VLR 12/6/6
NRHP 3/19/7

(Rev. 10-90)
NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

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 indrvidual 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 steers (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Marshall Historic District
other names/site number VDHR #030-5156

2. Location

street & number Includes parts of Anderson Rd. Emerald Ln. Frost St, East and West Main Sts, Rosstown Rd. Wild Aster Ct, and Winchester Rd not for publication N/A
city or town Marshall vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Fauquier code 061 Zip 20116

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register *Criteria*. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (*See* continuation sheet for additional comments.)

2/5/07
Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
___ entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain). _____

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

_X_ private
__ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

__ building(s)
_X_ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
214	**31**	buildings
3	**1**	sites
0	**0**	structures
0	**0**	objects
217	**32**	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register **0**
Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) **N/A**

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions) **SEE CONTINUATION SHEET**

Cat: _____ Sub: _____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions) **SEE CONTINUATION SHEET**

Cat: _____ Sub: _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Federal
Gothic Revival
Colonial Revival
Bungalow/Craftsman
Other: I-house; Commercial

Materials (Enter categories from instructions) **SEE CONTINUATION SHEET**

foundation _____
roof _____
walls _____
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.
____ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)
____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
____ B removed from its original location.
____ C a birthplace or a grave.
____ D a cemetery.
____ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
____ F a commemorative property.
____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
ARCHITECTURE; COMMERCE/TRADE; TRANSPORTATION; MILITARY

Period of Significance **ca. 1771 (oldest building) -1954 (last contributing building constructed)**

Significant Dates **ca. 1771; 1852**

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) **N/A**

Cultural Affiliation **N/A**

Architect/Builder **H. L. Cain- architect**
Irvin Fleming-architect
Robert E. Mitchell- architect
Lewin I. Poe, Sr.- builder
John E. Russell- builder
William Sutton- builder

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
___ 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: ___Virginia Department of Historic Resources_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property __Approximately 99 acres_____

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1 __	_____	_____	2 __	_____	_____

_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: ___**Maral S. Kalbian/Architectural Historian and Margaret T. Peters/Research Historian**
Organization: ___**Maral S. Kalbian, LLC**_____ date__**June 30, 2006**_____
street & number: __**P. O. Box 468**___ telephone__**540-955-1231**_____
city or town____**Berryville**_____ state__**VA**__ zip code __**22611**_____

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.

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

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)
name __**SEE ATTACHED PROPERTY OWNER'S LIST**_____
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.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

6. HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:

DOMESTIC
- Single dwelling
- Secondary structure
- Hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE
- Department Store
- Business
- Financial Institution
- Specialty Store

GOVERNMENT
- Post Office

EDUCATION
- School

FUNERARY
- Cemetery

RELIGION
- Religious facility

RECREATION AND CULTURE
- Theater

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
- Storage
- Processing
- Agricultural Outbuilding

CURRENT FUNCTIONS:

DOMESTIC
- Single dwelling
- Secondary structure

COMMERCE/TRADE
- Business
- Professional
- Financial Institution
- Specialty Store
- Restaurant

FUNERARY
- Cemetery

GOVERNMENT
- Post Office

RELIGION
- Religious facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
- Agricultural Outbuilding

7. DESCRIPTION

Materials:

FOUNDATION
- STONE
- CONCRETE

WALLS
- WOOD: weatherboard
- BRICK

STUCCO
SYNTHETICS

ROOF
METAL
ASPHALT

OTHER
WOOD
BRICK
STONE

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Marshall is the second oldest and second largest town in Fauquier County and is located at the intersection of U.S. Routes 55 and 17 in the north-central part of the county, just north of Interstate 66. The historic district boundaries are drawn to include resources on both sides of Route 55 (Main Street) from the west end of town to the east past the African-American neighborhood of Rosstown, which is located east of the railroad tracks. Resources along Winchester Road (U. S. Route 17) are included in the district boundaries, while the area north of Main Street is not included due to the large number of modern intrusions. Also included in the district is part of Frost Street and all of Anderson Avenue, commercial and residential areas south of West Main Street that were developed during the early twentieth century

Originally known as Salem, the town of Marshall is unincorporated and therefore has no official limits. The primarily linear district boundaries encompass roughly 99 acres that are historically and visually associated with the community's growth and development from a crossroads town in the late eighteenth century to a railroad and commercial center during the mid- and late nineteenth century. The district contains 139 properties with 217 contributing resources. The 32 noncontributing resources are primarily unobtrusive dwellings, commercial buildings, and outbuildings. Not included are areas in the town that have a high concentration of non-historic buildings. Although Marshall is located in a rural part of the county, more remote primarily rural areas directly adjacent to the district are also not included within the boundaries.

The west end of the district is primarily residential, with the dwellings sited fairly close to the

edge of West Main Street (Route 55). When the road was widened in the mid-twentieth century,

concrete sidewalks, and in some cases, stone retaining walls, were constructed along the street. The houses on the west end of town vary in age from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries and include several dwellings with addresses along Emerald Lane. Heading east toward the center of Marshall, primarily commercial and institutional buildings are found scattered among nineteenth- and twentieth-century dwellings.

From the intersection with Frost Street, west to the intersection with Winchester Road (U.S. Route 17), the buildings along West Main Street are primarily of commercial use, although it appears that some were originally constructed as dwellings. This area, comprised of three blocks from the west end of town to the intersection with Winchester Road, makes up the original town of Salem, which was laid out in 1797 and included 52 lots, and contains some of the earliest resources in the district. Despite some modern non-contributing commercial buildings and a post office, the historic streetscape is remarkably intact.

The buildings along Main Street east of its intersection with Winchester Road are mainly residences and are generally sited on bigger lots than those located east of the intersection. Commercial resources are found along East Main Street at its intersection with the Manassas Gap Railroad. The area east of the railroad tracks includes a Reconstruction-era African-American neighborhood known as Rosstown with the Salem Baptist Church located at its center.

The district includes areas that extend south of Main Street. These include part of Frost Street that contains two early-twentieth-century commercial buildings as well as Anderson Avenue, an early- to mid-twentieth-century residential neighborhood. The area along Winchester Road near its junction with Main Street includes the ca. 1771 Upper Carter's Run Baptist Church [030-5156-0086; 030-0933], the oldest surviving building in Marshall. Nearby are two other churches as well as late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century dwellings. The district continues along Winchester Road all the way south almost to the interchange to Interstate 66. The modern commercial development along the east side of Winchester Road near the south end of the district is not included.

<u>ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS</u>

The Marshall Historic District is a well-preserved collection of historic buildings with a wide range of building types and architectural styles that date from the end of the eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century and tell the story of the town's growth and development. The individual buildings are in varying degrees of preservation but the district as a whole has a great deal of integrity, with an intact visual streetscape **(Photos 1 and 2)**.

Located in north-central Fauquier County, the unincorporated town of Marshall is the second largest town, after the county seat of Warrenton, in the county. The original town, known as Salem until the 1880s, was laid out on a 30-acre parcel in the late 1790s and subdivided into fifty-two half-acre lots. This area now encompasses both sides of West Main Street from the west end of town to the traffic lights at the intersection of Main Street, Winchester Road, and Rectortown Road. In addition, parts of Frost Street and Anderson Avenue are also located on the original tract. Marshall (then known as Salem) was originally located at the intersection of two important Colonial thoroughfares: one led west in the Shenandoah Valley by way of Ashby's Gap (Route 55, now West Main Street) and the other to the eastern port of Dumfries (U.S. Route 17, now Winchester Road). When Interstate 66 was constructed in the 1970s, it bypassed Marshall to the south and alleviated heavy truck traffic from the streets in town. Marshall is still a thriving commercial center in this part of the county, with some modern commercial development occurring on the southeast end of town.

The historic district contains 139 properties with 214 contributing buildings and three contributing sites, as well as 32 noncontributing resources, made up primarily of modern dwellings, commercial buildings, and outbuildings. Almost 90% of the resources in the Marshall Historic District are historic, and 60% of the properties are dwellings and their associated outbuildings. The majority of the resources date to after the Civil War, primarily the period between the World Wars, although approximately 20 resources are antebellum. Roughly 30% of the properties in the district are commercial in nature and include a bank, car dealership, and various other specialty stores. The historic district also includes four active churches and two former churches.

The most common construction material in the district is frame, although masonry is used for numerous commercial and institutional buildings, as well as in some of the antebellum dwellings. The vast majority of resources in the district are of the vernacular tradition but many of them

share similar architectural design elements that are characteristic of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Two local builders, John E. Russell and Lewin Irvin Poe, Sr., constructed

several buildings in Marshall in the first decades of the twentieth century. The historic district also contains some noteworthy examples of the Federal, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, Gothic Revival, and Queen Anne styles. Three early-twentieth-century buildings, including two churches and a bank, were designed by fairly prominent architects. As a whole, the resources in the Marshall Historic District capture a variety of architectural styles and forms from all periods of the town's history, and include some fairly architecturally sophisticated buildings.

The Y-shaped linear historic district encompasses roughly 99 acres with the oldest resources found within or near the original 1797 town boundaries. The earliest resource in the district is the rear portion of the current Fauquier Heritage and Preservation Foundation building located at 4110 Winchester Road [030-5156-0086; 030-0933]. The property sits above the grade of Winchester Road and features an early-twentieth-century stone retaining wall and gateposts as well as concrete steps and a modern Civil War Trails marker on "Salem." The one-story, gable-roofed, exposed stone structure that makes up the rear of the current building was constructed ca. 1771 as the Upper Carter's Run Baptist Church, founded by Elder John Monroe (1749-1824) who was also the founder of Salem (Marshall). The church was abandoned around 1809 and after 1816, became the Salem-Marshall Academy. The building began to be used as residence in the early twentieth century and is fronted by a one-story bungalow constructed ca. 1920. Now home to the Fauquier Heritage Foundation, the old stone church has an interior that has been remodeled and reflects mid- to-late-twentieth-century finishes **(Photo 3)**.

The one-bay, one-story, gable-roofed, stone and plaster stone house commonly known as the hosteller's house for Rector's Ordinary [030-5156-0056], and located on Lot 35 of the original 1797 Plot of the Town of Salem, is believed to have been constructed ca. 1800 by John Scatterday. Although currently abandoned, it still retains what appear to be original door and window frames and a semi-exterior-end stone chimney **(Photo 4)**.

The rear stone portion of the Pollard House located at 8393 West Main Street [030-5156-0019; 030-0855] is another early building that survives in the district. Now covered in stucco, this building was greatly enlarged during the mid-nineteenth century and currently reflects Late Federal-style detailing. This is particularly evident in the interior woodwork that also includes a Greek Revival-style mantel. Additions were also made to the house in the mid-twentieth century. During the 1870s part of the

house was used as an office by Dr. Speiden, who also lived there.[1] The building, although originally used as a storehouse, generally maintains a residential appearance. Architecturally it is an interesting

example of the evolution of a ca. 1800 stone building into a much larger Late Federal-style building with twentieth-century additions.

Another early surviving building in the district is a small one-story, two-bay, gable-roofed stone building with a semi-exterior-end stone chimney that is located on Lot 29 of the original 1797 Plot of the Town of Salem [030-5156-0051]. It is believed to have been constructed ca. 1805 and served as a store and Confederate post office **(Photo 5)**. Now used as an office, the building has a side frame wing and a rear exposed log addition that was made in the 1960s.

The Elgin House [030-5156-0026], located at 8444 W. Main Street, is an L-shaped dwelling that was constructed in several sections. The earliest ca. 1820 portion is probably the eastern two-bay section that has a door and window and six-light frieze windows in between. It is joined to a ca. 1892 cross-gabled addition by a five-bay, hip-roofed front porch with turned spindles and brackets and a bracketed cornice. Additions to and remodeling of early buildings to reflect later periods and architectural styles are a common treatment of many of these earliest buildings in the historic district.

According to the 1835 Martin's Gazetteer, Marshall had at that time 33 dwellings. Only a handful of those still survive in the district. Six buildings that were constructed in the 1830s, some of which share similar architectural characteristics, were identified. The house at 8430 West Main Street [030-5156-0028] is the only one of the buildings that does not appear to be of masonry construction. It has been greatly remodeled and is now used as an office and apartment.

The former Marshall Pharmacy, at 8368 West Main Street [030-5156-0039] is a brick commercial building that was originally constructed as Rector's Storehouse ca. 1830.[2] It was converted into the Marshall Pharmacy during the early twentieth century, and is now part of the Old Salem Restaurant, which is located next door at 8366 West Main Street [030-5156-0039]. The building's remodeled three-part storefront was added when the building became a pharmacy in the 1920s. The unpainted side elevation of the building reveals the five-course-American-bond brick pattern and the original square-headed window openings. The second-floor windows are segmentally-arched, more typical of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, suggesting the building was raised to its current two-story height or greatly remodeled at that time.

The stuccoed brick house at 8362 West Main Street [030-5156-0041] has been added to and remodeled on several occasions, yet still retains a distinctively historic appearance as a mid-nineteenth-century Federal-style residence although it has been and is currently being used

commercially. The gable-roofed building sits on Lot 19 of the original 1797 Plot of the Town of Salem and features a denticulated brick cornice, interior-end brick chimneys, six-over-six-sash windows, and a stone foundation.

The Foley Building [030-5156-0046], located on West Main Street is a fine two-story gable-roofed brick building made up of three sections **(Photo 6)**. The earliest appears to be the easternmost, side-passage-plan section with Flemish-bond front, interior-end brick chimneys, parapeted end walls, a denticulated brick cornice, six-over-nine- and six-over-six-sash windows, a transom over the front door, and a shed-roofed porch with square posts. Constructed ca. 1830, the two-story, four-bay brick portion to the west appears contemporary to the original section and is laid in five-course American bond with an interior-end brick chimney, denticulated brick cornice, and modern windows. The building, which also has side and rear additions, was constructed by Andrew Barbee and later owned by Gabriel Jordan of Page County and sits on Lot 22 of the original 1797 Plot of the Town of Salem.[3]

The brick building at 8358-8360 West Main Street [030-5156-0042] has a similar configuration to the Foley Building and although it has been remodeled, may date to the same time period and possible was constructed by the same builder. It is now used as offices but part of it appears to originally have been used as a residence.

One of the best-preserved, early-nineteenth-century, Federal-style dwellings in the district is the Flowerree-Utterback House at 8369 West Main Street [030-5156-0057]. Constructed ca. 1830 by Daniel R. Flowerree, it is located on Lot 36 of the original town **(Photo 7)**. Sited right along the south side of West Main Street, with no setback from the sidewalk, the two-story, four-bay, gable-roofed house is clad in stucco but appears to be of stone construction. The house features fine Federal-style exterior detailing including a pedimented entrance bay with a recessed door surrounded by paneled reveals, a fanlight, Doric pilasters, and intricate rope molding. The six-over-nine-sash windows on the first floor and six-over-six-sash on the second floor, have fluted trim with bull's-eye blocks. The building also features an interior-end chimney, a lunette attic window in the west gable end, a side 1 ½-story stuccoed wing, and a large two-story stone rear section with an exterior-end stuccoed chimney. This wing is attached to the front of the house by another 1 ½-story gable-roofed wing.

By the mid-nineteenth century Marshall (then known as Salem) was a thriving commercial and residential community. The Manassas Gap railroad track had been laid and operations began through town in June 1852. The railroad stimulated development, with growth occurring within and outside of the original lots of the town. Several transportation–related buildings were erected

at that time, but unfortunately none survive. The district contains approximately ten buildings from this time period, located throughout town. These include two dwellings near the western edge of the district along Emerald Lane [030-5156-0002 and 030-5156-0003]. Both are two-story gable-roofed stuccoed dwellings that appear to have been constructed in several sections. One is of frame, while the other at 8432 Emerald Lane [030-5156-0003] may be log and rests on a raised stone foundation with a basement entry on the front and features a large exterior-end stone chimney flanked by square attic lights. The front door has a four-light transom, the small windows are six-over-six-sash, and the wooden cornice is denticulated and boxed at the gable ends. These two dwellings are the oldest in this immediate area of Marshall and are outside the original town boundaries as shown on the 1797 plat of Salem.

The Flynn House, located at 8413 West Main Street [030-5156-0015], is sited on Lot 44 of the original 1797 Plot of the Town of Salem. According to local historian John Gott, the house was constructed ca. 1850 by William Flynn and remodeled in 1962 when it was converted into the Bluebird Apartments.[4] Flynn was a local wheelwright and carriage maker and the rear section of the building may have originally been used as that sort of manufacturing facility. Constructed in several stages, starting in the mid-nineteenth century, the two-story, L-shaped, cross-gable-roofed vernacular frame dwelling features a two-story, two-level front porch with chamfered posts and plain balusters.

The building at 8390 West Main Street [030-5156-0035; 030-0856] was constructed by Dr. P. R. Harry in the mid-nineteenth century. It has been converted into commercial use (realtor's office) and has had some drastic exterior alterations. The interior plan and much of the Greek Revival-style woodwork typical of the period, however, is still intact.

Two log dwellings from the 1850s are located outside of the original town boundaries on East Main Street. The P. A. Klipstein House [030-5156-0017] was constructed ca. 1850 and is in relatively unaltered condition **(Photo 8)**. It is a two-story, three-bay, hall-parlor-plan, vernacular dwelling clad in stucco, originally weatherboarded, with two exterior stone chimneys with brick stacks on the east end, as well as six-over-six-sash windows, and a stone foundation. The side elevation shows that the house has a catslide roof in the rear as it drops down to a 1 ½-story wing. The Frye House [030-

5156-0111] was constructed ca. 1853 for John Frye, a local stonemason. Vacant and somewhat dilapidated, the two-story, three-bay, hall-parlor-plan, vernacular log dwelling features an exterior-end brick flue, six-over-six-sash windows, a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, and a rear one-story wing.

The Major T. R. Foster House [030-5156-0123] is located at 8252 East Main Street, near the railroad tracks. The earliest section of this large rambling dwelling, now used as apartments, appears to be the east end, which is a double-pile, center-passage-plan with an exterior-end brick chimney and was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century for Major T. R. Foster.[5] A later cross-gabled wing addition to the front provides the stuccoed house its current somewhat T-shaped form. The center-front gable with pointed-arched attic window gives the house a Gothic Revival flair as the scalloped decorated vergeboard around most of the eaves add to its Victorian appearance. A rear two-story ell features enclosed porches on both sides and is attached to a side, 1 ½-story, gable-roofed kitchen that was originally detached. Off the west side of that kitchen wing is an enclosed breezeway that leads to an attached 1 ½-story stone cottage that appears to date to the early twentieth century. The property also includes late-nineteenth- and early- and mid-twentieth-century outbuildings. Although the house has been added to on several occasions it still maintains a Victorian character and is one of the largest dwelling in the district.

The oldest surviving church still in use in Marshall also dates to the mid-nineteenth century. Trinity Episcopal Church [030-5156-0088] is located along Winchester Road, across from the former Upper Carter's Run Baptist Church and near the Baptist Church **(Photo 9)**. The one-story, one-bay, Gothic Revival-style stuccoed church was constructed in 1849 by local builder William Sutton.[6] The double-leaf paneled front door features Greek Revival-style trim in the Greek key motif topped by a solid Gothic-arched transom. The side elevation of the church is three bays wide with 30-over-30-light windows with louvered Gothic-arched shutters. During the Civil War the building was used as a hospital by Union troops and was heavily damaged but repaired. The Colonial Revival-style portico and steeple were added ca. 1923 after designs by Washington, DC architect W. H. Irwin Fleming, who also designed Grace Episcopal Church in the nearby town of The Plains. (1918-1919).[7]

The town's critical location at the intersection of several roads and the railroad made Marshall (Salem) a convenient meeting place for Confederate Col. John S. Mosby and his Rangers during the Civil War. The town's railroad depot was burned and several churches were damaged, but what remained of the town survived the war relatively unscathed. After the war, Salem was able

to recover fairly quickly and continue in its role as an important local commercial center. In 1881, the name of the town was changed from Salem to Marshall.

It was during this Reconstruction era that the African-American neighborhood of Rosstown developed near the eastern edge of Marshall. At its center was the Salem Baptist Church [030-5156-0136], which according to the cornerstone was organized in 1872. The current Gothic

Revival-style stuccoed church was constructed in 1929 **(Photo 10),** presumably on the same site. Also included in Rosstown are approximately ten dwellings that are located in close proximity to the church. They include ones that date to the late nineteenth century as well as ones from the early and mid- twentieth century. These include several houses along East Main Street [030-5156-0131, 030-5156-0132, and 030-5156-0134] and several along Rosstown Road [030-5156-0135, 030-5156-0137, 030-5156-0138, and 030-5156-0139]. The ruins of the Braxton House [030-5156-0138] suggest a ca. 1880 frame dwelling with a large stone chimney. Part of the King-Craig House [030-5156-0139] also appears to date to the late nineteenth century. The largest dwelling in Rosstown is located at 8185 East Main Street [030-5156-0132] at the junction with Rosstown Road. While the house, which exhibits architectural elements of the Queen Anne style, appears to have been constructed ca. 1910, it certainly could contain an older dwelling as its core. Fronted by a fine stone fence along the road, this well-preserved vernacular I-house features projecting two-story Queen Anne-style bays at the gable ends and a central-front gable. Located just to the east is the house at 8177 East Main Street [030-5156-0134], also constructed ca. 1910. This well preserved vernacular frame dwelling features a hipped roof with a central-front gable that contains a square attic window and wood shingle siding **(Photo 11).**

Approximately 20 buildings survive in the district that date to the last quarter of the nineteenth century. One of the oldest of these is the Holmes-Duncan House [030-5156-0013] located at 8425 West Main Street. The current house appears to have been constructed in the mid-1870s, although tax records indicate a modest structure was on the site several decades earlier and may have been incorporated into the current building. The two-story, L-shaped, vernacular dwelling contains Victorian-era details including two-over-two-sash windows, a stone foundation, a cross-gabled roof, wood shingles in the gable ends, and a three-bay front porch with turned posts. The property is also enhanced by the large dairy in the rear yard which has a raised stone foundation with a frame superstructure clad in weatherboard. The gable roof overhangs the building creating an enclosed side bay that shelters a well. The roof is clad in standing-seam metal and a batten door is located on the north side of the building, while the south side contains a small window with metal bars and a hatch door above.

According to local historian John Gott, the house at 8387 West Main Street [030-5156-0020] was constructed ca. 1875 for Peter Collins who was a carpenter and built it himself.[8] The two-story, five-bay, vernacular I-house is a bit unusual for the combination of a hipped roof with a central-front gable, as most of the other I-houses in the district feature a gable roof with the central-front gable. Architectural details that are typical of the era include a stone foundation, interior brick chimneys, overhanging eaves, and a plain frieze. The dwelling, which was probably originally sheathed in weatherboard, has been stuccoed.

The house at 4133 Winchester Road [030-5156-0090] is another well-preserved building that is a fairly common architectural form for late-nineteenth-century houses of the region. The two-story, T-shaped, frame dwelling features interior brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, capped corner boards, a plain frieze board, gable-end returns, multi-light windows, a three-light transom and sidelights around the front door, and a three-bay front porch with turned balusters **(Photo 12)**. An interesting feature of the house is the 1 ½-story, diminutive service wing to the south. The property also features several period outbuildings, including a hip-roofed meat house with some Late Greek Revival-style trim.

The Kibler House at 8330 West Main Street [030-5156-0047] is a two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed frame dwelling clad in German-lap siding. It is a good example of a late-nineteenth-century vernacular dwelling with Victorian detailing and was constructed by L. J. Kibler who also ran a store next door. The house originally had a central-front gable, but that has been removed as is evidenced in the patched frieze.

The most architecturally ornamented dwelling from the period to survive in the district is the Ramey House [030-5156-0050], a two-story, three-bay building with fine Folk Victorian-style detailing **(Photo 13)**. Constructed in 1893 for John M. Ramey at a cost of $2,400, the dwelling features a heavily bracketed overhanging cornice with paired brackets, a gabled roof with a central-front gable, interior-brick chimneys, gable-end returns, and a three-bay porch with chamfered columns and the same type of sawn brackets as in the eaves. The dwelling is basically an I-house form with decorations in the eaves, porch, and gable ends. Although now used for offices, it still maintains its residential character.

The building at 8307 East Main Street [030-5156-0110], now known as the Embrey building, was constructed in 1882 as the Marshall Baptist Church. It was purchased by Mrs. T. L. Frost ca. 1923 and converted into a residential use as apartments.

The 1899 Gothic Revival-style Marshall United Methodist Church replaced the original 1842 church that burned on the site in 1898. The one-story frame building is clad in vinyl siding in a German-lap pattern, with vinyl shingles (simulating wood shingles) in the gable ends, and has a cross-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles with a corner three-stage bell tower with steeple **(Photo 14)**. Gothic Revival-style details include Gothic-arched transoms over the entrance doors, paired Gothic-arched louvered vents in the bell tower, a bracketed cornice, a steeple clad in wood shingles, stained-glass Gothic-arched windows, gable-end returns, a plain frieze, corner boards, gable-end returns, and sawn vergeboards. A 1986 wing was built on the site of the

original church and mimics the style of the historic church. The Marshall Methodist Church is a good example of the Gothic Revival, a popular style for late-nineteenth-century churches.

Surviving commercial buildings from this era include Main Street Deli at 8414 West Main Street [030-5156-0031], a multi-bay, vernacular frame building that has undergone several remodelings. The Joseph Wood Building [030-5156-0045] is a two-story, gable-end, stuccoed structure with a side one-story lean-to with its own storefront, and a two-story shed-roofed wing that is joined to the central portion by a shed-roofed porch. According to local historian John Gott, the ca. 1890 portion of this building was a livery stable. It was added to in the early twentieth century and was later used as a mortuary.[9] It now houses three commercial uses and is one of the more unaltered commercial buildings in town from this era.

Marshall's prosperity as a commercial center served by major rail and roads continued into the first two decades of the twentieth century and is reflected in the numerous buildings from that time that include residential and commercial buildings. The district contains approximately 30 properties from this period that are found along West and East Main Street as well as Winchester Road and Rosstown Road. Vernacular I-houses and L- and T-shaped dwellings are still the most prominent residential type during this period but several fine examples of the Queen Anne style are also present.

Vernacular I-houses, popular forms for dwellings of the period, are typically two stories in height and three or five bays wide with a central-passage plan that is one room deep. Rear wings were often added for expansion and varying amounts of exterior decoration could be added to the eaves, gable ends, and porches of these buildings. The house at 8451 West Main Street [030-5156-0008] is a typical example of a turn-of-the-century I-house with limited exterior decoration **(Photo 15)**. It features a central-front gable, German-lap siding, plain frieze boards with returns, corner boards, interior-end brick chimneys, and a stone foundation.

The I-house at 8184 East Main Street [030-5156-0133] is also fairly restrained in its decoration and is clad in German lap siding and has a plain friezeboard, a central-front gable, and a three-light transom and sidelights around the front door. The front three-bay porch is treated with a central-front pedimented gable, echoing the one on the main roof, turned posts, and plain pickets. The house across the road [030-5156-0134] has similar detailing but also features Queen Anne-style projecting bays on the gable ends.

The most highly decorated I-house from this period is the Salem House at 8375 West Main Street [030-5156-0023]. Constructed ca. 1914, the two-story house features a central-front gable,

German-lap siding, gable-end returns, wood shingles in the gable ends, interior-end brick flues, and a rear two-story ell. The five-bay front porch has a central-front gable, turned spindles, turned brackets, and plain spindles **(Photo 16)**. According to local historian John Gott, the house was constructed by Clarence G. Heflin and his brother Louis for Mason J. Herrell. It was later owned by Herrell's sister, Miss Daisy L. Herrell, who was a long time telephone operator and had the telephone exchange in this house after 1920. Architecturally, it is a fairly well-preserved example of a vernacular I-house with Victorian detailing and sits on part of Lot 37 of the original 1797 Plot of the Town of Salem.

The house at 8354 West Main Street [030-5156-0044] is an example of a side-passage-plan dwelling from this period. The two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, stuccoed, ca. 1900 vernacular building features an exterior-end stone chimney, a seven-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, gable-end returns, and rear two-story porches with turned balusters and modern exterior stairs. The rear two-story ell has an interior brick flue and a rear gabled basement entry. The property also includes a log shed and a stone well house/dairy and sits on Lot 20B of the original town plots.

Cross-gable-roofed buildings that are T- or L-shaped continued to be popular dwelling forms during this period in Marshall. Dr. Frost's House at 8293 East Main Street [030-5156-0116] is a well preserved, two-story, three-bay, T-shaped vernacular dwelling constructed ca. 1900. It features a standing-seam-metal roof, weatherboard siding, a plain friezeboard, capped corner boards, a stone foundation, two interior brick chimneys, and six-over-six-sash windows with louvered shutters. The two-bay hip-roofed front porch with square posts protects the front door which has a transom and sidelights. To the rear are enclosed porches and a two-story ell with a rear one-story wing. For many years, this was the home of Dr. Henry Frost, a well-known local physician, whose office may have been in the rear one-story portion of the house.

The Stipe-Maddux House at 8272 East Main Street [030-5156-0120] is an example with limited exterior detailing. Constructed ca. 1910, the four-bay, T-shaped, vernacular frame dwelling is currently undergoing major renovation and a new foundation is being inserted beneath it. It contains two-over-two-sash windows, gable-end returns, and a two-bay front porch with square posts. Two front doors open out onto the porch; one from the side-gable portion and the other from the gable-end portion.

The house at 8196 East Main Street [030-5156-0129] is a fairly unaltered, ca. 1910, L-shaped, frame dwelling historically associated with the Garrison family[10]. Sited along the north side of East Main Street, the property features a fine stone retaining wall and gateposts topped by

concrete caps. The two-story, three-bay, L-shaped dwelling is clad in weatherboard siding and has two-over-two-sash windows, a two-bay front porch with turned posts and balusters, a plain friezeboard, capped corner boards, a stone foundation, and rear one-story wings. Its most distinguishing feature is the steeply pitched gable of the roofs, giving it a Gothic Revival-style flavor.

Constructed ca. 1915, the A. R. Tavenner House [030-5156-0112] is a well-preserved L-shaped vernacular dwelling and is reputed to be the first house in Marshall to be electrified. The three-bay, cross-gable-roofed, frame dwelling features German-lap siding, standing-seam-metal roofing, a plain friezeboard, a stone foundation, capped corner boards, a projecting two-story polygonal bay on the west side, gable-end returns, a large lunette window in the front cross gable, a three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns, and a rear two-story ell with side porches.

Although the Queen Anne was generally a popular architectural style for dwellings of the early twentieth century, Marshall contains only a few such examples. Many of the vernacular dwellings in the district, however, contain elements of the Queen Anne style, most commonly a projecting two-story polygonal bay. Although somewhat in disrepair, one of the largest examples of the style is the T. Henderson Maddux House at 8277 East Main Street [030-5156-0119]. Constructed in 1909 by John E. Russell, a Fauquier County builder from Orlean who constructed several buildings in Marshall, this was built as the home of T. Henderson Maddux, who founded and ran the T. H. Maddux & Co. [030-5156-00124]. The property is located on a large lot off the south side of Main Street and contains six outbuildings in addition to the house, which is a 2 ½-story, hip-roofed, vernacular Queen Anne-style, frame dwelling with pedimented cross gables that contain paired round-arched attic windows along the side and rear elevations. Other details include interior brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, overhanging eaves, six-over-six-sash

windows, asphalt shingle roofing, a plain frieze, an enclosed front porch, and a rear two-story addition. The Renalds House [030-5156-0094] located at 8284 Wild Aster Court, but fronting Winchester Road, is perhaps the most architecturally sophisticated example of the Queen Anne style in the district **(Photo 17).** According to local historian John Gott, this house was constructed for E. S. Renalds and after his death in 1945, his widow sold the surrounding land for the Renalds subdivision. The house, a large two-story multi-bay frame dwelling, is now used as apartments. Constructed ca. 1910, the house rests on a stone foundation and features a hipped roof with lower cross gables clad in standing-seam metal. Although the original wood siding has been covered in aluminum, the one-over-one-sash wood windows appear original as does the front door with its single-light transom. Two-story projecting cut-away polygonal bays are located on the front and side elevations. The one to the north rests on a rusticated concrete block

foundation while the others are supported by stone foundations. Clad in slate shingles, the gable ends of the house feature paired attic windows. The 11-bay wraparound first-floor porch has square posts and a smaller second-story wraparound porch is four bays wide. The property also contains a ca. 1910, 1 ½-story, gable-roofed, frame summer kitchen on a stone foundation with an interior brick chimney, six-over-six-sash windows, a batten door, and a side lean-to.

Several commercial buildings in the Marshall Historic District date to the first two decades of the twentieth century. The 1 ½-story commercial building at 8328 West Main Street [030-5156-0048] was constructed ca. 1900 by L. J. Kibler, who lived next door at 8330 West Main Street [030-5156-0047]. In the mid-1930s, additions were made to the building and it became the Marshall Theater.

Across the street from the former movie theater is the Marshall Ford Company [030-5156-0049]. Constructed in 1916 by John E. Russell, a local builder from Orlean, for Henry Lake Lee, this is reputed to be the oldest building built as a Ford dealership in the United States that is still functioning as such.[11] The two-story, multi-bay, hip-roofed, stuccoed building features a standing-seam-metal roof, overhanging eaves, a plain frieze, painted signage on the walls, and enclosed large openings on the first floor that are now filled with multiple windows **(Photo 18)**.

A more traditional commercial building from this period is the former Seigel's Store [030-5156-0128], constructed ca. 1910 and now used as apartments. According to local historian Bob Sinclair, the last person to operate a store here was Meyer Seigel, who moved to the area from Alexandria.[12] Although it ceased functioning as a store in the mid-1960s, the two-story, thee-bay, frame building features a stone foundation, gable-end returns, and an intact three-part

storefront with a recessed door and a shed-roofed overhang.

The small one-story commercial building at 8302 East Main Street [030-5156-0113] was originally owned by Austin Tavenner who lived next door [030-5156-0012]. Constructed ca. 1917, this building was used to house a "Delco System" that fed his house. According to local historian John Gott, he later sold his Delco system to the Warrenton Electric and Power Company under the name Marshall Electric Company.[13] Behind the building is an interesting hip-roofed stone and frame dairy that was probably once associated with the main house.

Marshall experienced a time of great prosperity during the period between the World Wars, as is reflected in the more than 60 properties (or 45% of the properties) in the district that date to that period. These include not only dwellings but 11 commercial buildings and a church.

The dwellings from this period are generally smaller than their earlier Victorian counterparts. Many of these have vernacular forms, but a surprisingly large amount use detailing from the popular Craftsman/Bungalow and Colonial Revival styles. This is in part due to two local builders who were working in Marshall during this time: John E. Russell and Lewin Irvin Poe, Sr. In the 1920s and 1930s, several subdivisions were developed within the district; one is located south of West Main Street on either side of Frost Street, and the other along Winchester Road. Lewin Irvin Poe, Sr. constructed several of the houses in the Anderson subdivision and Beatty subdivision, both developed by Frost Realty, and lived in the neighborhood.

The approximately 20 residences on Anderson Avenue from the 1920s to the mid-1940s include vernacular dwellings as well as examples of the Craftsman/Bungalow and the Colonial Revival. Eleven of the houses, at 8632, 8616, 8606, 8619, 8617, 8611, 8561, 8555, 8551 8543, and 8539 Anderson Avenue [03-5156-0063, 0066, 0068, 0071, 0072, 0074, 0076, 0077, 0078, 0080, and 0081] are vernacular dwellings that are generally 1 ½- or two-story frame structures with a gable roof, front porch, and little architectural detailing. The house at 8619 Anderson Avenue [030-5156-0061] is a two-story, hip-roofed dwelling constructed ca. 1930 and features a stone foundation, asphalt shingle roofing, six-over-six-sash windows, overhanging eaves, and a central brick chimney and is fairly representative of the amount of exterior decoration on these buildings.

Five of the dwellings, 8629, 8605, 8548, 8550, and 8556 Anderson Avenue [030-5156-0069, 0075, 0083, 0084, and 0085] are of the Craftsman/Bungalow style. The one-story brick

bungalow at 8629 Anderson Avenue [030-5156-0069] was constructed ca. 1935 and features overhanging eaves, a hipped roof, and unusual 10/15-sash wood windows. The three-bay integral front porch has battered wood posts on brick piers, a fairly typical Craftsman-style treatment. The house at 8605 Anderson Avenue [030-5156-0075] is one of the earliest and best-preserved dwellings in the Anderson subdivision. The 1 ½-story, three-bay, hip-roofed bungalow features a stone foundation with multi-light windows, one-over-one- and four-over-one-sash windows, a three-light transom over the front door, and a three-bay front porch with battered wood posts on brick piers. A large hip-roofed front dormer with two windows and a door leads out onto a screened-in single-bay balcony with battered wood posts on wood piers and plain pickets **(Photo 19)**.

Five of the houses [030-5156-0077, 0078, 0079, 0083, 0084, and 0085], in the Beatty subdivision portion of Anderson Avenue are generally believed to have been constructed by

local builder Lewin Irvin Poe, Sr. All are bungalows except for 8549 Anderson Avenue [030-5356-0079] which is of the Colonial Revival style and is thought to have been constructed for Poe's daughter around 1939. An inspection of these buildings shows Poe's attention to architectural detail and traditional architectural forms. The house at 8548 Anderson Avenue [030-5156-0083] was supposedly constructed for himself and is a fine example of a 1 ½-story, three-bay, Craftsman bungalow. Built ca. 1930, it features an integral six-bay wraparound porch with square posts, stucco siding with an unusual round splotch pattern, overhanging eaves with knee braces, single and paired six-over-six-sash windows, a scalloped rake board at the porch, and three large gabled front dormers with scalloped vergeboards and overhanging eaves.

Other fine examples of the Craftsman style are found along Winchester Road. The house at 4118 Winchester Road [030-5156-0087] is a stuccoed bungalow from the early 1920s that uses stone detailing in the foundation, porch, and chimneys, in addition to a fine stone wall and gateposts in the front yard. The 1 ½-story dwelling has an exterior-end stone chimney, a square-headed Serlian window in the front pediment, single and paired six-over-six-sash windows, basement windows, a rear wing, an interior stone chimney, a plain friezeboard, pedimented cross gables, a stone foundation, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The three-bay, hip-roofed, front porch has battered posts on stone piers. Other examples of the style are found at 4168 Winchester Road [030-5156-0096] and 4206 Winchester Road [030-5156-0100]. The house at 4234 Winchester Road [030-5156-0105] is unique because it is constructed of buff-colored brick, a somewhat unusual building material in the district. Constructed ca. 1925, the 1 ½-story bungalow features a hipped standing-seam metal roof with an oversized hipped dormer, an exterior-end brick

chimney, an interior brick chimney, a projecting side bay, and an enclosed rear porch. The bungalow next door at 4238 Winchester Road [030-5156-0106] is constructed of stone with a matching stone wall along the front. Although vacant with plyboarded windows, the house is in relatively unaltered condition and features a standing-seam metal roof with a large shed-roofed dormer, an interior stone chimney, overhanging eaves with exposed purlin ends, and an interesting four-bay integral porch with battered posts on stone piers that wraps around the north side of the house to create a side porte cochere. The two houses at 4242 and 4244 Winchester Road [030-5156-0107, 0108] are almost identical in design and are 1 ½-story, stuccoed frame Craftsman bungalows with oversized front gabled dormers and overhanging eaves with knee braces. The single-bay integral front porches have round- arched bays with battered stuccoed posts on stuccoed piers that are part of the solid stuccoed balustrade **(Photo 20)**.

The Marshall Historic District also includes 17 examples of Colonial Revival-style dwellings from the 1920s to 1940s constructed from a variety of materials and differing somewhat in their

forms. One of the houses, at 4151 Winchester Road [030-5156-0093], has a gambrel roof and is an example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style.

The house at 4228 Winchester Road [030-5156-0104] is a fine two-story Colonial Revival-style dwelling of stone construction with a large central front pediment, overhanging eaves, and an exterior-end stone chimney. Other details include single and paired windows, stone jack arches, a gable roof, and a three-bay front porch with single and paired square stone posts **(Photo 21)**. The Ramey-Carter House [030-5156-0121] along East Main Street is a smaller 1 ½-story, Colonial Revival-style frame cottage, constructed ca. 1925, with stucco siding, a pedimented cross-gabled roof, gable-end returns, single and paired six-over-six-sash windows, an exterior-end brick chimney, and a three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns.

The Colonial Revival style was often translated into vernacular forms in the use of Tuscan columns as porch supports or in other detailing. The American Foursquare, typically a cube-shaped 2 ½-story dwelling is represented by several houses in Marshall. The largest of these is located at 4220 Winchester Road [030-5156-0103], and features a standing-seam-metal hipped roof with a front hipped dormer containing a round-arched window. Smaller examples are found at 8503 West Main Street [030-5156-0004] and 8458 West Main Street [030-5156-0024]. The former Valley Inn at 8363 West Main Street [030-5156-0055] is an imposing, 2 ½-story, three-bay American Foursquare that was constructed in 1922 by local builder John Russell for Miss Mary B. Smith as her home and an inn. This is one of several buildings that Russell built in

Marshall including the Ford Dealership [030-5156-0049] and the home of T. H. Maddux [030-5156-0119]. The stuccoed frame building rests on a stone foundation and has a hipped roof of standing-seam metal. The Colonial Revival-style detailing includes an oversized gable-roofed front dormer with round-arched attic window and gable-end returns, single and paired one-over-one-sash windows with shutters, two interior brick chimneys, overhanging eaves, a plain wooden frieze, and a five-bay front porch with Tuscan columns and plain pickets. Although now used commercially, it still retains its historic appearance and illustrates how some houses in Marshall doubled as tourist homes in the early twentieth century. These would serve people who were enticed to the town's bucolic setting, particularly during summer months, and would generally arrive here by train.

Another manifestation of the Colonial Revival style found in the district is the Cape Cod form, which is generally a gable-roofed, three-bay, 1 ½ -story dwelling with two or more front dormers and an exterior end chimney. Examples of the Cape Cod form include 8487 West Main Street [030-5156-0006], a stuccoed dwelling from ca. 1930; 4143 Winchester Road [030-5156-0091],

4172 Winchester Road [030-5156-0097], and 4186 Winchester Road [030-5156-0099], all of brick construction with similar detailing. The house at 8495 West Main Street [030-5156-0005] is also an example of a Cape Cod form, but dates to ca. 1950.

Three dwellings along Anderson Avenue are of the Colonial Revival style, two of which are 1 ½-story gable-roofed dwellings with Cape Cod form [030-5156-0070 and 030-5156-0079]. The house at 86223 Anderson Avenue [030-5156-0065] is a one-story, gable-end, stuccoed dwelling with an integral two-bay porch with large square stuccoed posts and wood shingles and rectangular vents in the front gable end. Constructed ca. 1930, the house details include exposed purlin ends, an interior-brick flue, single and paired six-over-six-sash windows, and an exterior chimney on the east side.

Some of the dwellings in the district from this period lacked any distinctive architectural style or mixed elements from different styles. These include the house at 8427 West Main Street [030-5156-0012], the Pyne House [030-5156-0030], and the house at 8398 West Main Street [030-5156-0033]. More modest one-story vernacular examples include the house at 8211 East Main Street [030-5156-0127] and the house at 8189 East Main Street [030-5156-0131].

In addition to the remodeling of the Episcopal church in Marshall during this period, the Baptist congregation constructed a new church. Designed by architect H. L. Cain, the 1 ½-story, Neo-

Classical-style Marshall Baptist Church [030-5156-0089] was erected in 1923 by local builder Lewin I. Poe, Sr. **(Photo 22)**. The date stone on the building indicates the Marshall Baptist Church was organized July 22, 1882 and re-built in 1923. The original Baptist church, which was abandoned when this church was constructed, still stands at 8307 E. Main Street and has been converted into residential use [030-5156-0110]. The new brick church, laid in a five-course American-bond, is comprised of a hip-roofed main block with projecting cross gables that are filled in. The sanctuary has round-arched six-over-six-sash windows and brick arches with keystones and endstones. A soldier course of brick runs along the base of the building. A three-bay, full-height pedimented portico with lunette window that is supported by full-height Tuscan columns dominates the front elevation. The entrance features a paneled double-leaf door with round-arched transom flanked by two smaller round-arched windows. Also on the property is a 1 ½-story vernacular brick building used as the church office.

Marshall's economic vitality in the 1920s and 30s was very strong as is evidenced in the surviving commercial buildings from that period. The formation of the Marshall Chamber of Commerce and its role in the community's development cannot be understated.

The one-story, three-bay building at 8357 West Main Street [030-5156-0053] was constructed in the late 1910s as the Marshall Bank and is of the vernacular Gothic Revival style. The building, which was later used as the Marshall Post Office, features Gothic-arched attic windows in the gable ends, gable-end returns, single and paired Queen Anne-sash windows, and concrete sills and lintels. Constructed of rusticated concrete block, a popular material of the late 1910s and early 1920s, the building is no longer a bank or post office but is still used commercially.

Also on West Main Street, at the intersection with Frost Street is the visually prominent Marshall National Bank [030-5156-0038]. Designed by Washington, D.C. architect, Robert E. Mitchell, this large three-bay, two-story, brick building was constructed in 1923 and is a good example of the type of Colonial Revival-style institutional building of that era. The brick building originally had a flat roof that was later raised to a pedimented gable. The recessed entry has double doors with a multi-light transom and fanlight. The Colonial Revival door surround has fluted Tuscan pilasters on plinths. The building has cast stone trim that is used in the keystones within the brick jack arches and in panels above the first-floor windows. The wide stringcourse that separates the two stories is treated with pebbledash as is the arch around the entry. The building has a side one-story, flat-roofed addition that has the same pebbledash trim as on the old part, suggesting that the trim was added when this wing was constructed in the early 1970s.

In addition to the two banks, the Marshall Historic District contains nine commercial buildings from the 1920s to the mid-1940s. The complex of buildings located at the intersection of the railroad tracks and East Main Street was constructed as the T. H. Maddux & Company [030-5156-0124]. According to local historian John Gott, the company was formed in 1901 and sold farm supplies as well as building supplies. In 1919 Thomas Henderson was joined by his nephew George Thompson, Jr. and continued in operation of the business until the early 1990s. The oldest part of the complex appears to be the north end which is a 1 ½-story, gambrel-roofed, cinder block storage building with a metal roof, shed-roofed front dormers, exposed rafter ends, rectangular wood vents in the gable ends, and sliding wooden doors. Attached to its south side is a rectangular 100-foot-tall formed concrete grain elevator with a small rectangular elevator shaft at its top. This was constructed in 1922 by local builder Lewin I. Poe, Sr., and is a significant visual landmark in town **(Photo 23)**. To the south of the elevator is a multi-bay, gable-roofed cinder block building with a stepped-parapeted gable end and a one-bay gable-roofed wing. Attached to this wing is a mid-twentieth-century, cross-gable-roofed, three-bay, brick office with side lean-to. On the south side of East Main Street is a frame, gable-roofed shed with board-and-batten siding, a standing-seam-metal roof, and a pier foundation that is also part of the property. A sign on it reads: “T. H. Maddux & Co. Lumber, Building Materials and Special Millwork

Office …. Yards Ahead on Right."

A complex of commercial buildings from this period is located along Frost Street in the block just south of West Main Street. The largest of these buildings is the Marshall Creamery [030-5156-0060], which was constructed by the Frost Realty Company in 1924 and functioned as a dairy until the 1950s. It is a large two-story, hip-roofed, stuccoed concrete block building with large roof ventilators, exposed rafter ends, six-over-six-sash windows, a large wraparound enclosed porch, and a shed-roofed wing on the north. Also included is a one-story, three-bay, gable-end building, now part of Tri-County Feeds, but originally part of the dairy property.

Across Frost Street from the Marshall Dairy is a rambling one-story commercial complex [030-5156-0061] constructed during this same period that may have once been associated with the dairy. The U-shaped building has several additions and now houses two separate businesses.

The former Star Market [030-5156-0052] located at 8351 West Main Street is a two-story, hip-roofed, vernacular commercial building constructed of oversized brick laid in a stretcher-bond pattern. Constructed ca. 1930, the first floor of the facade features a recessed entrance bay with three doors, one in the center and two at angles, flanked by large two-part storefront windows. The second floor appears to have been constructed for residential use while the first floor was commercial.

Also constructed around this time is the Old Salem Restaurant building [030-5156-0040], built by A. M. Bew as a luncheonette. The one-story, gable-end, stuccoed vernacular building features a remodeled three-part storefront with recessed entry, a pedimented gable-end, and a rear wing. Other commercial buildings from this period include ones at 8383 West Main Street [030-51256-0021], 8386 West Main Street [030-5156-0036], 8294 East Main Street [030-5156-0115], and 8266 East Main Street [030-5156-0122].

Marshall experienced a slow down in growth in the period after the mid-1940s, in large part due to the termination of passenger rail service in the late 1940s. Seventeen resources were identified in the district from this period, the majority of which are small vernacular dwellings. Some of these include 8443 West Main Street [030-5156-0010], 8419 West Main Street [030-5156-0014], 8434 West Main Street [030-5156-0027] and 8394 West Main Street [030-5156-0034]. A few commercial buildings were also constructed including the Marshall Hardware Store [030-5156-0058] in 1948, and the buildings at 8222 East Main Street [030-5156-0125] and 8215 East Main Street [030-5156-0126] around 1950.

In spite of modern intrusions along the edges of town, Marshall still retains its small town

appeal. Many of the buildings that were there in the early twentieth century are still in use today and the streetscape remains fairly intact **(Photo 24)**. The historic architectural resources in the Marshall Historic District span a period of nearly two hundred years and tell the story of its growth and development as an important rural commercial center in Virginia's Piedmont.

Endnotes

[1] John K. Gott, High in Old Virginia's Piedmont, A History of Marshall (formerly Salem), Fauquier County, Virginia [Bicentennial of the U. S. Constitution; published by the Marshall National Bank and Trust Company, 1987], 151.
[2] Gott, 148, 167.
[3] Gott, 149, 173.
[4] Gott, 151, 196.
[5] Gott, 96.
[6] Gott, 56.
[7] John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton. The Virginia Architects 1835-1955 A Biographical Dictionary. [New South Architectural Press; Richmond, VA, 1997], 149.
[8] Gott, 193.
[9] Gott 149, 173.
[10] Robert Sinclair. E-mail correspondence with Maral S. Kalbian, April 18, 2006.
[11] Gott, 111,150.
[12] Sinclair, April 18, 2006.
[13] Gott, 113.

MARSHALL HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

NOTES ON FORMAT AND ORGANIZATION OF INVENTORY:

The properties are listed numerically by street address. All resources are noted as to whether they are contributing or non-contributing and are keyed to the map in regular order.

Anderson Avenue

8535 Anderson Avenue 030-5156-0082
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1949**
This 1 ½-story, gable-roofed vernacular Cape Cod-form dwelling was constructed ca. 1949 and features 2 gabled dormers, central brick flue, 6/6-sash windows, asbestos shingle siding, an enclosed side porch, and a 1-bay gabled front porch with turned spindles.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8539 Anderson Avenue 030-5156-0081
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1945**
This 1-story, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling was constructed ca. 1945 and features 6/6-sash windows, steel basement windows, stucco siding, off-center exterior-end brick chimney, multi-light door, and concrete stoop.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8543 Anderson Avenue 030-5156-0080
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1944**
This 2-story, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling was constructed ca. 1944 and features a pedimented door surround with slightly projecting gable roof, stucco siding, basement windows, new 1/1 windows, exterior-end brick chimney and 2-story side wing that may have originally been porches.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8548 Anderson Avenue 030-5156-0083
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1930**
This fine 1 ½-story, 3-bay, Craftsman Bungalow was constructed ca. 1930 by local builder Lewin Irvin Poe, Sr. It features an integral 6-bay wraparound porch with square posts, stucco siding with a round splotch pattern, overhanging eaves with knee braces, 6-light basement windows, single and paired 6/6-sash windows, scalloped rake board at porch, and three large gabled front dormers with scalloped vergeboards and overhanging eaves.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

8549 Anderson Avenue 030-5156-0079
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1939**
Constructed ca. 1939, this 1 ½-story, Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling features and oversized gable dormer with three 6/6-sash windows. Other details include German-lap siding, gable-end returns, single and paired 6/6-sash

windows, central brick chimney with corbeled cap, capped corner boards, plain frieze and pedimented 1-bay front portico with pent roof and Tuscan columns.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

8550 Anderson Avenue 030-5156-0084

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1930**

This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, vernacular dwelling was constructed ca. 1930 and features a gabled standing-seam-metal roof with gabled dormer with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. Details include a 3-bay shed-roofed enclosed front porch, overhanging eaves with exposed purlin ends, 6-light basement windows, modern 6/6-sash windows, rear wing with interior brick chimney, bulkhead basement entry on side, and modern rear deck.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

8551 Anderson Avenue 030-5156-0078

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1939**

Constructed ca. 1939, this 1 ½-story, 3-bay, gable-end, vernacular dwelling features Craftsman-style detailing. These include overhanging eaves with exposed purlin ends, exposed rafter ends, shed-roofed dormers on both sides of the gable, interior brick flue, 6/6-sash windows, German-lap siding, standing-seam-metal roofing, side entries, and gable-roofed front hood with Tuscan support. Along the east side is an exterior brick chimney as well as a 3-bay shed-roofed porch with Tuscan columns.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8555 Anderson Avenue 030-5156-0077

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1939**

This 1-story, cross-gable-roofed vernacular cottage was constructed ca. 1939 and features a 3-stepped stone chimney on the front. The building is clad in wood lap siding and features 6/6-sash windows, a 1-bay entrance porch with modern metal supports, an enclosed side porch, and asphalt shingle roofing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8556 Anderson Avenue 030-5156-0085

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1930**

This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, vernacular dwelling was constructed ca. 1930 and features a gabled standing-seam-metal roof with a large gabled dormer with triple 6-light windows and gable-end returns. Details include stucco siding, an enclosed 3-bay shed-roofed front porch, overhanging eaves with gable-end returns, single and paired 6/6-sash widows, basement windows, rear gabled wing with interior brick chimney, bulkhead basement entry on side, and enclosed rear porch.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

8561 Anderson Avenue 030-5156-0076

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1935**

This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, vernacular bungalow was constructed ca. 1935 and features a gabled roof with large shed-

roofed dormer. Architectural details include stucco siding, standing-seam metal roof, modern 1/1-windows, gable-end returns, interior brick flue, rear wing with German-lap siding, 4-light transom and sidelights around front door, 1-bay hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8605 Anderson Avenue 030-5156-0075

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1930**

One of the earliest and best preserved dwellings along this end of Anderson Avenue, this 1 ½-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed, ca 1930, Craftsman Bungalow features a stone foundation with multi-light windows, 1/1- and 4/1-sash windows, 3-light transom over door, side interior brick flue, rear hipped dormer with 2 windows and rear hipped ell. The front elevation features a large hip-roofed dormer with 2 windows and a door leading out onto a screened-in 1-bay balcony with battered wood posts on wood piers and plain pickets. The 3-bay front porch has battered wood posts on brick piers.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

8606 Anderson Avenue 030-5156-0068

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1940**

This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, vernacular frame dwelling features a hipped roof with a projecting front gabled dormer. Constructed ca. 1940, the building has aluminum siding, modern 9/9-sash windows, 3-part windows in front dormer, vinyl shutters, exterior concrete flue on west side, vinyl shutters, enclosed rear porches, and 1-bay front porch with turned posts.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing**

8611 Anderson Avenue 030-5156-0074

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1935**

This interesting 1-story, gable-end, vernacular fame dwelling features a lower front gable porch and a shed-roofed front bay that joins the pent roof line of the porch. Constructed ca. 1935, architectural details include an interior flue, 1-bay porch with square posts, entry door off the front bay, new 1/1 windows, new vinyl siding, and octagonal vent in gable.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8612 Anderson Avenue 030-5156-0067

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1970**

This 1-story, L-shaped, brick dwelling was constructed ca. 1970 and features 8/8-sash windows, a hipped roof, brick sills, and an enclosed attached garage bay on the west end.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing**

8615 Anderson Avenue 030-5156-0073

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1935**

Constructed ca. 1935, this 1-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed vernacular Colonial Revival-style stuccoed dwelling features an exterior brick chimney on the east side as well as a 1-bay pedimented portico with Tuscan supports and a lunette

window in the gable end. Other details include 2 interior brick chimneys, new 1/1 windows, a rear shed-roofed wing, and 3-light transom and sidelights around the front door.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing**

8616 Anderson Avenue 030-5156-0066

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1935**

Constructed ca. 1935, this 1-story, 3-bay, gable-end vernacular dwelling features a stone foundation, 6/6-sash windows, a rear gable addition, asphalt shingle roofing, stuccoed walls, and a 3-bay front porch with hipped roof and square posts.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

8617 Anderson Avenue 030-5156-0072

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1940**

Constructed ca. 1940, this 1-story, 3-bay, gable-end vernacular cottage is clad in asbestos shingle and features an off-center pedimented porch with square supports and turned balusters. Other details include an interior brick flue, multi-light door, 6/6-sash windows, concrete foundation and rear shed-roofed wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

8619 Anderson Avenue 030-5156-0071

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1930**

This 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed vernacular dwelling as constructed ca. 1930 and features aluminum siding, a stone foundation, asphalt shingle roofing, 6/6-sash windows, overhanging eaves, a central brick chimney, rear porch and aluminum awning over the door and concrete stoop.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

8622 Anderson Avenue 030-5156-0065

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1930**

This 1-story, 3-bay, gable-end, stuccoed Colonial Revival-style cottage features an integral 2-bay porch with large square stuccoed posts and wood shingle and rectangular vents in the front gable end. Constructed ca. 1930, details include exposed purlin ends, an interior-brick flue, single and paired 6/6-sash windows, and an exterior chimney on the east side.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

8623 Anderson Avenue 030-5156-0070

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1950**

This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, Colonial Revival-style Cape Cod frame dwelling was constructed ca. 1950 and features asbestos siding, an asphalt shingled gable roof with two gabled dormers, a central brick flue, 6/6-sash windows, and a side-gable-roofed carport.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

8628 Anderson Avenue 030-5156-0064
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1954**
Constructed ca. 1954, this 1-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed frame dwelling has a cross gable wing that may be a later addition. The house has deeply overhanging eaves, a projecting bay window of colored rusticated concrete block, frieze windows along the front, a concrete stoop, fixed and double-hung 1/1 windows, and a central chimney.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8629 Anderson Avenue 030-5156-0069
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1939**
This 1-story, 4-bay, brick bungalow was constructed ca. 1939 and features overhanging eaves and a hipped roof with a small front hipped dormer with attic vents. Extending to the east is a 1-bay gable-roofed brick wing constructed of colored rusticated concrete block with an exterior-end chimney of the same material. The original part of the house has unusual 10/15-sash wood windows that appear paired because of the exterior wooden storm windows that have a vertical muntin in the center. The 4-bay front façade has two of these large windows in addition to a small 1/1-sash window and multi-light front door. The 3-bay integral front porch has battered wood posts on brick piers, plain pickets, and metal handrail leading up the stairs.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Non-Contributing**

8632 Anderson Avenue 030-5156-0063
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1945**
This ca. 1945, 1-story, 3-bay, vernacular brick dwelling features single and paired 6/6-sash windows, steel basement windows, a central brick flue, brick sills, an enclosed gabled side porch, and a 1-bay gabled front porch with square posts.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling Contributing**

8636 Anderson Avenue 030-5156-0062
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1950**
This 1-story, 5-bay, cross-gabled, stuccoed vernacular dwelling was constructed ca. 1950 and features a central brick flue, a large exterior-end chimney, single and paired 6/6-sash windows, and asphalt shingle roofing. The 1-bay pedimented porch has square columns, metal railing, siding in the gable end, and a flagstone stoop.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

Emerald Lane

8432 Emerald Lane 030-5156-0003
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1850**
This 2-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed dwelling appears to be of log or stone construction clad in stucco and may date to

the early 19th century. It sits on a raised stone foundation with a basement entry on the front and features a large exterior-end stone chimney flanked by square attic lights. The front door has a four-light transom, the small windows are 6/6-sash, the roof is clad in standing-seam metal, and the wooden cornice is denticulated and boxed at the gable ends. A wrap-around deck with Chippendale-style railing is a modern addition. To the side is a 1-story wing on a parged raised basement with weatherboard siding, sawn fascia, and an asphalt shingle gabled roof. The house also features a large two-story, shed-roofed rear wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8436 Emerald Lane 030-5156-0001

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1940**

This ca. 1940, two-story, three-bay, stone vernacular Colonial Revival-style dwelling features a gable roof, a semi-exterior-end stone chimney, six-over-six-sash windows, and a one-bay gable entry porch with square posts. Other details include a plain frieze, paired windows on the front first-floor façade, concrete sills, a rear two-story wing, and side 3-bay arbor with turned posts.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

8437 Emerald Lane 030-5156-0002

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1850**

The earliest section of this two-story L-shaped dwelling appears to be the ca. 1850 two-bay portion closest to W. Main Street that features a window and door with four-light transom and sidelights. Later in the 19th century, the house was expanded to the south and east (ca. 1900) with gable-roofed sections that feature pent roofs with Gothic-arched attic vents in the gable ends. Clad in stucco and with a roof covered in asphalt shingle, the house has primarily modern 1/1-sash windows. Other details include a stone foundation, 2 interior brick chimneys, an enclosed rear porch, a plain frieze, two front entrances (one in each section), and a 3-bay porch with square posts.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing**

Frost Street

4216 Frost Street 030-5156-0059

Primary Resource Information: **Office**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1958**

This 1-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed brick building was constructed ca. 1958 as the C & P Telephone Exchange but is now the Marshall Veterinary Clinic. Details include a wood cornice, 6/9 windows, rear brick addition, and slate roof.

Individual Resource Status: **Office** **Non-Contributing**

4221 Frost Street 030-5156-0061

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1925**

This rambling 1-story building was constructed ca. 1925 as a feed store. It has a gable end with a stepped parapet, T-1-11 siding, new 6-light windows, and a central chimney. It is attached to another gable-end building by a shed-roofed rear wing, creating a U-shaped configuration. The buildings now house two separate commercial uses.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Contributing**

4234 Frost Street 030-5156-0060

Primary Resource Information: **Manufacturing Facility**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1925**

This large 2-story, hip-roofed, stuccoed concrete block building was constructed in 1924 as the Marshall Creamery. Still used commercially, it features large ventilators in the standing-seam metal roof, exposed rafter ends, 6/6-sash windows, a large wraparound enclosed porch and a shed-roofed wing on the north.

Individual Resource Status: **Manufacturing Facility** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Contributing**

Main Street, East

8177 Main Street, East 030-5156-0134

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**

Constructed ca. 1910, this 3-bay, 2-story, hip-roofed, vernacular frame dwelling features a pent-roofed, central-front gable with square attic window and wood shingle siding. Architectural details include standing-seam-metal roof, projecting 1-story polygonal bay on west end, 3-bay front porch with turned posts, overhanging eaves, and rear 2-story hip-roofed ell.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Meathouse** **Contributing**

8184 Main Street, East 030-5156-0133

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**

This early-20th-century, 2-story, 3-bay, vernacular I-house features a central-front gable with square attic window, a stone foundation, German-lap siding, 1/1-sash windows, interior-end brick chimneys, a plain friezeboard, capped corner boards, and a 3-light transom and 2-light sidelights around the front door. The front 3-bay porch features a central-front pedimented gable, turned post, and plain pickets. To the rear is a shed-roofed, 2-story, frame wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Well House** **Contributing**

8185 Main Street, East 030-5156-0132

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Queen Anne, ca 1910**

Constructed ca. 1910, this 3-bay, 2-story, vernacular I-house features a pent-roofed, central-front gable with 4-light attic window. Architectural details include standing-seam-metal roof, projecting 2-story polygonal bay on east end, screened-in 3-bay front porch, rear 2-story ell with central brick chimney and enclosed side porches, 2/2 and 6/6-sash windows, and unusual exterior-end brick chimney on rear wall with 1-story shed-roofed wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

8189 Main Street, East 030-5156-0131

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1930**

This mid-20th-century, 1-story, 3-bay, shed-roofed, concrete block building has modern doors and 1/1 windows. It may have originally been used as a commercial building.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8195 Main Street, East 030-5156-0130

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1970**

Modern, 1-story, 6-bay, gable-roofed, vinyl-sided, vernacular dwelling with central brick flue, and 1-bay front porch.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Barn** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Meathouse** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

8196 Main Street, East 030-5156-0129

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**

This early-20th-century, 2-story, 3-bay, L-shaped, vernacular, frame building is clad in weatherboard siding and features 2/2-sash windows, a 2-bay front porch with turned posts and balusters, plain friezeboard; capped corner boards, a stone foundation, and rear 1-story wings. The building appears vacant and perhaps undergoing restoration.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8198 Main Street, East 030-5156-0128

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**

This early-20th-century, 2-story, 3-bay, frame commercial building is now used as apartments. Clad in vinyl siding and roofed in standing-seam-metal, the building features a stone foundation, gable-end returns and paired 3/1 windows. The three-part storefront with recessed door and shed-roofed overhang is still somewhat intact although some alterations have been made including the modern wraparound deck. To the rear is a 1-story gable-roofed addition with side wings.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Contributing**

8211 Main Street, East 030-5156-0127

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1940**

This mid-20th-century, 3-bay, cinder block, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling features a 1-bay inset corner porch, 6/6-sash windows with batten shutters, a central brick flue, and shed-roofed rear wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8215 Main Street, East 030-5156-0126

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1950**

This mid-20th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed, stuccoed, vernacular, commercial building features v-crimp roofing, 6/6-sash windows, an exterior-end brick flue, and some large door openings on the first floor.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing**

8222 Main Street, East 030-5156-0125

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1950**

This mid-20th-century, 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, cinder block, vernacular, commercial building features v-crimp roofing, an interior brick flue, 3-bay porch, front shed-roofed addition, side 2-bay loading dock, and long gable-roofed rear additions. It is now part of the Marshall Farmer's Co-op and is the fertilizer plant.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Contributing**

8224 Main Street, East 030-5156-0124

Primary Resource Information: **Granary**, **Style: Other, ca 1910, 1922**

This long complex is comprised of several different buildings. The oldest appears to be the north end which is a ca. 1910s, 1 ½-story, gambrel-roofed, cinder block storage building with a metal roof, 2 shed-roofed front dormers, exposed rafter ends, rectangular wood vents in the gable ends, and sliding wooden doors. Attached to its south side is a rectangular 100-ft. formed concrete grain elevator with a small rectangular elevator shaft at its top. This was constructed in 1922 by local builder Lewin I. Poe, Sr.. To the south of the elevator is a multi-bay, gable-roofed cinder block building with stepped parapet at the gable end and a 1-bay gable-roofed wing. Attached to this wing is a mid-20th-century, cross-gable-roofed, 3-bay, brick office with side lean-to and interior-end chimney.

Individual Resource Status:	**Granary**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Contributing**

8252 Main Street, East 030-5156-0123

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Gothic Revival, ca 1856**

The earliest section of this large rambling dwelling, now used as apartments, appears to be the east end, which is a double-pile, center-passage-plan with an exterior-end brick chimney and was constructed in the mid-19th-century. A later cross-gabled wing addition to the front gives the stuccoed house its current somewhat T-shaped form. The center-front gable with pointed-arched attic window gives the house a Gothic Revival flair and the scalloped decorated vergeboard around most of the eaves add to its Victorian appearance. The house has single and paired 6/6-sash windows, gable-end returns, overhanging eaves, louvered shutters, a screened-in front porch with square posts, and a 3-light transom above the front door. A rear 2-story ell features enclosed porches on both sides and is attached to a side, 1 ½-story, gable-roofed kitchen that was probably originally detached. Off the west side of that kitchen wing is an enclosed breezeway that leads to an attached 1 ½-story stone cottage that appears to date to the early 20th century. It has 6/6 windows, a gabled roof, and an interior-end stone chimney. A 3-bay, gable-roofed, stone garage is attached to its west end, creating a very long west wing on the rear of this house.

Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Summer Kitchen**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Barn**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Foundation**	**Contributing**

8266 Main Street, East 030-5156-0122

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1940**

This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, brick, Colonial Revival-style, commercial building was moved to this site in the mid-1970s. Constructed ca. 1940, it features a steeply-pitched gable roof with asphalt shingle and two gabled front dormers and shed-roofed rear dormers. It contains 6/6-sash windows, wood siding in the gable-ends, a rear gabled wing, a 3-bay shed-roofed front porch with square posts, and a Colonial Revival-style doorway with fanlight and sidelights.

Individual Resource Status:	**Commercial Building**	**Contributing**

8267 Main Street, East 030-5156-0121

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1925**

This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, vernacular cottage was constructed ca. 1925 and features a pedimented cross-gabled standing-seam-metal roof, gable-end returns, single and paired 6/6-sash windows, an enclosed rear porch, a rear ell, exterior-

end brick chimney, basement windows, louvered shutters, a front eyelid dormer with attic vent, a gabled and a shed-roofed dormer in the rear, and a 3-bay front porch with Tuscan columns.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Chicken coop** **Contributing**

8272 Main Street, East 030-5156-0120

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**

This ca. 1910, 2-story, 4-bay, T-shaped, vernacular, frame dwelling is undergoing renovation and a new foundation is being inserted beneath it. Architectural details include 2/2-sash windows, gable-end returns, a 2-bay front porch with square posts, German-lap siding, standing-seam-metal roofing, enclosed rear porch, rear porch, and corner boards. Two front doors open out onto the front porch; one from the side-gable portion and one from the gable-end.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8277 Main Street, East 030-5156-0119

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Queen Anne, ca 1909**

This 2 ½-story, hip-roofed, vernacular Queen Anne-style, frame dwelling features pedimented cross gables with paired round-arched attic windows along the side and rear elevations. The house is in fair condition with interior brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, overhanging eaves, 6/6-sash windows, asphalt shingle roofing, plain frieze, enclosed front porch, and a rear 2-story addition.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Meathouse** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Office** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

8287 Main Street, East 030-5156-0118

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1930**

This mid-20th-century, 1 ½-story, 3-bay, vernacular dwelling is now used commercially. It features stucco siding, a standing-seam metal gable-end roof, an interior-end flue, and modern 1/1 windows. To the front is a large wraparound wing and to the rear is a 1-story wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

8288 Main Street, East 030-5156-0117

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1850**

This 2-story, 3-bay, hall-parlor-plan, vernacular dwelling was constructed in 1853 and may be of log construction. Clad in stucco, the house features two exterior stone chimneys with brick stacks on the east end, 6/6-sash windows, a stone foundation, a gabled standing-seam metal roof, a modern side porch, and a 1-bay gable front porch with square posts. The side elevation shows that the house has a catslide roof in the rear as it drops down to a 1 ½-story wing. To the rear is a 1-story lean-to wing. The original weatherboard siding is visible along part of the east end.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8293 Main Street, East 030-5156-0116

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**

This well-preserved, 2-story, 3-bay, T-shaped vernacular dwelling was constructed ca. 1900 and features a standing-seam-metal roof, weatherboard siding, plain friezeboard, capped corner boards, a stone foundation, 2 interior brick chimneys, and 6/6-sash windows with louvered shutters. The 2-bay hip-roofed front porch with square posts protects the front door which has a 3-light transom and 3-light sidelights. To the rear are enclosed 2-story porches and a rear 2-story ell with rear 1-story wing with exterior-end brick flue.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

8294 Main Street, East 030-5156-0115

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1940**

This 1-story, stuccoed cinder block commercial building features a gable-end roof with front stepped parapet and a modern asphalt-shingled mansard roof protecting a 3-part storefront entrance. Butresses divide the side into bays, each of which has a small hinged steel window. A shed-roofed addition is located on the west side.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Contributing**

8301 Main Street, East 030-5156-0114

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1940**

Constructed ca. 1940, this 1-story, 3-bay, vernacular, frame dwelling features stucco siding, an exterior-end stone chimney, a 1-bay round-arched gabled entry porch, a modern front door, modern 6/6 windows with vinyl shutters, a side 3-bay diminutive wing, and a rear 1-story wing with interior brick chimney.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8302 Main Street, East 030-5156-0113

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1917**

Constructed ca. 1917, this 1-story, hip-roofed, frame building has a modern, parapeted, 3-bay, front façade that is clad in T-1-11 with a storefront window and bay windows. The original hipped roof is visible on the side as are the interior brick flue, frieze windows, and side shed-roofed cinder block wing. This is believed to be the building that housed the Delco plant that Mr. A. R. Tavenner had installed, being adjacent to his house (03-5156-112).

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Dairy** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

8304 Main Street, East 030-5156-0112

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1915**

Constructed ca. 1915, this 2-story, 3-bay, L-shaped, vernacular, cross-gable-roofed, frame dwelling features German-lap siding, standing-seam-metal roofing, a plain friezeboard, a stone foundation, capped corner boards, a projecting 2-story polygonal bay on the west side, gable-end returns, a large lunette window in the front cross gable, a 3-bay front porch with Tuscan columns, and a rear 2-story ell with side porches.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8307 Main Street, East 030-5156-0110

Primary Resource Information: **Multiple dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1882**

This 2-story, 5-bay, gable-end frame building, constructed in 1882 as a church, was remodeled into an apartment building ca. 1923. Architectural details include a standing-seam metal roof, vinyl siding, 3-bay second floor, an exterior brick chimney along the east side, gable-end returns, 9/9-sash windows and a central front door on the first floor fronted by a 1-bay hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns. Along the west side of the building are 2-story 3-bay porches with turned posts. Additions include a modern 2-story rear wing and a side hip-roofed 1-story wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Multiple dwelling** **Contributing**

Main Street, East 030-5156-0111

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1853**

This 2-story, 3-bay, hall-parlor-plan, vernacular, log dwelling was constructed in 1853. Currently abandoned, it features an exterior-end brick flue, 6/6-sash windows, a 4-panel front door, a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, a gabled asphalt shingle-roof, a rear 1-story shed-roofed wing, and a 1-bay gable front porch with square posts and a concrete floor.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

Main Street, West

Off Main Street, West 030-5156-0017

Primary Resource Information: **Pump House**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1950**

The Marshall Water Works were constructed ca. 1950 and are still partially in use. The main building is a 1-story, concrete block, gable-roofed garage with a side 2-bay gable-roofed wing. To the rear is a large metal water tank as well as a concrete cistern with a 3-tiered short tower.

Individual Resource Status: **Pump House** **Contributing**

8323 Main Street, West 030-5156-0049

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, 1916**

Constructed in 1916 as a Ford dealership and garage, this 2-story, multi-bay, hip-roofed stuccoed commercial building is still used as such. It features a standing-seam-metal roof, 3 bays of 2/2-sash on the second floor, overhanging eaves, plain frieze, painted signage on the walls, interior brick flue, and enclosed large openings on the first floor now with multiple windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

8328 Main Street, West 030-5156-0048

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**

This interesting 1 ½-story, gable-end, commercial building was constructed ca. 1900 by L. J. Kibler (who lived next door) as a store. In the 1930s, additions were made and it became a theater. It is now used as an antiques store. Architectural details include a central-front gabled parapet with 4-light attic windows, overhanging boxed eaves, projecting flat-roofed rectangular sign, single-light door, and central flue. One bay back from the front is a pent roof suggesting that the current façade was perhaps a later addition.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Contributing**

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing**

8330 Main Street, West 030-5156-0047

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

Constructed ca. 1890, this 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed frame dwelling is clad in German-lap siding and rests on a stone foundation. It features 2/2-sash windows, capped corner boards, a plain frieze, a modern door with sidelights, central brick chimney, a modern 3-bay shed-roofed front porch with square supports, and a projecting 1-story polygonal bay on the front. A 2-story ell and a 2-story gable-roofed wing extend to the rear. The house originally had a central-front gable, but that has been removed as is evidenced in the frieze.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

8331 Main Street, West 030-5156-0050

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1893**

This 2-story, 3-bay, frame, stuccoed, Folk Victorian-style dwelling was constructed ca. 1893 and is well preserved. It features a heavily bracketed overhanging cornice with paired brackets, built-up cornice and scalloped woodwork. The metal gabled roof with a central-front gable is slightly flared. Other details include interior-brick chimneys, gable-end returns, 2/2-sash windows, a projecting 1-story polygonal bay on west side, 2/2 attic windows in the gable ends, enclosed 2-story rear porches, and a 3-bay porch with chamfered columns and the same type of sawn brackets as in the eaves. The projecting entrance vestibule with sidelights and transom appears modern. To the rear is a 2-story wing with central chimney and 2/2-sash windows. The side 1 ½-story side wing appears to be a modern addition. The building is now used for offices.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8335 Main Street, West 030-5156-0051

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1805**

This 1-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed stone building with semi-exterior-end stone chimney is believed to have been constructed ca. 1805 and served as a store and post office. It has been remodeled and details include a new vinyl 4/4-sash window with wooden lintel above, gable-end returns, side 1-bay frame wing with vinyl siding, and rear log wing (ca. 1960 addition).

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Contributing**

8342 Main Street, West 030-5156-0046

Primary Resource Information: **Mixed Use: Other**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Federal, ca 1830**

This 2-story gable-roofed brick building is made up of three sections. The earliest appears to be the right, ca. 1830, Federal-style, side-passage-plan section with Flemish-bond front, interior-end brick chimneys, parapeted end walls, denticulated brick cornice, 6/9- and 6/6-sash windows, transom over door, and 1-bay shed-roofed porch with square posts and double staircase. The 2-story 4-bay brick portion to the right is contemporary and is laid in 5-course American bond with an interior-end brick chimney, denticulated brick cornice, new 1/1-sash windows on the second floor, and modern storefront on the first floor. To the west is a 2-bay, 1-story, flat-roofed, early-20th-century wing with storefront windows. To the rear is a 2-story shed-roofed wing with a large 2-story hip-roofed wing. These wings appear to have been added in the early 20th century and feature interior brick flues, side porches, and 6-course American-bond brickwork.

Individual Resource Status: **Mixed Use: Other** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

8348 Main Street, West 030-5156-0045
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**
This 2-story, stuccoed, gable-end building houses three commercial uses. The central ca. 1890, gable-end section has a 1-story side lean-to to the west with its own storefront, and a 2-story shed-roofed wing to the right that is united to the central portion by a 4-bay shed-roofed porch. Details include overhanging eaves, 2/2-sash windows, a central brick flue, and standing-seam metal roof.
Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

8351 Main Street, West 030-5156-0052
Primary Resource Information: **Mixed: Commerce/Domestic**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1930**
Constructed ca. 1930, this 2-story, 3-bay (5 bays on 2nd floor), hip-roofed vernacular commercial building is constructed of oversized brick laid in a stretcher-bond pattern. The first floor of the facade features a recessed entrance bay with three doors, one in the center and two at angles, flanked by large 2-part storefront windows. Other details include a poured concrete foundation, overhanging eaves, asphalt shingle roof, 6/6-sash windows, a side entry with gabled porch, and a shed-roofed rear wing with side lean to. The second floor appears to have been constructed for residential use while the first floor was commercial.
Individual Resource Status: **Mixed: Commerce/Domestic** **Contributing**

8354 Main Street, West 030-5156-0044
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, stuccoed vernacular building appears to have been constructed ca. 1900. It features a side-passage plan, 2 bays on the 2nd floor, new 6/6-sash windows, exterior-end stone chimney, a 7-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, gable-end returns, and rear 2-story porches with turned spindles and balusters and modern exterior stairs. The rear 2-story ell has an interior brick flue and a rear gable basement entry.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Dairy** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

8356 Main Street, West 030-5156-0043
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1970**
This mid-20th-century, 2-story, 3-bay, stuccoed, gable-roofed commercial building shares the massing and proportions of many of the other historic buildings along the street but has modern detailing. These include modern awning windows, no entrance on the façade, a side entry porch, and a large 2-story rear wing.
Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Non-Contributing**

8357 Main Street, West 030-5156-0053
Primary Resource Information: **Bank**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Gothic Revival, ca 1920**
Built ca. 1920 as the Marshall Bank, this 1-story, 3-bay, gable-end building is constructed of rusticated concrete block and is of the vernacular Gothic Revival style. The building also features Gothic-arched attic windows in the gable ends,

gable-end returns, single and paired Queen Anne-sash/1 windows, concrete sills and lintels, a plain concrete frieze, lower cross gables on the sides, and a gabled hood supported by brackets. The building is no longer a bank but is still used commercially.

Individual Resource Status: **Bank** **Contributing**

8358 Main Street, West 030-5156-0042

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Federal, ca 1835**

This 2-story, 6-bay, gable-roofed building is comprised of a 3-bay section that is larger and a bit taller than the 3-bay 2-story section to its west. The entire building is stuccoed but it appears that it may be or brick construction, during the mid-19th century. The roofs are standing-seam metal and the large interior-end chimneys are of brick. All of the windows are modern replacements and are single-pane fixed glass on the first floor (some with shed-roofed hoods), and 1/1-sash on the second floor. The shorter section has a door on the end bay with a 1-bay shed-roofed porch with brick steps. The entrance to the larger portion is along the side of the building. To the rear is a 1-story wing that ties the two buildings together.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8361 Main Street, West 030-5156-0054

Primary Resource Information: **Post Office**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, 1984**

This 1-story, 3-bay, flat-roofed brick building was constructed in 1984 as the Marshall post office. It has a shed-roofed air-lock entrance bay with storefront glass, a soldier-course frieze with diamond-patterned brick in the front, and few other architectural details.

Individual Resource Status: **Post Office** **Non-Contributing**

8362 Main Street, West 030-5156-0041

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Federal, ca 1835**

Constructed ca. 1835, this 3-bay, 2-story, gable-roofed, Federal-style, stuccoed brick dwelling has a denticulated brick cornice, interior-end brick chimneys, 6/6-sash windows, and a stone foundation. The building is 4 bays on the 1st floor and the westernmost bay was a later addition and now has a door with a shed-roofed hood. The central 3 bays on the first floor are covered by a 1-story hipped roof that was originally the porch roof and now covers the door and two projecting polygonal frame bays that have 6/6-sash windows and German-lap siding. The 2nd- floor windows on the rear elevation are segmentally arched and the denticulated cornice only extends across the original 3 bays. A rear, full-width, 1-story, shed-roofed wing has an interior brick chimney, frieze windows, and a stone foundation.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8363 Main Street, West 030-5156-0055

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.50**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1923**

This imposing, 2 ½-story, 3-bay American Foursquare was constructed in 1922 by local builder John Russell for Miss Mary B. Smith as her home and inn. The stuccoed frame building rests on a stone foundation and has a hipped roof of standing-seam metal. Colonial Revival-style detailing includes an oversized gable-roofed front dormer with round-arched attic window and gable-end returns, single and paired 1/1-sash windows with shutters, 2 interior brick chimneys, overhanging eaves, a plain wooden frieze, rear 2-story enclosed porches, and a 5-bay front porch with Tuscan columns and plain pickets.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

8366 Main Street, West 030-5156-0040

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1930**

Constructed ca. 1930 by A. M. Bew as a luncheonette, this 1-story, gable-end, stuccoed vernacular building is now the Old Salem Restaurant. It features a remodeled 3-part storefront with recessed entry, pedimented gable-end, asphalt shingle roofing, rear flue, rear lean-to wing and is attached to the former Marshall Pharmacy next door at 8368 W. Main Street by a concrete stoop.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Contributing**

8368 Main Street, West 030-5156-0039

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1830**

This 2-story, 3-bay, brick commercial building was originally constructed as Rector's Storehouse ca. 1830. During the early 20th century it was converted into the Marshall Pharmacy. It is now part of the Old Salem Restaurant, which is located next door at 8366 W. Main Street. The building has a remodeled three-part storefront that was originally added ca. 1920 when the building became a pharmacy, with recessed entry and wooden entablature and cornice. The second floor has an enclosed center bay flanked by two 1/1-windows. The building has a shed roof with a brick parapet that is paneled and arched in the center. The side elevation, which is unpainted, reveals the building was laid in 5-course American bond and the first-floor windows have square arches. The second-floor windows are segmentally-arched, more typical of the late 19th and early 20th century. Perhaps the building was raised to its current 2-story height or greatly remodeled at that time. A shed-roofed brick wing extends to the rear.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Contributing**

Main Street, West 030-5156-0056

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1800**

Believed to be one of the oldest surviving buildings in Marshall, this small 1-story, 1-bay, stone, gable-roofed building was a hosteller's house for an early ordinary in town. The plaster on the stone walls is falling off this abandoned building that features an attic window in the gable end, asphalt shingle roofing, a front and rear doors, and a semi-exterior-end stone chimney. It is unusual that it has no windows and in fact may have originally been an outbuilding.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8369 Main Street, West 030-5156-0057

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Federal, ca 1830**

This gable-roofed, 2-story, 4-bay, stuccoed stone dwelling was constructed ca. 1830 and features fine Federal-style detailing. It has a side-passage plan with the door in the end bay. The pedimented entrance bay has a recessed door with paneled reveals, a fanlight, Doric pilasters, and intricate rope molding. The windows, which are 6/9-sash on the first floor and 6/6-sash on the second floor, have fluted trim with bull's eyes. Other details include an interior-end chimney, lunette attic window in west gable end, and a side 1 ½-story stuccoed wing. To the rear is a large 2-story stone section with an exterior-end stuccoed chimney and an entrance along the east side. To its north is a 1 ½-story gable-roofed wing attaching this rear wing to the front 2-story section that fronts W. Main Street. Later rear additions include shed-roofed rear

wings off the front portion. Because of the complexity of this house, it is difficult to tell its exact evolution without an interior inspection.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8371 Main Street, West 030-5156-0058

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1949**

This 2-story, 3-bay, concrete block, gable-end commercial building has a brick veneer and was constructed ca. 1949. The first floor has large storefront windows flanking a central door. The exposed Frost Street side of the building has a storefront window, steel frieze windows, and concrete buttresses. Other details include 6/6 windows on the front, aluminum siding in the front gable end, a concrete stringcourse, and a pent roof on the first floor that wraps the corner.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

8372 Main Street, West 030-5156-0038

Primary Resource Information: **Bank**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1923**

Designed by Washington, D.C. architect, Robert E. Mitchell, this large 3-bay, 2-story Colonial Revival-style building was constructed in 1923 as the Marshall National Bank. The brick building originally had a flat roof that was later raised to a pedimented gable. The recessed entry has double doors with a multi-light transom and fanlight. The Colonial Revival door surround has fluted Tuscan pilaster on plinths. The building has cast stone trim that is used in the keystones within the brick jack arches, and in panels above the first-floor windows. The wide stringcourse that separates the two stories is treated with pebble dash as is the arch around the entry. The building has a side 1-story, flat-roofed ca. 1970 addition that has the same pebble-dash trim as on the old part, suggesting that the trim was added when this wing was constructed.

Individual Resource Status: **Bank** **Contributing**

8374 Main Street, West 030-5156-0037

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Commercial Style, ca 1963**

This multi-bay, 1-story concrete block commercial building was constructed in 1963 as a Western Auto Store and features a corner wall that projects above the roof. The entrance is along W. Main Street. The front has a flat parapet and the concrete-finished wall is divided into square panels (3 tall by 15 wide). The entrance is a double aluminum storefront with plate glass windows topped by a hipped canopy roof.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Non-Contributing**

8375 Main Street, West 030-5156-0023

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1914**

Constructed ca. 1914, this 2-story, 5-bay, frame vernacular I-house with a central front gable, currently has three front doors. The house, which rests on a stone foundation, is clad in German-lap siding, and features a standing-seam-metal roof, gable-end returns, wood shingles in the gable ends, interior-end brick flues, and modern 6/6- and 9/9-sash vinyl windows. The full-width, hip-roofed, 5-bay front porch has a central front gable, turned spindles, turned brackets, and plain spindles. A rear 2-story ell has an interior brick chimney and enclosed side porches. The central front door has a transom and sidelights, while the other two doors appear to have been later additions and are plain.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8381 Main Street, West 030-5156-0022
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1970**
This non-contributing, gable-roofed, 1-story, stuccoed commercial building was constructed ca. 1970.
Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Non-Contributing**

8383 Main Street, West 030-5156-0021
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1925**
This early-20th-century, 1-story, hip-roofed, vernacular frame building with rear gable wing is currently being renovated. It features a corner cutaway entry and a bank of six 2/2-sash (modern) wood windows on the front elevation. It rests on a concrete block foundation and has vinyl siding, a standing-seam metal roof, a corbeled brick chimney, and modern 2/2-sash wood windows throughout.
Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Contributing**

8386 Main Street, West 030-5156-0036
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1940**
Constructed ca. 1940, this 1 ½-story, 3-bay, cinder block commercial building has a hipped roof (asphalt shingle) with a hipped front dormer with 6-light windows, a central brick flue, and two projecting bay windows flanking the central entrance door. The side elevation features 6/6-sash windows large loading doors, while the rear has a gable-roofed wing.
Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Contributing**

8387 Main Street, West 030-5156-0020
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1875**
Constructed ca. 1875, this 2-story, 5-bay, stuccoed, vernacular frame dwelling features a central-front gable, hipped roof, and 2 interior brick chimneys. Other details include a stone foundation, a standing-seam-metal roof, overhanging eaves, 2/2-sash windows, a plain frieze, an enclosed rear porch, and a 1-bay front porch with turned spindles and balusters.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Chicken coop** **Contributing**

8390 Main Street, West 030-0856 *Other DHR Id #:* **030-5156-0035**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: No Style Listed, ca 1850**
This 2-story, mid-19th-century former dwelling has been highly altered with the mid-20th-century addition of a huge metal mansard roof, brick veneer on the front and side, and new multi-story storefront windows. The original exterior-end stone chimneys with brick stacks that are found on each end of the house are still intact and pierce through the mansard roof. The original gable roof of the front of the house is evident from the rear of the building. A rear 2-story ell with exterior-end brick chimney has a side 2-story shed-roofed wing off its west side in addition to small 1-story rear wings. The interior of the 1st floor was inspected and featured a center-passage plan with turned newel, dog-eared door surrounds, 6-paneled doors, enclosed sidelights around the front door.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing**

8393 Main Street, West 030-0855 *Other DHR Id #:* **030-5156-0019**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Federal, ca 1800**

The earliest section of this building appears to be the rear, stone with stucco, ca. 1800 portion with an interior-end brick chimney. Around that time, another 2-story section with an interior flue that is now the gable-end portion to the rear was constructed. These two buildings were attached at a later time by an enclosed breezeway which now includes the kitchen. Side 2-story porches have been enclosed. Around 1830, a front 2-bay side-passage-plan frame section was constructed. It features the current entrance as well as an exterior-end stone chimney, Late Federal-style woodwork, and a Greek Revival-style mantel. Rear additions and some remodeling were made to this house in the mid-20th-century, including a greenhouse addition in the 1950s, and a 1-story wing with large bay window to the west. Currently the house has single and paired 6/6-sash windows, 4-light attic windows in the gable end, standing-seam metal gable roofs with ridge vents, and a Colonial Revival-style modern door surround at the entrance.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

8394 Main Street, West 030-5156-0034

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1950**

This well-maintained, 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling features aluminum siding, single and paired 6/6-sash windows, a central brick flue, a rear 1-story wing, side gable entry porch, and a 1-story pedimented porch with modern scrolled aluminum supports.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8398 Main Street, West 030-5156-0033

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1930**

The original section of this vernacular, 1-story, brick dwelling is the three bays to the west with paired 6/1-sash windows, a central brick chimney, a side gabled entrance, a rear wing, and a 3-bay front porch with central gable with rounded arch, all constructed ca. 1930. To the east is a modern 1 ½-story cross-gable-roofed brick wing with asphalt shingle roofing, paired 6/1 vinyl windows, and gable-end returns. This is attached to the original house by a 1-story enclosed breezeway and the continuation of the front porch. Although it is modern, at first glance appears historic because it uses the same materials and proportions of the original.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

8399 Main Street, West 030-5156-0018

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1973**

This 1-story 4-bay, 1973, Ranch-style brick dwelling has bay windows, an interior brick chimney, and a side carport.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing**

8402 Main Street, West 030-5156-0032

Primary Resource Information: **Gas Station**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1970**

Constructed ca. 1970, this is a modern 1-story, 4-bay, flat-roofed Citgo gas station set at an angle to the road. The gas pump area is covered by a large flat-roofed canopy supported by steel black posts. It extends to cover the area between the pumps and the station.

Individual Resource Status: **Gas Station** **Non-Contributing**

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Non-Contributing**

8405 Main Street, West 030-5156-0016

Primary Resource Information: **Church**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Gothic Revival, 1899**

Replacing the original 1842 Methodist church that burned on the site in 1898, this Gothic Revival-style church was constructed in 1899. The 1-story frame building is clad in vinyl siding in a German-lap pattern, with vinyl shingles (simulating wood shingles) in the gable ends, and has a cross-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingle with a corner 3-stage bell tower with steeple. This rectangular bell tower features 2 entrance doors to the church topped by Gothic transoms. The other two stages of the bell tower are clad in wood shingle and features paired Gothic-arched louvered vents, a bracketed cornice, and a steeple clad in wood shingle and topped by a round finial. Other details include a stone foundation, stained-glass Gothic-arched windows, gable-end returns, a plain frieze, corner boards, gable-end returns, sawn vergeboards, and a rear mid-20th-century 2-story stuccoed addition. To the east, but set back, is a 1986 addition that mimics the style of the historic church.

Individual Resource Status: **Church** **Contributing**

8413 Main Street, West 030-5156-0015

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1850**

Constructed in several stages, starting in the mid-19th century, this 2-story, L-shaped, 5-bay, cross-gabled vernacular frame dwelling is clad in asbestos shingle and features a 2-story, 2-level front porch with chamfered posts and plain balusters. A front door surrounded by a transom and sidelights leads out onto the porch at each level, and a second front door on the first floor has a simple transom. Details include 2/2-sash windows on the front and sides and 6/6-sash on the rear, a central brick flue, diamond attic vents, overhanging eaves, and a rear 2-story wing. The house has several rear additions including a 2-story gabled wing that connects the main block to a once-detached 1-story building on a stone basement that may have originally been a commercial building.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8414 Main Street, West 030-5156-0031

Primary Resource Information: **Mixed:Commerce/Domestic**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

This 2-story, multi-bay, late-19th-century, mixed-use, vernacular frame building has undergone several remodelings. The steeply pitched gable roof (v-crimp) with central brick flue is one of the few historic elements still visible. The 7-bay front is brick veneered with a modern storefront and 1/1 windows and multiple doors. It is protected by a shallow standing-seam-metal shed-roofed overhang. To the west is a 2-story shed-roofed wing. Multiple wings extend to the rear, one with a 2nd- story side porch with exterior stairs.

Individual Resource Status: **Mixed:Commerce/Domestic** **Contributing**

8418 Main Street, West 030-5156-0030

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1920**

Constructed in the early 20th century, this 2-story, 3-bay, stuccoed, vernacular frame dwelling has a side 1-story wing that creates a catslide roof on the front gable end. The asymmetrical front features a central door (not centered in the gable) with 1-bay pedimented porch flanked by paired 2/2-sash windows. The second floor has 3 windows that don't align with the first-floor openings. The house also has a screened-in side porch with Tuscan columns as well as a rear porch. Architectural details include a standing-seam-metal roof, a plain friezeboard, overhanging eaves, and some 6/6-sash windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

8419 Main Street, West 030-5156-0014
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1948**
This 1-story, 3-bay, ca. 1950, vernacular dwelling features stucco siding, single and paired 6/6-sash windows, a central brick flue, plain frieze, vinyl shutters, a 3-bay shed-roofed front porch with square posts, and a screened-in side porch with aluminum awnings.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

8425 Main Street, West 030-5156-0013
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1876**
Constructed ca. 1876, this 2-story, 3-bay, vernacular frame dwelling is L-shaped. Resting on a stone foundation, the stuccoed building features interior brick chimneys, 2/2-sash windows, a plain frieze with returns, wood shingle in the gable ends, a cross-gable roof clad in standing-seam metal, transom and sidelights around door, 3-bay porch with turned posts, a rear 2-story wing, and side 1-story wings.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Dairy** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

8426 Main Street, West 030-5156-0029
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1990**
This 1-story, 1-bay, gable-roofed frame building was constructed ca. 1990 as a switching station for Verizon. It has an asphalt shingle roof, vinyl siding, and a metal door.
Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Non-Contributing**

8427 Main Street, West 030-5156-0012
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1940**
Dating to the mid-20th century, this 1-story, gable-end, vernacular frame dwelling has been converted into a commercial use. The building has a standing-seam metal roof, vinyl 6/6-sash windows, a rear gable-roofed wing, and vinyl siding, although the original German-lap siding is still evident in the front gable end.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

8430 Main Street, West 030-5156-0028
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1830**
This remodeled, 2-story, 3-bay, vernacular mid-19th-century dwelling has new 1/1 windows, doors, vinyl siding and asphalt shingle roofing. The 3-bay front porch has historic Tuscan columns. Other details include a stone foundation, gable-end returns, a side 1-story wing, an original 6/6-sash window in the gable end, and a large 2-story rear wing.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8434 Main Street, West 030-5156-0027

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1952**

This 1-story, 3-bay, vernacular brick dwelling was constructed ca. 1952 and features paired and single 6/6-sash windows, brick sills, central brick chimney, steel basement windows, rear 1-story brick ell, side 3-bay porch, and 1-bay pedimented front porch with aluminum columns.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8437 Main Street, West 030-5156-0011

Primary Resource Information: **Gas Station**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1960**

One of two gas stations in this block of W. Main Street, this 1-story building has an attached 2-car garage bay. It is of built of concrete block with a flat roof and has been remodeled since its construction in the 1960s. The gas pump area has four stations all covered by a flat-roofed blue and grey canopy supported by steel black posts.

Individual Resource Status: **Gas Station** **Non-Contributing**

8443 Main Street, West 030-5156-0010

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1950**

This 1-story, 3-bay, ca. 1950, vernacular dwelling features stucco siding, modern 1/1-sash windows, a central brick flue, a 3-bay front porch with square posts, and a rear porch.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

8444 Main Street, West 030-5156-0026

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1820**

This 2-story, L-shaped dwelling appears to have been constructed in several sections. The earliest, ca. 1820 portion, is probably the eastern 2-bay section which has a door and window and 6-light frieze windows in between. It is united to a late-19th-century cross-gabled addition by a 5-bay, hip-roofed front porch with turned spindles and brackets and a bracketed cornice. Details include aluminum siding, 6/6-sash windows, gable-end returns, interior and exterior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, a rear 2-story ell with 1 ½-story wing, and enclosed rear porches.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

8447 Main Street, West 030-5156-0009

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1950**

This mid-20th-century, 1 ½-story, stuccoed dwelling appears to be of masonry construction on the first floor and frame in the ½ story. Architectural details include 6/6-sash windows, a central brick flue, batten shutters, a lean-to rear wing, a shed-roofed 2-bay porch with square supports, and an asphalt shingle roof.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8450 Main Street, West 030-5156-0025

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1999**

This 1 ½-story, 5-bay vernacular Neo-Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling with attached garage was constructed in 1999 and replaced a late-19th-century dwelling that stood on the site.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing**

8451 Main Street, West 030-5156-0008

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1905**

Constructed ca. 1905, this 2-story, 3-bay, frame vernacular I-house with a central front gable features German-lap siding, plain frieze boards with returns, corner boards, interior-end brick chimneys, a stone foundation, 2-light sidelights flanking the front door, 1-story rear gabled wing, and 3-bay front porch with square posts. The house appears to have been recently renovated and has new vinyl clad 6/6-sash windows, a French door in the rear, a 4/4-sash attic window in the central front gable, and a small window above the porch.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8453 Main Street, West 030-5156-0007

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1988**

This 1-story, hip-roofed, brick strip mall was constructed ca. 1988 and features four sets of 2-bay storefronts that are made up of a door and a triple window. The building is fronted by a shed-roofed porch with square supports.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Non-Contributing**

8458 Main Street, West 030-5156-0024

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.50**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1930**

Constructed ca. 1930, this fairly typical 2 ½-story, stuccoed American Foursquare is unusual in that it has two front doors. Resting on a parged concrete foundation, the house has a standing-seam-metal hipped roof, front shed-roofed dormer with paired 6-light windows, 6/6-sash windows, interior brick flue, overhanging eaves, multi-light doors, plain frieze, a rear 1-story wing, and a 4-bay hip-roofed front porch with battered stuccoed posts on a stone foundation made up of stone piers with stone infill.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Chicken coop** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

8487 Main Street, West 030-5156-0006

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1930**

Constructed ca. 1930, this 1 ½-story, 3-bay, stuccoed Cape Cod cottage features 8/8-sash windows on the front and 6/6-sash on the other sides, an asphalt shingle gable roof with two gabled dormers on the front and one on the rear elevation, an exterior-end chimney, 3-light basement windows, a rear 1 ½-story wing, and an enclosed side porch.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8495 Main Street, West 030-5156-0005

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1950**

Constructed during the mid-20th century, this 3-bay, 1 ½-story Cape Cod brick dwelling features a projecting central-front gable entrance bay with a 1-bay pedimented porch and recessed entry door. Flanking the door are paired 6/6-sash windows. An exterior-end brick chimney is located on the east end of the house in addition to a gable-roofed side porch. Other details include asphalt shingle roof, rear 1-story wing, two gable-roofed dormers on the front and one large rear shed-roofed dormer.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

8503 Main Street, West 030-5156-0004

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.50**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1925**

This 3-bay, 2 ½-story Foursquare was constructed ca. 1925 and features a front gable-roofed dormer with lunette attic window and gable-end returns. Other details include a plain frieze, new 1/1-sash windows, paired 1/1-sash sheltered by the front porch, vinyl shutters, enclosed rear porch, modern front door, and 3-bay front porch with square posts. The standing-seam metal roof appears fairly new and the chimney is missing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

Rosstown Road

Rosstown Road 030-5156-0138

Primary Resource Information: **Ruins**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**

The ruins of this house include a 1 ½-story, exterior-end, stone chimney with shoulders. There is evidence that it was plastered on one side. The house ruins are east of the chimney.

Individual Resource Status: **Ruins** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery** **Non-Contributing**

4170 Rosstown Road 030-5156-0135

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1950**

This mid-20th-century, 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, stuccoed, vernacular dwelling is constructed of cinder block and features a central brick flue, 1/1 windows, and a small front stoop.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

4172 Rosstown Road 030-5156-0136

Primary Resource Information: **Church**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Gothic Revival, 1929**

Constructed in 1929, this 1-story, 3-bay, gable-end, stuccoed church features Gothic Revival-style detailing. The church rests on a stone foundation with a date stone and features an interior brick flue. The sides of the church are 4 bays with 6/6-sash, double-hung, Gothic-arched stained glass windows. The front of the church has a 2-stage, pyramidal-roofed bell tower with rectangular vents. The entrance bay to the church is through this semi-engaged bell tower which is fronted by a 1-bay, gabled porch with square supports. The double-leaf entrance doors are modern. To the rear is a 1-bay wing and a modern 2-bay wing off of it.

Individual Resource Status: **Church** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Well House** **Non-Contributing**

4173 Rosstown Road 030-5156-0137

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1945**

This mid-20th-century, 1-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling is clad in asbestos shingle and features a central brick flue, 6/6 and 1/1 windows, batten shutters, and an inset corner 1-bay porch with turned posts. To the rear is a 1-story ell.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Non-Contributing**

4180 Rosstown Road 030-5156-0139

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**

This early-20th-century, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, frame, vernacular dwelling was constructed in two sections. It appears that the right-bay, gable-end section was constructed first with a side projecting bay to the east. The 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed section to the west, that now acts as the main house, was constructed later, also in the early-20th century. Architectural details include vinyl siding, 2/2-sash windows, overhanging eaves, interior brick flue, standing-seam-metal roofing, stone foundation, 3-bay front porch with Tuscan columns, and a rear 2-story concrete block wing with enclosed rear porch.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

Wild Aster Court

8284 Wild Aster Court 030-5156-0094

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Queen Anne, ca 1910**

This large 2-story, multi-bay, Queen Anne-style frame dwelling was constructed ca. 1910. It rests on a stone foundation and features a hipped roof with lower cross gables that is clad in standing-seam metal. The original wood siding has been covered in aluminum. The wood windows appear original and are 1/1-sash and the front door has a single-light transom. Two-story projecting cut-away polygonal bays are located on the front and side elevations. The one to the north rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation. The gable ends are clad in slate shingles and feature paired attic windows. The 11-bay wraparound first-floor porch has square posts and a smaller second-story wraparound porch is 4 bays. To the rear is a 2-story ell with a modern, shed-roofed, 2-story addition.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Summer Kitchen** **Contributing**

Winchester Road

4107 Winchester Road 030-5156-0088

Primary Resource Information: **Church**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Gothic Revival, 1849, 1923**

This 1-story, 1-bay, Gothic Revival-style stuccoed church was constructed in 1849 by local builder William Sutton. The double-leaf paneled front door features Greek Revival-style trim in the Greek key motif topped by a solid Gothic-arched transom. The side elevation of the church is 3 bays wide with 30/30-light window with louvered Gothic-arched shutters. The building was heavily damaged during the Civil War and repaired. In 1923, Colonial Revival-style alterations were made to the church after designs by architect Irwin Fleming. These included the addition of a 3-bay pedimented portico with full-height Tuscan columns, brick floor, and a pediment with round windows surrounded by four keystones to the front of the building. The bell tower with round-arched louvers and a domed roof were also added. A rear 1-story gabled wing is a modern addition and provides for handicap accessibility into the building.

Individual Resource Status: **Church** **Contributing**

4110 Winchester Road 030-0933 *Other DHR Id #:* **030-5156-0086**

Primary Resource Information: **Church**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1771**

The 1-story, 3-bay (side elevation), gable-roofed stone structure that makes up the rear of this building is the earliest, constructed ca. 1771 as the Upper Carter's Run Baptist Church. The 6/6-sash windows, which are modern replacements, have wooden lintels. The church was abandoned in the early 19th century and the building became the Salem-Marshall Academy. It was later converted into a dwelling when a 1-story, 3-bay, frame wing was added to the front. This ca.1920 section features a gable roof with a central-front gable, a wraparound front porch with battered posts on stone piers that was partially enclosed on the side, 6/6-sash windows, vinyl siding, remnants of a central chimney, and a side wing that extends back along the south side of the original stone section. A small 1-story gabled wing extends off the rear gable end of the stone section. The building is now used by the Fauquier Heritage Association. The interior of the old stone church has been remodeled and reflects mid- to-late-20th-century finishes.

Individual Resource Status: **Church** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

4118 Winchester Road 030-5156-0087

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1923**

This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, stuccoed cross-gabled Craftsman bungalow with exterior-end stone chimney, square-headed Serlian window in front pediments, single and paired 6/6-sash windows, basement windows, rear 1-story wing, interior stone chimney, plain friezeboard, pedimented cross gables, stone foundation, and asphalt-shingled gable roof. The 3-bay, hip-roofed, front porch has battered posts on stone piers

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Non-Contributing**

4121 Winchester Road 030-5156-0089

Primary Resource Information: **Church**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Classical Revival, 1923**

Constructed in 1923 by local builder Lewin I. Poe, Sr. after a design by architect, H. L. Cain, this 1 ½ -story, Neo-Classical-style church is of brick construction laid in a 5-course American-bond pattern. The main block of the building features a hipped roof with projecting cross gables that are filled in. The sanctuary has 6/6-sash windows with round-arched 3-light transom and brick arches with keystones and endstones. A soldier course of brick is at the base of the building which is dominated by a 3-bay, full-height pedimented portico with lunette window that is supported by full-height Tuscan columns. The entrance features a paneled double-leaf door with round-arched transom flanked by two smaller round-arched windows. Other details include asphalt shingle roofing, interior brick chimney, 6/6-sash windows, and two flat-roofed, 1-story, rear additions.

Individual Resource Status: **Church** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Church Related Residence** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

4133 Winchester Road 030-5156-0090

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1880**

This fine T-shaped vernacular frame dwelling has decorative features characteristic of a post-Civil War date although some of the details suggest that an earlier building may be at its core. The main, T-shaped block of the 2-story house is 3 bays with an exterior-end chimney on the south end and an interior brick chimney on the cross gable. To the south is a 1 ½-story, 1-bay, diminutive service wing. Both sections have similar detailing that includes weatherboard siding, capped corner boards, a plain frieze board, gable-end returns, louvered shutters, standing-seam

metal roofing, 6/6-sash windows, and a stone foundation. The front door has a 3-light transom and 4-light sidelights and the 3-bay front porch has turned spindles and balusters.

Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Meathouse**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Garage**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Contributing**

4143 Winchester Road 030-5156-0091

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1940**

This is a good example of a ca. 1940, brick, Cape Cod-form dwelling. It is 1 ½ stories in height, 3 bays wide with a gable roof with two hipped dormers. Other details include a brick stoop with metal handrails, a central brick chimney, modern 1/1-sash windows, louvered shutters, 3-light basement windows, a carport in the rear, a gable-roofed enclosed side porch, and a rear dormer.

Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Garage**	**Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Non-Contributing**

4147 Winchester Road 030-5156-0092

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1945**

This fairly small, 1-story, 3-bay, L-shaped, vernacular, gable-end dwelling appears to have been constructed ca. 1945 and features aluminum siding, a central brick flue, and wooden 8/8-sash windows.

Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Contributing**

4151 Winchester Road 030-5156-0093

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Dutch Colonial Revival, ca 1923**

This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, frame dwelling is of the Dutch Colonial Revival style. It features a gambrel roof, with a large shed-roofed dormers, interior brick chimneys, vinyl siding, vinyl 1/1 windows with vinyl shutters, an enclosed 1-story side porch with Tuscan columns, 4-light sidelights flanking front doors, and a 1-bay, pedimented, front porch with Tuscan columns.

Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Garage**	**Non-Contributing**

4162 Winchester Road 030-5156-0095

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1940**

This 1-story, 3-bay, vernacular, stuccoed, frame cottage was constructed ca.1940 and rests on a raised foundation. Architectural details include paired 6/1 windows, a gabled roof with central brick chimney, recessed screened-in integral porch on north side, side porch on south side, plain friezeboard, and round-arched, 1-bay, pedimented, front portico with square posts.

Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Garage**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Contributing**

4168 Winchester Road 030-5156-0096

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1930**
Constructed ca. 1930, this 1 ½-story, stuccoed, Craftsman Bungalow is well preserved. An oversized gabled dormer with overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and triple 6-light windows is located on the front gable side. The house has deeply overhanging eaves with exposed purlin ends, a brick foundation, an exterior-end brick chimney that breaks through the eaves, single and paired 6/1 windows, and a side 1-story 3-bay porch with square supports. The 3-bay front porch has square brick posts, segmental- arched bays, and a solid balustrade.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

4172 Winchester Road 030-5156-0097

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1940**
This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, Cape Cod-form, ca. 1940 brick dwelling has a gable roof with two gabled dormers, a central chimney, a side gable screened porch, and a rear wing with enclosed side porch. Triple 6/6 windows forming a bay window flank the central entrance fronted by a gabled porch with paired square posts and a round-arched ceiling.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

4178 Winchester Road 030-5156-0098

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1930**
Constructed ca. 1930, this 1-story, 3-bay, gable-end, vernacular, frame dwelling has stucco siding and a stone foundation. Details include new 1/1-sash windows, a 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with square posts, a central brick flue, and a rear gable-roofed wing with modern side deck.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

4186 Winchester Road 030-5156-0099

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1930**
This 1-story, 3-bay, Colonial Revival-style dwelling was constructed ca. 1930 and features a standing-seam metal roof, gable-end returns, a side porch, a split-level foundation, and a rear wing. Triple 6/1-sash windows forming a bay window flank the central entrance that is fronted by a gabled porch with paired Tuscan columns and a round-arched ceiling. The building has no chimney, which may have been removed when the building was re-roofed.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

4206, 4208 Winchester Road 030-5156-0100

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1930**
This 1 ½-story, 2-bay, stuccoed, Craftsman bungalow dwelling appears to have been constructed ca. 1930 and features a standing-seam metal gabled roof with a small shed-roofed front dormer with a lunette window. Other details include a stone foundation, wooden shingles in the gable ends, exposed rafter ends, paired 6/6-sash windows, basement windows, an exterior-end stone chimney, plain frieze, and enclosed rear porch with interior flue. The 3-bay front porch has rectangular stone corner posts and stone piers in the center bay.

Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Tenant House**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Barn**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Stable**	**Non-Contributing**

4209 Winchester Road 030-5156-0101

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1920**

This early-20th-century, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, frame dwelling is unusually long and features 2 interior-end brick chimneys, vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roofing, a 1-bay front porch with turned posts, 6/6-sash windows, rear 1-story wing with exterior-end brick chimney, and enclosed rear porch.

Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Contributing**

4212 Winchester Road 030-5156-0102

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1940**

This ca 1940, vernacular, 1-story, gable-end frame dwelling has a stone foundation. It features vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, vinyl 6/6 windows, an enclosed front porch on piers, an interior brick flue, and basement windows.

Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Non-Contributing**

4220 Winchester Road 030-5156-0103

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.50**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1920**

This frame, 2 ½-story, American Foursquare has asbestos shingle siding and a standing-seam-metal hipped roof with a front hipped dormer with round-arched window. Details include single and paired 6/6 windows, 2-light sidelights flanking the front door; a plain frieze, interior brick chimneys, and a 3-bay front porch with turned posts.

Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Barn**	**Contributing**

4228 Winchester Road 030-5156-0104

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1930**

Constructed ca 1930, this fine 2-story, 3-bay Colonial Revival, stone house features a large central front pediment, overhanging eaves, and an exterior-end stone chimney. Other detailing includes single and paired 6/1-sash windows, stone jack arches, an asphalt shingle roof, and a 3-bay front porch with single and paired square stone posts.

Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Garage**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Non-Contributing**

4234 Winchester Road 030-5156-0105

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1925**

Constructed ca 1925, this 1 ½-story, 4-bay, brick Craftsman bungalow features a hipped standing-seam metal roof with an oversized hipped dormer with paired 6/1 windows. Other details include single and paired 6/1 windows, an exterior-end brick chimney, an interior brick chimney, a projecting side bay, and an enclosed rear porch. The 3-bay integral

front porch features battered wood posts on stone piers with a lattice balustrade.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Chicken coop** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Non-Contributing**

4238 Winchester Road 030-5156-0106

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1920**
This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, Craftsman-style dwelling was constructed ca. 1920 and is now vacant with the windows plyboarded. It is in relatively unaltered condition and features a standing-seam metal roof with large shed-roofed dormer with triple 6/6-sash windows, a plain frieze, basement windows, rear porch, interior stone chimney, and overhanging eaves with exposed purlin ends. This 4-bay integral porch has battered posts on stone piers and wraps around the north side of the house to create a side porte cochere.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Chicken coop** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

4242 Winchester Road 030-5156-0107

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1930**
This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, stuccoed frame Craftsman bungalow rests on a parged foundation and features an asphalt-shingled gable roof with an oversized front gabled dormer with triple 4/1 windows. Architectural details include overhanging eaves with knee braces, a projecting side bay, a rear dormer, an enclosed rear porch, an interior flue, and single and triple 4/1 windows. The 1-bay, integral front porch has a round- arched bay with battered stuccoed posts on stuccoed piers that are part of the solid stuccoed balustrade.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

4244 Winchester Road 030-5156-0108

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1930**
This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, stuccoed frame Craftsman bungalow rests on a parged foundation and features an asphalt-shingled gable roof with an oversized front gabled dormer with triple 4/1 windows. Architectural details include overhanging eaves with knee braces, an exterior-end brick chimney that breaks through the eaves, a rear dormer, an enclosed rear porch, an interior flue, and single and paired 4/1 windows. The 1-bay, integral front porch has a round-arched bay with battered stuccoed posts on stuccoed piers that are part of the solid stuccoed balustrade.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

4250 Winchester Road 030-5156-0109

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1940**
This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, brick, Cape Cod-form dwelling was constructed ca. 1940 and has a steeply-pitched gabled roof with 2 small gabled dormers. Other details include 8/8-sash windows, exterior-end brick chimneys, a side porch with Tuscan columns, brick jack arches over the windows, louvered shutters, aluminum siding in the gable ends, a rear dormer, an enclosed rear porch, and a Colonial Revival-style front door surround with 6-panel door.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Marshall Historic District, located in north-central Fauquier County, Virginia, is significant as a remarkably intact and thriving community, with resources dating from the late eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. An essentially linear district established as the town of Salem by the Virginia General Assembly in 1796, Marshall lies at the heart of some of the richest farming land in Virginia, with access to two of the primary roads that traverse the Blue Ridge Mountains and link the western part of the state with the large markets in the east. Marshall's earliest structure is the historic Old Salem Meeting House – also known as the Upper Carter's Run Baptist Church and the Salem Academy - which served variously as a church, a school, and a community gathering place [030-5156-0086; 030-0933]. Marshall retains an unusually rich collection of primarily residential antebellum structures along with a large number of buildings constructed between 1870 and 1930. Underscoring the uninterrupted growth of the town well into the twentieth century, more than 60 structures dating from World War I to 1945 are still standing along its main thoroughfares. It also includes an African-American church – Salem Baptist Church – surrounded by a small black community that grew up shortly after the Civil War.

Marshall is also significant historically as second only to the county seat of Warrenton in its centrality in the affairs of the county. Its location at the intersection of the main road to Thoroughfare Gap and the road from Warrenton to Winchester accounts for its importance as a center for transportation, commerce and trade in the county. From the earliest decades of the nineteenth century, Salem boasted four churches, numerous taverns, saloons, hotels, stores and other business enterprises, many of which were associated with transportation along the major east-west and north–south roads that intersect in the town. Although no major Civil War battles occurred in the town itself, Marshall's location on the Manassas Gap Railroad at the intersection of several main roads made the community, then known as Salem or Salem Station, an important strategic site during the hostilities where many skirmishes occurred, most notably around the always important railroad depot. John Singleton Mosby and his famous Raiders constantly harassed Federal troops near Marshall as they tried to rebuild and repair the rail lines through the town. Marshall was occupied by Federal troops in the early years of the Civil War, and residences and other buildings in the town were often the target of Federal artillery. General Stonewall Jackson marched his troops through the town in 1862 as recalled by a local citizen. It was at the north end of present-day Frost Street in the town that Colonel John S. Mosby finally acknowledged the defeat of the Confederacy and disbanded his 800 troops in 1865, an event that

was marked with an early-twentieth-century marker on the Marshall National Bank. Despite its having only been incorporated as a town for a few years in the 1930s, Marshall retains its identity as the second largest community in Fauquier County and continues to display its distinctive ambience as a significant collection of nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century buildings that continue to serve its twenty-first-century residents. Marshall Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its importance in commerce and transportation in the region and under criterion C for architecture as exemplified by its unusually intact building fabric spanning three centuries.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Note: The author is particularly indebted to Fauquier County historian, John K. Gott, who tirelessly researched and wrote about the history of Marshall (Salem) during his lifetime. Much of the information for this portion of the nomination is drawn from his exhaustive study of the town entitled High In Old Virginia's Piedmont, A History of Marshall (formerly Salem), Fauquier County Virginia [Marshall, Va.: Marshall National Bank & Trust Company, 1987].

In November of 1796 a group of citizens from Fauquier County, Virginia, presented a petition to the Virginia General Assembly seeking a charter for a town in their county. In their petition, they describe the location for the proposed town as being "fifty miles from Navigation, in a Healthy and pleasant Country…on the Lands of John Monroe… a Public and convenient part for said purpose, it being at the Junction of several Roads through the Ridge and their separation at said place to Alexandria, Dumfries, and Fredericksburg as well as the intersection of roads North and South…" The petition was signed by John Monroe along with 136 farmers from the area.[1] The Assembly acceded to the wishes of the petitioners and enacted legislation on December 14, 1796, in an "Act to Establish Several Towns," naming trustees and providing for the sale of lots, with dwellings to be erected within seven years. A survey of the proposed town of Salem on land owned by John Monroe was conducted by John Mauzy in 1797 and presented to the Fauquier County Court on July 26, 1803.[2] The name of the town, given by Elder Monroe, likely derives from the word "Shalom" in Hebrew meaning "peace." According to local historian John Gott, the word *Salem* appears in the Seventy-sixth Psalm, where it is described as the location of a tabernacle to the Lord. In 1786 the Monroe family acquired the land that would become Marshall, conveniently located where his Baptist congregation was housed.[3] In 1804, the time frame for building on the lots was extended to fourteen years.[4] Earlier this particular tract had been described as located "on the head of Piney Branch of Broad Run of Occoquan by the

Horsepen and the branches of Goose Creek." It had previously been known as Ball's Horsepen Tract. The land is described as "well-drained" and originally contained over 2000 acres. The road that had been constructed through Thoroughfare Gap (now Virginia Route 55) intersected at Salem with another road that came from the south from the colonial port of Falmouth (U.S. Route 17) through the county seat of Warrenton to Ashby's Gap. It was this important intersection, identified with considerable foresight by Mr. Monroe, that undoubtedly led to the longevity and growth of Salem.[5] Among the farmers who signed the original petition were some of the biggest landholders in the vicinity who would benefit from a town where they could market their crops. The names of these families such as O'Bannon, Rector, and Monroe, continue to appear in the town's records well into the nineteenth century.

Among the early settlers in the area around Salem were a group of dissenters – Baptists – who sought in the 1770s to gather in the area led by their leader, Brother John Monroe, to worship. In 1772, the Philadelphia Association of Baptists sent a representative to the area to evaluate the condition of the Baptist congregations in Virginia and noted a building at the head of Carter's Run that measured 40' by 24'. These measurements match exactly the stone building known as the "Old Stone Academy" in Marshall. [030-5156-0086; 030-0933] and located near the southern entrance to the town on present-day Winchester Road (U.S. Route 17). This building served as the Upper Carter's Run Baptist Church until 1809 and today survives as the oldest documented structure in the town. Sometime between 1815 and 1822, after the Baptists had abandoned the building, the stone structure became known as "The Academy," and housed a boy's school. In 1851, an advertisement for the academy appeared in a local paper, soliciting young students whose parents wished them to board at the school. One of the teachers mentioned in the advertisement was P. A. Klipstein, a name that often appears in local tax and census records and who is credited with describing Stonewall Jackson's ride through Salem in 1862. Mr. Klipstein lived in the house that stands at 8288 East Main Street [030-5156-0117] and in the 1850 census was listed as a merchant, age 29 years. Correspondence between Mr. Klipstein and his wife, Amanda, during the Civil War, portrays some of the hardships endured by Marshall residents during the war years.[6] The Academy was concurrently used as a meeting hall and polling place. Salem Academy was also the site in 1872 of a spirited debate between General Eppa Hunton and John S. Mosby during the presidential race between Ulysses S. Grant and Horace Greeley. Mosby defended Grant as an "honest soldier;" Hunton was an advocate for Greeley whom he saw as trying to bridge the chasm between North and South. In 1874, the surviving trustees of the Salem Academy, P. A. Klipstein and C. C. Speiden, transferred the building to the trustees for a Public Free School for the Marshall District. It functioned as a public school for white students

until 1908. In 1910, the old Academy Building was sold into private ownership, leaving the community without a public meeting place.[7] It was later used as a residence and presently houses the Fauquier Heritage Society.

Although it took several years for Marshall to grow as a thriving community, by the 1820s the federal census records 13 heads of household with a total of 73 persons living in the town. By 1824, Charles Duncan, who according to Gott compiled a list of residents in Marshall in the 1820s and who appears as a property owner during much of the early part of the nineteenth century, indicates there were 28 lot holders in the town, including Ludwell Rector who operated a tavern and house of entertainment, which does not survive, valued at the substantial amount of $2000; Mrs. Thomas O'Bannon, with three improved lots; and the Elgin family whose store dates to ca. 1820[8] and was substantially enlarged in 1892[9] and which stands at 8444 West Main Street [030-5156-0026]. Abner Pollard owned lots 9-15 in addition to his store on Lot # 41 at 8393 West Main Street [030-5156-0019; 030-0855]. The rear section dates to ca. 1800 and was valued at $500 in 1820. In 1850, the house was described as "in a state of complete repair and a commodious room fitted up for a Retail Store…"[10] in an advertisement in the Piedmont Whig of August 24, 1850. One of the oldest surviving buildings in Marshall stands in the 8300 block of West Main Street [030-5156-0056]. The small, one-story stone building served as a hosteller's house for Rector's Ordinary next door. It may have been built by John Scatterday ca. 1800. Another early surviving structure is the George L. Cochran Store located at 8335 West Main Street [030-5156-0051] which at the time of the Civil War housed the post office. It also contained a hand-dug well that is often cited in the various deeds. Early owners included Thomas Hirst of Loudoun County, Thomas Rector, Joseph Fauntleroy, James Lufborough, John Pugh, and finally by 1852 George L. Cochran. At the time of Mr. Fauntleroy's ownership, the buildings were assessed at $1800, reflecting the substantial nature of the building. In 1872, under the ownership of Thomas B. Cochran, the building was still assessed at $1200, and by 1880 the building valuation was $1100, a fairly elevated sum for the post war years.[11] It is speculated that these values represent buildings that are no longer in place, with the stone building being the only extant structure. Another early structure known variously as the Taylor shop and the J. R. Allen House was built ca. 1835 and according to Gott enlarged by 1849 by Daniel Flowerree when the improvements on his lot were valued at $800. It stands at 8362 West Main [030-5156-0041]. It was owned variously by Waynefield Flowerree in 1848 when the parcel was described as having "a brick store house…" By 1862 it is described as a "house" and the 1872 tax records indicate its value as $500[12] which, according to Gott had by then been converted into a residence from a commercial building.

The 1830 census figures for the town of Salem show 228 people including 43 slaves.[13] The thriving character of Salem is reflected in the description of the town from the 1835 Martin's Gazetteer:

> SALEM: post village, in the northern part of the county, 117 miles from Richmond and 63 miles west of Washington. The village is laid out with one main street running east and west, nearly half a mile in length, and two cross streets, as yet unimproved. It is situated on the stage road leading from Warrenton to Winchester, 13 miles from the former and 30 miles from the latter place, on a handsome ridge, which divides the waters which flow through Goose Creek into the Potomac from those which flow [through Carter's Run] into the Rappahannock. It contains 33 dwelling houses, 3 mercantile stores, 1 Academy, used as a place of public worship by all denominations, until a large and handsome brick meeting house, which is now being erected, shall be completed, 1 common school, 1 well organized Sunday school and 3 taverns. The mechanics are saddlers, tailors, boot and shoe makers, coach makers, wagon makers. Blacksmiths, bricklayers, stone masons, plasterers and fancy wall painters, house joiners etc. The principal article of trade is lumber, great quantities of which are brought from the country for some distance around. There is a tri-weekly stage running from Fredericksburg to Winchester, and a cross mail 3 times a week from Buckland to this place. Population 250 persons of whom one is a physician.[14]

According to Gott, the church mentioned as being under construction was the Presbyterian Church located on Lot # 10 at 8204-8206 West Main Street, the present site of a contemporary filling station. It was demolished in 1949. Apparently denominations other than Presbyterians used the brick church building after its completion, including both the Methodists and the Episcopalians. The Methodists built their own church in 1842 which burned in 1898. The present Methodist Church at 8405 West Main Street was constructed on the same site in 1899 [030-5156-0016]. The Episcopalians built their own church –Trinity Episcopal Church – in 1849 [030-5156-0088]; it was subsequently consecrated by Assistant Bishop John Johns. According to John Gott, it was built by local craftsman William Sutton who is listed in the 1850 census as a "carpenter."[15] It still stands at 4107 Winchester Road and is now known as St. John the Baptist Anglican Church. The Marshall Baptist Church that stands today at 4121 Winchester Road [030-5156-0090] was built in 1923 to replace an earlier church that had been constructed in 1882. It

was designed by architect H. L. Cain and the contractor was Lewin I. Poe, Sr..[16] The land for the 1881/82 structure was given to the Baptist congregation by Thomas Redmond Foster. A 1907 photograph of the church shows a simple gable-front 1 ½-story structure. This original church building was later converted into a residence which still stands in the 8300 block of East Main Street [030-5156-0110] and is now known as the Embrey Building.

The Gazetteer notice confirms that Marshall was by the mid-1830s a thriving commercial and transportation center. The listing of coach makers, wagon makers and blacksmiths points to an important transportation center that provided services for travelers on the two major intersecting roads in the years before the coming of the railroad. Stage coach service to Fredericksburg and Winchester was a thriving business. At the same time, skilled workmen needed for building new dwellings and other structures were abundant in the town including carpenters, stone masons, fancy wall painters, plasterers, and house joiners, all indicating a thriving economy and a lot of construction. The notice also points out that lumber was the "principal article of trade," which in the following decades would be substantially expanded to include grain and livestock.

The 1850 census reveals 22 households with three hotels: W. H. Rector's hotel was valued at $1500; William D. Maddux's hotel at $1200; and William Lawrence's, with no valued noted. Real estate values were fairly high as exemplified by William Flinn, a wagon maker with real property valued at $1000; Thomas Allen, a carriage and wagon maker having $2000 worth of real property; and Chares R. Ayres, a lawyer with $6500. Leonard Bowman, a shoemaker, with $1000 of real property is listed as well. Various occupations are recorded, including merchants, dentists, plasterers, farmers, carpenters, physicians, house painters, blacksmiths, wagon and carriage makers, saddlers, tailors, clerks and school teachers. The census, of course, lists occupants, not necessarily land owners, and the records indicate that many of these people rented rather than owned their buildings.[17]

The year 1852 was a significant one in the history of Marshall as it marked the coming of the railroad. Rail transportation would forever change the economy of the region. A charter was granted in 1849 to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. By 1851 a rail line was planned to run from Manassas Junction in Prince William County to the Valley through Thoroughfare Gap through Marshall to be known as the Manassas Gap Railroad. Again, the location of Marshall at the major road intersection made it a natural location for the railroad to serve. Land was acquired around Marshall from willing farmers and many familiar names in Marshall such as Rector, Duncan, Maddux, and Strother were happy to provide materials and slave labor to build the

railroad. Marshall became the hub for both passenger travel and the shipping of the rich

agricultural products from the surrounding farms.[18] A depot was located in a store building belonging to Major Thomas R. Foster located between the railroad and the Academy building. An old photograph survives that shows what later became the Edward S. Renalds and Co. Store that housed the depot and is no longer extant.[19] The area, located on the western side of U. S. Route 17 south of Main Street, later became known as the "Renalds lots," or "Renalds Sub-Division.[20] Renalds (spelled "*Renolds* in census) lived at 8284 Wild Aster Court [030-5156-0094] which was built ca. 1910. He appears in the census for the first time in 1910 and is listed as a "Retail Merchant."[21] To replace the depot housed in a private dwelling/store, a fine "Victorian" station was constructed ca. 1894 by the Southern Railway to serve both passengers and goods. It did a flourishing business during the early decades of the twentieth century; but with the decline in passenger services, it was demolished in the 1950s.[22] Unfortunately there are no other surviving railroad-related structures in the town.

Other buildings that date from before the Civil War include the Holmes-Duncan House at 8425 West Main Street [030-5156-0013] that according to a chancery suit was standing in 1859 and may have been constructed as early as ca. 1850. The property ultimately was sold to Washington C. Holmes in 1876. Holmes later served as the postmaster for Marshall from 1898 to 1914.[23] According to the tax records, a building assessed at $200 was standing on the parcel in 1872, the value of which had increased to $1000 by 1880 under Holmes's ownership, indicating that he enlarged or substantially improved the dwelling more to its current appearance.[24] Other houses that date to the pre-Civil War period include the Flynn House at 8413 West Main Street [030-5156-0015] and 8430 West Main Street, presently a combination store and small apartment [030-5156-0028] ca. 1830 with a building valued at $300 in 1872. The Dr. P. R. Harry House stands at 8390 West Main Street [030-5156-0035; 030-0856]. Dr. Harry lived here in the 1880s in the building that was probably erected by Abner Pollard ca. 1850, a large lot holder in the town. The structure was valued at $1100 in both 1872 and 1880 and has been greatly altered.[25]

Marshall saw little significant war activity during the Civil War. However, because the Manassas Gap Railroad ran through the town, the strategic railroad buildings and tracks were often under attack. A number of skirmishes took place in the area, and the Marshall churches all sustained considerable damage since there were no other public buildings in the town and they were used as hospitals during hostilities. Marshall was occupied by both Federal and Confederate troops, but lacking any public buildings, little physical damage occurred. Being located at the heart of "Mosby's Confederacy," Marshall was home to many of Mosby's gallant

warriors, and many of its sons fought for the Confederacy. Jackson bivouacked between Marshall and The Plains in August of 1862. "Salem" was mentioned often in various Civil War

records and it appears on the Civil War maps as a significant grouping of buildings on the Manassas Gap Railroad. J. E. B. Stuart marched through Marshall in August of 1862 and General Philip Sheridan passed through in 1864 on his way to Ashby Gap.[26] Memoirs recall federal troops raiding stores and homes, and Mosby's men firing from Stephenson's Hill on the town when the Federals were attempting to repair the railroad. One Confederate shell was embedded in Trinity Episcopal Church [030-5156-0088] which was discovered during renovations in the 1920s. Another landed on the home of John Frye, in the 8300 block of East Main Street [030-5156-0111].[27] John Frye was listed as a stone mason in the 1850 federal census and his house was built ca. 1853. It appears in the land tax books for 1880 under the name of his wife, Emily, valued at $350. Fortunately for Marshall, however, it never became a significant battleground and damage to buildings was limited.[28] Probably the most significant event that took place in Marshall relating to the Civil War was the official disbanding of Mosby's Rangers on April 21, 1865. The exact site is unknown but it was near the north end of Frost Street. In his farewell note, Mosby states "I disband your organization (Partisan Rangers, Forty-third Battalion, Virginia Cavalry) in preference to surrendering to our enemies. I am no longer your commander."[29] A recently installed Civil War Trails Marker along Winchester Road commemorates Marshall's role in Mosby's Confederacy.

Buildings in Marshall and supporting documents such as census records, land tax records, and directories indicate that Marshall recovered quickly from the war and continued its important commercial position in Fauquier County. Always the location of a post office, by 1880 Marshall finally replaced "Salem" as the name of the community. Apparently there was considerable confusion between Salem in Fauquier County and Salem in Roanoke County in southwestern Virginia. The postmark had been changed in the 1830s to "Salem-Fauquier" but the confusion persisted. Since the post office in Salem-Roanoke County had been established in 1806, three years prior to Salem-Fauquier, it had priority for use of the name. In 1881, according to local lore, a gathering of local citizens selected "Marshall" as the new name at the suggestion of the wife of prominent local resident P. A. Klipstein to honor Chief Justice Marshall, who had been a long time resident of the area. However, since the community was already located in the "Marshall" magisterial district, selection of that name would probably have occurred anyway.[30] Strangely, however, Marshall was still not an incorporated town which means there were no boundaries and no local town government.

A measure of the recovery of Marshall is recorded in the Land Tax records for 1872. Twenty-seven property owners are listed in Marshall and lots belonging to all but two of them appear to have been improved with buildings. The total valuation for the buildings was $17,000, a fairly

elevated sum for that time. Thomas Rector's store building, at 8366 West Main Street, now the Old Salem Restaurant, [030-5156-0040] on Lot 18 was valued at $1300; Margaret Maddux's hotel building was valued at $1700; Also known as the Marshall Hotel, this landmark on West Main Street was demolished in the 1970s. Henry F. Glascock's hotel building was valued at $1400. He had acquired this property in 1854. He sold it in 1875 to J. H. Maddux who according to the Alexandria Gazette had built a new house that ultimately was demolished in 1975.[31]

It was after the Civil War that the area known as "Rosstown" was developed. Although never an incorporated entity, Rosstown, located on the eastern edge of Marshall appears to have been commonly known by that name since the 1870s. Robert Ross, who had been born ca. 1840, is listed in the 1870 federal census as a "blacksmith" with his wife Ellen, age 24, a 10-year-old son and a 13-year old mulatto female, possibly a daughter referred to as a "domestic." He continues to appear in the census through 1910 as a "blacksmith," and was still living as late as 1920. A second daughter was born in 1871. He is recorded as owning his own home and his real estate was valued in the 1870 land books at $400. The property was described as located "adjacent to Lewis Craig," on the east side of the railroad. Lewis Craig is listed in 1870 as his neighbor with his occupation defined as a "laborer." Craig is also listed in the censuses in succeeding years, and likely lived in the house that stands at 4180 Rosstown Road [030-5156-0139]. The property, along with 4170 Rosstown Road [030-5156-0135], was charged to Fred Craig in the 1930 census and valued at $1000; it remains in the Craig family today, according to contemporary Fauquier County land records. According to the history of the Salem Marshall Baptist Church and recorded on the cornerstone of the present church building, the congregation had been organized in 1872. In 1891, Ross deeded a part of his property (later described in the Fauquier Land Tax books as "1/3 of an acre") to the Salem Baptist Church, located at 4172 Rosstown Road [030-5156-01036], the property on which the present church, constructed ca. 1929, now stands.[32] The Land Tax books in 1896 list ten black households in the area around the church, described as "near Marshall," with Robert Ross's improvements valued at $185; Lewis Craig's as $153; and Henry Braxton's of three acres with buildings valued at $250. The Braxton House property likely is comprised of the ruins of the ca. 1880 house that stands on an unnumbered lot on Rosstown Road [030-5156-0138]. In the 1930 Federal census records, Elizabeth Braxton is listed as owning $3000 worth of real estate which likely is this property. Other holders of improved lots in the

same area as early as 1896-1900 include John Travers, Spencer Tyner, John Whiting, and Turner Whiting, all of whom were farm laborers. Across the road from the church lies a cemetery with a number of unmarked grave sites. Tombstones that are extant include one for M. E. Ross, who

was Robert Ross's wife who died in 1909; Maria M. Swann, daughter of Robert and Mary Ellen Ross, and who had been born in 1871; and more recent stones for Gracie B. Lacy (d. 1982) and Lester Cogdell (d. 1978).[33] A Hugh Lacy appears in the 1930 census with $2000 worth of real property in the immediate area and possibly was husband to Gracie B. Lacy. The Cogdell name also appears in current land records. A complete examination of all land and census records likely would reveal the close ties and long land ownership by members of this African-American community that surrounds the Salem Marshall Baptist Church and that has survived in the area of Rosstown since at least 1870.[34]

By 1880, building values in Marshall had risen slightly to $18,925. Again nearly every lot was improved. No improvements exceeded $1400. Many of the properties had recently changed hands, indicating that ownership of rental properties in Marshall was probably fairly lucrative. Examination of census records and land records for the entire period indicate that a number of the properties were not "owner occupied;" in other words, many buildings were rented to various merchants and small businesses and their owners lived elsewhere, probably nearby. For example, both C. T. Brown and C. C. Cologne are listed as "general merchants" in the Chataignes Gazetteer of 1880/81; but they do not appear as land owners. Likewise, Dr. Henry Frost was listed as a "physician" in the census, but does not appear to have been a lot owner in the original part of Marshall. However, he appears in the census of 1900 as a physician who had moved to Marshall from South Carolina and lived at 8293 East Main Street [030-5156-0116]. According to Gott, he lived in the substantial dwelling house and maintained his office in the smaller building nearby.[35] Mr. P. A. Klipstein, a "machine agent" and long-time resident of the area and active in many businesses apparently lived nearby but is not charged with any of the number lots in Marshall.[36] Among surviving buildings that are noted in the 1880 Land Tax records are the Collins House, owned by Elizabeth Collins with $375 worth of improvements at 8387 West Main Street [030-5156-0020]; and possibly the house at 4133 Winchester Road [030-5156-0090]. The ownership and title for this house whose physical appearance suggests a late-nineteenth-century date is tangled. The only clear information that appears in the property transactions appears in a 1945 Deed of Gift of 2.18 acres in which the property is described as "part of Marshall Baptist Church" land. This would not have been unlikely as the Marshall Baptist Church lies immediately to the northwest of the house.[37] One of the families mentioned in this deed is that of Edward W. Bowen. Edward Bowen is listed as a "farmer" and "in

business" and living in Marshall in both the 1920 and 1930 censuses. In the 1910 census, a G. K. Bowen is listed as residing on the "road from Rectortown to Marshall," which may mean that the family was in the area in that year. This does suggest that the Bowen family may well have owned this property in the early years of the twentieth century in the Marshall area.[38]

By 1890, a number of residences and commercial structures had been constructed including a commercial structure at 8414 West Main Street [030-5156-0031] and occupied by Edwin Fewell, an undertaker in 1900.[39] Another structure with a complicated history had been in the estate of Waynefield Flowerree and is now the house at 8354 West Main Street [030-5156-0044]. According to the land records, it appears that the Flowerrees had moved by then to Missouri. Gott indicates it was sold to William S. Lawrence in 1907; it was then transferred to B. F. Herrell who appears in the census for 1900 as a merchant. The building later housed a millinery shop in one part and a house in the other.[40]

The Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer of 1893-1894 lists a number of commercial activities in Marshall. Hamilton Gibson is listed in the 1900 census as well as in the business directory as a "cattle dealer," probably indicative of the importance of livestock in the agricultural economy of the community. Gibson's name appears again in 1941 in a deed transferring ownership of Lot # 16 at 8374 West Main Street, now a contemporary building [030-5156-0037]. A hotel, inherited and operated by John C. Cologne and Fannie Maddux Cologne, appears in the directory (demolished in 1974).[41] John Cologne appears in the census as a "Revenue Agent." Coach and wagon builders as well as saddlers and harness makers and wheelwrights suggest that Marshall was still an important transportation services center. However, despite a new station having been constructed ca. 1894, (this structure was torn down in the mid-twentieth century) it seems quite strange that there are no entries for any who were associated with the railroad. In the census for 1900, only a Mr. Thornton Stewart appears as a "R.R. Agent."[42] A number of blacksmiths are listed along with several "merchants," "salesmen" and "clerks." The postmaster is listed as Colonel W. C. Holmes and Mr. W. C. Cox as a "minister of the gospel." Most interesting of all in the 1900 census for Marshall are the three heads of households listed as "manufacturer of chemicals" -- two members of the Klipstein family and Mr. A. H. Herrell. This is substantiated by an advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette in June of 1886:

Blue Ridge
Household Chemicals
CARBONA

The latest chemical discovery
Removes grease spots instantly
Without injury to the most delicate fabrics
…

Marshall Chemical Company

It was called the "chemical house" by the Klipstein family and later became a print shop for a Klipstein family member. Although this property was outside the town of Marshall, it represents an interesting industrial activity, the product name of which survives to the present day.[43] Along with the Rectors, O'Bannons, Flowerrees, and Madduxes, Klipstein is a name long associated with a number of enterprising activities in the town.

Other houses constructed in this period include the Kibler House at 8330 West Main Street [030-5156-0047]. In 1888, this property was sold to L. J. Kibler by Maverick Endwhistle who had come from Alexandria to operate a drugstore. The property remained in the hands of the Kibler family until 1947.[44] The A. R. Tavenner House at 8304 East Main Street [030-5156-0112] was probably in place by 1915 as Gott records that in 1917 Tavenner's "new house" was the first to receive electricity. Apparently, Mr. Tavenner sold his electrical system, and then incorporated under the name of Marshall Electric Company to the Warrenton Electric and Power Company in 1923.[45]

Possibly one of the most significant and rare structures in the town associated with transportation is the 1916 Marshall Ford Company, originally known as the H. L. Lee and Son Ford Sales and Service at 8323 West Main Street [030-5156-0049]. Demonstrating the critical role that would be played by the automobile in the twentieth century, this building continues to serve as an automobile agency today.[46]

By the third decade of the twentieth century, a new phenomenon invaded Marshall: residential development. Pressley W. Anderson became one of its big boosters in Marshall. An active employee of the Marshall National Bank, he promoted the establishment of Frost Realty Corporation. The corporation acquired a number of houses, and in January of 1924, Anderson reported that all houses and commercial buildings were rented. The corporation was located on the second floor of the building on Lot 17 that housed the Marshall Pharmacy at 8368 West Main Street [030-5156-0039]. The handsome Marshall National Bank was located next door at 8372

West Main Street [030-5156-0038] and had been constructed in 1923. It replaced an earlier 1907 Marshall Bank building that is located at 8357 West Main Street [030-5156-0053][47] and once housed the Marshall Post Office. The current bank was designed by Washington architect Robert E. Mitchell and Lewin Poe, Sr., who had worked on the Marshall Baptist church, served as contractor.[48] Anderson acquired land south of the main street in 1921. It too was developed by Frost Realty Company. "The houses were built by a young veteran of the First World War,

Lewin I. Pope, Sr.," according to Mr. Gott. One of the earliest houses in the Anderson subdivision is 8622 Anderson Avenue [030-5156-0065], built ca. 1930 or possibly earlier. There are a number of houses in this part of the P. A. Anderson development that likely date to the late 1920s or 30s. A later development, the Beatty subdivision, was also developed in 1928 by Frost Realty Corporation. This development includes many of the houses that stand along Anderson Avenue today. The earliest houses that survive from this development were probably built ca. 1930 and stand at 8605 Anderson Avenue [030-5156-0075]; 8548 Anderson Avenue [030-5156-0083]; 8550 Anderson Avenue [030-5156-0084]; and 8556 Anderson Avenue [030-5156-0085]. Two other important commercial structures date from 1925: the former Southern States Buildings along Frost Street [030-5156-0061] and the former Marshall Creamery at 4234 Frost Street [030-5156-0060]. According to Mr. Gott, the creamery opened with great fanfare but was only moderately successful. Several important houses were constructed during this period. Most notably was the Ramey Carter House at 8267 West Main Street [030-5156-0121]; others include the house at 8503 West Main Street [030-5156-0004]; O. M. Pyne Barber Shop at 8383 West Main Street [030-5156-0022]; and a Dutch Colonial Revival house at 4151 Winchester Road [030-5156-0093]. All are indicative of the prosperity that Marshall enjoyed during the decade preceding the great Depression.

Accompanying all this construction, which was emblematic of Marshall's commercial vitality in the 1920s, was the formation of the Marshall Chamber of Commerce. It would be the Chamber of Commerce which over the next two decades would fulfill the role that as a rule was carried out by a town government in other communities. The chamber served as a booster for the community, and the continuation of Marshall as a viable entity was probably largely due to the chamber.[49] Water and sewage treatment were becoming significant issues as Marshall moved into the 1930s. According to Mr. Gott, in June 1934, "it was learned that Federal funds for a sewage system could be obtained if the town would incorporate." Pressley Anderson in 1933 had indicated earlier to the residents of Marshall that they had lost out on federal funds that were being offered to small communities throughout the nation in the face of dire economic conditions during the Depression because Marshall was not a *town.* Finally in December of 1934, a petition

to incorporate was presented to the General Assembly that was signed by fifty-six people. The Court issued an order in March of 1935 and Marshall became the fourth incorporated town in the county. The first action taken by the new town government was to apply for funds from the Works Progress Administration to construct a new water system. T. H. Maddux, who had operated the private water works in the town, had assumed he would be able to sell his operation to the federal government; he later discovered they would not buy it, which may account for Maddux changing sides in the prolonged controversy about incorporation. Unfortunately, by

1937 in light of strong opposition to necessary taxes that would be imposed to provide services to the town, land owners sought to have the incorporation of the town revoked. Funds for the proposed water works were returned; bonds were withdrawn and to this day, Marshall is not an incorporated town in the Commonwealth, a condition which if not unique is surely very rare for a community with such a concentrated population. The primary cause, aside from not wishing to pay taxes, was the personal animosity among several of the prominent community leaders.[50] The Chamber of Commerce was reconstituted and essentially acted in place of a town government.

Virtually all of the construction that dates from the 1940s and early 50s is vernacular in nature and consists primarily of small dwellings. With the cessation of passenger rail service in the late 1940s, primary roads and highways became the main means of transportation. Sidewalks and even street paving were late in coming to a community unwilling to become a town and pay the taxes necessary to have those services. Marshall is an important community in Fauquier to the present day. Its architectural fabric reflects the overall history of Piedmont communities from the eighteenth to the late twentieth century with an outstanding collection of buildings from all periods. Moreover, Marshall is extremely fortunate to have such a comprehensive history of its buildings, its people and its institutions, and today its thriving nature is evident to all who visit it.

Endnotes

[1] John K. Gott, High in Old Virginia's Piedmont, A History of Marshall (formerly Salem), Fauquier County, Virginia [Bicentennial of the U. S. Constitution; published by the Marshall National Bank and Trust Company, 1987], 1.
[2] Fauquier County Deed Book 15, 425.
[3] Gott, High in Old Virginia…, 12-13. Psalms, Number 76, verse 3. "His abode has been established in Salem; his dwelling place in Zion." The Holy Bible of the Old Testament, Volume II. Revised Standard Version, [New York: 1952], 1060.
[4] Sheperd, Laws of Virginia,Volume 2, Chapter 21; Volume 3, p. 55.
[5] Gott, 2.
[6] The Years of Anguish – Fauquier County, Virginia 1861-1865, [Collected and colpiled for the Fauquier County Civil War Centennial Commission by Emily G. Ramey and John K. Gott, 1965], 91-95.

[7] Ibid., 11; 23; 35, 62-63; 117; Federal Census, 1850; Eugene Scheel. The Civil War in Fauquier County, Virginia. [Warrenton, Va.: 1985] 37; Alexandria Gazette, August 5, 1872.
[8] Fauquier County Land Tax Books, 1820, 1825, 1834.
[9] Gott, 158.
[10] Gott, 193, 194; Chancery Suit, Wright v. Smith; Carter v. Smith.
[11] Fauquier County Land Tax Books, 1820, 1834; 1872, 1880.
[12] Gott, 170; Fauquier County Land Tax Books, 1872.
[13] Gott, 20-21; U. S. Census 1820, 1830.
[14] Joseph Martin. A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia, and the District of Columbia…, [Westminster,

MD: Willow Bend Books, 2000], 174.
[15] Gott, 56; U. S. Census, 1850.
[16] Gott, 117.
[17] U. S. Census for 1850 (Turner District of Fauquier County, 533-537.
[18] Gott, 90-91.
[19] Gott, 69. "The rectangular, brick building, at the rear of the German-sided ell, was the store of Major Thomas R. Fosters and Son and served as the Salem (Marshall) Depot."
[20] Fauquier County Deed Book 469, 583 (1983).
[21] U. S. Census, 1910.
[22] Gott, 91.
[23] Gott, 206.
[24] Fauquier County Land Tax Books, 1872; 1880; Gott, 198-199/
[25] Gott, 148, 164; Fauquier County Land Tax Books, 1872, 1880.
[26] Official Atlas of the Civil War Henry Steele Commager, editor. Plate XXIII, # 2; XXII, Plate 5; LXXIV, Plate 1; C, Plate 1.
[27] Gott, 47.
[28] Gott, 38 ff.
[29] Gott, 49.
[30] Gott, 75.
[31] Gott, 184-185; 175-176; Fauquier County Land Tax books, 1872.
[32] Fauquier County Deed Book 83. 214 (1891); Federal Census 1870-1920.
[33] http://www.rootsweb.com. "Ross Cemetery." Photos of tombstones on website taken by Roxsanne Wells-Layton 6003 Wilson Road Marshall, VA 20115.
[34] Fauquier County Land Tax Books, 1870; 1880, 1896; U. S. Census, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930. Afro-American Historical Organization of Fauquier County (The Plains, Virginia). http://www.afro-americanofva.org. "Salem Marshall Baptist Church." Also for the cemetery, http://www.rootsweb.com. "Ross Cemetery."
[35] Gott, 96.
[36] U. S. Census, 1880; Chataignes Gazetteer (1880/81).
[37] Fauquier County Deed Book 158/484 (1945).
[38] U. S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930.
[39] U. S. Census, 1900; Gott, 161.
[40] U. S. Census, 1900; Gott, 172.
[41] Gott, 84-85.

Section __8 & 9_ Page __69__

[42] U. S. Census, 1900.
[43] Gott, 87-88; U. S. Census, 1900.
[44] Gott, 178.
[45] Gott, 113-114; Piedmont News, June 3, 1923.
[46] Gott, 111.
[47] Gott, 99.
[48] Gott, 99, 117-118.
[49] Gott, 116.
[50] Gott, 125-127.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Afro-American Historical Organization of Fauquier County (The Plains, Virginia). http://www.afro-americanofva.org. "Salem Marshall Baptist Church."

Chataigne, J. Henry. Gazetteer (1880-1881)

"Can We Afford to Lose this Heritage?" (Oldest Remaining Structure Erected Exclusively As a Baptist Meeting-House in the Commonwealth of Virginia…). [Marshall Business and Residents Association, 1996].

Fauquier County Land Tax Books; Fauquier County Deed Books.

Claiborne, John G. Fauquier County, Virginia, Historical and Industrial; Past-Present-Future. Virginia's Most Resourceful, and Distinctive County. [Warrenton, Virginia: Fauquier Publishing Company, Inc., 1927].

Gott, John K. High in Old Virginia's Piedmont – a History of Marshall (formerly Salem), Fauquier County, Virginia, [Marshall, Virginia: Marshall National Bank & Trust Company, 1987].

Kalbian, Maral S. "Preliminary Information Form for Marshall, Virginia." [Richmond, VA: VDHR, November 2001].

Marshall Memoirs. [Warrenton, Virginia: The Fauquier Citizen, November 24, 2005].

Martin, Joseph. A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia. (1835) [Westminster, Maryland: Willow Bend Books, 2000].

"A Plat of the Town of Salem." Fauquier County Deed Book 15/425 (1797).

Ramey, Emily G. The Years of Anguish, Fauquier County, Virginia, 1861-1865. [Collected and compiled for the Fauquier County Civil War Centennial Committee, by Emily G. Ramey and John K. Gott, [Warrenton, Virginia: 1965].

http://www.rootsweb.com. "Ross Cemetery." Photos of tombstones on website taken by Roxsanne Wells-Layton 6003 Wilson Road Marshall, VA 20115.

Russell, Thomas T. The Marshall National Bank and Trust Company: A History, Marshall, Virginia and Warrenton, Virginia, chartered in 1905, [T. Triplett Russell and John K. Gott, 1980].

Scheel, Eugene M. The Civil War in Fauquier County, [Warrenton, Virginia: Fauquier National Bank, 1985].

_____. The Guide to Fauquier: a Survey of the Architecture and History of a Virginia County, with 15 Walking Tours of Towns and Villages. [Warrenton, Virginia: Fauquier County Bicentennial Commission, 1976].

Sinclair, Robert. E-mail correspondence with Maral S. Kalbian [February 21, 2006, April 11, 2006, and April 18, 2006].

U. S. Census Office, Population Schedules for 1820, 1830, 1850, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, (Fauquier County) www.ancestry.com.

United States War Department. The Official Atlas of the Civil War. [introduction by Henry Steele Commager. New York: T. Yoseloff, 1958].

Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer 1880/81 [Richmond: J. W. Randolph and English, 1880/81].

Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1893/1894 [Richmond: Randolph, J. W. and English, 1894].

"Walking Tour of Marshall," undated.

Wells, John E. and Robert E. Dalton. The Virginia Architects 1835-1955 A Biographical Dictionary [Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997].

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM REFERENCES

1	**18 251352E 4305324N**	11	**18 252657E 4305332N**
2	**18 252388E 4305893N**	12	**18 252698E 4305153N**
3	**18 252962E 4305923N**	13	**18 252276E 4305509N**
4	**18 253180E 4305882N**	14	**18 252275E 4305565N**
5	**18 253170E 4305648N**	15	**18 251980E 4305392N**
6	**18 252672E 4305861N**	16	**18 251883E 4305387N**
7	**18 252636E 4305602N**	17	**18 251507E 4305235N**
8	**18 252733E 4305622N**	18	**18 251350E 4305281N**
9	**18 252977E 4305144N**		
10	**18 252926E 4305103N**		

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:
The boundaries of the nominated Marshall Historic District are shown on the accompanying scaled map map entitled "Marshall Historic District."

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:
The Marshall Historic District boundaries were drawn to include the largest concentration of historic buildings in the unincorporated town of Marshall. Concentrated areas of noncontributing buildings and more rural properties were excluded. The district boundaries coincide with property lines and natural landscape features whenever possible.

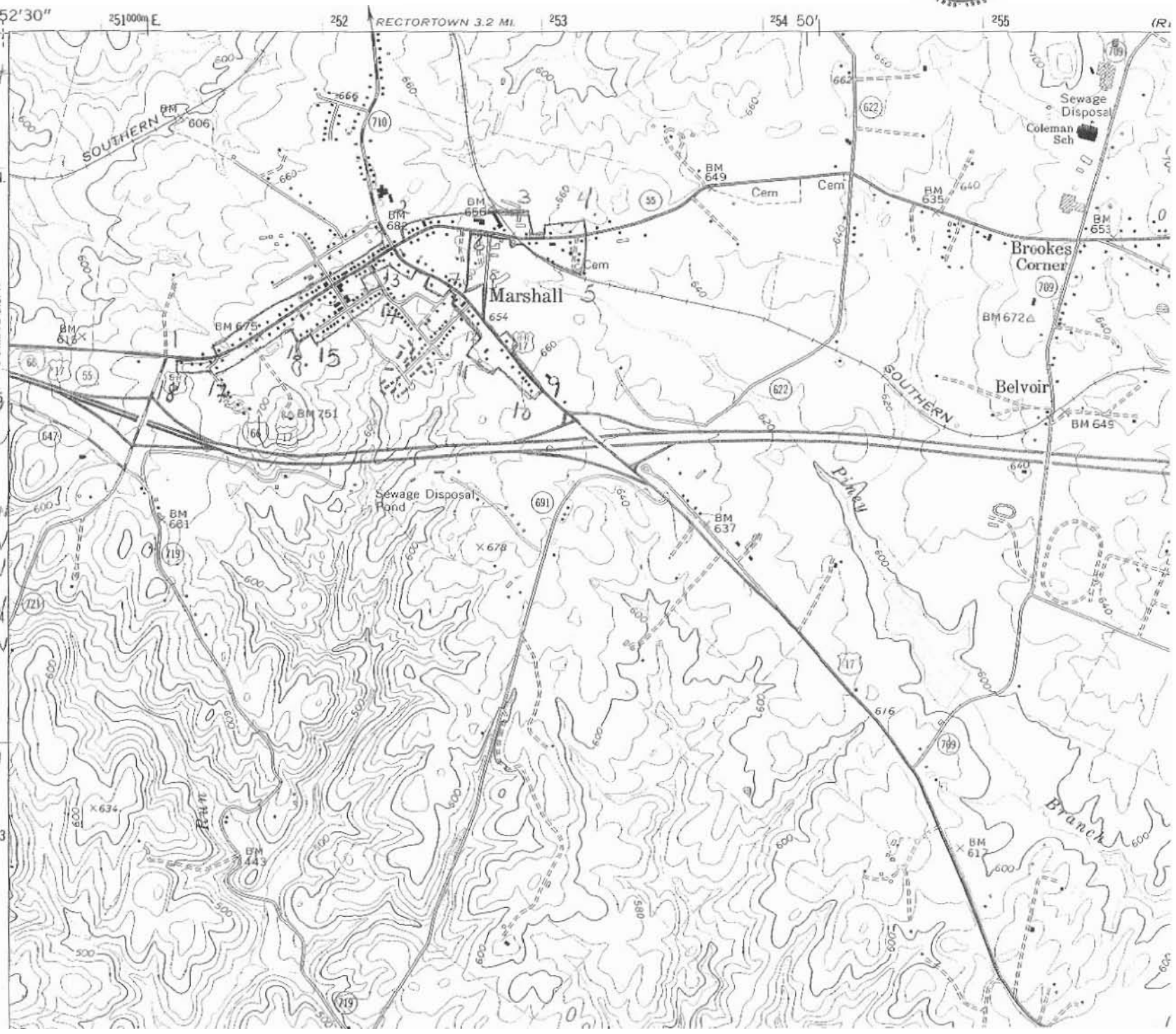
Section __Photos_ Page __72__

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION
Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are of:
MARSHALL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Location: Marshall, Virginia (Fauquier County)
VDHR File Number: 030-5156
Date of photograph: February 2006
Photographer: Maral S. Kalbian
All negatives are stored at the DHR Archives in Richmond, VA unless noted.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWE.
DIVISION OF

Marshall Historic District
Fauquier County, VA
DHR #30-5156

UTM References

1 18251352/4305324N
2 18252328/4305873N
3 18252962E/4305923N
4 18253180/4305882N
5 18253170/4305648N
6 18252672/4305861N
7 18252636/4305602N
8 18252733/4305622N
9 18252977/4305144N
10 18252926/4305103N
11 18252657/4305332N
12 18252698/4305153N
13 18252476/4305509N
14 18252275/4305565N
15 18251980/4305392N
16 18251883/4305387N
17 18251507/4305235N
18 18251350/4305281N