



PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM (PIF) for INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

DHR No. (to be completed by DHR staff) 111-0020; 111-0132-0290

Purpose of Evaluation

Please use the following space to explain briefly why you are seeking an evaluation of this property.

To raise awareness of the historical significance and importance of preserving America's most famous mid-nineteenth-century architect James Renwick, Jr.'s only extant courthouse building, and to support future research into its national historical significance.

Are you interested in applying for State and/or Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes X No

Are you interested in receiving more information about DHR's easement program? Yes X No

1. General Property Information

Property name: City of Fredericksburg Courthouse/Renwick Courthouse

Property address: 815 Princess Anne Street

City or Town: Fredericksburg

Zip code: 22401

Name of the Independent City or County where the property is located: Fredericksburg

Category of Property (choose only one of the following):

Building X Site Structure Object

2. Physical Aspects

Acreage: 0.75

Setting (choose only one of the following):

Urban X Suburban Town Village Hamlet Rural

Briefly describe the property's overall setting, including any notable landscape features:

The City of Fredericksburg Courthouse is often described as part of a larger complex owned by the locality that occupies 0.75 acres at the southeast corner of Princess Anne and George Streets. The courthouse fills much of the lot, but two smaller buildings situated to the northeast and east, the 1909 Wallace Library and 1928 Jail, respectively, along the alleyway that marks the parcel's eastern boundary. The courthouse's placement at a historically prominent intersection along a natural north-south bluff that traverses the urban core and runs parallel to the Rappahannock River adds to its iconic image in the community. Three NRHP-listed buildings fill opposing corners of this intersection: the 1849 St. George's Episcopal Church by Baltimore architects, Robert Cary Long and H.R. Reynold, the 1833 Fredericksburg Presbyterian Church attributed to master builders Malcolm B. Crawford and William B. Phillips, and the 1820 Farmers' Bank of Virginia/National Bank of Fredericksburg. A small park fills the north end of the courthouse parcel, helping this complex stand out from denser commercial and residential development within the urban center.

3. Architectural Description

Architectural Style(s): Gothic Revival

If the property was designed by an architect, landscape architect, engineer, or other professional, please list here: James Renwick, Jr. (1818-1895)

If the builder is known, please list here: local contractor, William Baggett (1813-1875)

Date of construction (can be approximate): 1851-52

Narrative Description:

In the space below, briefly describe the general characteristics of the entire property, such as its current use (and historic use if different), as well as the primary building or structure on the property (such as a house, store, mill, factory, depot, bridge, etc.). Include the architectural style, materials and method(s) of construction, physical appearance and condition (exterior and interior), and any additions, remodelings, or other alterations.

The City of Fredericksburg Courthouse is a two-story, I-shaped, stucco-clad, masonry building designed in the Gothic Revival style by New York architect James Renwick, Jr. and constructed between 1851 and 1852 by local carpenter and builder, William Baggett. Also known as the Renwick Courthouse, this building was the center of local government when it opened in 1852 and continued to be used as a courthouse until 2014. The building has been largely vacant since that time, but a portion of the courthouse was recently leased to a local church for use as a preschool.

The courthouse's façade is considered to be its west elevation—marked at its center by an octagonal bell tower and ornate double-leaf entrance; however, it is also accessible from single-leaf entries in the center of the north and south elevations, and by a restricted single-leaf entrance limited to law enforcement use at the second floor of the east elevation. The double-leaf doors of the west entry are the only original doors at the exterior of the building. These wood paneled doors exhibit the same type of Gothic Revival details as other original trimwork and are set within a pointed arch surround.

Positioned at the southwest corner of the parcel, the courthouse is separated from Princess Anne Street by a narrow strip of land landscaped with small trees, shrubbery, and ornamental plantings and a 10-foot-wide public sidewalk. The north, east, and south sides of the courthouse are lined by pavement, resulting in a U-shaped driveway around it that stretches east and south to connect with surrounding buildings, including the west elevation of the jail, and creating a small parking lot at the southeast corner of the property. The open space area north of the courthouse is landscaped with a grassy lawn, a few mature trees, and several interpretative historical signs. Two poured-concrete sidewalks symmetrically divide the space, one leading directly east from the Princess Anne Street sidewalk to the Wallace Library while the other extends south from the George Street sidewalk to the north entrance of the courthouse.

Detailed information about the property appeared in a City-funded 2016 study of the property entitled, *Historic Structures Report, Renwick Courthouse, Wallace Library, and Old Jail, City of Fredericksburg, Virginia*, compiled by Brian Clark Green of Commonwealth Architects, John Dunlap of Dunlap & Partners Engineers, John Matteo and John Dumsick of MCC=1200 Architectural Engineers, and James Akers of ACG. Much of the following description was taken from that report, cited as Green et al. 2016.

“The [courthouse] building can be divided into three major sections: the north, center and south wings. It is constructed of exterior masonry bearing walls with concrete- or steel-framed first and second floors. The

roofs at all three major sections of the building are wood-framed. At the south wing the roofs are supported by scissor trusses that were originally exposed. Above the court room in the center wing, exposed hammer beam trusses can be observed. The north wing roof framing, never intended to be exposed, consists of a system of simple king post trusses” (Green et al. 2016:1.1).

The cross-gabled roof of the courthouse features flared overhanging eaves and is currently clad in standing seam copper. “A five-story bell tower with conical copper roof, spire, and weather vane... [and] a painted modillioned wood cornice. The tower transitions from a square base at the first two stories to a narrower octagonal shape above. There are four stucco-clad chimneys: two at the ridge of the main north-south roof and two interior chimneys aligning with the buttresses to either side of the bell tower. The foundation, which protrudes past the primary wall plane is of Aquia freestone with extruded mortar joints. Texture and variety is added to the walls by buttresses, a distinctly Gothic Revival features, and a stone belt course at the first story of the west elevation and between the first and second stories of the north elevation. The buttresses, stucco with stone amortizements, are located at corners between windows” (Green et al. 2016:3.1–3.2).

“The bell tower was... a distinctly Gothic Revival feature, and Renwick favored its design employing a square base transitioning to an octagonal shape. The round openings near the tower cornice were intended for the town clock, which was to be moved from St. George’s Church across the street, however the community rejected the idea [and thus, they remain filled by fixed wooden louvers]. The tower was fitted with a six-hundred-pound bronze Revere bell dating to 1828. This bell also hung in the former courthouse and was used to call public meetings, notify the public of court assembly, and sound fire alarms. It remains in the tower today and is the only known Revere bell in Virginia” (Green et al. 2016:2.16).

“The windows are another distinctly Gothic Revival feature; each is a modified lancet shape with a pointed head and stone sill. Most contain either one or two wood-frame, multiple-light, hung sashes and feature additional Gothic Revival detailing such as a quatrefoil pane or a foiled head at each sash. There are several double-height windows including four at the first story of the west elevation flanking the tower, and five at the east elevation between the crossing gable ends” (Green et al. 2016:3.2).

“As originally designed, the north wing contained the clerk’s office at the first floor and three jury rooms at the second floor. The staircase in the north wing was located in the southwest corner. The center section was a double-height courtroom, and the south wing contained the Hope Fire Company at the first floor and the Mayor’s office at the second floor. The ornate scissor trusses at the attic of the south wing were originally exposed to the second floor below, but were covered by a plank and plasterboard second-floor ceiling early in the twentieth century. The present-day east and west attic walls at the south wing are of stucco with ashlar scoring and simulate stone finish, which appears to be early, if not original” (Green et al. 2016:2.21). Most interior walls are plaster, while basement walls are exposed stone and brick. A few rooms in both wings have been retrofitted with acoustical tile ceilings and gypsum board, including two sets of restrooms at each floor.

“The courtroom largely maintained its original appearance and function until 1948, when it was divided into two floors. Renwick’s original section drawing through the courtroom looking north shows that the room evoked the appearance of a medieval great hall. The hammer-beam ceiling with Gothic detailing, which is present today, is the most prominent feature. The courtroom had narrow, double-height, pointed windows...” (Green et al. 2016:2.21). As a result of the 1948 alterations, these double-height wood-framed windows were modified at east and west elevations of the building to their current configuration: two sets of windows separated at the exterior by a square stucco panel.

Modifications and Alterations

“...the most significant exterior alterations to the building to date are the removal of the parapets and stepped gables, the elimination of the polychromatic banding, and the addition of a cornice at the tower [all of which likely occurred between 1871 and 1881]. The window and door openings are largely unchanged today, with the exception of the two pairs of double doors at the first story of the south wing to either side of the projecting gable. These doors provided access for the fire equipment belonging to the Hope Fire Company, which was housed in the south wing until approximately 1888. The openings are now infilled with large [tripartite wood-framed] windows [with wood paneled aprons] (Green et al. 2016:2.19).

“The courthouse remained largely unchanged until the turn of the century.... only minor changes and repairs were made from about 1900 to 1916, such as basic painting, stucco, and woodwork repairs, and the replacement of the iron rail at the yard with granite curbing” (Green et al. 2016:2.30–2.31). Between 1916 and 1918, a pebble-dash stucco was added to the exterior of the courthouse and following a fire in December 1925, “the entire shingle roof was replaced by a copper roof for about \$6,000” in 1926 (Green et al. 2016:2.33, 2.35).

In the mid-1940s, local leaders debated the construction of a new courthouse, “City Council, however, ultimately decided to remodel the existing building and hired J. Binford Walford, Architects, and Thorington Construction Company, both from Richmond” (Green et al. 2016:2.36). The most significant alteration of the building during J. Binford Walford’s remodeling between 1948 and 1949 was the division of the double-height courtroom, “with the first floor converted to records storage and the second floor continuing as a courtroom. Other alterations included removing the fireplaces and chimneys at the wings, installing new doors into the courtroom and clerk’s office from both wings, and removing the courtroom’s wooden parquet flooring and interior wrought iron rail. The stairway in the north wing was moved from the southwest corner of the wing to its present location in the central hall of the wing. The stairway in the south wing may always have been in its current location in the central hall of the wing, as the 1948 drawings denote that the stairs are ‘existing’ and that the south wing is ‘to remain as at present.’ The double-height lancet-shaped windows were altered with the addition of spandrels to disguise the new floor from the exterior. The distinctive hammer beam ceiling at the courtroom was retained, but steel beams and joists and concrete columns were added to support the roof. The floor level was lowered and exterior doors correspondingly lengthened. As a fireproofing measure, a concrete attic floor was added at the north wing. Centered, first-story double doors and two single-leaf, second-story doors were added to the north wall of the courtroom” (Green et al. 2016:2.36–2.37).

“A \$1 million renovation of the courthouse was completed in 1990 by James O. McGhee Architects of Fredericksburg. This renovation focused upon improvements to the courtroom, clerk’s office, and public areas on the first floor, focusing upon visitor convenience and safety, courtroom security, secure prisoner transport, and general improvements such as acoustics, and other mechanical, electrical, and plumbing upgrades.... No major changes were made that impacted historic features of the Renwick Courthouse” (Green et al. 2016:2.40).

“The bell tower underwent restoration by Preservation Trades for about nine months in 2003. The tower exhibited deterioration between the exterior stucco and brick structure due to moisture infiltration, so the brick and stucco were repaired. The interior bell support system, stairway, and platforms were also restored, as their poor condition had made ringing the bell unsafe for about three years. Windows at the tower were restored by replacing the glass and installing lead-clad copper flashing to prevent further moisture infiltration” (Green et al. 2016:2.40).

Briefly describe any outbuildings or secondary resources (such as barns, sheds, dam and mill pond, storage tanks, scales, railroad spurs, etc.), including their condition and their estimated construction dates.

The 1928 “Old Jail” has not been previously recorded with the DHR, either as an individual resource or as a contributing resource to the Fredericksburg Historic District (111-0132); however, this resource is best described as a secondary resource of the 1852 courthouse.

“The Jail is built into the hill directly behind [east of] the courthouse. It consists of two stories, one above grade, and one partially below grade,” although the lower floor of the building opens directly onto the north-south alleyway (historically known as Hay-Scales Alley) that lines the eastern boundary of the parcel (Green et al. 2016:1.6). In 1852, stone from the old jail built circa 1805 was relocated to this site and used in the construction of the new building at this location. Some of this stone is seen at along the jail’s foundation at the east elevation, as are portions of brick from the building constructed in 1852—all of which pre-date the construction of the 1928 poured-concrete edifice that dominates the site today (Green et al. 2016:2.50–2.51).

Presently, “The old jail consists of a central, two-story, higher-roofed section, constructed in the early 20th century, which is flanked by two later additions. It is rectangular in shape, five bays wide and two bays deep, and composed of painted, poured-in-place concrete with a mix of Aquia freestone and exposed brick at the basement level. The rectangular, two-story north addition, constructed in the 1940s, has a slightly lower roof. It is three bays wide and two bays deep and composed of concrete block with painted, poured-in-place concrete at the basement level. The square, one-story south women’s prison addition is constructed of poured-in-place concrete with exposed brick at the basement level. Each section has a flat membrane roof. The higher roof has a concrete parapet with corners formed by wedge shapes with tall cross shapes at the outer edges.... An exterior-end, five-course American bond brick chimney with concrete cap and metal chimney pot is centered at the south elevation. As the building’s site slopes down toward the rear (east) elevation, the basement for the building as a whole is visible only at the east and north elevations. The foundation materials are consistent with the aforementioned basement-level materials” (Green et al. 2016:3.157).

“Windows at the Old Jail are all vinyl replacement windows, typically either four-over-four (at the high-roofed center section) or six-over-six (at the 1940s addition) hung sash. The one-story addition has two square, fixed windows at the west elevation and two four-over-four windows at the east elevation. At one time each window had a concrete sill, but many are now missing. The windows at the north concrete block section also have flush concrete lintels. Most windows at the high-roofed center section and one-story addition have metal bars at the exterior. There are two doors at the first story of the west elevation and two at the basement level of the east elevation. The west elevation doors are both plain metal doors with painted or infilled transoms. The north door has a flush concrete lintel, and the south door has square window centered at the top half. The rear basement doors are both plywood doors. The north door has large, painted metal strap hinges, and the south door is set in a deep opening with wood frame and reveals” (Green et al. 2016:3.157).

This building ceased to function as a jail around 1968 when it was converted to serve as police department headquarters, and it remained in use by local law enforcement until the courthouse closed in 2014. The building has been vacant since that time.

The 1909 Wallace Library (111-0132-0158) has been individually documented in VCRIS and is identified as the “School Board Building” in the 1971 NRHP nomination for the Fredericksburg Historic District.

“The Wallace Library is a rectangular building, five bays wide by two bays deep, and is constructed of beige brick laid in running bond. It has a hipped slate roof and a full-height, pedimented porch with slate, front-gabled roof at the west (front) elevation. The building has a heavy cornice featuring dentils and modillions, features also found at the raking cornice of the porch gable. Roof drainage consists of round copper hung gutters and round copper downspouts. There are two brick, interior end chimneys, one at the north end and one at the south end of the building. The full-height front porch occupies the center bay of the front elevation and is supported by four Tuscan columns, two at either side of the main double doors. At the wall behind each set of columns is an engaged Tuscan column. The porch steps, floor, and foundation are of concrete. In order to allow for handicapped accessibility a painted wood platform now covers the porch floor and reaches the height of the door threshold, and a painted wood ramp with metal handrails leads from ground level to the platform. The foundation is of beige bricks laid in running bond and there is a five-course brick water table at all elevations. As the site slopes down toward the rear (east) elevation, the basement is full-height at the east elevation” (Green et al. 2016:3.103).

“The windows are double-height, wood, one-over-one windows with stone sills and lintels, which are placed symmetrically at each elevation. There are two windows each at the north and south elevations, five at the east elevation, and two at either side of the main entry at the west elevation. The full-height basement at the east elevation has five metal, double-hung, six-over-six windows with brick segmental arch heads and stone sills. Centered at the west (front) elevation is the main entry, consisted of a paneled wood double doors. Each leaf has three panels and there is a large transom above the door” (Green et al. 2016:3.103).

“Similar to the jail, the Wallace Library is also built into the hill with only the monumental façade exposed on the west side and an additional partial lower level exposed on the east [with a single-leaf opening to the alleyway]. The building was renovated in the 1970s and the monumental space was divided vertically with the introduction of a second floor” (Green et al. 2016:2.42).

Built following a 1907 bequeath of \$15,000 Captain Casper Wistar Wallace, this two-story, five-bay, Classical Revival-style library was constructed, and likely designed in some part, by local builder George W. Wooten (Green et al. 2016:2.42). Its location may have been a result of local citizens’ desire to have something akin to the success of small Carnegie libraries across the country, but also to support the relocation of the “library and reading room” in the north wing of the courthouse.

The City formally purchased the property in the 1970s. The building was altered to support the relocation of the Fredericksburg City School Board in 1973, and was occupied by the administrators until 2017. This building is currently vacant.

4. Property's History and Significance

In the space below, briefly describe the history of the property, such as significant events, persons, and/or families associated with the property. Please list all sources of information used to research the history of the property. (It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or family genealogies to this form.)

If the property is important for its architecture, engineering, landscape architecture, or other aspects of design, please include a brief explanation of this aspect.

The 2016 HSR on the courthouse complex did not include an assessment of the property's historical significance, but did provide some information on James Renwick Jr.'s notable works and the courthouse's use during the Civil War. Generally speaking, it is believed that the 1852 Fredericksburg Courthouse is eligible for individual listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

At the local level, the property is significant under A as the epicenter of government for more than 150 years (1852–2014); and under criterion C as the best example of Gothic Revival architecture in the City. At a state and national level, this resource is also believed eligible under Criteria A and C for its associations with important events during the Civil War and the Battles of Fredericksburg (1862–1863) and as the only Gothic Revival style courthouse in the state—and believed to be one of few examples in the country—as well as the only courthouse attributed to nineteenth-century master architect, James Renwick, Jr. (Peters and Peters 1995:119).

For the purposes of this evaluation, this narrative primarily focuses on the courthouse's national significance under Criterion C—seeking to highlight recent research on Renwick's body of work and the ways in which his early designs reflected artistic and spiritual conversations of leading architects in American and Europe during the mid-nineteenth century.

Local Significance

Many historic courthouses are listed in the VLR and NRHP for their associations with important events and patterns that shaped and defined a locality and its center of power and governance. The 1852 Renwick Courthouse resulted from the foresight and dedication of local leaders to secure a nationally recognized architect for this building to elevate Fredericksburg's stature, not just among other Virginian cities, but on the East Coast and in the minds of residents and visitors alike. Yet from the beginning, the building was more than just the seat of the City's leaders and elected officials. It was designed to hold the mayor's office, vault, courtroom, court clerk's office, and jury rooms, but also to house necessary equipment for a local fire company (it is unclear if the Hope Fire Company was the only such group in town or if they were funded by the City in any way). The "public" function of the building was reiterated when the mayor's office was modified in the late 1850s to accommodate materials storage for the local guard, portions of the south wing were used as a school after the Civil War ended, and again in 1877 when two rooms in the north wing were converted into a library and reading room by the Library and Lyceum Association that persisted until 1946 (Green et al. 2016:2:24–2.25, 2:27–2.28, 2.43). Prior to its closure in 2014, the courthouse continued to house the local judicial system, as well as the Court Clerk's office and city records.

The best example of Gothic Revival architecture in downtown Fredericksburg, the courthouse stands apart from other building types which readily adopted the style made popular by Renwick himself. Churches within the urban core dating from the mid-nineteenth century were built in Romanesque Revival or Jeffersonian Roman Revival styles (Fredericksburg Presbyterian Church, St. George's Episcopal Church, Fredericksburg Baptist Church), while later churches often incorporated Italianate or Classical Revival features (Shiloh Old Site Baptist Church and Shiloh New Site Baptist Church). Just one Gothic Revival-style

dwelling, an 1859 farm house located west of the City, was listed in the NRHP despite being in a ruinous state (Idlewild).

Civil War Significance

A pivotal strategic asset throughout the Battle of Fredericksburg and Civil War, the courthouse served as a temporary holding cell, communication tower, hospital, and visual icon in the occupied City. It was also the place where area citizens debated the causes leading up to the conflict in the year prior to the war and where local leaders voted on May 23, 1861 to join the governor and state legislators in the decision to cede from the Union (Hennessey 2011).

Architectural Significance

A 2014 thesis entitled “Inventing Architectural Identity: The Institutional Architecture of James Renwick, Jr., 1818-95” by Nicholas Genau examined the architect’s prolific career and identified more than 125 projects with “significant evidence or at least one mention in a major professional publication” to which he is credited—only one of which is a courthouse (Genau 2014:222–232). The sheer volume of his work illustrates his popularity and influence, yet few architectural documents and primary sources survive to give insight into his contributions as an exemplar of medieval revivalism in American architecture (Genau 2014:1–2). His frequently praised designs (Grace Church, Smithsonian, Corcoran Gallery, St. Patrick’s Cathedral) were often produced for prestigious patrons and, therefore, the most documented (Genau 2014:2).

“Renwick’s career, unlike that of his contemporaries, is difficult to categorize into neatly defined stages. He was fluent in a variety of styles, which combined historic precedent with modern sensibilities, and designed an unparalleled number of building types, of which the most prominent are churches, commercial buildings, asylums, and museums. Many of his buildings, furthermore, do not survive, due to the ever-changing fabric of the metropolitan centers in which Renwick worked. Despite the eclecticism of Renwick’s corpus, some patterns indeed emerge which add a certain order to his career. Renwick’s earliest commissions (excluding those completed as engineer for the Croton Aqueduct) were primarily large churches in medieval revivalist modes in New York City. In this period, which may be dated from 1843 to 1858, Renwick fully embraced the Gothic Revival movement, which originated in early-nineteenth-century England and became the most popular and fashionable approach to building in mid-nineteenth-century America. These commissions established Renwick’s reputation as a preeminent architect of Gothic Revival churches, which validated his early production and initiated an eclectic, yet prominent architectural career” (Genau 2014: 17).

In the early stage of his career, “Renwick’s eclecticism was emerging as a prominent framework of design... [he was confident in juxtaposing two separate styles in one project or assigning more than one style to a particular building type” (Genau 2014:26–27). Commissioned sometime between 1849 and 1850, his design for Fredericksburg’s courthouse incorporates elements of the Norman, Early English/Lancet Gothic, and Romanesque Revival styles (Genau 2014:223; Green et al. 2016:2.12). Using his knowledge of various Gothic modes, Renwick’s experiments in medieval eclecticism often resulted in unprecedented architecture that “enhanced the building’s hermeneutics and transformed the way Americans viewed their commonest institutional spaces” (Genau 2014:4). Other design choices in Renwick’s buildings stemmed from the influence of various committees and cost-conscious preferences of the client. Fredericksburg’s courthouse may be a bit of both: “Unique in Virginia and significant nationally is this pre-Civil War Gothic Revival Courthouse.... The building was controversial with the citizenry because of a tax levy, and Renwick responded with a simplified and economical Gothic Revival design, on a plan in the form of an E (Wilson et al. 2002:306–308). In 1851, the chairman of the committee overseeing the courthouse construction, Thomas Barton, presented a report to the Council “detailing Renwick’s plans and cost estimates not to exceed \$14,000” (Green et al. 2016:2.8).

Regardless of its cost, “The new Fredericksburg courthouse had the distinction of being the first civic building in Virginia to be constructed in the Gothic Revival style. Prominent exterior features of the style included lancet-shaped windows, many with wood tracery and crow-stepped gable ends with parapets. The building’s polychromatic banding may have been the first appearance of such a feature in the country. Renwick’s use of polychromy was likely inspired by the writings of John Ruskin and possibly by other publications featuring contemporaneous European High Victorian Gothic buildings. It is unclear whether the polychromy was structural or painted (though post-Civil War references to its deterioration suggest that it was painted). The polychromy is now obscured by subsequent layers of roughcast stucco, but would have been viewed as a bold design choice in 1852” (Green et al. 2016:2.15).

The integrity of Renwick’s design for the Fredericksburg courthouse has been negatively impacted by the alteration of the original roof, obfuscation of the polychromatic banding stucco, and the addition of a cornice to the bell tower at the exterior, and moderate alterations to the interior, most notably the insertion of the second floor in the original courtroom. However, it remains one of his oft overlooked early eclectic works and the only design he is known to have made for a courthouse—the apex of civic buildings.

In summarizing Renwick’s body of work, Genau observed that, “His career spanned a critical period when American designers were beginning to search for more eclectic expressions in the built form befitting burgeoning branches of American society. Renwick’s eclecticism offered those groups and institutions powerful architectural identities that have become symbolic to their respective personalities even in the twenty-first century” (Genau 2014:220). The potential exists to return some of Renwick’s lost features to the building, and it is hoped that increased attention to Renwick’s contributions to American architecture in the mid- to late-nineteenth century continue to raise awareness of Fredericksburg’s unique example.

References

Genau, Nicolas D.

2014 “Inventing Architectural Identity: The Institutional Architecture of James Renwick, Jr., 1818-95.” McIntire Department of Art, University of Virginia.

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Hennessey, John

2011 “The secession vote, part 1: the lament of Judge Lomax, May 23, 1861,” *Remembering*. Electronic document, <https://fredericksburghistory.wordpress.com/2011/05/23/the-lament-of-judge-lomax-may-23-1861-part-1/>, accessed July 2020.

Peters, John O., and Margaret T. Peters

1995 *Virginia’s Historic Courthouses*. University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Wilson, Richard Guy (editor) et al.

2002 *Buildings of Virginia Tidewater and Piedmont*. Society of Architectural Historians, Oxford University Press, New York, New York.

5. Property Ownership (Check as many categories as apply):

Private: _____ Public\Local X Public\State _____ Public\Federal _____

Current Legal Owner(s) of the Property (If the property has more than one owner, please list each below or on an additional sheet.)

name/title: Tim Barody, City Manager & Mary Katherine Greenlaw, Mayor

organization: City of Fredericksburg

street & number: _____

city or town: Fredericksburg state: VA zip code: 22401

e-mail: _____ telephone: _____

Legal Owner's Signature: _____ Date: _____

•• Signature required for processing all applications. ••

In the event of corporate ownership you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.

Contact person: _____

Daytime Telephone: _____

Applicant Information (Individual completing form if other than legal owner of property)

name/title: David James, President (Danae Peckler, Secretary/ editor)

organization: Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc. (HFFI)

street & number: 1200 Caroline Street

city or town: Fredericksburg state: VA zip code: 22401

e-mail: president@hffi.org telephone: _____

6. Notification

In some circumstances, it may be necessary for DHR to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator, City Manager, and/or Town Manager

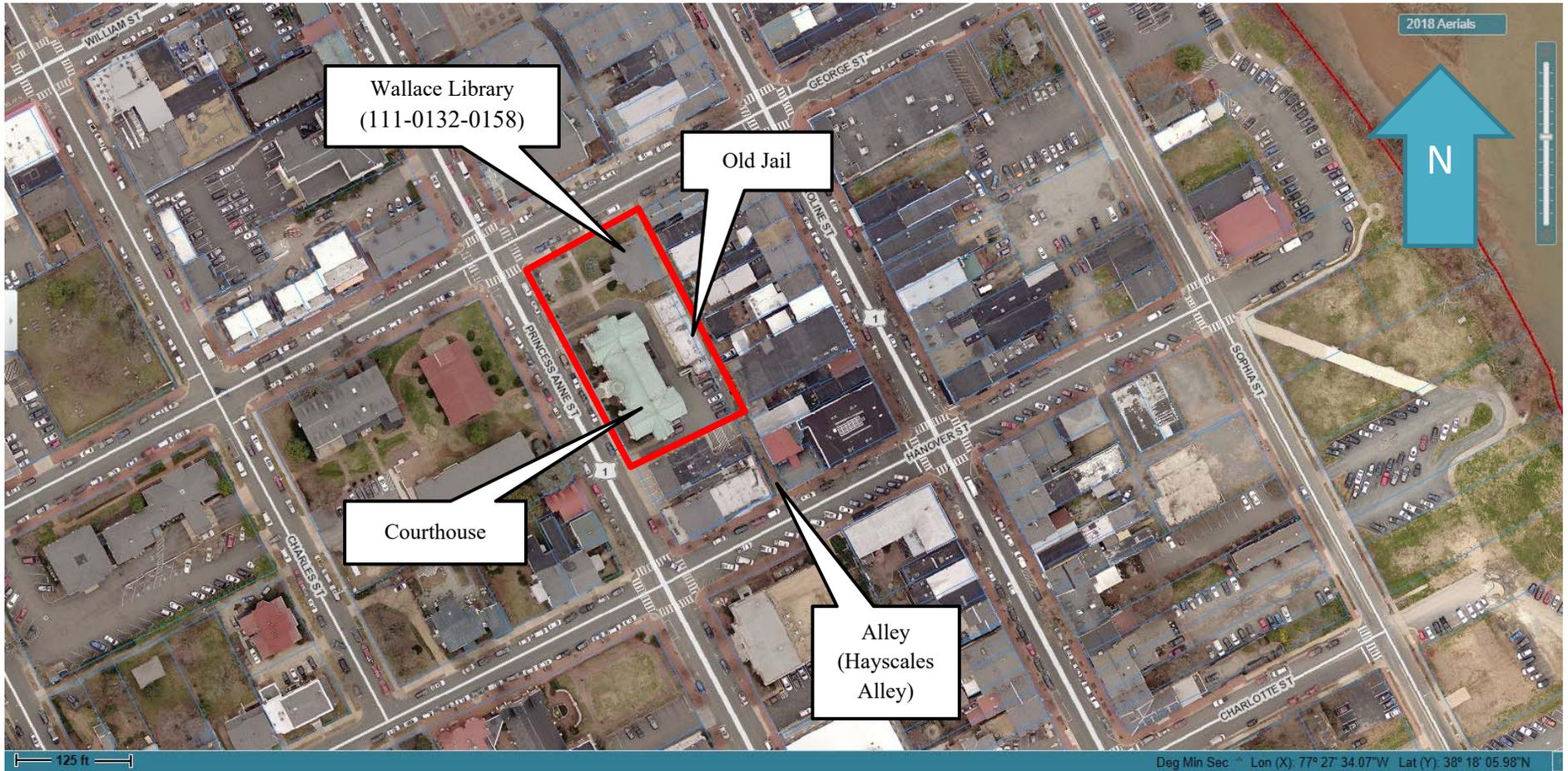
name/title: Kate Schwartz, Preservation Planner

locality: City of Fredericksburg

street & number: _____

city or town: Fredericksburg state: VA zip code: 22401

telephone: _____



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815 Princess Anne Street

Fredericksburg, Virginia

HFFI 2020

2018 Aerial Imagery (Fredericksburg GIS 2020)



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