended, according to local tradition, by both George Washington and his mother, Mary Ball Washington.³

SECOND TOWN HALL

By 1814 the original Town Hall was in disrepair and the market area was quite congested. The town council decided that a new building was needed to house market activities, as well as to provide space for the governmental business and social activities of the town. The old Town Hall was demolished in 1814. According to council minutes the council ordered a new brick building constructed on the market lot fronting Princess Anne Street, with a budget of \$6,250:

It is proposed that the new building erected on the west side of Markett Square on Princess Anne Street, to be 97 feet by 33 feet, leaving an alley at each end of 12. . . . [O]ver the center said Markett is proposed to be erected a two story building 49 feet by 33 feet, for a Town Hall and Council chamber, with two wings each 24 feet by 33 feet, of one story, the whole to be supported by strong stone arches.⁴

The second Fredericksburg Town Hall reflects the English design concept of a building consisting of an open, arcaded lower story housing the market with an enclosed upper story housing civic rooms built on the market square. This traditional style "in one building combined

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Section 8 Page 7 **Fredericksburg Town Hall and Market Square
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the three major functions of civic architecture as they emerged in the late seventeenth century and developed in the eighteenth: commercial (the market), administrative (upper rooms held civic meetings), and recreational (assemblies and balls)."⁵

The market stalls of the lower level of the new Town Hall contained the butcher and dairy stalls while remaining open and accessible to the main market square. Stalls were erected in the open market area providing produce and wares for sale. The area was a bustling place with wagons, vendors, and buyers constantly in and out of the building on market days.

From 1796 to approximately 1856 lots were sold along the perimeter of the square to businesses in order to create needed revenue.⁶ In later years these businesses were required to build two-story brick structures as a safety measure against fires after a fire swept through the market lot in 1853. Additional restrictions relative to size and placement of buildings were enacted. Soon the square was encircled with businesses dealing with the sale of goods and the impermanent stalls were phased out.

During these active market years the Town Hall continued as the center of the town's government, business, and social life. The town council, beginning on 13 March 1817, met in a second-story room while other rooms were leased to businesses and social organizations. Balls, town meetings, and assemblies were held in a large room on the third floor. On 20 November 1824 the Marquis de Lafayette, during his grand tour of the United States, stopped off in Fredericksburg overnight and was honored by the townspeople with a gala ball held in the Town Hall before he retired to the Farmers Hotel for the night. His secretary recorded the occasion:

It was not until sunset on the 20th of November, that we arrived at Fredericksburg [from Montpelier], where the general was received by the little boys formed into a battalion under the name of Lafayette Cadets; the night was already dark, and the town glittered with illumination, when we arrived at the place [Town Hall] where the mayor pronounced his welcome. A splendid supper, and a ball in which all the ladies of Fredericksburg were present, terminated the day.⁷

During the Battle of Fredericksburg in 1862, the Town Hall was a marshalling station for the Barksdale Brigade. This brigade was ordered to stop the Federal troops from crossing the Rappahannock River and entering the town.⁸ By the war's end in 1865, the Town Hall was a barracks for Federal troops.⁹

As the years progressed, the town grew and the need for a central market area declined. Due to the expansion of administrative functions, especially after Fredericksburg was incorporated as a city in 1879, the Town Hall gradually became a government office building. The rental of rooms to businesses and organizations as office and social space ceased. By 1912 the market arcade had been enclosed and used for storage; later it was remodeled into offices.

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Section 8 Page 8 Fredericksburg Town Hall and Market Square
City of Fredericksburg, Virginia

By 1982 the city government had outgrown its quarters in the Town Hall and moved into the larger, newly renovated building that formerly housed the Post Office. The last city council meeting in the Town Hall took place on 24 August 1982. The Town Hall has been creatively adapted for reuse as a museum exhibiting the city's and area's history and culture.

Of all the early incorporated towns of Virginia in which market houses were built before the Civil War, only those in Williamsburg, Richmond, Staunton, Winchester, Alexandria, and Fredericksburg combined the functions of market and government. Of these only the second Town Hall of Fredericksburg, built in 1814-1816, remains. The Town Hall of Fredericksburg from its earliest function as a market, a civic, and a government site to its present usage as a cultural center continues to house civic functions for the city of Fredericksburg. The Town Hall is an outstanding example of the successful blending of government and commerce in a building modeled architecturally on English design concepts but adapted to the American urban environment. The Town Hall and Market Square site played a significant role in the economic and governmental growth of Fredericksburg by providing a central seat for government and commerce. In the words of one historian of the building, "It occupies an extremely important place in the social and physical plan of Fredericksburg, and is the sole Antebellum survivor of what is probably the most important urban civic building type found in early America."¹⁰

ENDNOTES

¹ Bryan Clark Green, "The Market House in Virginia, 1736-c.1860," (Masters thesis, University of Virginia, 1991), 19.

² Ebenezer Hazard, "The Journal of Ebenezer Hazard in Virginia, 1777," Fred Shelley, ed., in Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 62:403.

³ Allen E. Roberts, George Washington: Master Mason (Richmond, Va.: Macey Publishing and Masonic Supply Co., Inc., 1976), 16; Alvin T. Embry, History of Fredericksburg, Virginia (Richmond: Old Dominion Press, 1937), 144; Virginia Carmichael, This is Fredericksburg (Richmond: The Dietz Press, 1957), 46.

⁴ Green, "The Market House in Virginia, 1736-c. 1860," 12.

⁵ Paula S. Felder, "A History of the Market Lot: How It Became the Seat of Government in Fredericksburg, 1983," TMS (photocopy), 7-8, Files, The Fredericksburg Area Museum and Cultural Center, Fredericksburg, Va.

⁶ Dr. Jay Luvas and Col. Harold W. Nelson, eds., The U.S. Army War College Guide to the Battles of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg (Carlisle, Pa.: South Mountain Press, Inc., 1968), 19-22.

⁷ A. Levasseur, Lafayette in America in 1824 and 1825, trans. John D. Godman (Philadelphia: Carey and Lea, 1829), 1:226-227; J. Bennett Nolan, Lafayette in America Day by Day (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1934), 259.

⁸ Felder, "Use and Change: The Story of the Town Hall and Market House, 1987," TMS71 (photocopy), 5, Files, The Fredericksburg Area Museum and Cultural Center, Fredericksburg, Va.

⁹ Green, "The Market House in Virginia, 1736-c.1860," 41.

¹⁰ Letter, Bryan C. Green, Charlottesville, Va., to Hugh C. Miller, Director, Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Va., 18 Oct. 1993.

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City of Fredericksburg, Virginia

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_____. Letter, Charlottesville, Va., to Hugh C. Miller,
Director, Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Va., 18 Oct. 1993.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 11 **Fredericksburg Town Hall and Market Square
City of Fredericksburg, Virginia**

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of Town Hall and Market Square is shown as a dotted line on the accompanying tax map entitled "Block 38, 907 Princess Anne Street, Market Square."

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes Town Hall, Market Square, and alleyways that have been historically associated with the property since the 1800s when the Square's outer edges were divided into lots and sold to businesses.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photo Page 12 **Fredericksburg Town Hall and Market Square
City of Fredericksburg, Virginia**

**All photographs are of:
TOWN HALL AND MARKET SQUARE
Fredericksburg, VA.
DHR FILE #111-57**

Photographs were taken in 1991. Negatives are on file with the Department of Historic Resources collection at the Virginia State Library and Archives (Negative Nos. 12055, 12056, 12057, and 13129).

CREDIT: Judy Hise
VIEW: West elevation (front) of Town Hall; view looking east
NEGATIVE NUMBER: 13129/2
PHOTO: 1 of 15

CREDIT: Judy Hise
VIEW: East elevation (rear) of Town Hall; view looking west
NEGATIVE NUMBER: 13129/17
PHOTO: 2 of 15

CREDIT: Judy Hise
VIEW: South wing; view looking northwest
NEGATIVE NUMBER: 13129/19
PHOTO: 3 of 15

CREDIT: Judy Hise
VIEW: North wing; view looking south
NEGATIVE NUMBER: 12057/6A
PHOTO: 4 of 15

CREDIT: Linda Westerman
VIEW: Sandstone arches east elevation; view looking west
NEGATIVE NUMBER: 12056/9A
PHOTO: 5 of 15

CREDIT: Judy Hise
VIEW: Alley to Caroline Street from Market Square; view looking east
NEGATIVE NUMBER: 12057/12A
PHOTO: 6 of 15

CREDIT: Judy Hise
VIEW: Alley leading to William Street (north); view looking south
NEGATIVE NUMBER: 12055/3A
PHOTO: 7 of 15

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photo Page 13 **Fredericksburg Town Hall and Market Square
City of Fredericksburg, Virginia**

CREDIT: Linda Westerman

VIEW: Sandstone steps on north; view looking west

NEGATIVE NUMBER: 12056/10A

PHOTO: 8 of 15

CREDIT: Linda Westerman

VIEW: View to Market Square from second level of Town Hall; looking east

NEGATIVE NUMBER: 12056/14A

PHOTO: 9 of 15

CREDIT: Linda Westerman

VIEW: Exhibit room, south wing, first level Town Hall; view looking north

NEGATIVE NUMBER: 12055/12

PHOTO: 10 of 15

CREDIT: Judy Hise

VIEW: Sandstone foundation (inside) of west elevation; view looking east

NEGATIVE NUMBER: 12055/1A

PHOTO: 11 of 15

CREDIT: Judy Hise

VIEW: Inside north wing, Market level, Gift Shop; view looking south

NEGATIVE NUMBER: 12057/17A

PHOTO: 12 of 15

CREDIT: Linda Westerman

VIEW: Market Square from east elevation of Town Hall, view looking west

NEGATIVE NUMBER: 12056/12A

PHOTO: 13 of 15

CREDIT: Linda Westerman

VIEW: South wing end corner return, shows tooling marks

NEGATIVE NUMBER: 12055/20A

PHOTO: 14 of 15

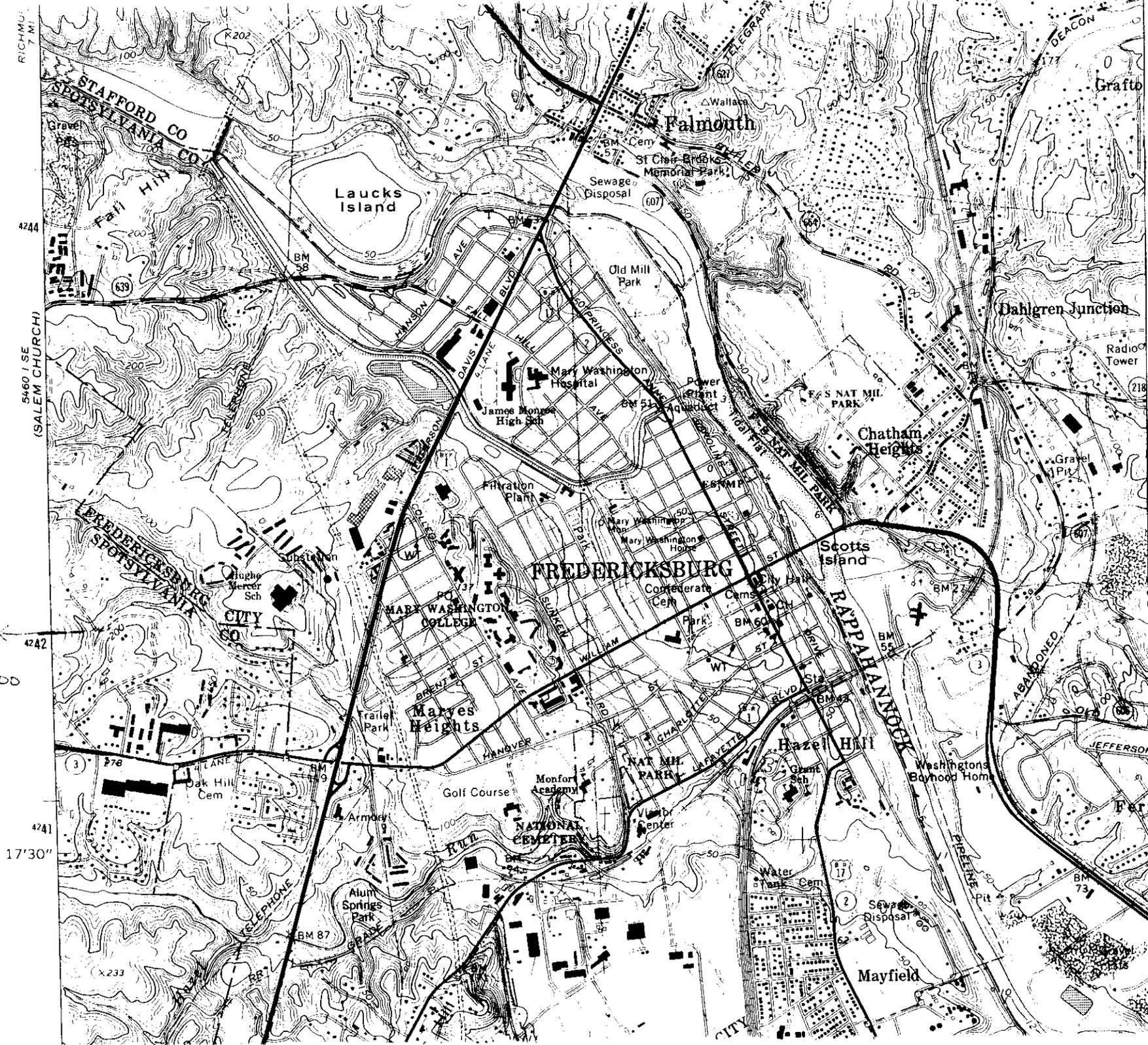
CREDIT: Judy Hise

VIEW: East elevation of Town Hall, brick courtyard & steps; view looking south from William Street alley

NEGATIVE NUMBER: 13129/18

PHOTO: 15 of 15

60W HALL AVE
MARKET SQUARE
DHR # III-57
UTM COORDINATES
18 284860, 4242100



RICHMOND 7 MI.
4244
5460 I SE (SALEM CHURCH)
4242
4241
17'30"