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: BOWLING GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
other names/site number: VDHR File No. 171-5001

2. Location

street & number: various parcels shown on 1" = 350' town map
not for publication: N/A
city or town: Bowling Green
state: Virginia code: VA county: Caroline code: 033 Zip: 22427

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As 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.)

[Signature]
Date 4/4/63

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] 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)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

___ building(s)

X district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
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<tr>
<td><em>165</em> buildings</td>
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<td><em>0</em> sites</td>
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<tr>
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<td><em>12</em> structures</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>1</em></td>
<td><em>1</em> objects</td>
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<td><em>168</em></td>
<td><em>204</em> Total</td>
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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 2

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
### Historic Functions

**Cat:** Domestic  
**Sub:** Single dwelling, Multiple dwelling, Secondary structure

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<td>Professional</td>
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<td>Department store</td>
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<td>Restaurant</td>
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<tr>
<th>Government</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Courthouse</td>
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<td>Library</td>
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<tr>
<td>Religious facility</td>
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<tr>
<td>Church-related residence</td>
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<tr>
<th>Recreation and Culture</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monument/marker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theater</td>
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### Current Functions

**Cat:** Domestic  
**Sub:** Single dwelling, Multiple dwelling, Secondary structure

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<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
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<tr>
<td>Religious facility</td>
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</table>
Church-related residence

Funerary  
Mortuary

Recreation and Culture  
Outdoor recreation  
Monument/marker

### 7. Description

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

<table>
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<th>Cat:</th>
<th>Sub:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colonial</td>
<td>Post medieval English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Republic</td>
<td>Early Classical Revival</td>
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| Mid 19th Century | Greek Revival  
|               | Gothic Revival               |
|               | Italian Villa                |
| Late Victorian | Gothic                     |
|               | Italianate                   |
|               | Queen Anne                   |
| Late 19th and 20th  
Century Revivals | Beaux Arts        |
|               | Colonial Revival             |
|               | Classical Revival            |
| Late 19th and Early 20th  
Century American  
Movements | Bungalow/Craftsman            |

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

- **foundation**: brick, stone, concrete block
- **roof**: slate shingles, metal, composite
- **walls**: brick, weatherboard, concrete block
- **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)

- **X** A: Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- **B**: Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- **X** C: Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
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; Politics/Government; Transportation

Period of Significance _ca. 1750 - 1952____

Significant Dates _1794; 1805; 1831-32; 1837; 1900

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation __ N/A _______________  

Architect/Builder _ David Jeptha Rose; William P. Rose; Bartholomew f. Smith; William Callis West, John J. Ballentine; Courthouse attributed to William B. Phillips and Malcolm Crawford (Jefferson workmen )___

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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
U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Bowling Green Historic District
Caroline Co., Virginia

___ 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
_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: ___________________________________

10. Geographical Data
Acreage of Property ______

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

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_X_ 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: Stephen James, Intern, with Staff

Organization: Virginia Department of Historic Resources       Date: June 2002

street & number: 2801 Kensington Avenue       Telephone: 804/367-2323

city or town: Richmond       State: Virginia       Zip code: 23221

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.
Additiona l 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.
7. Description:

Summary Description

Located at the intersection of U.S. Route 301 and State Route 207, the Bowling Green Historic District defines the historic core of Bowling Green, a small town in Caroline County, Virginia, forty miles north of Richmond. For two centuries it has thrived as the seat of county government and as a strategic regional crossroad, but slow and stable development has preserved its nineteenth-century architectural fabric. Since the 1940s the local economy has benefited from the presence of Fort A. P. Hill on the town’s eastern border. While Bowling Green’s historic character and small-town charm continue to draw visitors, its future will be influenced heavily by its location in the booming Washington – Richmond corridor.

Within the district a wide range of architectural types and styles is present, from the colonial era to the twentieth century. The oldest building in the district is a colonial plantation house, and the centerpiece is the Jeffersonian courthouse. Yet the district’s character derives largely from the numerous churches and nineteenth-century residences that suggest an earlier, more tranquil time in American history. Most of the churches are in the Gothic Revival style, while Greek Revival, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival are most common among the residences. Few of the commercial buildings predate the mid-twentieth century. There are a total of 374 resources in the district. Of the primary 225 primary buildings, 145 contribute to the district’s historic and architectural significance and 80 do not. Two of the contributing primary buildings, the Caroline County Courthouse and the “Old Mansion,” are already listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places. There are 133 secondary buildings (garages, sheds, carports, etc.) in the district, 22 of which are contributing resources and 111 that are noncontributing.

Detailed Description

The boundaries of the Bowling Green Historic District reflect the historical development of the community to the south of Broaddus Avenue (Va. 207), along Main Street (U.S. 301), the principal north-south thoroughfare. The town is compact and shows a coherent zoning, in which residential uses predominate, with commercial and civic structures limited to the central area around the courthouse. Thus Bowling Green may be seen as a series of interlocking neighborhoods, each with a distinctive character. The inventory of properties is best understood
by reviewing them in the context of these neighborhoods, which will be called, for the purposes of this section, the “South Main Street,” “Milford Street,” “North Main Commercial,” “Courthouse,” and “North Main-East Broaddus” neighborhoods.

South Main St. Area

The South Main area is a large residential neighborhood that covers most of the town south of Milford Street, and includes the adjoining streets of Lafayette Avenue, Cary Street, Hoomes Circle, Maury Avenue, and Dorsey Lane. It is almost exclusively residential, composed largely of late nineteenth-century residences with an enclave of four churches in the 100 block of South Main Street. At the southern edge of the South Main area, at 200 S. Main St., is Old Mansion, the colonial plantation house. The house retains much of its farm acreage, which isolates it from the platted neighborhoods of the town’s incorporated area. Old Mansion is listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.

South Main Street, the heart of the area, is a leafy, tree-lined boulevard. As the town’s oldest thoroughfare, it was developed over much of the nineteenth century and has a mixture of residential styles from Greek Revival to Queen Anne. While it does not have the consistency of more recently developed neighborhoods, it has more early nineteenth-century Greek Revival houses than any other part of Bowling Green.

This area is home to one of the oldest houses in the district. The Rains House at 117 S. Main Street is a tall, two-and-one-half-story frame residence with gable roof and English basement. The north part of the house, a side-passage, double-pile configuration with two chimneys on one end, is the oldest and may date to the late eighteenth century. The two-story, single-pile south wing and one-story Greek Revival-style entry porch were added later. While local tradition dates the house’s construction to 1737, early county records have been lost and later ones document a chain of title only from 1842, when it was sold by the original owners. Nevertheless, this would not be inconsistent with a construction date in the eighteenth century.1

Also on South Main Street is a series of antebellum houses that seem to have been built about the same time. At 107 S. Main Street is a two-story, four-bay frame residence with hipped roof and one-story porch with columns. It is notable for its one-story projecting bay window and Italianate brackets and frieze under the eaves. The projecting wing, porch, and brackets were added to an earlier single-pile dwelling with a chimney on each end. Across the street, at 108 S. Main Street is two-story, five-bay frame house on raised basement with gable roof and end
chimneys. This single-pile frame house has a porch with turned posts and spindles, as well as a one-story side wing. At **124 S. Main Street** is a two-story, three-bay, single-pile frame house with Greek Revival-style front porch and gable roof. The dwelling at **161 S. Main Street** is a two-story, three-bay frame house with hipped roof and Italianate brackets and frieze under the eaves. The house is notable for its two-story porch with turned posts and sawn balustrade railing. All four of these houses seem to have been built in the early or mid nineteenth century as simple, two-story, single-pile Virginia I-houses in the Greek Revival style and were later expanded and remodeled to Victorian tastes.

One of the most interesting Victorian-era houses on South Main St. is that of A. B. Chandler, Sr., at **135 S. Main Street**. Built in the late 1800s, the two-story, frame house with hipped roof and Italianate brackets is notable for its large projecting bow-front wing, detailed with brackets and fish-scale shingles above first-floor windows. The owner of the house, A. B. Chandler, Sr., a successful lawyer and Commonwealth’s Attorney for Caroline County, also built a small, one-story frame building with steep gable roof a few feet from the main house to use as his law office.

Of the eight churches in Bowling Green, there are seven within the historic district and four in the 100 block of South Main. The oldest of these four is the Bowling Green United Methodist Church at **112 S. Main Street**, parts of which date to the mid-nineteenth century. The church has been extensively altered, but continues to be considered as a contributing resource in the historic district.

The Shiloh Baptist Church, at **127 S. Main St.**, is a frame Gothic-Revival church built in 1895, with gable roof, lancet windows, small bell tower over the entry, and a projecting vestibule. Home to an historic African-American congregation, the church is notable for the contrasting color wood shingles that cover the tower and gable area of the front façade. The Antioch Christian Church, at **131 S. Main St.**, is a frame Gothic-Revival church with gable roof and projecting vestibule, built about 1920.

St. Asaph’s Episcopal Church, at **130 S. Main St.**, is a small brick chapel in the style of an English parish church. It has large wall buttresses, contrasting stone trim, narrow square-headed windows, and a small, stylized bell tower on south side of the nave. Although built in 1954 and considered noncontributing because of its date, the church is noteworthy district because of its picturesque design, the high quality of its design and execution, and its location among several historic houses.
Milford Street Area

The Milford Street neighborhood is also predominately residential. With its large number of turn-of-the-century frame Victorian houses, it has perhaps the most cohesive architectural identity of any of the town’s neighborhoods. Together with the side streets of Anderson Avenue, Coghill Street, and Trewalla Lane, it includes most of the historic district west of Main Street.

One of the best examples of Queen Anne style in the Milford Street area is found at 152 Milford. A two-story, frame residence with multiple gables, this eclectic house is notable for its square tower over the entry and a recessed arch in the front gable, dressed in fish scale shingles. A wide pedimented porch with classical columns wraps around the corner from front to side of the house.

At 215 Milford another two-story, frame Queen-Anne Victorian with multiple gables is notable for the two-story bow front, carved brackets under the eaves, fish scale shingles in the gables, and an elaborate porch with turned posts, spindle frieze, carved brackets and carved balustrade. It was built near the turn of the twentieth century by A. B. Chandler, Jr., who was president of Mary Washington College in the 1920s. This is one of two impressive Victorian houses built by members of the Chandler family. The other, the house of A. B. Chandler Sr., stands at 135 South Main St.²

Less elaborate, but still excellent examples of Queen Anne, are the residences at 128 Milford St. and 147 Milford St. Both are two-story frame houses with gable roof and prominent porches. 128 Milford has awraparound porch on turned posts and two-story bay window.

Most of the town’s few bungalow-style houses, built in the first quarter of the twentieth century, are located on Milford Street. This shows that the street’s popularity continued well into the twentieth century, even after its predominate Victorian styles had passed from favor. The small, simple, one-and-one-half-story bungalows, with porches supported by tapered square columns on brick piers, can be seen at 141 Milford and 206 Milford.

North Main Commercial Area

North Main, which begins at Milford Street, is home to the town’s business district. Both sides
of the street’s 100 and 200 blocks are commercial. Fire devastated the downtown area in 1900 and 1955, so few of the buildings in these blocks predate the mid twentieth century. While the replacement buildings do not contribute to the historic character of the district, several survivors have played important roles in the commercial life of the town.

Built near the turn of the twentieth century, the store at 100 S. Main St. is a two-story frame commercial building with hipped roof. It has retail storefronts with recessed entries at the first floor. Home to the town’s grocery store for decades, the building has been in continuous commercial use for nearly a century. The second story was added in the early 1900s. At 102 N. Main St. is the 1912 Beaux-Arts-style bank building. It is a one-story, three-bay, brick commercial building with classical pilasters and entablature. Originally home to the Union Bank and Trust Company, it is now used for retail purposes. The building was damaged in the 1955 fire and shows post-fire alterations, including removal of the central pediment in the parapet and relocation of the entry from center to side bay.

One of the oldest buildings in the commercial area of Main Street is at 126 N. Main St., across the street from the courthouse. This two-story frame building with gable roof has Italianate brackets with frieze under the eaves and a one-story porch with turned posts and carved brackets. This structure, probably built about 1900, is the surviving wing of a larger L-shaped building known as the Lawn Hotel, built in the 1880s and demolished in 1959. It is significant for its connections to the town’s founding because it is said to be the site of Thomas Hoomes’s eighteenth-century tavern. The site may still contain the foundations of the earlier buildings.

At the edge of the North Main Commercial area, the Bowling Green Baptist Church at 225 N. Main St. forms a transition to the residential area to the north. The most distinctive of the town’s historic churches, this brick Gothic Revival-style church with gable roof shows an eclectic use of textures and materials characteristic of the Victorian era. Built in 1898, the church is notable for the large corner bell tower with polygonal belfry. Polychrome slate tiles cover the belfry and tympanum area inside the gable. The church, which has several later additions on the rear, may be the work of North Carolina builders David Jeptha Rose and William P. Rose.  

Courthouse Area

East of North Main is the Courthouse area, anchored by the historic Caroline County Courthouse at 123 N. Main St. Adjoining blocks house state, local, and county offices in an area that
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  Bowling Green Historic District
Continuation Sheet  Caroline Co., VA

includes Courthouse Lane, Davis Court, Butler Street, Ennis Street, and County Street.

Among Virginia courthouses, this two-story, four-bay, brick building with gable roof is significant as one of several influenced by Thomas Jefferson’s designs for the pavilions at the University of Virginia and may have been built by craftsmen who worked for him at the university. As with Jefferson’s pavilions, the courthouse has a full Tuscan entablature on all sides, with a fanlight window centered in a plastered tympanum of the pediment. The builders have combined this interpretation of a classical temple with a first-floor arcade, an icon of Virginia courthouses from the colonial era. The interior of the building has had substantial alterations, but a 1969-70 remodeling is sympathetic to the original design. The courthouse is listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places.

There are two other important buildings in the courthouse complex. North of the courthouse, at 125 N. Main St., is the Caroline County Clerk’s Office, built in 1907 according to the design of Richmond architect William Callis West. It is a tall, one-story brick building with hipped roof and projecting vestibule with pedimented gable. Door and window openings have stone jack arches with decorative keystones. Raised pilasters articulate the building corners and support a contrasting stone belt course. Above that is a separate cornice.4

South of the courthouse, at 119 N. Main St., is the old jail. This imposing two-story brick building with tall hipped roof was built in a Colonial Revival style, with corbelled brick cornice above a belt course, and windows with an unusual decorative treatment of their segmental arches. It served as the county jail until 1968, when it was converted to use as an historical museum. It stands on the site of an earlier jail that was destroyed by the fire of 1900. A low one-story brick building with gable roof and continuous arcade, added in the 1950s, provides additional office space and links the courthouse with the records office and jail.

The courthouse area’s historic use as a center for governmental and legal affairs is underscored by the presence of small frame buildings at 105 Courthouse Lane and 109 Courthouse Lane, used for law offices since the 1800s.

On the east side of the courthouse area, at 117 - 119 Butler St., is the Bowling Green Town Hall. A one-story frame building with gable roof, it was built in the early 1940s as a USO recreation facility for soldiers from nearby Camp A. P. Hill. In 1947 the town converted it for use as the town hall.

Section _7__  Page __7__

North Main-Broaddus Avenue Area
North of the central business and governmental districts, Bowling Green’s character is residential. The North Main St.-East Broadus Ave. neighborhood is centered at the intersection of these two main thoroughfares and is similar to neighborhoods at the south end of town, but is more sparsely populated. The 100 block of East Broadus is notable for several large Queen Anne-style houses, while the far northern end of North Main includes “Auburn,” a venerable Greek Revival residence, parts of which may date from the 1840s.

Several hundred yards north of the courthouse and taverns was Broadhurst Farm. Its main house survives at 123 Virginia Ave. Reuben Broaddus established it as a dairy farm in the early nineteenth century, when he built the simple single-pile, two-story, frame farmhouse with gable roof and English basement. Later a two-story frame wing was added to the front to form an “L.” Several of the farm’s outbuildings survive, but are now on the property of a neighboring twentieth-century house at 107 Virginia Avenue.5

At 320 N. Main St. is “Auburn,” a two-story frame Greek Revival-style residence with hipped roof and one-story porch with classical columns. It attained its current configuration over time, beginning with the single-pile front section, built ca. 1839-40. The two-story frame wing on rear dates from the late nineteenth century, and the one-story sun porch on south side from late twentieth.

Its neighbor at 302 N. Main St., is “Glasselton,” a large two-story, brick Greek Revival residence with hipped roof on an English basement. It has a modillioned cornice and central porch with Doric columns. A two-story frame addition on the rear dates to the early 1900s. It was built about 1846 by Dr. Andrew Glassell, who prospered as the town’s doctor.

One of the most unusual, but elegant, houses built by the town’s prosperous Victorians is at 237 N. Main St. A three-story frame house with low hipped roof, it forsakes the more popular Queen Anne idiom for Italianate styling that emphasizes its extreme height. This is apparent in its unusual three-story, multi-layer projecting box bay that builds up toward the center in ziggurat fashion. The house was built by Dr. William Burroughs to accommodate his large family.6

Section 7 Page 8
Outbuildings and Structures

While many of the district’s properties contain outbuildings, such as barns, sheds, and garages, only a few are historically significant. Notable are several dependencies of the house at 123 Virginia Street. It was the principal building of a dairy farm known as “Broadhurst Farm” started in the early nineteenth century. A large barn, corncrib, and garage, probably built in the early twentieth century, survive from the farming operations and are well maintained. At 211 Milford St. is a small, one-story frame shed, whose steeply pitched gable roof, scalloped bargeboards, and board-and-batten siding are hallmarks of the Gothic Revival style. Its age is unknown, but it appears to have been constructed in the nineteenth century.

Several places in the district had structures as early as the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but currently only one—the site of the New Hope Tavern and Lawn Hotel—has been identified as a potential site for archaeological investigation. The eighteenth-century tavern, the first building in what is now Bowling Green, was replaced by the Lawn Hotel in the late nineteenth century. There has been no construction on the site since the old wing of the hotel was demolished in 1959. The site may hold foundations and other evidence from its earlier uses as a busy public house and hostelry across from the courthouse.

The most significant non-architectural structure in the district is a war memorial. The Confederate Monument, with a statue of a Confederate soldier, was dedicated in 1906, and is located directly in front of the courthouse. Recently it was joined on the courthouse green by the small Caroline Veterans Memorial.

Architects and Builders

All but a few of the architects and builders in the Bowling Green Historic District remain anonymous. Among the earliest builders associated with the district are William B. Phillips and Malcolm Crawford, two craftsmen who worked for Thomas Jefferson at the University of Virginia and later built the Madison County Courthouse. There is no documentary evidence to link them to the Caroline County Courthouse, but it is strikingly similar in design and execution to the University and the Madison buildings and was built at about the same time. Others known to have worked in the historic district are David Jeptha Rose and William P. Rose, North Carolina builders who “provided plans for a Baptist Church in Bowling Green, in 1898” – apparently the Bowling Green Baptist Church at 225 N. Main St., which was built in that year.

Those working for the county include builder Bartholomew F. Smith, who designed and built the
old County Jail (1900); and Richmond architect, William Callis West, responsible for the Caroline County Records Office (1907) next to the courthouse; and John J. Ballentine, who designed the Caroline County Health Center – War Memorial (1955).

**Condition of Buildings**

The neighborhoods of the historic district have a high degree of integrity because most have survived from the nineteenth or early twentieth century in good condition with few alterations. As might be expected, the most significant changes to the town’s architectural fabric have occurred in the commercial blocks of the downtown area. Many of these buildings were lost to the 1955 fire, and in recent years several have fallen to the economic pressures of a prosperous community. Nevertheless, with the exception of the courthouse block, the residential neighborhoods are the more important elements of the district. They are well preserved, well maintained, and contribute most to the town’s historic character.

**Endnotes**

9 Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 330, dated 24 August 1802, VDHR. This policy shows each wing of the house as a separate building, but notes that they are “joined together.” An 1805 policy correctly shows the house in its “L” shaped configuration. Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 999, dated 22 November 1805, VDHR.


11 Wingfield, 41.

12 Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 330, dated 24 August 1802, VDHR; Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 998, dated 22 November 1805, VDHR; Mutual Assurance Society Policy No.1276, dated 11 March 1811, VDHR; Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 1987, dated 1 May 1816, VDHR. In the 1802 and 1805 policies the tavern is described as a one-story building; in 1811 and 1816 it is two stories.

13 HABS report, p. 2-5. An abstract of this petition is contained in Wingfield, 57 – 58.

14 Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 998, dated 22 November 1805, VDHR (tavern); Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 66, dated 22 November 1805, VDHR (courthouse).

15 Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 66, dated 22 November 1805, VDHR.

16 Wingfield, 357.

17 Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 1987, dated 1 May 1816, VDHR; Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 66, dated 22 November 1805, VDHR.


20 Wingfield, 81 (obituaries); VDHR file 171-003 (tax records).

21 HABS Report, p. 6.

22 Wingfield, 358.

23 Wingfield, 358.

24 Wingfield, 34 – 35.
In January 1837 a group of citizens petitioned the legislature for the town’s incorporation. There is no record that it was granted, but in 1848 another group petitioned to have the town’s boundaries extended, which suggests that the 1837 petition was successful. Wingfield, 63, 64.


Inventory - The inventory is organized alphabetically by street name and then numerically for each street.

**Anderson Avenue**

106 Anderson Ave.  
171-5001-0073  
ca. 1900, Two-story frame Victorian-style residence with hipped roof and front porch with turned posts and spindle balustrade.  
*Outbuilding:* garage, *Non-contributing*

108 Anderson Ave.  
171-5001-0074  
ca. 1960, One-story brick Colonial Revival-style ranch house with gable roof.  
*Outbuilding:* carport, *Non-contributing structure*  
*shed, Non-contributing*

110 Anderson Ave.  
171-5001-0075  
ca. 1850, Two-story frame Victorian-style residence with hipped roof and front porch with classical columns.  
*Outbuilding:* garage, *Non-contributing*

116 Anderson Ave.  
171-5001-0076  
ca. 1840s, Two-story frame Greek Revival-style residence with hipped roof and front porch with classical columns.  
*Outbuilding:* shop, *Non-contributing*

**East Broaddus Avenue**

103 E. Broaddus Ave.  
171-5001-0131; 171-015

Section _7_  Page _12_
1902, Two-story frame Queen Anne-style residence with hipped and gable roofs is notable for its corner turret, fish-scale shingles in gables and wraparound porch with turned posts and spindled frieze. Property includes non-contributing one-and-one-half story brick cottage at rear.

*Outbuilding:* brick cottage, **Non-contributing**

*Outbuilding:* shed, **Non-contributing**

**108 E. Broaddus Ave.** Contributing
171-5001-0138
ca. 1940, One-and-one-half-story brick residence with gable roof and dormers.

*Outbuilding:* none

**109 E. Broaddus Ave.** Non-contributing
171-5001-0132
ca. 1980, Two-story frame residence with porch under overhanging roof.

*Outbuilding:* none

**111 E. Broaddus Ave.** Contributing
171-5001-0133
1907, Two-story frame Queen Anne-style residence with multiple gable roofs is notable for its fish-scale shingles in gables and wraparound porch with turned posts and spindled frieze and baluster.

*Outbuilding:* garage, **Non-contributing**

**115 E. Broaddus Ave.** Contributing
171-5001-0134
1905, One-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne-style residence with multiple gables has wraparound porch with classical columns.

*Outbuilding:* garage, **Non-contributing**

**118 E. Broaddus Ave.** Non-Contributing
171-5001-0139
ca. 1955. One-story concrete block residence with gable roof; basement level opens to outside.

*Outbuilding:* none

**120 E. Broaddus Ave.** Contributing
171-5001-0140
c. 1920, Two-and-one-half-story residence with gable roof and dormer. House has stucco-finished façade and porch with tapered columns on brick piers.

*Outbuilding:* none

Section _7_        Page _13_
121 E. Broaddus Ave. Contributing
171-5001-0135
1905, Two-story frame residence with gable roof, carved brackets under eaves and porch with turned posts. 
Outbuilding: garage, Non-contributing

123 E. Broaddus Ave. Non-contributing
171-5001-0136
c. 1960, One-and-one-half-story residence. 
Outbuilding: none

125 E. Broaddus Ave. Contributing
171-5001-0137
c. 1940, Two-story frame residence with gable roof and eyebrow dormers. 
Outbuilding: none

132 E. Broaddus Ave. Non-Contributing
171-5001-0141
c. 1960, One-story brick residence with gable roof; basement level opens to outside. 
Outbuilding: none

133 E. Broaddus Ave.
c. 1960, One-story masonry convenience store with a flat roof. Originally built as a Mobil service station.

Butler Street

101 Butler St. Non-Contributing Structure
171-5001-0281
c. 1955, Tall metal water tower and storage tank for town’s water system. 
Outbuildings: sheds (5) Non-contributing

107 Butler St. Non-Contributing
171-5001-0279
c. 1933, One-story brick industrial building with gable roof used as garage and vehicle maintenance facility. Additions made in the 1950s and 1960s. 
Outbuilding: none

108 Butler St. Contributing
171-5001-0282
c. 1910, Two-story frame residence with hipped roof and addition on rear. 
Outbuilding: shed, ca. early 20th Century, Contributing
117-119 Butler St. Bowling Green Town Hall \textbf{Contributing} \\
171-5001-0280 \\
\textit{ca. 1942, One-story frame building with gable roof; built in 1940s as a USO recreation facility for soldiers from nearby Camp A.P. Hill; in 1947 converted for use as town hall. One-story additions on each side extend the line of the gable roof.} \\
\textit{Outbuilding: none}

\textbf{Cary Street}

108 Cary St. \textbf{Contributing} \\
171-5001-0169 \\
\textit{ca. 1930, One-and-one-half story brick Tudor Revival-style residence with gable roof.} \\
\textit{Outbuilding: garage, Non-contributing}

109 Cary St. \textbf{Contributing} \\
171-5001-0167 \\
\textit{ca. 1930, Two-story, three-bay brick Georgian Revival-style residence with gable roof and side wing.} \\
\textit{Outbuilding: garage, Contributing}

\textbf{Chase Street}

102 Chase St. \textbf{Non-Contributing} \\
171-5001-0274 \\
\textit{ca. 1956, Two-story brick institutional building with gable roof, used as a Masonic hall. Gable roof was added in remodeling.} \\
\textit{Outbuilding: none}

109 - 111 Chase St.; 101 - 103 County St. \textbf{Non-Contributing} \\
171-5001-0275 \\
\textit{ca. 1955, Two-story brick commercial building with gable roof. Gable roof was added in remodeling.} \\
\textit{Outbuilding: none}

114 - 116 Chase St. \textbf{Non-Contributing} \\
171-5001-0273 \\
\textit{ca. 1955, One-story concrete block commercial building with flat roof.} \\
\textit{Outbuilding: none}
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Coghill Street

108 Coghill St. Contributing
171-5001-0114
ca. 1950, Two-story, three-bay, brick Georgian Revival-style residence with gable roof.
Outbuilding: garage, Non-contributing

112 Coghill St. Contributing
171-5001-0115
ca. 1950, Two-story, three-bay, brick Colonial Revival-style residence with gable roof and side wing.
Outbuilding: shop, Non-contributing

116 Coghill St. Contributing
171-5001-0116
ca. 1950, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, frame Colonial Revival-style residence with gable roof and three dormers.
Outbuilding: shop, Non-contributing

120 Coghill St. Non-Contributing
171-5001-0117
ca. 1955, One-story, brick-and-frame residence with hipped roof.
Outbuilding: shed, Non-contributing

124 Coghill St. Contributing
171-5001-0118
ca. 1950, One-story, brick residence with gable roof.
Outbuildings: sheds (2), Non-contributing

County Street

107 County St. Non-Contributing
171-5001-0277
1968, Two-story, brick institutional building with flat roof, used as county jail.
Outbuilding: none

109 County St. Non-Contributing
171-5001-0278
ca. 1960, One-story, brick institutional building with gable roof, used for county government offices.
Outbuilding: none

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Inventory, continued
Courthouse Lane

105 Courthouse Lane  Contributing
171-5001-0258
ca. 1840, One-story, three-bay frame building with low hipped roof. This building is said to have housed law offices since the mid-nineteenth century and is closely associated with the neighboring courthouse.

Outbuilding: none

107 Courthouse Lane  Non-Contributing
171-5001-0259
ca. 1970, One-story brick building with gable roof and awning or false mansard roof with wood shingles.

Outbuilding: none

109 Courthouse Lane  Contributing
171-5001-0260
ca. 1875, One-story, three-bay frame building with low hipped roof. This building is said to have housed law offices since the late nineteenth century but has been converted to offices for a local historical organization.

Outbuilding: none

111-113 Courthouse Lane  Non-Contributing
171-5001-0261
ca. 1960, One-story concrete block commercial building with gable roof, used as law offices.

Outbuilding: none

115-117 Courthouse Lane  Non-Contributing
171-5001-0262
ca. 1960, One-story concrete block commercial building with gable roof, used as law offices.

Outbuilding: none

118 Courthouse Lane  Caroline County Health Center - War Memorial  Contributing
171-5001-0266
ca. 1950, One-story, five-bay, brick Colonial Revival-style building with hipped roof. Architectural highlight is paneled entry door with transom and sidelights in recessed and cased opening. Originally “Caroline County Health Center – War Memorial;” now vacant. Building dedicated as a war memorial; two metal plaques flanking the entry commemorate those who served in World Wars I and II and in Korea. Design attributed to Fredericksburg architect John J. Ballentine.  Outbuilding: none

119 Courthouse Lane  Non-Contributing
171-5001-0263
ca. 1955, One-story concrete block commercial building with gable roof, used for storage.

Outbuilding: none
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Caroline Co., VA

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Inventory, continued

121 Courthouse Lane
Non-Contributing
171-5001-0264
ca. 1970, One-story concrete block commercial building with flat roof, used for professional offices.
Outbuilding: none

133 Courthouse Lane
Contributing
171-5001-0265
ca. 1940, One-story concrete-block commercial building with flat roof, used as a garage by an automotive repair business.
Outbuilding: garage, Non-contributing

Davis Court

107 Davis Ct.
Non-Contributing
171-5001-0149
ca. 1955, One-story, brick commercial building with flat roof.
Outbuilding: none

111 Davis Ct.
Contributing
171-5001-0150
ca. 1950, One-story brick residence with gable roof.
Outbuilding: none

112 Davis Ct.
Contributing
171-5001-0253
ca. 1950, One-and-one-half-story brick residence with gable roof.
Outbuilding: garage, Non-contributing

115 Davis Ct.
Non-Contributing
171-5001-0251
ca. 1965, One-story brick residence with gable roof and attached carport.
Outbuilding: shed, Non-contributing

116 Davis Ct.
Contributing
171-5001-0254
ca. 1950, One-and-one-half-story brick residence with gable roof.
Outbuilding: shed, Non-contributing

118 Davis Ct.
Contributing
171-5001-0255
ca. 1950, One-and-one-half-story brick residence with gable roof and frame addition on north side.
*Outbuilding:* shed, *Non-contributing*

**119 Davis Ct.**
171-5001-0252
ca. 1950, One-story frame residence with gable roof.
*Outbuilding:* shed, *Non-contributing*

**122 Davis Ct.**
171-5001-0256
ca. 1950, One-story, frame Colonial Revival-style residence with hipped roof.
*Outbuilding:* none

**Dorsey Lane**

**109 Dorsey Lane**
171-5001-0097
ca. 1860, Two-story, three-bay, single-pile Greek Revival-style residence with hipped roof. Continuous frieze and Italianate brackets under the eaves. The entry is notable for its transom and sidelights and pedimented panel above. House was moved to this location from Main Street in the 1960s as presence of concrete foundation and single concrete-block chimney suggest.
*Outbuilding:* shop, *Non-contributing*
shed, *Non-contributing*

**111 Dorsey Lane**
171-5001-0098
ca. 1960, One-story, three-bay brick Colonial Revival-style ranch house with gable roof and brick chimney.
*Outbuilding:* sheds (2), *Non-contributing*

**112 Dorsey Lane**
171-5001-0105
ca. 1990, Two-story, three-bay frame Colonial Revival-style residence with gable roof.
*Outbuilding:* garage, *Non-contributing*
shed, *Non-contributing*

**113 Dorsey Lane**
171-5001-0099

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**Inventory, continued**
ca. 1960, One-story, three-bay brick Colonial Revival-style ranch house with gable roof.
*Outbuilding:* garage, *Non-contributing*
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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118 Dorsey Lane
171-5001-0104
ca. 1960, One-story brick ranch house with gable roof.
Outbuilding: shed, Non-contributing

120 Dorsey Lane
171-5001-0103
ca. 1960, One-story brick ranch house with gable roof, formerly a duplex.
Outbuilding: garage, Non-contributing

121 Dorsey Lane
171-5001-0101
ca. 1960, One-story brick Colonial Revival-style ranch house with gable roof.
Outbuilding: none

124 Dorsey Lane
171-5001-0102
ca. 1990, One-and-one-half story frame Colonial Revival-style residence with gable roof.
Outbuilding: none

Ennis Street

101 Ennis St.
171-5001-0272
ca. 1950, One-story stucco building with gable roof, used as offices for Virginia State Police.
Outbuilding: none

103 Ennis St. Bethel Baptist Church
171-5001-0271
ca. 1924, One story brick Gothic-Revival style church with gable roof is notable for conical roof over entry vestibule. There are later additions to rear. Originally a frame structure with weatherboard siding, a brick veneer was added in the 1960s.
Outbuilding: none

111 - 113 Ennis St.
171-5001-0270
ca. 1955, One-story concrete block commercial building with flat roof and brick veneer on façade. Used for offices.
Outbuilding: shed, Non-contributing

Inventory, continued

115 Ennis St.
171-5001-0269
ca. 1955, One-story concrete block commercial building with gable roof.
United States Department of the Interior  
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Caroline Co., VA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>117 Ennis St.</td>
<td>Non-Contributing</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>One-story concrete block commercial building with flat roof and brick veneer on façade. Used for offices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoomes Circle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 Hoomes Cr.</td>
<td>Non-Contributing</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>One-story brick ranch house with hipped roof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104 Hoomes Cr.</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, brick Colonial Revival-style residence with gable roof and two dormers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105 Hoomes Cr.</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>One-and-one-half-story, five bay, brick Colonial Revival-style residence with gable roof and three dormers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114 Hoomes Cr.</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Two-story, three-bay brick Georgian Revival-style residence with gable roof and side wings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Caroline Co., VA

Lafayette Street

107 Lafayette St.  Non-Contributing
171-5001-0113
Outbuilding: none

110 Lafayette St.  Contributing
171-5001-0106
cia. 1940, One-and-one-half story, five-bay, brick Colonial Revival-style residence with gable roof and three dormers.
Outbuilding: shed, Non-contributing

114 Lafayette St.  Non-Contributing
171-5001-0107
cia. 1960, One-story brick raised ranch house with attached carport and full basement that opens to outside.
Outbuilding: shed, Non-contributing

115 Lafayette St.  Contributing
171-5001-0112
cia. 1910, Two-story brick house with hipped roof and gable projections. Full-width one-story porch with wrought iron supports. Originally frame, the house was brick veneered after being moved to this location from Main Street.
Outbuilding: shed, Non-contributing

120 Lafayette St.  Non-Contributing
171-5001-0108
cia. 1960, One-story brick ranch house with attached carport.
Outbuilding: shed, Non-contributing

123 Lafayette St.  Non-Contributing
171-5001-0111
cia. 1960, One-story, three-bay brick Colonial Revival-style house with gable roof and dormers and one-story side wings.
Outbuilding: none

128 Lafayette St.  Contributing
171-5001-0109
cia. 1940, One-and-one-half story, five-bay, brick Colonial Revival residence with gable roof and three dormers.

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Inventory, continued

Outbuilding: shed, Non-contributing
National Register of Historic Places  Bowling Green Historic District
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129 Lafayette St.  Non-Contributing
171-5001-0110
ca. 1960, One-story brick cottage with gable roof and attached garage.
Outbuilding:  garage, Non-contributing

Lakewood Avenue

118 Lakewood Ave.  Contributing
171-5001-0142
ca. 1930, One-and-one-half-story frame residence with gable roof. Front porch that has been enclosed has tapered wood columns on brick piers.
Outbuilding:  none

121 Lakewood Ave.  Contributing
171-5001-0143
ca. 1900, Two-story frame Queen Anne-style residence with hipped roof and projecting bay-front wing with gable roof. Wraparound front porch has central pediment and classical columns.
Outbuilding:  none

122 Lakewood Ave.  Contributing
171-5001-0144
ca. 1900, Two-story frame Queen Anne-style residence with hipped roof, projecting two-story bay front, and porch with turned posts.
Outbuilding:  none

North Main Street

100 N. Main St.  Non-Contributing
171-5001-0026
ca. 1960, One-story brick commercial building with stone and marble cladding and large storefront windows. Built as an addition to bank building next door at 102 N. Main St., it is now used for retail purposes.
Outbuilding:  none

102 N. Main St.  Contributing
171-5001-0027
ca. 1912, One-story, three-bay, brick commercial building with classical pilasters and entablature. Originally home to Union Bank and Trust Company, now used for retail purposes. The building was damaged in 1955 fire and shows post-fire alterations, including removal of central pediment in parapet and transfer of entry from center to side bay.

Inventory, continued
Outbuilding: none

101-103 N. Main St. Non-Contributing
171-5001-0034
ca. 1960, One-story brick commercial building with flat roof.
Outbuilding: none

104 N. Main St. Non-Contributing
171-5001-0028
ca. 1955, One-story, brick commercial building with large storefront windows is infill structure added after 1955 fire.
Outbuilding: none

105 N. Main St. Non-Contributing
171-5001-0035
ca. 1955, One-story brick commercial building with flat roof.
Outbuilding: none

106 N. Main St. Non-Contributing
171-5001-0029
ca. 1955, One-story, three-bay brick commercial building has modernist façade with stone and marble cladding. Large central window is flanked on each side by glass block and recessed doors-transom units.
Outbuilding: none

108 N. Main St. Non-Contributing
171-5001-0030
ca. 1955, One-story, brick commercial building with large storefront windows is infill structure added after 1955 fire.
Outbuilding: none

109 N. Main St. Non-Contributing
171-5001-0036
ca. 1955, One-story brick commercial building with flat roof.
Outbuilding: none

110 - 112 N. Main St. Non-Contributing
171-5001-0031
ca. 1955, One-story, brick commercial building with large storefront windows is infill structure added after 1955 fire.
Outbuilding: none
111 - 115 N. Main St.  Non-Contributing
171-5001-0037
ca. 1960, One-story brick commercial building with flat roof.
Outbuilding: none

114 – 120 N. Main St.  Non-Contributing
171-5001-0032
ca. 1955, Long, two-story, brick commercial building with retail at ground level and offices above, is infill structure added after 1955 fire.
Outbuilding: none

117 N. Main St.  Non-Contributing
171-5001-0038
ca. 1955, One-story brick commercial building with flat roof.
Outbuilding: none

119 N. Main St.  Old County Jail (Historical Museum)  Contributing
171-5001-0219; 171-010
1900, Two-story, brick Colonial Revival-style building with tall hipped roof served as county jail until 1968, when it was converted to use as an historical museum. It is notable for its corbelled brick cornice above a belt course, and windows with an unusual decorative treatment of their segmental arches. The building stands on the site of an earlier jail that was destroyed by fire in 1900.
Outbuilding: none

121-123 N. Main St.  Caroline County Courthouse  Contributing
171-5001-0039; 171-003; NR # 73001999
ca. 1835, Two-story, four-bay, brick courthouse with gable roof. Among Virginia courthouses, it is significant as one of several influenced by Thomas Jefferson’s designs for the pavilions at the University of Virginia and may have been built by craftsmen who worked for him at the University. As with Jefferson’s pavilions, the courthouse has a full Tuscan entablature on all four sides, with a fanlight window centered in a plastered tympanum. The builders have combined this interpretation of a classical temple with a first-floor arcade, an icon of Virginia courthouses from the Colonial era. Interior has had substantial alterations, but 1969-70 remodeling is sympathetic to original design. The courthouse is listed individually on National Register of Historic Places and Virginia Landmarks Register (171-003).
Outbuildings: none
Caroline Veterans Memorial, Non-contributing object
Caroline County Confederate Monument, Contributing object
Caroline County Confederate Monument
171-5001-0220
1906, The Confederate Monument is a life-sized statue of a Confederate infantryman
mounted on a tall polished granite pedestal and rough stone base. It commemorates those from Caroline County who served in the Confederate army.

122 N. Main St.                         Contributing
171-5001-0033
ca. 1930, One-story brick Colonial Revival-style commercial building with gable roof and dentil cornice. Originally a service station, now used for retail and office purposes.
Outbuilding: none

124 N. Main St.                         Contributing
171-5001-0218
ca. 1930, One-and-one-half-story brick Colonial Revival-style commercial building with gable roof and dormers.
Outbuilding: none

125 N. Main St.                         Caroline County Clerks Office Contributing
171-5001-0221
ca. 1907, Tall one-story brick building built in 1907 according to design of Richmond architect William Callis West, has hipped roof and projecting vestibule with pedimented gable. Door and window openings have stone jack arches with decorative keystones. Raised pilasters articulate the building corners and support a contrasting stone belt course. Above that is a separate cornice. A low one-story brick building with gable roof and arcade, added in the 1950s, acts as a hyphen to link the courthouse with the records office and jail.
Outbuildings: none

126 N. Main St.                         Lawn Hotel and Tavern Site Contributing Building & Contributing Site
171-5001-0217
ca. 1900, Two-story frame residence with gable roof has frieze with Italianate brackets under eaves. One-story porch has turned posts and carved brackets. This structure is the surviving wing of a larger L-shaped building, the other having been demolished in 1959. Said to be site of eighteenth-century tavern located across from courthouse, the site may contain foundations from the earlier building.
Outbuilding: none

202 N. Main St.                         Non-Contributing
171-5001-0216
ca. 1970, One-story brick bank building with hipped roof and drive-through teller canopy.
Outbuilding: none

203 N. Main St.                         Contributing
171-5001-0040
ca. 1930, One-and-one-half-story brick commercial building with gable roof. Said to be site of nineteenth-century

Inventory, continued
Star Hotel, but no traces of earlier building remains. Remodeled in 1940s and 1960s with 2-story rear section added.  
*Outbuilding: none*

**204 N. Main St.**

171-5001-0215

c. 1930, Two-story brick commercial building with flat roof. Originally used as a theater, the building is notable for its central oculus window at second floor, flanked by a pair of rondels rendered in stucco. Its abstracted Colonial Revival-style design features water table, brick cornice with stone trim, and corners articulated with quoins.  
*Outbuilding: none*

**205 N. Main St.**

171-5001-0041

c. 1930, One-and-one-half-story brick Colonial Revival-style residence with gable roof and dormers. Front porch has tapered square columns on brick piers. Currently used as office building.  
*Outbuilding: none*

**206 N. Main St.**

171-5001-0214

c. 1960, One-story brick commercial building with gable roof.  
*Outbuilding: none*

**211 N. Main St.**

171-5001-0042

*Outbuilding: none*

**212 N. Main St.**

171-5001-0213

c. 1960, Two-story brick bank building with gable roof.  
*Outbuilding: none*

**218 N. Main St.**

171-5001-0212

c. 1860, Two-story three-bay frame residence with hipped roof; rear addition added 1920s.  
*Outbuilding: none*

**220 N. Main St.**

171-5001-0211

c. 1940, Two-story three-bay frame Colonial Revival-style residence with gable roof with eyebrow dormers.  
*Outbuilding: none*
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Outbuilding: none

221 N. Main St.
Non-Contributing
171-5001-0043
ca. 1945, Two-story brick Colonial Revival-style residence with gable roof, now used as office building.
Outbuilding: none

224 N. Main St.
Contributing
171-5001-0210
ca. 1920, Two-story, three-bay frame house, hipped roof, full-width porch with center pediment; belvedere or lantern tower in center of roof.
Outbuilding: shed, Non-contributing

225 N. Main St.
Bowling Green Baptist Church
Contributing
171-5001-0044; 171-019
1898, Brick Gothic Revival church with gable roof shows eclectic use of textures and materials characteristic of the Victorian era. Church is notable for large corner bell tower with polygonal belfry. Polychrome slate tiles cover the belfry and tympanum area inside gable. There are several later additions on rear.
Outbuilding: none

231 N. Main St.
Contributing
171-5001-0045
ca. 1950, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, brick Colonial Revival-style residence with gable roof and dormers.
Outbuilding: garage, Non-contributing

233 - 235 N. Main St.
“Column Wood”
Contributing
171-5001-0046
1914, Two-story frame residence with hipped roof and center dormer. House has full-width porch with center pediment on classical columns.
Outbuilding: shed, Non-contributing

236 N. Main St.
Contributing
171-5001-0209
ca. 1830, Two-story three-bay Greek Revival-style frame residence with gable roof, full-width porch with columns.
Outbuilding: shed, Non-contributing

238 N. Main St.
Contributing
171-5001-0208
ca. 1900, Two-story frame residence with gable roof and attached garage addition.

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Inventory, continued
239 N. Main St.  Contributing
171-5001-0047; 171-020
ca. 1880, Three-story frame residence with hipped roof, continuous frieze and Italianate brackets under eaves. The house is notable for its three-story, multi-layer projecting box bay. Front porch has turned posts and spindled balustrade.
Outbuilding:  none

240 N. Main St.  Contributing
171-5001-0207
ca. 1880, Two-story L-shaped frame residence with hipped roof and one-story porch with turned posts.
Outbuilding:  shed, non-contributing

244 N. Main St.  Contributing
171-5001-0206
ca. 1860, Two-story L-shaped frame Greek Revival-style residence with hipped roof and one-story porch with turned posts and carved brackets. House is notable for two-story projecting bay on front.
Outbuildings:  sheds (2), non-contributing

247 N. Main St.  Non-Contributing
171-5001-0048
ca. 1965, One-story brick ranch-style house with gable roof.
Outbuilding:  none

248 N. Main St.  Contributing
171-5001-0205
ca. 1910, Two-story Classical Revival-style residence dressed in concrete blocks that imitate stone. House has hipped roof with center dormer and modillions under eaves. It is notable for Palladian-style window in center bay of second floor and large ornamental keystones and voussoirs above second-story windows. Classical columns support wraparound porch with center pediment.
Outbuilding:  garage, Non-contributing
Trellis, Non-contributing structure

251 N. Main St.  Non-Contributing
171-5001-0049
ca. 1965, One-story brick ranch-style house with gable roof.
Outbuilding:  none

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255 N. Main St.  Contributing
171-5001-0050
ca. 1950, One-and-one-half-story brick Colonial Revival-style residence with gable roof and dormers.
Outbuilding: none

263 N. Main St.  Contributing
171-5001-0126
ca. 1950, One-and-one-half-story brick Colonial Revival-style residence with gable roof and dormers, is notable for bay window, cornice with dentils, and chimney caps. Screened porch has been enclosed.
Outbuilding: none

265 N. Main St.  Contributing
171-5001-0127
ca. 1950, Two-story brick Colonial Revival-style residence with gable roof and one-story side wings.
Outbuilding: none

268 N. Main St.  Non-Contributing
171-5001-0203
ca. 1990, One-and-one-half story, five-bay, brick Colonial Revival-style bank building with gable roof and dormers.
Outbuilding: none

302 N. Main St.  Contributing
“Glasselton.”
171-5001-0202; 171-0002
ca. 1846, Two-story brick Greek Revival-style residence with hipped roof has modillioned cornice and central porch with Doric columns. Two-story frame addition on rear dates from early 1900s. Outbuildings include brick garage and brick shop, and frame shed.
Outbuilding: garage, shop, shed

318 N. Main St.  Non-Contributing
171-5001-0201
ca. 1960, One-story brick ranch house with gable roof.
Outbuilding: gazebo

319 N. Main St.  Non-Contributing
171-5001-0128
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ca. 1960, One-story brick ranch house with gable roof.
Outbuilding: none

320 N. Main St. “Auburn” Contributing
171-5001-0177; 171-0008
ca. 1840, Two-story frame Style-style residence with hipped roof and one-story porch with classical columns. Two-story wing on rear (west side) dates from late nineteenth century and one-story sun porch on south side from late twentieth century.
Outbuilding: carport, Non-contributing structure
   garage, Non-contributing
   shop, Non-contributing

329 N. Main St. Contributing
171-5001-0129
ca. 1875, Two-story Greek Revival-style frame residence with hipped roof and one-story porch over entry with square classical columns.
Outbuilding: none

333 N. Main St. Contributing
171-5001-0130
ca. 1875, Two-story frame residence with hipped roof and full-width one-story porch with square posts.
Outbuilding: none

South Main Street

100 S. Main St. Contributing
171-5001-0001
ca. 1890, Two-story frame commercial (former general store) building with hipped roof. It has retail storefronts with recessed entries at first floor and apartments above. Home to the town’s grocery store for decades, the building has been in continuous commercial use for over a century. The second story was added in the early 1900s.
Outbuilding: none

103 S. Main St. Non-Contributing
171-5001-0286
ca. 1930, One-story brick service station with gable roof and with two-bay garage; remodeled in 1950s and again with new brick façade in 1970s.
Outbuilding: none

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Inventory, continued

104 S. Main St. Contributing
171-5001-0002
ca. 1940, One-story, three-bay brick commercial building with stepped parapet wall façade hiding shallow gable
107 S. Main St.  Contributing
171-5001-0176; 171-016
ca. 1850, Two-story, four-bay frame Italianate-style residence on English basement with hipped roof and one-story porch with columns. House is notable for its one-story projecting bay window and Italianate brackets under the eaves. House appears to have begun as a single-pile I-house with a chimney on each end. In the late nineteenth century the owners added the projecting wing with bay window, front porch, and Victorian detailing.
Outbuilding: none

108 S. Main St.  Contributing
171-5001-0003; 171-017
ca. 1850, Two-story, five-bay frame house on raised basement has gable roof and end chimneys. House may date to first half of nineteenth century, but one-story porch with turned posts and spindles, as well as one-story side wing, were probably added later. This single-pile frame house probably began as a simple Virginia I-house and received its Victorian-era porch in a later remodeling.
Outbuilding: garage, Non-contributing

111 S. Main St.  Non-Contributing
171-5001-0023
ca. 1940, One-story brick commercial building with gable roof; has had extensive alterations.
Outbuilding: shed, Non-contributing

112 S. Main St.  Bowling Green United Methodist Church  Contributing
171-5001-0004; 171-001
ca. 1832, Brick church with spire over crossing of transept, and two-story addition at west end. Original part of church, three bays long with Flemish bond brickwork, may date from mid-nineteenth century; transept addition with American bond added in late nineteenth century and nave addition in mid-twentieth century.
Outbuilding: none

117 S. Main St.  “Rains House”  Contributing
171-5001-0013; 171-011
ca. 1737, Two-and-one-half-story frame residence with gable roof and English basement. The north part of the house, a side passage, double-pile configuration with two chimneys on the end, is the oldest and may date to the late eighteenth century. The two-story, single-pile south wing and one-story Greek Revival-style entry porch were added later. Notable outbuilding is frame nineteenth-century smokehouse.
Outbuilding: smokehouse, ca. 19th century, Contributing
123 S. Main St.  Contributing
171-5001-0012
c. 1940, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, brick Colonial Revival residence with porches on front and side.
Outbuilding: none

124 S. Main St.  Contributing
171-5001-0005; 171-018
c. 1850, Two-story, three-bay, single-pile frame house with Greek Revival-style front porch. Gable roof is covered in standing-seam metal. House has large frame addition on rear.
Outbuilding: carport, Non-contributing structure

127 S. Main St.  Shiloh Baptist Church  Contributing
171-5001-0011
c. 1895, Frame Gothic Revival-style church with gable roof, small bell tower over entry, and projecting vestibule. Home to an historic African American congregation, the church is notable for the contrasting color wood shingles that cover the tower and gable area of the front façade.
Outbuilding: shed, Non-contributing

130 S. Main St.  St. Asaph’s Episcopal Church  Non-Contributing
171-5001-0006
1954, This small brick chapel in the style of an English parish church has large wall buttresses, contrasting stone trim, and narrow square-headed windows. Other features are projecting vestibule and small, stylized bell tower on south side of nave. The church is considered to be a non-contributing resource only because of its date of construction. Otherwise, the quality of its design and execution and its location among other churches is consistent with other contributing buildings in the historic district.
Outbuilding: none

131 S. Main St.  Antioch Christian Church  Contributing
171-5001-0010
c. 1920, Frame Gothic Revival-style church with gable roof and projecting vestibule.
Outbuilding: shed, Non-contributing

132 S. Main St.  Contributing
171-5001-0007
c. 1930, Two-story frame house with hipped roof and central dormer has one-story front porch with columns.
Outbuilding: shed, Non-contributing

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Inventory, continued

135 S. Main St.  “Chandler House”  Contributing
171-5001-009; 171-009
c. 1870, Two-story frame house with hipped roof and Italianate brackets, notable for its large projecting bay-front wing, with brackets and fish-scale shingles. North part of house is oldest; may date to mid nineteenth century.
South part of house was added late nineteenth century. Recently remodeling when house was converted to offices changed façade by removing nineteenth-century front porch from north wing and removing two original windows from south wing. Despite changes the building retains its nineteenth-century appearance and historic integrity. House was residence of A. B. Chandler, successful lawyer and the Commonwealth Attorney for Caroline County. Notable outbuilding is small one-story frame building with steep gable roof that Chandler used for law offices.

*Outbuilding:* office, ca. 1890, **Contributing**

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### 137 S. Main St.

171-5001-0175

ca. 1960, One-story brick cottage with gable roof.

*Outbuilding:* none

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### 138 S. Main St.

171-5001-0008

ca. 1900, Two-story frame Queen Anne-style house has wraparound one-story porch with columns, bay front projection, and fish-scale shingles below gables. Notable outbuilding is barn with hayloft.

*Outbuilding:* barn, **Contributing**

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### 141 S. Main St.

171-5001-0014

ca. 1920, Two-story, three-bay, frame Colonial Revival-style house with gable roof.

*Outbuilding:* none

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### 142 S. Main St.

171-5001-00157

ca. 1930, One-and-one-half-story Tudor Revival-style frame cottage with gable roof.

*Outbuilding:* none

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### 145 S. Main St.

171-5001-0015

ca. 1930, Two-story, three-bay brick Georgian Revival-style house with gable roof and side wing.

*Outbuildings:* carport, **Non-contributing structure**

*shop, Non-contributing**

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### 148 S. Main St.

171-5001-0022

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### Inventory, continued

ca. 1930, Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival-style house with gable roof and brick construction.

*Outbuilding:* none

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### 153 S. Main St.

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171-5001-0016  
Ca. 1930, Two-story, three-bay brick Georgian Revival-style house with gable roof. 
*Outbuilding:* garage, **Non-contributing**

**154 S. Main St.**  
171-5001-0021  
Ca. 1930, Two-story, three-bay Georgian Revival-style house with hipped roof and brick construction. 
*Outbuilding:* none

**160 S. Main St.**  
171-5001-0020  
Ca. 1950, One-story frame Colonial Revival-style house, with gable roof. 
*Outbuilding:* shed, **Non-contributing**

**161 S. Main St.**  
171-5001-0017  
Ca. 1830, Two-story, three-bay frame house with hipped roof and Italianate brackets on frieze under the eaves. The house is notable for its two-story porch with turned posts and sawn balustrade railing. The date of construction is unknown but it appears to be early to mid nineteenth century. The house began as a single-pile I-house with chimneys on each end. In the late nineteenth century a wing was added to the south side to form an “L” and the house received its porch and Victorian ornament. In the early twentieth century it gained a frame addition on the rear. 
*Outbuilding:* cottage, **Non-contributing**

**164 S. Main St.**  
171-5001-0019  
Ca. 1960, One-story brick Colonial Revival-style ranch house, with hipped and gable roof. 
*Outbuilding:* none

**165 S. Main St.**  
171-5001-0018  
Ca. 1900, Two-story, five-bay frame Colonial Revival-style house with hipped roof. 
*Outbuilding:* garage, **Non-contributing**

**200 S. Main St.**  
“Old Mansion”  
DHR #16-5010; NR # 69000227

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style porch was added to the front in the mid-nineteenth century. The house is listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.

*Outbuilding:* *shed, Contributing*

211 S. Main St.  Contributing
171-5001-0287
ca. 1925, “Mansion View.” Two-and-one-half story, four-bay frame house with hipped roof and central hipped dormers. A porch with Tuscan columns wraps the north and west sides.

*Outbuilding:* *none*

**Maury Avenue**

106 Maury Ave.  Contributing
171-5001-0166
ca. 1920, One-story frame cottage with gable roof. House has notable outbuilding, a three-bay frame barn/garage with hayloft, built ca. 1920.

*Outbuilding:* *barn, ca. 1920, contributing*

107 Maury Ave.  Contributing
171-5001-0024
ca. 1920, One-and-one-half-story, two-bay frame Colonial Revival-style cottage with gable roof and center dormer.

*Outbuilding:* *none*

109 Maury Ave.  Contributing
171-5001-0025
ca. 1920, Two-story, three-bay, frame Colonial Revival-style residence with gable roof.

*Outbuilding:* *garage, Non-contributing*

110 Maury Ave.  Contributing
171-5001-0165
ca. 1920, One-and-one-half-story, frame Bungalow-style residence with gable roof and shed-roof dormer. Front porch is supported by tapered square columns on brick piers.

*Outbuildings:* *sheds (2), Non-contributing*

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**Inventory, continued**

114 Maury Ave.  Contributing
171-5001-0164
ca. 1900, Two story, two-bay, frame Victorian-style residence with gable roof and front porch featuring square posts with spindled brackets.

*Outbuilding:* *shed, Non-contributing*
115 Maury Ave.  Contributing
171-5001-0151
ca. 1930; Two-story frame Colonial Revival-style residence with gable roof.
*Outbuilding:* none

116 Maury Ave.  Contributing
171-5001-0174
ca. 1950, One-story brick Colonial Revival-style cottage with gable roof.
*Outbuilding:* shed, Non-contributing

117 Maury Ave.  Contributing
171-5001-0152
ca. 1920, Two-story, two-bay, frame Colonial Revival-style residence with gable roof.
*Outbuilding:* shed, Non-contributing

120 Maury Ave.  Contributing
171-5001-0163
ca. 1950, One-and-one-half story, three-bay, brick Colonial Revival-style residence with gable roof and center dormer.
*Outbuilding:* none

121 Maury Ave.  Contributing
171-5001-0153
ca. 1920, One-and-one-half-story, frame Bungalow-style residence with gable roof and shed-roof dormer. Front porch has tapered square columns on brick piers. Recent two-story, gable-roof addition projects from front.
*Outbuilding:* garage, Non-contributing

127 Maury Ave.  Contributing
171-5001-0154
ca. 1920, One-and-one-half-story, frame Bungalow-style residence with gable roof and center dormer. Front porch has tapered square columns on brick piers.
*Outbuilding:* shed, Non-contributing

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Inventory, continued

128 Maury Ave.  Contributing
171-5001-0162
ca. 1910, Two-story frame house, hipped roof. Two-story, partially-enclosed front porch has exterior stair to 2nd floor.
*Outbuilding:* garage, Non-contributing
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130 Maury Ave.  Contributing
171-5001-0161
ca. 1940, Two-story, three-bay, frame residence with gambrel roof and two dormers. Outbuilding: none

133 Maury Ave.  Contributing
171-5001-0155
ca. 1950, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, brick Colonial Revival-style house, gable roof, two dormers, and screened porch.
Outbuilding: garage, Non-contributing

134 Maury Ave.  Contributing
171-5001-0160
ca. 1900, Two-story frame Queen Anne-style house, gable roof and porch on turned posts. House is notable for two-story bay-front projection.
Outbuilding: none

137 Maury Ave.  Contributing
171-5001-0156
ca. 1940, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, brick Colonial Revival-style residence with gable roof and two dormers.
Outbuilding: none

138 Maury Ave.  Contributing
171-5001-0159
ca. 1950, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, brick Colonial Revival-style residence with gable roof, screened porch.
Outbuilding: none

140 Maury Ave.  Contributing
171-5001-0158
ca. 1930, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, frame Colonial Revival-style residence with gable roof and two dormers.
Outbuilding: none

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Inventory, continued

Milford Street

104 Milford St.  Contributing
171-5001-0051
ca. 1940, Two-story brick commercial building with hipped roof. Building has retail store fronts at first floor and
apartments or offices above.

*Outbuilding:* none

**105 Milford St.**
- **Contributing**
- 171-5001-0096
- ca. 1940, One-story brick commercial building with flat roof. *Outbuilding:* none

**106 Milford St.**
- **Contributing**
- 171-5001-0052
- ca. 1950, One-story frame commercial building with gable roof. *Outbuilding:* shed, ca. 1950, **Contributing**

**107-109 Milford St.**
- **Non-Contributing**
- 171-5001-0095
- ca. 1960, One-story masonry commercial building with flat roof. *Outbuilding:* none

**110 Milford St.**
- **Contributing**
- 171-5001-0053
- ca. 1850, Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival-style residence with gable roof and two dormers. Currently used as offices. *Outbuilding:* shed, Non-contributing

**111 Milford St.**
- **Non-Contributing**
- 171-5001-0094
- ca. 1960, One-story masonry commercial building with flat roof. *Outbuilding:* none

**113 Milford St.**
- **Contributing**
- 171-5001-0093
- ca. 1930, One-story concrete-block commercial building with hipped roof of terra-cotta tile. Originally a service station, building was converted to retail use by enclosing drive-through area under front canopy and garage bays, but changes appear reversible, so building is considered to be contributing.

Inventory, continued

*Outbuilding:* none

**114 Milford St.**
- **Contributing**
- 171-5001-0054
- ca. 1890, Two-story, three-bay frame Queen Anne-style residence with hipped roof and asymmetrical gable. House features a full-width porch with turned posts and ornamental brackets.
Outbuilding: garage, Non-contributing

117 Milford St.  
171-5001-0092  
Outbuilding: none

118 Milford St.  
171-5001-0055  
ca. 1830, Two-story frame residence with gable roof and front porch with square columns and spindle balustrade.  
Outbuilding: shed, early 20th century, Contributing  
shed, Non-contributing

120 Milford St.  
Calvary Baptist Church  
171-5001-0056  
ca. 1980, Modern brick church with gable roof and spire near entry.  
Outbuilding: none

123 Milford St.  
171-5001-0091  
ca. 1850, Two-story frame residence with hipped roof. Building has two-story addition on rear with two-story porch. One-story porch on front has square posts and carved brackets. This building was extensively altered in a 1980s remodeling: West wing and porch with brackets are the original building and date to mid-nineteenth century. Projecting east wing added 1980s. Original gable roof with frieze and brackets removed and replaced with low hipped roof. Despite alterations, building is still considered a contributing structure because its height, set-back, and materials are consistent with its neighbors. (Original condition documented in photos of neighboring house in DHR file # 171-006).  
Outbuilding: shed, Non-contributing

124 Milford St.  
171-5001-0057  
ca. 1890, One-and-one-half-story frame residence with gable roof and dormers. Façade features one-story bay window and porch supported by classical columns.

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Inventory, continued

Outbuilding: garage, ca. 1920, Contributing

128 Milford St.  
171-5001-0058  
ca. 1890, Two-story frame Victorian-style residence with gable roof. Façade features two-story bay window, Italianate brackets under eaves, and porch supported by turned posts and ornamental brackets.  
Outbuilding: shed, ca. early 20th century, Contributing
134 Milford St.  Contributing
171-5001-0059
ca. 1850, Two-story frame Greek Revival-style residence with cross-gable roof and large brick chimney. Front porch has been enclosed.
Outbuilding: none

138 Milford St.  Contributing
171-5001-0060
ca. 1890, Two-story frame Victorian-style residence with gable roof. Front porch has been screened.
Outbuilding: garage, Non-contributing

139 Milford St.  Contributing
171-5001-0086
ca. 1930, Two-bay frame garage with gable roof, constructed early twentieth century. May be former outbuilding for Bowling Green Female Seminary, previously on this site but demolished in 1972.
Outbuilding: none

141 Milford St.  Contributing
171-5001-0085
ca. 1920, One-and-one-half-story frame Bungalow-style residence with gable roof and large hipped-roof center dormer. Porch has tapered columns on brick piers and center pediment.
Outbuilding: shop, Non-contributing

142 Milford St.  Contributing
171-5001-0061
ca. 1890, Two-story frame Victorian-style residence with hipped roof and front porch with turned posts and spindle balustrade. House has several additions on rear.
Outbuilding: garage, ca. early 20th century, Contributing

144 Milford St.  Contributing
171-5001-0062
ca. 1890, Two-story, two-bay frame Victorian-style residence with hipped roof. House has frieze and Italianate brackets under eaves and front porch supported by slender classical columns on tall brick piers.
Outbuilding: garage, ca. early 20th century, Contributing
garage, Non-contributing

147 Milford St.  Contributing
171-5001-0084
ca. 1880, Two story frame Victorian-style house, cross gable roof. One-story porch with turned posts and spindle balustrade.
151 Milford St.  
171-5001-0083  
ca. 1980, One-story, brick Colonial Revival-style raised ranch with gable roof and basement level that opens to outside.  
Outbuilding: shed, Non-contributing

152 Milford St.  
171-5001-0063; 171-014  
ca. 1890, Two-story, frame Queen Anne/Victorian-style residence with multiple gables. This eclectic house is notable for its square tower over the entry and a recessed arch in the front gable, covered with fish-scale shingles. A wide pedimented porch with classical columns wraps around the corner from front to side of the house.  
Outbuilding: garage, Non-contributing

200 Milford St.  
171-5001-0064  
ca. 1940, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, brick Colonial Revival-style cottage with gable roof and two dormers in front.  
Outbuilding: shed, Non-contributing

203 Milford St.  
171-5001-0082  
ca. 1880, Two-story frame residence with gable roof and numerous additions. Full-width front porch uses classical columns.  
Outbuilding: shed, Non-contributing

206 Milford St.  
171-5001-0065  
ca. 1920, One-story, frame residence with gable roof and wraparound porch with tapered square columns on brick piers.

207 Milford St.  
171-5001-0081  
ca. 1930, Two-story frame Colonial Revival house with gable roof and classical porch over entry.  
Outbuilding: garage, Non-contributing

210 Milford St.  
Contributing
171-5001-0066
ca. 1920, Two-story, frame, three-apartment residence with gable roof. Notable outbuildings are frame barn with hay loft, and frame shed, both in advanced state of decay.
Outbuilding:  
  barn, ca. 1920, Contributing
  shed, ca. 1920 Contributing

211 Milford St.  
171-5001-0080
ca. 1890, Two-story, frame Queen Anne/Victorian-style residence with gable roof and multiple porches. House has Italianate brackets and frieze under the eaves, and porches have turned posts and carved brackets. There are numerous outbuildings. Picturesque Gothic Revival-style shed with steeply pitched gable roof, scalloped barge boards, and board-and-batten siding may be contemporaneous with the house.
Outbuildings:  
  shed, ca. 1890, Contributing
  shed, ca. 1930, Contributing
  shop ca. 1950, Contributing
  shed, ca. 1970, Non-Contributing

214 Milford St.  
171-5001-0067
ca. 1950, One-and-one-half-story brick Colonial Revival residence with gable roof and center dormer.
Outbuilding:  
  garage, Non-contributing

215 Milford St.  
171-5001-0079
ca. 1890, Two-story, frame Queen Anne/Victorian-style residence with multiple gables. This house is notable for the two-story bow front, carved brackets under the eaves, fish scale shingles in the gables, and an elaborate porch with turned posts, spindle frieze, carved brackets and carved balustrade.
Outbuilding:  
  carport, Non-contributing structure
  shed, Non-contributing

Section _7__ Page _43__
222 Milford St.         Contributing
171-5001-0069
ca. 1900, Two-story, three-bay, frame Colonial Revival-style residence with gable roof and front porch supported by
turned posts.
Outbuilding: shed, Non-contributing

223-225 Milford St.     Non-Contributing
171-5001-0077
ca. 1960, One-story frame duplex with gable roof.
Outbuilding: carport, Non-contributing structure
            sheds (2), Non-contributing

228 Milford St.         Non-Contributing
171-5001-0070
ca. 1960, One-story brick Colonial Revival-style ranch house.
Outbuilding: none

231 Milford St.         Contributing
171-5001-0072
ca. 1950, One-and-one-half-story brick cottage with gable roof.
Outbuilding: garage, Non-contributing
            shed, Non-contributing

232 Milford St.         Contributing
171-5001-0071
ca. 1890, Two-story, three-bay, frame Colonial Revival-style residence with gable roof and front porch supported by
turned posts.
Outbuilding: garage, Non-contributing

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Inventory, continued

Trewalla Lane

115 Trewalla Lane      Non-Contributing
171-5001-0087
ca. 1960, One-story frame split-level residence with gable roof.
Outbuilding: garage, Non-contributing

119 Trewalla Lane
No file number        Non-Contributing
ca. 1980, One-story modern pre-fabricated building with shallow gable roof.
Outbuilding: none

121 Trewalla Lane
171-5001-0088
ca. 1920, Two-story frame residence with shallow hipped roof and multiple additions.
Outbuilding: carport, Non-contributing structure

125 Trewalla Lane
171-5001-0089
ca. 1900, Two-story single-pile frame residence with shallow hipped roof and porch using turned posts and carved brackets.
Outbuilding: shed, Non-contributing

127 Trewalla Lane
171-5001-0090
ca. 1900, Two-story single-pile frame residence with gable roof and full-width porch.
Outbuildings: sheds (3), Non-contributing

Virgin Avenue

104 Virginia Ave.
171-5001-0147
ca. 1960, One-story brick Colonial Revival-style ranch house with gable roof.
Outbuilding: none

107 Virginia Ave.
file #?
Ca. 1960. One-story, brick, twentieth-century house built after farm was subdivided. Three contributing outbuildings on the property were part of Broadhurst Farm until the property was subdivided in the 20th century.

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Inventory, continued

Outbuildings: Broadhurst Farm Outbuildings, Contributing buildings (2); contributing structure (1)
171-5001-0283 Barn – Contributing building
ca. 1900, Three-story frame barn with gambrel roof is an outbuilding. Originally was part of Broadhurst Farm at 123 Virginia Avenue. Property subdivided in 20th century.

171-5001-0284 Garage – Contributing building
ca. 1900, One-and-one-half-story, two-bay frame garage with hay loft, board and batten siding, and gable roof is an outbuilding. Originally was part of Broadhurst Farm at 123 Virginia Avenue. Property subdivided in 20th century.
8. Statement of Significance

Summary Statement of Significance

The Bowling Green Historic District records the development of a Virginia courthouse town over three centuries and illustrates nearly all phases of the Commonwealth’s long history. The settlement grew at the crossing of two important roads, on a tobacco plantation chartered in the 1670s. According to popular tradition and documentary evidence, the plantation hosted George Washington at least twice, once in 1781 when he and his troops camped there and entertained the Marquis de Lafayette, and again in 1791 when he traveled there as president. By the early years
of the republic, the growing community became home to the county courthouse, and within a few decades the town was formally incorporated. The nineteenth century was a period of continued expansion, interrupted only by the Civil War, when Union troops under General Ulysses S. Grant occupied the town. In April 1865, soldiers captured John Wilkes Booth, President Lincoln’s assassin, in a nearby farmhouse. In the years since, Bowling Green has experienced slow but steady growth as the seat of county government and the commercial center for a rural area.

A rich architectural record documents this history. The historic district has a brick dwelling (Old Mansion) that may date to the seventeenth century, and its courthouse is one of a handful in Virginia attributed to craftsmen trained by Thomas Jefferson. Although its commercial district suffered two major fires, Bowling Green’s importance to the area as a center of commerce and trade is nonetheless reflected in its neighborhoods of nineteenth-century residences and churches that have survived largely intact.

Criteria Statement

The Bowling Green Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A because it represents the broad pattern of development typical of a Virginia courthouse town; and under Criterion C because its commercial, public, and residential architecture exhibits a wide range of building types and styles from the late seventeenth to the mid-twentieth centuries, including Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, and Colonial Revival that possess good integrity.

Historical Background

Bowling Green traces its origins to the 1670s, when Major John Hoomes established his plantation, “Bowling Green,” under charter from the English Crown. It was one of many plantations in the area that became Caroline County in 1727. Hoomes and his descendants apparently flourished there growing tobacco, probably with the assistance of a large staff of indentured servants, and later slaves. This prosperity provided the family luxuries enjoyed by few of their neighbors. The most obvious symbol of their status was their brick dwelling house, now known as “Old Mansion,” which survives to this day. A rectangular one-and-one-half-story building with a jerkinhead roof and hipped dormers, the house was constructed of brick in a Flemish bond, with a water table and full basement. It sat at the end of a broad lawn called a
“Bowling Green,” from which the plantation took its name.

The house’s age is unknown, but its style and construction suggest that it was built in the period from the late seventeenth to the mid-eighteenth century. In the mid- to late eighteenth century the owners expanded the house by adding a wing to the rear to form an “L.” The one-and-one-half-story addition was of frame construction with a gambrel roof and dormers. The house clearly had attained this configuration by 1802, when the Mutual Assurance Society issued a fire insurance policy to John Hoomes containing a detailed description of the house. It may have been the finest house in the county on April 10, 1791 when President George Washington, according to his diary, “dined at the Bowling Green” while en route to Richmond. At this time Hoomes represented the county in the House of Delegates and was one of its most prominent citizens.

In the 1770s John Hoomes had opened a tavern one-half mile from his house, near the intersection of the stage road from Richmond to Fredericksburg and the market road on which tobacco was moved to Port Royal. He called his establishment the “New Hope Tavern.” It was a one-story wood-frame building, 60 feet by 30 feet, with portico, located on the west side of the “Main County Road” (now U.S. 301). In 1805 houses and outbuildings surrounded the tavern, suggesting that it was a hub of activity in the area. By 1811 it had acquired a second story.

Within a few years after Washington’s visit in 1791, Hoomes sought to promote the fortunes of the small community on his plantation by having the county courthouse moved there. In December 1794 the legislature ordered that the Caroline County courthouse be moved to a “House at the Bowling Green,” to be used as a temporary courthouse until a new one could be erected. The relocation was in return for Hoomes’s payment of 700 pounds to the landowner who then held the courthouse and Hoomes’s agreement to build a new courthouse. It is likely that he provided his tavern as the temporary courthouse, because it would have been the largest public building in the area.

In 1801 Hoomes had yet to build the new courthouse and entered into a bond with the county agreeing to do so within three years. By 1805 he had completed the new courthouse because in that year he took out separate fire insurance policies for the tavern and the courthouse, which was described as a “Wooden Court House two stories high, 60 feet long by 28 feet wide” on a brick-lined cellar. Flanking it were a pair of small two-story frame office buildings. Hoomes then gave the name “Bowling Green” to the tiny courthouse community and renamed his plantation house the “Mansion.” It eventually became known as “Old Mansion.”
Although the tavern is known to have been directly across the street from the current courthouse, it is unclear where Hoomes built this ca. 1804 courthouse. An 1816 insurance policy for the tavern shows a two-story frame office building, 20 feet by 18 feet with rear shed, located immediately to the north of the tavern. An office building of the same description appears on the 1805 policy for the new courthouse, directly to the south of the courthouse. If this is the same office building, the courthouse and offices that Hoomes built for the county would have been located immediately to the north of the tavern, on the west side of the road. This is currently the site of a bank building and parking lot.\footnote{17}

Most Caroline County records for the early nineteenth century have been lost. As a result, there is little information about the courthouse and surrounding area during those years. Surviving records show expenses for repairs to the courthouse and clerk’s office throughout the 1820s, indicating that the courthouse was still in use but perhaps in poor condition. In May 1833, the county authorized payment for “acting as Crier of the sale of the Old C’House.” This implies that the ca. 1804 courthouse still existed but had been replaced by another, apparently at a different site.\footnote{18}

The “replacement” courthouse is the one that currently stands in the center of Bowling Green, at 123 N. Main St., probably constructed ca. 1831 – 32, shortly before the county sold the old one. No records of its construction survive, but it has long been speculated that its builders include brickmason William B. Phillips and carpenter Malcolm Crawford, who in the early 1820s had worked with Thomas Jefferson at the University of Virginia. They are known to have built the Madison County Courthouse in 1829 – 30, according to a design that resembles Jefferson’s Pavilion VII at the university. It is a rectangular, two-story, red brick building with full Tuscan entablature on all sides and plastered pediment with a central fanlight. The first floor incorporates a brick arcade. The Caroline County Courthouse is built to the same specifications but has different proportions. Nevertheless, both courthouses clearly derive from the same Jeffersonian model.\footnote{19}

No name was more closely associated with the early history of Bowling Green than that of John Hoomes. During the late eighteenth century he was one of the county’s leading citizens, with wealth from his plantation, his tavern, and a business forwarding tobacco for other planters. He was a successful horse breeder, and made his plantation a prominent venue for horse racing. Most importantly, he brought the courthouse to the community, guaranteeing its success, and named the town after his ancestral estate. Yet his name and influence did not long survive him.
John Hoomes died in December 1805, leaving his wife Judith a life estate under his will. She died in August 1822, and the Hoomes estate then passed to the children, the bulk of the land apparently going to the oldest son, also named John. He died in 1824 with an estate of 3,442 acres. Tax records show that in 1826 the Hoomes tavern was conveyed to son Armistead Hoomes. He died in February 1827, and the tavern was sold the next year to William Wills of Orange, along with 259 acres of land.

When John Hoomes made his will in 1804, his land holdings at the plantation amounted to 4000 acres. Within a few decades after his death most of this acreage had been sold off, and the courthouse town of Bowling Green grew on the parts acquired by others. In 1842 William Grimes Maury bought the Hoomes plantation house. Probably not long thereafter, he added to the front of the house a full-length Greek Revival style porch, supported by square classical columns. In 1862, James Thomas White, Maury’s son-in-law, purchased the house. It remained in the Maury and White families until the mid 1990s.

The sale of the tavern and dispersal of the Hoomes estate in the late 1820s closed a chapter in the history of Bowling Green, but was essential to the town’s further growth, as it gave others a stake in the community’s future. The village at Bowling Green then contained several taverns and inns that served travelers on the stage line or those who had business at the courthouse. Nearby there appear to have been a number of houses with outbuildings, few of which survive.

In the early nineteenth century the rural Caroline County economy continued to thrive on the cultivation and marketing of tobacco, and the small community at Bowling Green served as its hub for commerce and trade, government affairs, and transportation. In 1836 the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad opened a line through Caroline County. This diminished Bowling Green’s importance as a stage stop, but the town benefited nonetheless from its proximity to the rail line, which passed through the neighboring town of Milford two miles away. In 1837 Bowling Green was formally incorporated as a town.

The 1830s mark a change in Bowling Green’s history, as it passed from rude frontier crossroads to center of local government and commerce. There was a new sense of stability and permanence that is apparent from its architecture. With only a few exceptions, the town’s oldest surviving buildings date to the 1830s. By this time the unpretentious wood frame structures of
the colonial period had given way to more imposing buildings. The new brick courthouse was the most obvious symbol of this change, but more profound was the appearance on Main Street of many fine new residences. This announced the arrival of a new class of merchants and professionals who derived their economic status from goods and services, rather than the ownership of land.

This prosperity continued until the Civil War. The town saw no serious fighting, but in May of 1864 Union forces under General Ulysses S. Grant moved through Caroline County and Bowling Green on their way to Richmond. They left damaged crops and looted stores in their wake, but the town survived the encounter with no loss of life. National events intruded on the town a year later when soldiers captured President Lincoln’s assassin, John Wilkes Booth, at a farm a few miles away. While Bowling Green had little direct contact with the fighting of the Civil War, it suffered the economic deprivations with the rest of the South.26

The architectural record of Bowling Green confirms the effects of these broader economic and historic events. There are a number of antebellum residences, which date to the 1850s or before. There apparently was little or no building during the years of the Civil War and Reconstruction, but in the late nineteenth century the town began a period of sustained prosperity that continued through the 1920s. Older residences were remodeled and many new ones built. This is apparent in the development of the Milford Street neighborhood during the 1890s, with its many two-story frame houses on large lots, and in the elaborate Queen Anne-style homes in the 100 block of Broaddus Avenue.

New construction ceased during the Great Depression, but World War II brought a major change to the area’s fortunes with the creation of Fort A. P. Hill on the town’s eastern edge. The economic impact of the base continued to be felt after the war, as seen in the burst of postwar residential construction in the southern parts of Bowling Green.

The town is associated with the colonial, revolutionary, and civil war eras, but for current residents the town’s two major fires are among the most vivid events of its history. Coming in April 1900 and again in April 1955, the fires consumed most of the wood-frame commercial buildings in the downtown business district. Replacement structures have long since filled the damaged blocks, but they contribute little to the architectural or historical character of the district. As a result, the town’s architectural importance comes largely from its intact Victorian-era residential neighborhoods, which together with the historic courthouse and bustling commercial area, provide a window on a way of life in small-town America that is rapidly
Bowling Green’s significance comes from its continuous inhabitation since the Colonial period, thereby documenting many stages of development of a Virginia courthouse town. These stages coincide with important chapters in the history of the Commonwealth.

Endnotes


2 Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 330, dated 24 August 1802, VDHR. This policy shows each wing of the house as a separate building, but notes that they are “joined together.” An 1805 policy correctly shows the house in its “L” shaped configuration. Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 999, dated 22 November 1805, VDHR.


4 Wingfield, 41.

5 Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 330, dated 24 August 1802, VDHR; Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 998, dated 22 November 1805, VDHR; Mutual Assurance Society Policy No.1276, dated 11 March 1811, VDHR; Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 1987, dated 1 May 1816, VDHR. In the 1802 and 1805 policies the tavern is described as a one-story building; in 1811 and 1816 it is two stories.

6 HABS report, p. 2-5. An abstract of this petition is contained in Wingfield, 57–58.

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Endnotes, continued

7 Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 998, dated 22 November 1805, VDHR (tavern); Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 66, dated 22 November 1805, VDHR (courthouse).

8 Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 66, dated 22 November 1805, VDHR.

9 Wingfield, 357.

10 Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 1987, dated 1 May 1816, VDHR; Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 66, dated 22 November 1805, VDHR.


13 Wingfield, 81 (obituaries); VDHR file 171-003 (tax records).

14 HABS Report, p. 6.

15 Wingfield, 358.

16 Wingfield, 358.

17 Wingfield, 34 – 35.

18 In January 1837 a group of citizens petitioned the legislature for the town’s incorporation. There is no record that it was granted, but in 1848 another group petitioned to have the town’s boundaries extended, which suggests that the 1837 petition was successful. Wingfield, 63, 64.


20 Wingfield, 81 (obituaries); VDHR file 171-003 (tax records).

21 HABS Report, p. 6.

22 Wingfield, 358.

23 Wingfield, 358.

Section _8, 9_ Page _53_

Endnotes, continued

24 Wingfield, 34 – 35.

25 In January 1837 a group of citizens petitioned the legislature for the town’s incorporation. There is no record that it was granted, but in 1848 another group petitioned to have the town’s boundaries extended, which suggests that the 1837 petition was successful. Wingfield, 63, 64.


9. Major Bibliographical References


Section __9, 10__ Page __54__

Major Bibliographical References, continued


Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Archives Files.


10. Geographical Data

UTM References, continued

5) 18 293270 4212830 6) 18 293260 4212410

Verbal Boundary Description: The boundaries of the Bowling Green Historic District are shown on the Town Map dated April 17, 2002 with scale of 1” = 350’.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Bowling Green Historic District have been drawn to include the greatest concentration of residences, public buildings and commercial buildings from the late 1700s through the middle of the twentieth century.

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Property: Bowling Green Historic District  
Location: Caroline County, VA  
Date: January 2002  
Negatives filed: VA Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA  
Photographers: VA Department of Historic Resources staff and interns

View 1 of 17:  
General View, North Main Street  
Negative Number: 19535

View of 2 of 17:  
Caroline County Courthouse Square, North Main Street
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bowling Green Historic District
Caroline Co., VA

Negative Number: 19535

View 3 of 17
Florist Flower Fashions, 100 Main Street
Negative Number: 19525

View: 4 of 17
General View, Milford Street
Negative Number: 19535

View 5 of 17:
General View, South Main Street
Negative Number: 19535

View 6 of 17:
302 North Main Street
Negative Number: 19527

View 7 of 17:
320 North Main Street
Negative Number: 19524

Section __Photo List, continued__     Page __56__

View 8 of 17:
161 South Main Street
Negative Number: 19534

View 9 of 17:
117 South Main Street
Negative Number: 19529

View 10 of 17:
124 South Main Street
Negative Number: 19525

View 11 of 17:
105 Courthouse Lane
Negative Number: 19531
View 12 of 17:
224 North Main Street
Negative Number: 19526

View 13 of 17:
152 Milford Street
Negative Number: 19523

View 14 of 17:
215 Milford Street
Negative Number: 19523

View 15 of 17:
147 Milford Street
Negative Number: 19524

View 16 of 17:
103 East Broaddus Avenue
Negative Number: 19527

View 17 of 17:
225 North Main Street
Negative Number: 19533
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Bowling Green Historic District
Caroline Co., VA

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9. Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 330, dated 24 August 1802, VDHR. This policy shows each wing of the house as a separate building, but notes that they are “joined together.” An 1805 policy correctly shows the house in its “L” shaped configuration. Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 999, dated 22 November 1805, VDHR.
11. Wingfield, 41.
12. Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 330, dated 24 August 1802, VDHR; Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 998, dated 22 November 1805, VDHR; Mutual Assurance Society Policy No.1276, dated 11 March 1811, VDHR; Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 1987, dated 1 May 1816, VDHR. In the 1802 and 1805 policies the tavern is described as a one-story building; in 1811 and 1816 it is two stories.
13. HABS report, p. 2-5. An abstract of this petition is contained in Wingfield, 57 – 58.
15. Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 66, dated 22 November 1805, VDHR.
16. Wingfield, 357.
17 Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 1987, dated 1 May 1816, VDHR; Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 66, dated 22 November 1805, VDHR.


20 Wingfield, 81 (obituaries); VDHR file 171-003 (tax records).

21 HABS Report, p. 6.

22 Wingfield, 358.

23 Wingfield, 358.

24 Wingfield, 34 – 35.

25 In January 1837 a group of citizens petitioned the legislature for the town’s incorporation. There is no record that it was granted, but in 1848 another group petitioned to have the town’s boundaries extended, which suggests that the 1837 petition was successful. Wingfield, 63, 64.
