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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Gadsby's Tavern comprises two adjoining tavern buildings; the smaller of the two was built in 1752 and was known as the City Tavern, or the Coffee House. It is topped by a gabled roof above a modillioned cornice with fretwork along the lowest molding. The roof is pierced by three dormers, large keystones accentuating the flat arches above the window openings. Fluted pilasters flank the central entrance and support a broken pediment that rises through a stringcourse above a round-arched transom with a tall keystone. The portal, the winged flat arches, and large key-blocks of stone over the windows are typical of late eighteenth-century Georgian ' Colonial design.

John Wise built a large three-story brick addition in 1792, with a simpler exterior than the original tavern. It included a large ballroom with intricate wood panelling and an overhead gallery for the musicians. Both interiors are notable for the quality and extent of their carved woodwork. The accompanying map A is a schematic diagram of a more intricate map done by John Wise, 1792-94. It shows a stable, kitchen, washhouse, coachhouse and necessary besides the remaining three brick buildings, labelled A,B, and F.

In 1794 the tavern was taken over by John Gadsby under a lease, at which time it gained its present name. In 1926 the tavern was purchased by the American Legion, Post #24. They saved the buildings from demolition and, along with other local organizations, did much to bring about its complete restoration. The ballroom woodwork of the corner building now belongs to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, but has been copied in detail and replaced. The front of the larger building was restored by the Mount Vernon Chapter of the D.A.R., and the main doorway was repurchased from the Metropolitan in 1949. Two ballrooms, a walled courtyard with cobblestone surfacing, an underground brick kitchen, a tap room and lodging rooms are now undergoing extensive restoration in preparation for the nation's bicentennial celebration. Excavation is being done in the courtyard, with numberable artifacts already discovered. It is planned that the larger tavern will be converted into a working restaurant and tavern by 1976. The earlier building will remain as a museum.

BOUNDARIES

Gadsby's Tavern is located on a lot approximately 115 feet in depth and 100 feet in width; the boundaryditselfcextendsets the corbline: Not is Rogeated on a the osoithwest corner of North Royal and Gameron Streets; Alexandrian is The streets have not changed configuration since their construction before 1752. 01 de

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PERIOD (Check One or More as	Appropriate)		
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15th Century	17th Century] 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicat	ole and Known) 1752-	c. 1852	
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Ch	eck One or More as Appropri	iate)	
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Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	🕱 Other (Specify)
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Agriculture	Invention	Science	
Architecture	🔲 Landscape	Sculpture	
🗋 Art	Architecture	Social/Human-	
Commerce	Literature	itarian	
🛛 Communications	Military	Theater	
Conservatian	Music	Transportation	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Gadsby's Tavern is one of the best known inns in America. It was built in 1752, when it was known as City Tavern, or the Coffee House In 1792 a three-story brick building was erected adjoining the original tavern. In 1794 John Gadsby leased the tavern from John Wise, at which time the inn acquired its present name. Known nationwide for its elegance and hospitality, Gadsby's Tavern housed and fed most of the famous persons visiting the country from 1752 for the next hundred years.

HISTORY

During the last half of the eighteenth century, Gadsby's Tavern was an important center of Virginia life. Two years after its construction, in 1754, George Washington recruited his first command there. He was quartered at City Tavern when he received his commission as Major on General Braddock's staff. The Fairfax Resolves were prepared here-those resolves which eventually grew into the Virginia Bill of Rights. In this tavern a convention called by Washington to settle the question of import duties on Potomac River commerce held its meetings. The question seemed of larger importance and eventually led to the convention in Philadelphia which prepared the constitution The first celebration of the adoption of the of the United States. Federal Constitution took place at City Tavern on June 28, 1788. John Wise built a large three-story brick addition in 1792. It was opened on February 11, with festivities commemorating Washington's birthday. In Wise's new hotel, Alexandria architecture reached its highest expression.

In 1794, John Gadsby took over the tavern under a lease. As fine as the tavern had been under Wise, it was to reach new excellence and fame. Running the two taverns as one, under the name Gadsby's Tavern, he spread the fame of its comfort and culinary art throughout the country. From Boston to New Orleans, the better-off traveler did his best to make Gadsby's. Gadsby established his own stage coach line from Alexandria to Philadelphia, and it was necessary to be a guest with him in order to get a ticket.

In 1798, George Washington made his last military appearance at Gadsby's.

MAJOR	BIBLIOGRAPHICA	L R	RENCES								
Ale Wor	exandria, Rich	moi	nd, 1949.				nia; George Washington's a; <u>A Guide to the Old Dom</u> i	lnion,			
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), I hereby nominate						Landmark Jan 28, 1964				
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Form 10-300a (July 1969)	UNITED STORES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	st Virginia			

8. Significance second page

After a dinner of canvasback duck, hominy and madeira wine, he stood in the tavern doorway to review the Alexandria Independent Infantry Blues, a company of volunteers. The General issued a final military order bidding farewell to the troops on that occasion.

Others who enjoyed the hospitality at Gadsby's included the Marquis de Lafayette, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Paul Jones, Baron de Kalb, George Clinton, Benjamin Franklin, General Braddock, Aaron Burr, George Mason, George Clinton, the Lees, the Byrds, the Washingtons, the Fitzhughes, Francis Scott Key and Henry Clay, Indeed, there were very few notable men between 1752 and a century later who did not visit the tavern on journeys between Philadelphia and the South. There were few stops of any kind on the stage routes of that era, and taverns the quality of Gadsby's were very rare indeed.

