

HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY
GORDONSVILLE, VIRGINIA

The inventory of structures below was prepared as part of the [National Register of Historic Places nomination form](#) submitted to the United States Department of the Interior – National Park Service in July 1983 for the creation of the Gordonsville Historic District. The Town’s historic district was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register on August 16, 1983, and on the National Register of Historic Places on October 13, 1983.

WEST BAKER STREET

200 Block

200: Detached dwelling; Bungalow ca. 1910-25. Frame with weatherboarding; 1 story gable roof; asymmetrical 3-bay front; front veranda with tapering square wooden posts set on brick piers. This house is by far the simpler of the two Bungalow-style houses in the historic district.

202: Detached dwelling. Ranch style. ca. 1960s. Frame with weatherboarding and brick veneer; 1 story; gable roof; asymmetrical 4-bay front; recessed front veranda. Although not obtrusive, this house does not contribute to the character of the historic district. **Noncontributing structure.**

NORTH CHURCH STREET

400 Block

400 (Yeager House): Detached dwelling. Victorian Eclectic. Ca. 1876. Brick (5-course American bond); 1 and 2 stories; intersecting gable roofs; 3-bay front, (including N. wing); 1-story wraparound veranda with curved corners. Return cornices; sawn brackets at roof and porch eaves; sawn balusters on veranda; 19th century cast-iron fence surrounds yard. This house is distinguished by its original single-story N Wing and its unusually fine wraparound veranda with sawn-baluster railing.

401 (Young-Omhundro House): Detached dwelling. Victorian Eclectic. Ca. 1870s. Frame with modern brick veneer; 2 stories; intersecting gable roofs; 3-bay front; ell plan; altered front veranda. One-story bay windows on front and S facades. The complex massing of this house is typical of Gordonsville's larger dwellings of the late Victorian period.

NORTH COMMERCE STREET

100 Block

100: Vacant lot.

102: Detached dwelling. Victorian vernacular. Ca. 1870-90. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; intersecting gable roofs; 2-bay front; T plan; small 1-story porch with deck in angle of ell. Large rear additions. Eaves and porch brackets; sawn-baluster railing. This house achieves considerable architectural interest by its T-shaped plan and bold but spare ornamentation.

104: Detached dwelling. Vernacular. Ca. 1870-90. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; intersecting gable roofs; ell plan interior and exterior end chimneys; plan front veranda. This is one of the few undecorated houses of its size and period in Gordonsville.

105: Vacant lot.

106: Detached dwelling. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900-20. Frame with weatherboarding; 1½ stories; gable roof; 2-bay gable-end front; wraparound veranda with Roman Doric posts. Bay window on S side; central stove flue. This plain but attractive Colonial Revival house is the only true story-and-a-half structure in the historic district.

107: Vacant lot.

109 (Magnolia House): Detached dwelling; built as a hotel. Italianate vernacular. Ca. 1873. Frame with weatherboarding; 3 stories (counting tall brick basement); low-pitched hipped roof; 4-bay front; interior and exterior brick chimney; two-story front veranda. Sawn eaves brackets; sawn-baluster railing; unusual floor plan. Built for Cofer Mayhugh. Designed principally to serve railroad passengers, Magnolia House was the smallest of Gordonsville's three postbellum hotels.

SW of 109

N. Commerce St., along C&O Railroad Tracks (no address). C&O Switch tower. Railroad tower. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1904. Brick veneer (Flemish bond) and concrete; 2 stories; pyramidal roof; 2-bay facades. Overhanging eaves with brackets; sheet metal-sheathed oriel window, W. facade; Bauhaus-functional exterior metal staircase. This attractive Colonial Revival signal and switching tower is all that remains of the C&O passenger depot complex demolished in the mid-1970s. It should be preserved in its present unaltered form, as it is a rare surviving type and provides a conspicuous visual link to Gordonsville's railroad-oriented past.

DEPOT STREET

200 Block

201 (Chesapeake & Ohio Freight Depot): Railroad depot. Vernacular. 1850s (?); remodeled and expanded in early 20th century. Frame with weatherboarding; 1 story; gable roof; 4-bay north facade (fronting RR tracks); raised wooden platform on two sides. This utilitarian building may have been erected as a depot for the Louisa Railroad, or its successor, the Virginia Central, in the late antebellum period. Because of Gordonsville's historic links to the railroad, this early building should be preserved.

NORTH FAULCONER STREET

400 Block

409 (Gordonsville Grammar School): Detached dwelling; built as a grade school. Gothic Revival/Eclectic. Ca. 1878. Brick (5-course American bond with Flemish variant); 1 story; hipped and gable

roofs; 4-bay front; no porch; 4-room plan. Decorative brick buttresses on N and S lateral facades; doors open into sides of front and rear projecting pavilions. Built to house 100 students, this was the first public graded school in Gordonsville. The building is distinguished architecturally by its decorative buttresses and projecting pavilions.

EAST GORDON AVENUE

100 Block

101: Gas station. Art Moderne/Vernacular. Ca. 1940s. Concrete construction; 1 story; flat parapet roof; 4 asymmetrical 4-bay front. This is a typical service station of its period, and does not contribute to the historic district. This property is included in the district because it was the site of the Gordon Inn (see 512 N. Main St. for description). **Noncontributing structure.**

NORTH HIGH STREET

300 Block

310 (Christ Episcopal Church): Church. Gothic Revival. Ca. 1875. Brick (random and 5-course American bond with Flemish variant); 1 story; steep gable roofs with flared eaves; 3-bay gable-end front; 4-bay lateral facades; projecting front vestibule; matching one-bay transepts. Pointed-arch windows with tracery and 19th-century stained glass; inscribed roundel in gable; belfry with four-gabled roof and spire. Erected about 1875 largely through the efforts of Richard B. Haxall, a wealthy Richmond mill owner, this is one of the finest Gothic Revival churches in the state. The interior was heavily damaged by fire in 1970, but has been restored.

No Address - Located at division of N. and S. Main St. C&O Railroad Bridge. Early 20th century Functional. Ca. 1910-30. Steel and cast concrete; parapet sides; supported on rusticated concrete abutments; metal pole with signal lights at W end. Indicative of Gordonsville's thriving railroad era, this classic early railroad bridge should be preserved.

NORTH MAIN STREET

100 Block

100: Florist shop (built as a store-cum-gas station). Colonial Revival. Early 20th century. Frame later veneered in brick; 2 stories; gable and hipped roofs (sheet metal and pan tile sheathing); 5-bay facade; long porte-cochere. Only slightly altered, this building is an integral part of Gordonsville's early 20th-century commercial district.

200 Block

200 (Gentry House): Detached dwelling. Carpenter Gothic. Mid-19th century. Frame with board-and-batten siding; 1 story; gable roof; 1-bay gable-end front and 3-bay S. facade; central brick chimney; 1-story, 1-bay porch on gabled front. Tripartite upstairs gable window; scalloped bargeboards; bracketed and turned porch posts. This early house is the only example of its style in Gordonsville.

201 (Gordonsville Vol. Fire Dept.): Built as fire station. Commercial Vernacular. 1920s. Two stories; gable roof with stepped-parapet false front; 2 bays (original section); 1-story brick addition on N end. Built in 3 phases. Total of 6 garage bays; paired windows with segmental heads on second floor; inscribed roundel in parapet. Built soon after Gordonsville's devastating 1916 and 1920 fires, this building contributes to the historic character of the district.

202: Detached dwelling. Neo-Colonial Revival. Ca. 1940s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 ½ stories; gable roof; oversize front dormer; asymmetrical 3-bay facade; recessed front porch. "Although not unattractive, this house does not contribute to the historic ambience of the district.

203 (The Old Oaken Bucket): Mixed commercial building (offices, shops, library); built as a hotel. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1920. Yellow brick (possibly a later veneer over frame); 2 stories; hipped roof; 9 irregular bays; long portecochere, and 2-story veranda on S end. This large Colonial Revival building houses a mini shopping mall, adding to the quality and character of the downtown commercial district.

204 (Linney-Barbour Building): Presently vacant; originally a store-cum-dwelling. Late Greek Revival/Vernacular. Ca. 1855-70. Brick (5-course American with Flemish variant); 2 stories; low-pitched hipped roof; asymmetrical 5-bay front interior chimneys. One of the earliest brick buildings in town, and similar to the recently demolished Partlow House, this dwelling-cum-store is distinguished by its unusual floor plan and fenestration.

205: Florist shop. Vernacular. Mid-20th century. Frame with weather-boarding and brick veneer; 1 story; low-pitched gable roof; 3-bay front. This small-building with its oversize muntined windows does not contribute to the historic ambience of the district. **Noncontributing structure.**

206: Detached dwelling. Eastlake vernacular. Ca. 1900. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; gable roof with polygonal roofs over bays; symmetrical 3-bay front with 2-story projecting bays flanking doorway. The highly articulated facade of this house, together with its large shade trees, adds to the visual richness of the historic district.

207: Detached dwelling. Vernacular. Early 20th century. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; gable roof; asymmetrical 3-bay front; 2-story front veranda with shed roof. The two-tier veranda on this modest building enhances its architectural interest.

208: Apartment building (probably built as a store). Colonial Revival/ Vernacular. Early 20th century. Frame with weatherboarding (covered with aluminum siding); 1 story; gable roof; 1-bay gable-end front. Original metal roof sheathing with unusual decorative cresting. Although it has been expanded and heavily altered, the original part of this building should be preserved.

209: Detached dwelling. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th/early 20th century. Built frame with weatherboards; 2 stories; intersecting gable roofs; s irregular 2-bay front with (later) projecting front ell; Colonial Revival wraparound veranda. This complex dwelling remains largely unaltered, adding to the integrity of the historic district.

210: Detached dwelling. Decorated vernacular. Late 19th/early 20th century. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; low-pitched hipped roof; asymmetrical 3-bay front (house built in 2 phases); interior brick stove flue; 1-story, 1-bay front porch. Scalloped bargeboards; turned posts; ramped-lintel window hoods. The boldly-projecting decorated eaves of this house give it considerable architectural character.

212: Mobile home serving as office (Communications Workers of America Union Local 2250). Modern Functional. Ca. 1970s. Frame with corrugated metal sheathing; 1 story; low-pitched roof. "This structure does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

214 (Memorial Hall): Auto parts store; built as civic auditorium. Simplified Classical Revival. Ca. 1906-10. Frame with weatherboarding; 1 story; gable roof with front pediment; symmetrical 3-bay front; tetrastyle portico. Built by the Maplewood Memorial Association, a civic group formed in 1906 to mark and care for local Civil War graves, this building was used for town meetings and for staging theatrical and musical events. An important reminder of Gordonsville's early history, this little-altered building should be preserved.

300 Block

300 (Swan-Payne House): Detached dwelling. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1905-15. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 ½ stories; deck-on-hip and pedimented gable roofs; 3 pedimented dormers; 3-bay front; two-tier 5 tetrastyle portico with full-length balcony. Two-story rear porch; polygonal 2-story bay on S side; unusual curvilinear brackets supporting front balcony. The largest house of its period in town, this handsome dwelling exhibits several unusual architectural features.

301: Detached dwelling (originally front ell functioned as a store). Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; gable roofs; 3-bay store front, 2-bay dwelling front; 2-story veranda across dwelling unit. Original storefront; fancy sawn porch balusters. This is the largest early store-cum-dwelling in Gordonsville.

302: Detached dwelling. Eclectic Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; intersecting gable roofs; 2-bay front; wraparound veranda with turned posts. With its irregular massing, this unaltered house adds to the visual interest of the neighborhood.

303: Detached dwelling. Vernacular. Early 20th century. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; hipped roof; 2-bay front; full-length front veranda. Although of modest architectural merit, this house is an integral part of the historic neighborhood.

304 (E.J. Faulconer House): Vernacular/Italianate. Ca. 1856. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; low-pitched hipped roof; symmetrical 3-bay front; raised brick basement; interior end brick chimneys; one-story front porch. Porch supported by pierced posts and sawn brackets; roof cornice features brackets interspaced with applied roundels. This house, the oldest documented dwelling on Main Street, has been attributed to master builder Benjamin Faulconer.

305: Detached dwelling. Late Victorian. Ca. 1900. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; low-pitched hipped roof; 2-bay front. Roof eaves, door hood and single-story front bay window are embellished by bold sawn brackets with turned drops. This house is among the best examples in Gordonsville of an essentially plain building transformed by the use of decorative brackets.

306: Detached dwelling. Colonial Revival/Shingle Style. Ca. 1905-20. Frame with weatherboarding and wooden shingles; 2 stories; hipped roof with oversize front dormer; 3-bay front; full-length front veranda with tapering square posts. This unaltered dwelling is one of two in town influenced by the popular late 19th-century Shingle Style.

307: Detached dwelling. Ranch Style. Ca. 1950s. Frame with weather-boarding; 1 story; gable roof; asymmetrical 3-bay front; recessed front porch. "Although unobtrusive, this small house does not enhance the character of the historic district."

308: Detached dwelling. Vernacular. 2nd half 19th century. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; hipped roof; asymmetrical 3-bay front; exterior end chimney on S side only; full-length Colonial Revival veranda. Reminiscent of unadorned local farmhouses, this 19th-century dwelling provides a foil for the more elaborate buildings in the neighborhood.

309: Detached dwelling. Late Victorian. Late 19th century and/or early 20th century. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; gable and hipped roofs; ell plan with 2-bay front; wraparound veranda with Roman Doric posts. Sawn brackets at roof cornice; window hoods rise to central peak. With its long veranda and polychrome decorative trim, this largely unaltered house is a distinct asset to the neighborhood.

310: Detached dwelling. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; gable roof; symmetrical 3-bay front; exterior end chimneys; 1-bay front porch. This plain I-house is an integral part of the historic area.

311: Detached dwelling. Decorated Vernacular. Late 19th /early 20th century. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories hipped roof; 2-bayfront; interior brick chimney; full-length front veranda. This foursquare house has the same distinctive pierced porch posts seen at 304 S. Main and the same peaked window hoods employed at 309 S. Main.

312: Detached dwelling. Vernacular. Late 19th /early 20th century. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; hipped roof; 3-bay front, interior brick chimney; full-length front veranda. Similar in overall form to more highly decorated houses on the block, this austere dwelling illustrates the variety of architectural taste in early Gordonsville.

313: Detached dwelling. Vernacular. Early 20th century. Frame with weatherboarding; 1 story; hipped roof; 2-bay front; original full-length veranda with turned posts. The smallest surviving early dwelling on Main Street, this house is probably representative of those inhabited by the middle and lower-

middle classes at the turn of the century, and should be preserved as a type not otherwise represented in the historic district.

314 (Gordonsville Christian Church): Church. Modified Classical Revival. Built 1853; remodeled ca. 1880 and early 20 century. Frame with weatherboarding; 1 story; gable roof with front pediment; 2-bay front and 5-bay lateral facades. Crenellated belfry at (front) corner; double front window with triangular glazed head and geometric glass. The Disciples of Christ built this, the earliest documented standing building on Main Street, in 1853. It was given a false front and central bell tower ca. 1880 and brought to its present form ca. 1910-20.

315: Detached dwelling. Vernacular. Late 19th /early 20th century. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; gable roof; 3-bay front; exterior end chimneys; one-bay front porch with paired Roman Doric posts. This typical I-house has been upgraded by the addition of a Georgian Revival porch with balustraded upper deck.

317: Detached dwelling. Vernacular. Late 19th /early 20th century. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; gable roof; 3-bay front; interior end brick chimneys; full-length front veranda. This rather plain house, formerly the rectory of St. Mark's Roman Catholic Church, maintains the character of the district.

319 (Gordonsville Library; formerly St. Mark's Catholic Church): Carpenter Gothic. Ca. 1883. Frame with weatherboarding; 1 story; gable roof; 3-bay front and 4-bay lateral facades; small projecting front vestibule. Narrow lancet windows; plain tympanum with round vent; small belfry with projecting eaves. Early rear wing creates a T-plan building. This handsome Carpenter Gothic church is a local landmark. Library extension added to rear of sanctuary in early 2000's.

400 Block

400: Detached dwelling. Colonial Revival. 1925-40. Frame with stucco cladding; 2 stories; gable roof; 3-bay front; exterior brick chimney S end only; small entry porch with tympanum pierced by elliptical arch. Although of later date than surrounding houses, this attractive 1930s Colonial Revival dwelling maintains the ambience of the district.

401 (Faulconer-Schlosser House): Detached dwelling. Decorated Vernacular. ca. 1860-68. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; hipped roof; 3-bay front; 2 interior brick chimneys. Lacking front porch; original probably removed. Early 1-story board-and-batten clad kitchen wing extends at rear. Main block embellished by ramped window hoods and sawn eaves; brackets with turned pendants. Builder probably Benjamin Faulconer. Begun just before the Civil War and completed by 1868, this was the home of E.J. Faulconer, one of Gordonsville's leading businessmen and political figures.

402 (Ogg House): Detached dwelling. Greek Revival / Vernacular. Ca. 1873. Frame with weatherboarding; 1 story; hipped roof; 3-bay front; 2 interior brick chimneys; plain distyle front porch.

This foursquare "cottage" is one of two local examples of a popular mid-19th-century Virginia house type.

403: Detached dwelling. Neo Colonial Revival. Ca. 1950s. Frame or masonry with brick veneer; 1 ½ stories; gable roof with 2 front dormers; 3-bay front; 1-bay front porch. "This Neo Colonial house does not contribute to the historic fabric of the neighborhood.

404 (Runkle House): Detached dwelling. Decorated Vernacular. Ca. 1873. Frame with weatherboarding; 1 story; low-pitched hipped roof; 3-bay front; 2 interior brick chimneys; 1-bay front porch with paired posts and modified pediment. Very similar in form to the Ogg House next door at 402 N. Main, this house has a fancier porch featuring an ogee soffit beneath the gable. A general merchandise store erected in the 19th century has been removed from the north side.

405: Detached dwelling. Cape Cod. Mid-20th century. Stucco over frame or masonry; 1 story; gable roof; 3-bay front; interior brick flue; flat-roofed front entry shelter. "This rather attractive small house is too recent to be considered an integral part of the historic district.

406 (Gordonsville Presbyterian Church): Church. Greek Revival. 1855. Brick (6-course American bond with Flemish variant); 1 story; gable roof with front pediment; 1-bay gable-end front and 3-bay lateral facades; no porch. Lunette in pediment; 12-over-12 sash windows; original belfry set on double plinth and having round-headed louvers and curved, four-sided roof with needle pinnacle; doorway framed by Doric pilasters supporting full entablature. This is the oldest unaltered church in Gordonsville and is among the most handsome Greek Revival churches in Piedmont Virginia.

407 (Gordonsville Methodist Church): Church. Italianate. 1873. Brick (random American bond with Flemish variant); 2 stories; low-pitched gable roof; 1-bay front and 4-bay lateral facades; no porch (original portico - Projecting eaves with bold returns, in antis has been enclosed). Decorated with T-shape dentils and sawn brackets; inscribed and dated roundel at crux of gable; original distyle portico in antis surmounted by Palladian-arch motif. Soon after opening in 1873, the second floor was leased to "Waddell Lodge No. 228 of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons." One of the most exuberantly decorated small-town churches of its period in the Piedmont, Gordonsville Methodist is still used by its original congregation.

408: Detached dwelling. Vernacular. Ca. 1910-20. Frame with weather-boarding; gable roof with front cross-gable; asymmetrical 4-bay front; long wraparound veranda with Composite columns. This rather plain early 20th-century house is enhanced by its wraparound veranda and handsome tree-shaded yard.

409: Detached dwelling. Colonial revival/Vernacular. Ca. 1910-25. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; hipped roof; 3-bay front; full-length front veranda with Roman Doric posts. Although relatively late and of modest architectural interest, this house complements the earlier buildings in the neighborhood and should be preserved.

410: Detached dwelling. Craftsman Shingle Style. Ca. 1905-20. Frame with weatherboarding and wood shingles; 2 stories; intersecting gable roofs; 2-bay front; full-length front veranda with Roman Doric posts. Second-story polygonal bay contained within gable; windows with geometric sash. With its highly articulated facades and imbricated shingles, this house is among the most interesting of its period in Gordonsville.

411: No building; defunct address. Same lot as 413 N. Main.

412: Detached dwelling. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900-15. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; hipped and gable roofs, 3-bay front; 314-length front veranda. This house is distinguished by its complex roofline and veranda with simplified elliptical arches between the posts.

413 (Mason House): Detached dwelling. Colonial Revival. Late 19th century with lateral iterations, Frame with modern brick veneer; 2 stories; intersecting gable roofs; single front dormer; 5-bay front; ell plan; altered front veranda. This house was made part of the Orange-Gordonsville Community Hospital in 1939, shortly afterwards being connected via a hyphen to the main hospital at 401 N. Main.

500 Block

500: Detached dwelling. Vernacular. Early 20th century. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; gable roof; symmetrical 3-bay front; 1-bay tetrastyle porch with Roman Doric posts. Lacking end chimneys, this appears to be one of the latest I-houses in Gordonsville.

501 (Gordonsville Area Medical Center): Medical clinic; originally a detached dwelling. Vernacular. Ca. 1885. Frame sheathed in modern brick veneer; 2 stories; intersecting gable roofs; 4-bay front; 1-bay modern Bauhaus-style porch. The core of the present medical center was built ca. 1885 by James Strange French, a sometime lawyer, hypnotist and inventor who published his novel *Elkwatawa*; or *The Prophet of the West* before arriving in Gordonsville in 1884. In 1939 two local physicians purchased the property and built the Orange-Gordonsville Community Hospital here, expanding the original house by adding two large wings to the N and W. In 1980 the hospital was sold and converted to an outpatient clinic.

502: Detached dwelling. Decorated Vernacular. Ca. 1870-90. Brick (7-course American bond with Flemish variant); 1 and 2 stories; intersecting gable roofs (2-story unit) and hipped roof (1-story unit); asymmetrical 3-bay front; front veranda with square wooden posts set atop brick piers. This unusual dwelling, with its apparently original single-story brick wing, makes an important contribution to the district.

503-05: Parking lot for Gordonsville Area Medical Center. Formerly the site of the Gordonsville Baptist Church (1859-66) and parsonage (demolished 1971).

504 (Routt House): Detached dwelling. Italianate/Vernacular. Ca. 1870s. Brick (stretcher bond with random headers; 5-course American with Flemish variant on S wing); 2 stories; intersecting gable roofs; 3-bay S front; ell plan; 2-bay veranda. House built in 2 phases; south bay added soon after main

unit. The Routt House was one of the first dwellings in Gordonsville to exhibit the asymmetric massing popularized in such mid-19th-century pattern books as A.J. Downing's *The Architecture of Country Houses*.

506 (C.B. Linney House): Detached dwelling. Italianate vernacular, Ca. 1878. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories above a tall brick basement; hipped roof with decorative front cross-gable; 5-bay front; 2 interior brick chimneys; 2-story veranda with wooden columns on the first floor and cast-iron columns above. Charles Beale Linney, the grandson and namesake of Dr. Charles Beale, developer of Gordonsville, had this house built for himself around 1878. Probably the grandest of the private dwellings erected during the town's boom years, it features a double-tier veranda with elaborate cast-iron railing and pillars.

507: Detached dwelling. Craftsman/Vernacular. Ca. 1905-20. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; low-pitched hipped roof; 2-bay front; interior brick chimney; small gable-roofed entry porch. The only concession to decoration on this Craftsman-influenced house is the small front attic vent, and the turned posts of the front porch.

508: Detached dwelling. Craftsman/Vernacular. Ca. 1905-15. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; low-pitched gable roof; 2-bay front; interior brick chimney; full-length veranda with Roman Doric posts. Similar in form to the smaller and plainer dwelling across the street at 507, this house features the same distinctive "peaked" window hoods found at 309 and 311 North Main.

509 (Spencer House): Detached dwelling. Vernacular. 19th century; moved ca. 1951 to present site and enlarged. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; gable roof; 3-bay front (original section); exterior end brick chimney; 314-length front veranda with Roman Doric posts. The main 3-bay section of this house was originally an outbuilding at the historic Gordon Inn (demolished 1947) one block north. It was moved to its present site ca. 1915 by a Dr. R.M. Spencer, who kept his medical office in the north addition.

510: Detached dwelling. Vernacular. Ca. 1880-1900. Brick (random American bond with Flemish variant); 2 stories; intersecting gable roofs; 2-bay front; ell plan; small porch in angle of ell. This attractive ell-plan brick house stands at the north end of Gordonsville's early residential section, providing a visual terminus to the historic district.

511 (Methodist Parsonage): Detached dwelling. Neo Colonial Revival. Brick veneer over frame or masonry; 1½ stories; gable roof with 3 front dormers; 5-bay main block with one-bay side wings; no front porch. Located at the north edge of Main Street, this modern dwelling cannot be considered a contributing part of the historic district. **Noncontributing structure.**

512 (Tastee Freez): Restaurant. Post-Bauhaus Vernacular. Ca. 1960s. Masonry with brick veneer, plate glass and sheet metal sheathing; 1 story; parapet roof; 3-bay front. The building itself is out of character with the district, but the property is included because it is the site of the Gordon Inn, a crossroads tavern established by Nathaniel Gordon. In the late 18th century. This tavern was the focal

point of the village (later named Gordonsville, after its builder) that grew up around it in early 19th century. Famous guests there in its early years included George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and the Marquis de Lafayette. In later years, the tavern buildings were used as a private boys' school. A commemorative monument with inscribed bronze plaque marks the site of the tavern, which was demolished in 1947. Noncontributing structure.

513: Detached dwelling. Bungalow. Ca. 1910-25. Frame with weatherboarding; 1 story; gable and hipped roofs; irregular (stepped) facades; gable-roofed front porch. Boldly-projecting eaves with simplified brackets; porch posts with engaged colonnettes; windows with geometric sash; tall hooded stove flues. This house, with its complex massing and intersecting roof lines, is the best example in Gordonsville of the popular early 20th-century Bungalow style.

SOUTH MAIN STREET

100 Block

100: Restaurant (possibly built as a store). Functional Modern. Ca. 1930-50. Cinder block; 1 story; parapet roof; asymmetrical 4-bay front. Vertical wood siding added to front. Although it maintains the street facade, this building does not otherwise contribute to the character of the district.

101: Undeveloped lot located next to the C&O tracks.

102: (L. M. Acree Building): Store. Commercial vernacular. ca. 1916-25, Brick (6-course American bond; yellow brick on front, red on sides); 2 stories; parapet roof; 4-bay front. Original glazed shop front and sheet metal cornices. This handsome early store is the only one in Gordonsville faced with yellow brick.

103: (Allman Building): Store (hardware). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1916-25. Brick (7-course American bond) painted white; 2 stories; parapet roof; symmetrical 6-bay front. Original storefronts and cornice; name inscribed on cornice. With its paired brick recesses articulating the upper story, this unaltered building is a pleasing addition to the block.

104 (Virginia National Bank): Bank. Neo Colonial Revival. Ca. 1965-75. Masonry with Flemish-bond brick veneer; 1 story; hipped roof; asymmetrical 5-bay front. Although this building is modern, it maintains the street facade and blends reasonably well with the older structures on the street.

105: Store (now an auto salesroom): Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1916-25. Molded (rusticated) cement block construction; 2 stories; parapet roof; 3-bay front. Original storefront; part of wooden cornice removed. This /store is the only commercial building in Gordonsville built of rusticated cinder block, rather than brick.

106-08: Asphalt-paved parking lot belonging to Virginia National Bank.

107 (Blakey Building): Store. Commercial Vernacular. 1916. Brick (&course American); 2 stories; parapet roof with stepped sides; 12-bay front; Original glazed storefronts; brick recesses at upper story;

elaborate sheet metal cornice with pinnacles and dated, inscribed pseudo-pediment. The Blakey Building, erected immediately after the devastating 1916 fire, is the largest and perhaps handsomest commercial building on South Main.

109 (Busbee's Store): Store. Italianate / Commercial .Ca. 1884. Brick (American bond with Flemish variant); 2 stories; parapet roof; 3-bay front. Early if not original wooden storefront; original wooden cornice with scrollsawn brackets; round-arched upper-story windows; later buttresses added to N. side after 1916 fire. This attractive brick store is one of the oldest commercial buildings along S. Main; its buttresses and arched windows distinguish it from its 20th-century neighbors.

110: Store. Vernacular. Possibly mid-19th century; ca. 1900-20. Frame with brick veneer at front and asbestos shingles on sides; 2 stories; gable roof; 4-bay gable-end front. Part of this building may date to the mid-19th century, according to local historian W.H.B. Thomas. With appropriate exterior renovations this building, which matches its neighbors at 112 and 114 S. Main, could considerably enhance the visual character of the historic district.

111: Store. Modern Commercial. Ca. 1950s. Concrete block with brick veneer at front; 2 stories; parapet roof; angled, recessed 3-bay storefront. Although this is a relatively recent building, it maintains the street facade in this pivotal block, blending well with the surrounding commercial structures.

112: Store. Vernacular. Possibly mid-19th century; ca. 1900-20. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; gable roof; 3-bay gable-end front. One-story brick-veneered extension added at front ca. 1960s. Like its neighbor at 110 S. Main, at least part of this building may have been erected in the mid-19th century.

113: Store. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1930-50. Masonry with brick veneer; 2 stories; parapet roof; asymmetrical 5-bay front. This plain false-fronted brick structure echoes the scale, color and texture of its older neighbors, thus contributing to the ambience of the district.

114 (L. W. Sheed Store): Vernacular. Ca. 1855 (?). Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; gable roof; 3-bay gable-end front. This somewhat altered structure is probably the oldest commercial structure in Gordonsville, reputedly dating to 1855, when Littleton W. Sneed began a general merchandise business on the site.

115: Antiques Shop (formerly a grocery store). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1930-50. Masonry sheathed with kick (6-course American bond with Flemish variant); 2 stories; parapet roof; symmetrical 3-bay front. Like the building on either side of it, this store maintains the character of the district and should be preserved.

117: Drug store and radio shop. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1935-50. Cinder block sheathed with brick (6-course American bond with Flemish variant); 2 stories; parapet roof; 6-bay front. Like several

other coeval buildings in the commercial district, 117 is faced with brick laid in American bond with Flemish variant, a local 19th-century craft tradition that survived to the mid-20th century.

?? Grocery store and restaurant. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1935-50. Cinder block with brick veneer (stretcher bond); 2 stories; parapet roof; symmetrical 7-bay front. An integral part of this block of 1930s-period commercial structures, this building should be preserved.

200 Block

200 (Gordonsville Town Hall); Government building. Neo Colonial Revival. Ca. 1940-55. Brick (painted white); one story; hipped roof on main block; parapet roof on S wing; 6-bay front (3 bays each unit); cupola with bell-shaped, copper-sheathed roof. The present town hall replaces a plain ca. 1870 frame building that stood between it and the railroad tracks before being demolished in the early 1970s. Although recent, the present town hall is an attractive structure that adds variety to lower Main Street.

201 (Virginia ABC Store): Liquor store. Art Deco. Ca. 1930-45. Masonry sheathed with buff-color sandstone, serpentine and glass block; one story; parapet roof; symmetrical 3-bay front. This streamlined Art Modern style store incorporates good design with handsome materials, enhancing the visual quality of the district.

202 (National Bank & Trust Company): Bank. Modern Vernacular. Ca. 1970s. Masonry sheathed with brick; one story; flat roof; 5-bay front. Large plate-glass windows spaced between brick piers at front. While this modern bank is a pleasant example of its type, it does not harmonize with the older buildings in the commercial district.

203: U.S. Post office. Modern Vernacular. Ca. 1960s. Masonry sheathed with brick; 1 story; flat roof; 3-bay S half of facade sheathed with plate glass, N half with brick. This rather standard 1960s post office maintains the street facade, but does not otherwise contribute to the historic district.

205: General merchandise store. Neo-Colonial. Ca. 1960-76. Masonry sheathed with brick at front; 1 story; parapet roof with "clip-on" front mansard; symmetrical 3-bay front. "This detached one-story building does not harmonize with the older structures on South Main.

207 (Gordonsville Motor Car Company Building): Auto sales building. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1922-30. Brick (possibly veneer); 2 stories parapet roof; asymmetrical 4-bay front. Original wooden cornices, glazed storefront and stepped side parapets. With its outlandishly tall false front, this early auto salesroom is an excellent example of a vanishing type.

300 Block

300 (Gordonsville Hardware Store): Mediterranean/Vernacular. Ca. 1920-30. Masonry covered with stucco; 1 story; parapet roof; 3-bay front. Stepped front parapet; decorative "panels" outlined in brick

above front openings. The only Mediterranean-style structure in town, this hardware store contributes to the architectural variety of South Main Street.

301 (Preddy's Funeral Home): Neo Colonial/Functional. Ca. 1970s. Brick (probably veneer); 1 story; hipped roof; 3-bay front; porte-cochere on this building does not enhance the character of the historic district.

302: Empty lot.

303: Paved parking lot for Preddy's Funeral Home.

305: Dance studio (formerly a store?). Colonial Revival/Vernacular. 1920-30. Frame with weatherboarding; 1 story; gable roof; 3-bay front original entry porch with tympanum pierced by elliptical arch. This early building maintains the street facade and contributes to the character of the historic district.

307: Gun shop (built as a store). Commercial Vernacular (altered). Ca. 1920-30. Frame with weatherboarding at front; cinder block at rear; 1 story; gable roof; 3-bay front without entry. The triangular-plan front section of this building is an early addition. Although heavily altered, this building might contribute to the ambience of the district if its front were restored.

400 Block

400 (Exchange Hotel): Built as a hotel, now a Civil War museum. Greek Revival. 1859. Fr.-c with weatherboarding; 2 stories above a grade-level brick basement; low-pitched roof; symmetrical 5-bay front; 2 interior brick chimneys; 2-story front and rear verandas. Coeval two-story brick detached kitchen in E yard. NRHP. An excellent example of the antebellum railroad hotel, the Exchange has been recently renovated by Historic Gordonsville, Inc. This handsome building provides a visual terminus to South Main Street, connecting the present downtown commercial district with the once-thriving depot area.

EAST MARKET STREET

200 Block

202 (Klowes House): Detached dwelling. Decorated Vernacular. Ca. 1870-80.,rt) Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; gable roof; interior end brick chimneys (E replaced by stove flue); symmetrical 3-bay front; two-story, 1-bay front portico. Portico richly decorated with scrollsawn brackets; balcony with sawn-baluster railing; cornice returns. This exuberantly decorated I-house is one of the most individualistic dwellings in Gordonsville.

NORTH PENDLETON STREET

300 Block

309 (Thomasson House): Detached dwelling. Decorated Vernacular. Ca. 1870-80. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; gable roof with decorative front cross-gable; exterior end brick chimneys; symmetrical 3-bay front; original 1-story, 1-bay front porch. Porch with paired pierced columns, bold scrollsawn brackets, and sawn-baluster railing. Large 2-story ell at rear. This handsome house, set in its large tree-shaded yard, borders Baker St. to the north.

310: Detached dwelling. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910-20. Frame with weatherboarding; 2% stories; hipped roof; oversize front dormer; 2-bay front; full-length 1-story front veranda. This large but rather plain Colonial Revival house is link in a visual bridge between Christ Church and North Main St.

NORTH WEAVER STREET

200 Block

202: Detached dwelling. Vernacular. Ca .1870-90. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; gable roof; exterior end brick chimneys; symmetrical 3-bay front; missing front porch. Dentil cornice; side-lights at doorway and upper central window. The window and door detailing of this I-house shows the lingering influence of the Greek Revival style.

204: Detached dwelling. Vernacular. Ca. 1905-20. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; gable roof; interior end stove flues; symmetrical 3-bay front; full-length front veranda with turned posts. This early 20th-century I-house is typical of others in the neighborhood.

206 (Shelton House): Detached dwelling. Classical Revival/Vernacular. Ca. 1865-75. Frame with weatherboarding; 1 story above a tall brick basement; hipped roof with gable-roofed belvedere; 2 interior brick chimneys; Symmetrical 3-bay front; original porch with paired posts. Simplified brackets in porch tympanum; pilaster corner boards; clerestory windows in belvedere have been covered. This dwelling, with its tall raised basement and low belvedere, is one of the architectural curiosities of Gordonsville. Coeval buildings of similar form stand in Lynchburg, Lexington and a few other Virginia towns.

208: Detached dwelling. Vernacular. Ca. 1905-25. Frame with weatherboarding; 2 stories; gable roof; 2 interior brick stove flues; 3-bay front; full-length front veranda with Roman Doric posts. This representative I-house stands at the north end of the block, providing a visual terminus to this part of the historic district.