

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

VWR 12/5/7
NRHP 2/21/8

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hume Historic District

other names/site number DHR File # 030-5158

2. Location

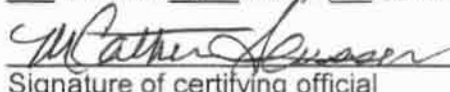
street & number Parts of Hume and Leeds Manor Roads not for publication N/A

city or town Hume vicinity N/A

state Virginia code VA county Fauquier code 061 zip code 22639

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official

1/9/2008
Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title _____ 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) **Category of Property** (Check only one box)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>59</u>	<u>32</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>59</u>	<u>34</u>	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)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Secondary Structure</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>General Store</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>Tavern</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>School</u>
<u>Religion</u>	<u>Church</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Agricultural Outbuilding</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Secondary Structure</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>General Store</u>
<u>Religion</u>	<u>Church</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Agricultural Outbuilding</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival; Gothic Revival; Queen Anne; Italianate;
Other: I-House; Side-Passage-Plan; Commercial

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
roof METAL
walls WOOD: Log; STUCCO; SYNTHETIC
other BRICK; WOOD; CONCRETE

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)

- 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.
- 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

Period of Significance ca. 1787-1952 (first to last contributing resources)

Significant Dates ca. 1787; 1862; 1898

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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

- 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 63 acres

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

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1	2	3	4

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; Margaret T. Peters, Research Historian

organization Maral S. Kalbian, LLC date June 30, 2007

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 Multiple Owners

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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 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 National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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7. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Hume Historic District is located in the village of Hume in a rural area of northwest Fauquier County, Virginia. The village is centered on the intersection of Leeds Manor Road (Route 688), a main north-south connector in the western part of the county, and Hume Road (Route 635), an east-west road that links Chester Gap to Warrenton. The village is surrounded by pristine rolling farmland, midway between Big Cobbler and Buck mountains and was originally part of Thomas Lord Fairfax's Leeds Manor. Hume was first known as "Barbee's Crossroads," then simply "Barbees" for Joseph Barbee who, in the 18th century, leased the land on which Hume is located. The name was changed to Hume in the late 19th century, named for the Hume family who lived in the area.

Although Hume has no official limits, the boundaries of the district have been drawn to include the area around the intersection of the two roads, with the majority of resources in the district located north and south of the intersection, along both sides of Leeds Manor Road, and just east and west of the intersection along Hume Road. The Hume Historic District includes 28 properties and is primarily a village setting with almost a hundred resources. More remote rural areas around the village are not included in the district boundaries, nor are concentrations of non-contributing resources. The majority of the non-contributing resources are outbuildings, including garages and sheds, as well as two swimming pools.

Hume's layout is not based on a formal grid pattern, but, instead was dictated by roads, property lines, and landscape features. The earliest resources are located near the intersection with the village radiating along both Leeds Manor and Hume roads during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Most of the resources in the approximately 63-acre district are dwellings and their associated outbuildings and are generally sited right along the road. The majority of the buildings in the district are vernacular in nature and are late-19th- to early-20th-century frame dwellings of the side-passage and I-house form. Several older log buildings are also included in the district, including five resources that pre-date the Civil War. The linear district also contains three commercial buildings, a church, two schools, and a former tavern. Although many of these buildings have changed use, they are a unique collection of building types and architectural forms that tell the story of the village's development from the late 18th century to the mid-20th century. Hume is still a hub of community activity as it still maintains a post office, although it is a modern structure located outside of the district boundaries.¹

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS:

The Hume Historic District, located in the northwestern part of Fauquier County, Virginia, at the intersection of the Leeds Manor and Hume roads, can be characterized as a small village with a varied collection of 18th-, 19th-, and 20th- century building types and forms that fully document its history as a rural crossroads and commercial center. The Hume Historic District boundaries include approximately 63 acres and are drawn to incorporate the

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highest concentration of historic buildings within the village setting. Most buildings are built so as to be clearly visible from the road they front and include a combination of residential, institutional, and commercial buildings typical of rural crossroads communities. The village has no sidewalks, with front yards butting right up to the road. Several of the properties in the southern part of the district sit above the grade of the road and have stone retaining walls running along Leeds Manor Road. The lots are generally irregular in size, a reflection of the organic nature in which the village developed.

The surviving buildings in the district seem to indicate that the greatest growth in Hume occurred during the Reconstruction era. The village still retains most of the buildings that were standing when a 1914 map of the county was drawn.² The majority of the buildings are vernacular dwellings with limited exterior architectural decoration and generally follow side-passage-plan or I-house forms. The village contains at least five stores from that period, as well as churches and dwellings. The village contained several schools, a few of which still survive. Hume's village streetscape is very much intact and further enhances the district. Although Hume's role in the local economy has changed in modern years, the village still maintains its late-19th- to early-20th-century appearance and quality.

Since the village grew around the intersection of Leeds Manor and Hume roads, the earliest resources are concentrated in that area. The oldest building in the district is Barbee's Tavern [030-0685; 030-5158-0003], the only one to date to the 18th century, located at the northwest corner of the intersection, facing Leeds Manor Road. It is one of only a handful of surviving taverns or ordinaries in Fauquier County.³ According to a 1787 lease agreement between Joseph Barbee and Denny Martin Fairfax, Barbee was required to construct a one-story dwelling that measured 20 feet X 16 feet and had a brick or stone chimney. This was a requirement of a number of leases executed by Denny Fairfax. Local tradition maintains that Barbee operated a tavern here during the early 19th century and it is known that one was here until at least 1860. Even though the building has been somewhat modified and a large addition constructed to the northwest corner, the historic portion of the building is still fairly intact. The current front of the building began as a circa 1787, two-bay, two-room structure with a large exterior-end stone chimney on the north end. When the building was expanded by an additional bay (in the early 19th century) to create a central-passage plan, the end chimney became a central one. The building was originally covered in weatherboard siding and was later stuccoed. The building rests on a stone foundation, and the gable roof is clad in standing-seam metal. The exposed purlin ends suggest false-plate construction.

Four additional historic buildings that still survive in the district were constructed in the early and mid-19th century and all but one are depicted on an 1863 Civil War map of the village.⁴ Three of them are dwellings and one a former store. Two of the houses are of log construction and one of frame. The house at 5059 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0024] was once part of a much larger property that was known as "The Dell." The evolution of the house began as an early-19th-century, two-story, two-bay log house with an exterior-end chimney and was enlarged in the mid-19th century with the addition of a frame two-story bay to create a side-

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passage-plan dwelling that exhibits elements of the vernacular Greek Revival style in its detailing. What is now the central first-floor window was originally the door into the log section. Both sections of the house rest on a stone foundation and the house is clad in weatherboard siding. The current owners have been told by long-time village residents that the rear ell was moved to this site from a location behind Barbee's Tavern.⁵ Just south of the house is a one-story, three-bay, hip-roofed, frame summer kitchen constructed in the 1930s. The fairly large building features stucco siding, a pier foundation, 6/6-sash windows, an interior brick flue, overhanging eaves, and a standing-seam metal roof.

Another early-19th-century house in the district is also of log construction and is located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Leeds Manor and Hume roads, at 5033 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0026]. From a cursory view the house appears to be a representative example of a vernacular I-house with a central-front gable. The fact that parts of it are of log construction, and it has an exterior chimney on the south end, strongly suggests that the core of it was originally smaller than the current dwelling and probably dates to the early 19th century. The expansion of smaller side-passage-plan or hall-parlor-plan dwellings into center-passage-plan dwellings appears to be fairly popular in Hume, as is demonstrated with Barbee's Tavern [030-0685; 030-5158-0003], the house at 5059 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0024], and this dwelling.

The house located at 4631 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0028] was constructed circa 1855 as the parsonage for Leeds Church and appears on the 1863 Gilmer Map of Fauquier County.⁶ This is one of several side-passage-plan vernacular dwellings in the village of Hume. The two-bay, two-story, stuccoed, gable-roofed, frame dwelling features a stone foundation, a central brick chimney, large six-over-six-sash windows, a rear two-story ell, and a plain friezeboard and gable-end returns.

The former Captain Marshall's Store [030-5158-0007] is the only 19th-century commercial building in the district to have been constructed before the Civil War. Originally constructed as a general store and post office with living quarters on the second floor, this building has evolved from its original core as a small one-story building that dates to circa 1860. Although not currently used commercially, the building is a significant visual landmark in the village and retains a fair amount of architectural integrity. The large two-story gable-end section that contains the main entrance was added to the original southern section in the late 19th century. The intact storefront is comprised of a double-leaf, two-paneled door with transom flanked by large 2/2-sash wood windows. The front port cochere was added in circa 1930 to accommodate gasoline pumps.

Because of the significance of the roads that pass through Hume, troops moved through the area during the Civil War, although no significant military action took place in the village. The surviving architectural resources support the fact that Hume's greatest growth occurred in the late 19th century and into the early 20th century. Several schools, churches, and commercial buildings were constructed in the village during that time, as well as a majority of the dwellings.

The earliest building to have been constructed after the Civil War is what is now the former Green's Store

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located at 5066 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0016]. Currently vacant, the one-story, three-bay, gable-end northern portion of this building was constructed as a school around 1875.⁷ It was closed in the early 1900s when a new school was opened on the grounds of what is now Leeds Ruritan Park [030-5158-0002] and was sold in 1910 to Edward P. Marshall, who probably added the one-story, three-bay, side-gabled portion of the building and opened a store here. The building rests on a stone foundation and the weatherboard walls have been stuccoed. The original section features six-over-six-sash windows with paneled shutters, a central brick flue, overhanging eaves with brackets, a central brick flue, and a central four-paneled front door flanked by windows. An unusual feature is the chamfered door and window trim that is only found on this portion of the building. The one-bay lean-to with a batten door was added to the north side of the original section circa 1920 and was used as a creamery. An interior inspection of the building shows integrity of materials and elements with the shelving in the store still intact. A gas pump island was installed in the front of the store in the late 1920s, and the store at one time featured the only telephone booth in the village. The store closed in 1973, and the building has remained vacant since that time.⁸

The other schools in the district that survive are located along Hume Road near the western edge of the village and date to the early 20th century. The African-American Hume School [030-5158-0006] is made up of two similar L-shaped frame buildings, which are sited perpendicular to each other and are now used as residential rentals. The older of the two buildings is the one to the west which was constructed circa 1906 and rests on a stone foundation. The exterior walls have been covered in aluminum siding, and the original windows replaced with modern one-over-one sash, yet the building retains its original overhanging eaves with plain frieze, gable-end returns, standing-seam metal roof, and stone foundation. The other former school building that is located east of the original one was apparently moved to this location in the 1930s from the hamlet of Sage in Fauquier County⁹. The building rests on a cinder block foundation and features exposed purlin ends, overhanging eaves, a standing-seam metal roof, aluminum siding, and modern one-over-one-sash windows.

The village of Hume contains a church and two former churches, a fairly large number of religious resources considering the small size of the village. The two earliest church buildings have been converted into dwellings and are both located along the north side of Hume Road, east of its intersection with Leeds Manor Road. Both were constructed on land deeded to separate congregations, one Baptist and one Methodist, by Henry Stribling, a large landowner in 1898.

The house at 11608 Hume Road [030-5158-0012] is a large two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed vernacular dwelling that is unusually deep for a dwelling (three bays). It was constructed circa 1898 as a Baptist church and was converted into a dwelling when a new church was constructed in 1921 along Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0001]. The vernacular building rests on a stone foundation and features Bricktex siding, several interior brick flues, front and side three-bay, hip-roofed porches with Tuscan columns and plain brackets, and overhanging eaves.

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Two doors to the east at 11594 Hume Road is the former Hume Methodist Church, now also a dwelling [030-5158-0014]. The rear section of this dwelling was the original Gothic Revival-style church, which was constructed circa 1900 as a 1 ½-story, three-bay-deep, frame (later stuccoed) building with four-over-four-sash lancet windows, a gable-end roof, overhanging eaves, exposed purlin ends, and an interior brick chimney. All these features are still visible from the rear of the building as the large L-shaped addition that was constructed in the mid-1990s was made to the front of the original church, thereby leaving the original church fairly intact.

The only active church in the Hume Historic District is the Hume Baptist Church located at 4648 Hume Road [030-5158-0001]. With limited vernacular Gothic Revival-style detailing work, the church was constructed in 1921. The 1 ½-story, three-bay, stuccoed church features a pedimented front gable end with a Gothic-arched attic window and Gothic-arched windows and a door transom on the first floor. The five-bay sides of the church are plainer than the front and contain square-headed one-over-one-sash rectangular windows. The standing-seam metal roof features small shed-roofed dormers with louvered attic vents and a small pyramidal steeple topped by a cross. Other details include overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends and triangular brackets, an exterior-end brick chimney on the south side, and a parged foundation. A large cross-gabled rear addition that contains the Sunday school classrooms was added to the rear of the church in the mid-20th century.

The Hume Historic District contains three commercial buildings from the early decades of the 20th century. Frank Good's Garage is a now vacant building that is part of the property at 5092 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0019]. The interesting two-story, gable-roofed, frame, commercial building has an unusual recessed one-story, three-bay, round-arched, frame loggia on the front. Built in the 1920s as a garage, it was constructed into a banked site; therefore, the front of the building is two stories in height while the rear is only one story with a basement level. The first-floor (basement) level on the front has six-over-six-sash windows flanking an open recessed bay. This level is protected by the loggia which has a hipped standing-seam metal roof. The frame walls are clad in weatherboard siding, and the standing-seam metal gabled roof has exposed rafter ends. The second-floor windows on the front are missing and some of the siding has fallen off. Stone retaining walls that are located along Leeds Manor Road butt right into both sides of the building and are incorporated into its foundation. The rear of the building features a flat roof over a basement-level formed concrete wing that is accessible from the front of the building. According to several local accounts, Mr. Good ran a garage here and it was used commercially for other purposes for a short while thereafter.

Barb's Grocery and Garage are located at 5049 Leeds Manor Road, just south of the intersection of Leeds Manor and Hume roads [030-5158-0025]. The property includes two commercial buildings from the 1930s era. The one-story, three-bay former gas station/garage is a stuccoed building on a concrete foundation with a standing-seam metal hipped roof, exposed rafter ends, six-over-six-sash windows, sliding batten doors on the front, and a one-bay, hip-roofed, front porte cochere with battered posts on concrete piers. To its south is a

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one-story, five-bay, hip-roofed vernacular building with stucco siding and a standing-seam metal roof that was Barbs Grocery. It has new paired six-over-six-sash windows, a new door, a rear concrete block flue, and a side lean-to. According to local historian Eugene Scheel, the building was constructed circa 1934 and closed in 1967.

Thirteen of the buildings in the Hume Historic District are dwellings that date from circa 1880-1930, confirming that this was the era of greatest growth for the village. Although these dwellings vary somewhat in appearance, they do share certain similar characteristics, particularly in their forms. Examples of popular architectural styles of the period are not generally found in the Hume Historic District where decorative detailing on vernacular buildings is fairly limited. Some of the dwellings use a few Victorian details such as overhanging eaves with brackets, projecting bays, and central-front gables. Older buildings are often enlarged and updated, as can be seen in many of the dwellings in the district.

The most popular vernacular architectural form for dwellings in the district is the side-passage plan. Three examples previously discussed include Barbee's Tavern [030-0685; 030-5158-0003] and the former Leeds Church Rectory [030-5158-0028], as well the log house at 5059 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0024], an example of a log building enlarged to create a side-passage plan in the mid-19th century. The center portion of the house at 5050 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0015] is of log construction and was probably constructed in the mid- to late 19th century as a side-passage-plan vernacular dwelling. Enlarged on several occasions, the house includes a one-bay, 2½-story, cross-gabled, frame addition with an exterior-end stone chimney with brick stack, constructed in the late 19th century. A large, projecting, two-story, Queen-Anne-style polygonal bay was added on the south end of the original structure in the early 20th century further enlarging it and giving it its current appearance. Typical in that it represents many dwellings in the region that have evolved over time and used different materials and forms, the house is unique in the particulars of its additions.

Four dwellings from the circa 1880-1910 period in the district also follow the side-passage-plan form. The front portion of the house located at 5096 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0020] is of log construction and was constructed circa 1880. The two-bay building has a somewhat unusual façade because it only contains one opening on the second floor--a window that lines up with the first-floor window. The house was enlarged in the early 20th century with the addition of multiple rear and side wings. The front porch is notable for its Victorian detailing including chamfered posts, sawn brackets, and a sawn balustrade. It is similar to a side porch of the same style.

The three other examples in the district of side-passage-plan dwellings that still maintain this plan are of frame construction and date to circa 1910. The houses at 12028 Hume Road [030-5158-0004], 11600 Hume Road [030-5158-0013], and the house at 5084 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0018], all are two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular, side-passage-plan dwellings with limited exterior decorative detailing.

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As with Barbee's Tavern [030-0685; 030-5158-0003], and perhaps the house at 5033 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0026], sometimes side-passage-plan dwellings were converted to center-passage-plan buildings by the addition of one bay to the front, creating a three-bay façade. The house at 51116 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0021] was originally a two-story, two-bay, side-passage-plan dwelling. The two-story, one-bay section added to the north created an I-house form with a center-passage plan, although the house still has a somewhat asymmetrical facade. Resting on a stone foundation, the frame house is clad in stucco and features a standing-seam metal roof, overhanging eaves, and a rear 2-story ell. The house at 5095 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0023] was constructed in the early 20th century and follows the same pattern, although as a side-passage-plan dwelling it featured a central-front gable. When the additional bay was added to the south, it made the central-front gable off-center. A three-bay, full-width front porch unites both sections, helping in its unified appearance as an I-house.

Three examples of frame I-houses that were constructed as center-passage dwellings are located in the district, all of which date to the early 20th century. The house at 5033 Hume Road [030-5158-0027] features a central-front gable with a Gothic-arched attic window, two interior-end brick chimneys, a stone foundation, a plain frieze, gable-end returns, a three-bay front porch, and a four-light transom and two-light sidelights around the front door. The house at 12056 Hume Road [030-5158-0005] is located nearby and is similar in form and detailing. Like the other, this two-story, three-bay, frame I-house also features a central-front gable, but with a rectangular attic vent and an enclosed three-bay front porch. The Kines House at 5123 Leeds Manor Road [030-51258-0022] was constructed circa 1920 and is also an example of a frame vernacular I-house, but one without a central-front gable. In very well-preserved condition, the house features stucco siding, a stone foundation, overhanging eaves, a standing-seam metal gable roof, two-over-two-sash wood windows, and a three-bay, hip-roofed front porch. Directly behind the house is a one-bay frame pump house covered by a gabled roof with a large front overhang clad in standing-seam metal. The small outbuilding, which is clad in vinyl siding, has a date inscribed into the front concrete porch of "Aug. 26, 1919." The property also includes a fine frame barn.

The Hume Historic District also contains a few representative examples of other popular architectural styles and forms common in the region during the early to mid-20th century. The house at 4665 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0010] is a well-preserved example of a vernacular hall-parlor-plan house. Constructed around 1910, the two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, stuccoed frame dwelling features a central brick flue, six-over-six-sash windows, a stone foundation, a plain frieze, a stepped cornice, gable-end returns, and triangular attic vents. The property also contains two frame sheds from the same period.

The house at 5001 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0009] is an example of a 1 ½-story, T-shaped, cross-gable-roofed, vernacular, frame dwelling. Details include a corner one-bay front porch with turned posts and sawn brackets, a two-light transom over the door, a central brick chimney, and the somewhat unusual feature of a

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brick foundation.

The house at 5092 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0019] is an example of a vernacular gable-end frame dwelling. A date etched in the front foundation suggests the two-story building was constructed in 1921. Fairly well preserved, the frame dwelling is now clad in Bricktex and includes a standing-seam metal roof, a plain frieze, gable-end returns, six-over-six-sash windows, and a side one-story wing to the north.

Only one example of the popular early-20th-century Craftsman style was identified in the district. The house at 11618 Hume Road [030-5158-0011] is a well-preserved, 1 ½-story, three-bay, Craftsman bungalow constructed circa 1920. Resting on a formed concrete foundation, the frame house features stucco siding, a gabled roof covered in standing-seam metal with a large shed-roofed dormer, interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps, overhanging eaves with triangular brackets, six-over-six-sash and four-over-four-sash windows, and a three-bay integral front porch.

Another popular form for dwellings that has only one example in the district is the American Foursquare. The house at 5007 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0008] has had moderate alterations yet still maintains its 2 ½-story, three-bay, cube-shaped form.

Only two resources were identified in the historic district that date to the mid-20th century, confirming that growth in the village was beginning to slow. The house at 5072 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0017] was constructed in the early 1940s and is a fairly small, one-story, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling, typical of the era. The house next to Green's Store [030-5158-0016] was constructed in 1952 by Wilbert Green who ran the store. Before that time, Mr. Green and his wife and seven children lived in the southern end of the store building. The 1 ½-story, three-bay, brick dwelling built is the only example in the district of the Cape Cod style and features a gabled roof with two front dormers.

The Hume Historic District boundaries were drawn to include the tightest collection of contributing resources that represent the development of the town. The non-contributing elements included in the district are mainly outbuildings that do not detract from the historical character of the district, or resources that have lost their integrity within the period of significance and under the areas of significance.

ENDNOTES

¹ The current post office was built in the early 2000s and replaced a very small post office that had been constructed in the early

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1950s. The modern post office is located outside the historic district boundaries, on the west side of Leeds Manor Road, just south of its intersection with Hume Road.

² “Map of Fauquier County, Virginia.” [Fauquier County Board of Trade. Warrenton, Virginia] 1914.

³ Kimberly Prothro Williams, Editor. A Pride of Place. [Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2003] 14.

⁴ It appears that Gilmer did not show all the residential buildings in the area on his 1863 Map of Fauquier County.

⁵ Maral Kalbian conversation with Ellen Usury, March 2007.

⁶ History of Leeds Parish (1942), 9. Information provided by William Stribling, June 22, 2007. Leeds Church, which is located north of Hume is outside the district boundaries but is included within the “John Marshall’s Leeds Manor Rural Historic District,” recently nominated for the National Register of Historic Places. Jeremy Francis Gilmer. Map of Fauquier County, 1863. Map Collections, Library of Virginia, Richmond.

⁷ Gardens Map of Fauquier County, 1876. [Map collections, Library of Virginia, Richmond].

⁸ Interview with Reverend Lindsay Green, and Maxine Brown, June 25, 2007. They are the children of Wilbert Green who ran the store. Ms. Brown still owns the building.

⁹ Interview with Reverend Lindsay Green, June 25, 2007. Rev. Green also mentioned that the Sage school was originally a Rosenwald school.

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HUME 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.

Hume Road

11594 Hume Road 030-5158-0014

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

The rear section of this dwelling was constructed ca. 1900 as the Hume Methodist Church. It was purchased by the current owners who in the mid-1990s added an L-shaped front addition which includes the current front entrance. The church was originally a 1 1/2-story, 3-bay-deep, frame (later stuccoed) church with 4/4-sash lancet windows, most of which are still intact behind the new front. Although it has been converted into a dwelling, the original floors, vaulted wooden beaded ceiling, beaded wainscot, and part of the balcony have been retained on the interior. Other details include a standing-seam metal roof, stone foundation, overhanging eaves with exposed purlin ends, and an interior brick chimney. A semi-exterior-end chimney and French doors have been added on the north end of the original church structure. At this time too much of the original character of the church has been compromised and it is now non-contributing to the district.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

11600 Hume Road 030-5158-0013

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

This 2-story 2-bay, stuccoed side-passage-plan vernacular dwelling appears to have been constructed ca. 1910 and features a standing-seam metal gabled roof with exposed rafter ends, a later exterior-end brick chimney, replacement 1/1 windows, and a 3-bay shed-roofed front porch with square posts, a sawn balustrade, and concrete floor. The rear 2-story frame ell has similar detailing, an interior brick flue, and a side 1-bay porch with entrance. Additions to the rear ell include a rear 1-story gable-roofed extension in the 1980s, and enclosed side 2-story porches that connect to a 1-story gable-roofed side wing set at an angle that was constructed in 2004. Despite the additions, the original house is easily read and remains contributing to the district.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Meathouse	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shop	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

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bay (6 open bays) picnic shelter with a gable roof of v-crimp metal, and T-111 siding. It appears to have been constructed in the 1980s and includes picnic-table seating (NC).

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shelter	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Privy	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

12056 Hume Road 030-5158-0005

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

This 2-story, 3-bay, frame I-house features a central front gable and an enclosed 3-bay front porch. Constructed ca. 1900, the house rests on a stone foundation and the frame walls have been covered in vinyl siding. The 1/1 windows are also replacements although the standing-seam metal roof, boxed cornice, and interior chimney are original. The house has a rear 2-story wing that may not be original as well as 1-story shed-roofed wings on all three sides.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

12071, 12073 Hume Road 030-5158-0006

Primary Resource Information: **School, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1906**

The oldest of the two former African-American schools, this 1-story, L-shaped frame building was constructed ca. 1906 and rests on a stone foundation. Although the walls are covered in aluminum siding, the windows are replacement 1/1-sash, and the exterior-end concrete flue was added, the building retains its overhanging eaves with plain frieze, gable-end returns, and standing-seam metal roof. The 1-bay entrance is on the east side. A shed-roofed wing has been added--probably to accommodate a restroom.

According to locals, this 1-story frame former school building was moved to this location in the 1930s from the hamlet of Sage in Fauquier County and according to long-time Hume resident Lindsay Green, was a Rosenwald school. Resting on a cinder block foundation, the L-shaped building features exposed purlin ends, overhanging eaves, a standing-seam metal roof, aluminum siding, replacement 1/1-sash windows, and an enclosed 1-story shed-roofed entry.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> School	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

12093 Hume Road 030-5158-0027

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

Constructed ca. 1900, this 2-story, 3-bay, frame I-house with a central front gable feature two interior-end brick chimneys, a stone foundation, a plain frieze, gable-end returns, a Gothic-arched attic window in the center front gable, and a 4-light transom and 2-light sidelights. The 3-bay front porch has turned spindles with sawn

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brackets and plain balusters. A rear 2-story ell extends to the south and appears to be original. It also rests on a stone foundation and features an interior brick chimney and gable-end returns. The house, probably originally clad in weatherboard has been stuccoed, the original metal roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the multi-light windows have been replaced with 1/1-sash.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool/Swimming Pool	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

Leeds Manor Road

4631 Leeds Manor Road 030-5158-0028

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1855**

June 2007: This is a well-preserved example of a mid-to late-19th-century, side-passage-plan dwelling that was constructed as a rectory for a nearby church. The 2-story, 2-bay frame building is stuccoed and rests on a stone foundation. The gable roof is clad in standing-seam metal and features a central brick chimney. Other details include a plain frieze and gable-end returns. The windows are 6/6-sash and contain louvered wooden shutters. The 3-bay front porch features chamfered posts with decorative capitals. The house contains a rear 2-story ell with an interior brick chimney. A wagon-wheel window on the north elevation provides light into the 2nd-story stair landing.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

4648 Leeds Manor Road 030-5158-0001

Primary Resource Information: **Church, Stories 1.00, Style: Gothic Revival, 1921**

Constructed in 1921, this 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, stuccoed frame church features a pedimented front gable end with a Gothic-arched attic window and Gothic-arched windows and door transom on the first floor. The 5-bay sides of the building are plainer, containing square-headed 1/1-sash rectangular windows. Small shed-roofed dormers with louvered attic vents are found on the north and south gable sides and the standing-seam metal roof also contains a small pyramidal steeple topped by a cross. The overhanging eaves feature exposed rafter ends and triangular brackets. Other architectural details include a double-leaf four-paneled front door with Gothic transom, an exterior-end brick chimney on the south side, and a parged foundation. Additions include a door (originally a window) on the north side with a handicap accessible ramp, and a large cross-gabled rear addition that contains the Sunday school classrooms and dates from ca. 1960.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Church	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

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4665 Leeds Manor Road 030-5158-0010

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

Constructed around 1910, this 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, stuccoed frame dwelling is an example of a vernacular hall-parlor-plan house. It features a central brick flue, 6/6-sash windows, a stone foundation, a plain frieze, a stepped cornice, gable-end returns, and triangular attic vents. A rear 2-story ell with a 1-story hip-roofed rear wing extends to the east. The 3-bay hip-roofed front porch features turned spindles and a later wooden handrail along the front steps.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2

5001 Leeds Manor Road 030-5158-0009

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, ca 1890**

This 1 1/2-story, T-shaped, cross-gable-roofed, vernacular frame dwelling appears to have been constructed during the late 19th century. The front section is 2 bays wide with a corner 1-bay porch with turned posts and sawn brackets. Above the entrance door is a 2-light transom. The standing-seam metal roof features a central brick chimney. A shed-roofed dormer appears to have been added on the front elevation. Other details include a brick foundation, 2/2-sash windows, a screened-in rear porch with turned spindles and sawn brackets, and replacement vinyl siding. A large, 1-story, gable-roofed wing extends to the north.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

5007 Leeds Manor Road 030-5158-0008

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

This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay frame American Foursquare is clad in vinyl siding, and has an enclosed 1-story front porch. The asphalt shingled hipped roof with overhanging eaves contains a brick flue and a hip-roofed front dormer with attic vent. The house has undergone some alterations including new siding, roofing, and vinyl 1/1-sash windows. Constructed ca. 1925, the house rests on a formed concrete foundation and features steel basement windows, enclosed rear 2-story porches, a plain frieze and a rear deck.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2

5017 Leeds Manor Road 030-5158-0007

Primary Resource Information: **Mixed: Commerce/Domestic, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1860**

According to the current owner, the earliest section of this building is part of the side 1-story wing to the north, constructed during the mid-19th century. This section currently has a gabled roof which was added recently. To the rear is a shed-roofed porch with stairs leading down to the back yard. The main 2-story gable-end section that contains the entrance was constructed in the late 19th century and was originally 1 1/2 stories in height and

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was later raised to two. The exterior-end chimney on the rear is a later addition: the original was located in the center of the building and has been removed. The 2-story enclosed rear porches are also new and are supported on a pier foundation that shelters the basement entry in the rear. The front porte cochere was added in ca. 1930 to accommodate gasoline pumps. The 3-bay entrance is comprised of a double-leaf 2-paneled door with a transom flanked by 2/2-sash wooden storefront windows. This section also includes gable-end returns, weatherboard siding, a standing-seam metal roof, and 6/6-sash windows. A 2-story side-gabled wing extends to the north and includes 2-story enclosed rear porches. The current owners have made some recent alterations to the frame building including the new roof on the original section, moving the location of the original chimney, and the replacement of some windows on the north end of the building. Regardless, the former store and dwelling is now used primarily as a dwelling and still retains its architectural integrity.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Mixed: Commerce/Domestic	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Ice House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken coop	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

5024 Leeds Manor Road 030-0685

Other DHR Id #: **030-5158-0003**

Primary Resource Information: **Tavern/Ordinary, Stories 1.50, Style: No Style Listed, ca 1790**

The original section of this dwelling is the 1-story 3-bay section located at the corner of Leeds Manor and Hume roads. Believed to have been constructed ca. 1790, the log building, which was originally covered in weatherboard but has since been stuccoed, was constructed in two sections. Exposed purlin ends suggest false plate construction. The section is the left two bays which would have included an exterior-end stone chimney and a hall-parlor plan. When the building was expanded by an additional bay (in the early 19th century) to create a central-passage plan, the end chimney became a central one. The house rests on a stone foundation and features replacement 6/6-sash vinyl windows, a stone foundation, a 1-bay hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns, batten shutters, and a rear 1½-story ell.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tavern/Ordinary	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool/Swimming Pool	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

5033 Leeds Manor Road 030-5158-0026

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

The 2-story, 3-bay I-house is of log construction on the front and features a large exterior-end chimney that has been remodeled. The house features a central-front gable with round-arched attic vent, aluminum siding, standing-seam metal roofing, gable-end returns, overhanging eaves, a plain frieze, paired 4/4-sash windows, a

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central door with a 4-light transom and sidelights, and a 5-bay hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns. Two 2-story additions, each with large central chimneys extend to the rear. The southernmost ell also contains an enclosed side porch. The detailing on all of the parts of the house is similar, suggesting that it was remodeled in the late 19th to early 20th century but that an earlier 19th-century core exists.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

5049 Leeds Manor Road 030-5158-0025

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

This ca. 1930, 1-story, 3-bay former gas station has a standing-seam metal hipped roof, exposed rafter ends, and a 1-bay hip-roofed front porte cochere with battered posts on concrete piers. The building, which is clad in stucco, rests on a concrete foundation, and features a central 6/6-sash windows and sliding batten doors flanking it on the end bays. The second 1-story, hipped roof building was the garage/gas station for the store.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Commercial Building	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
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5050 Leeds Manor Road 030-5158-0015

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

This interesting stuccoed house was built in several stages. The earliest appears to be the central, 2-bay, side-gabled section. Constructed during the mid-19th century, it seems to be of log construction and features 4/4- and 6/6-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney that may have originally been on the exterior end. The 1-bay, 2 1/2-story, cross-gabled, frame section to the north appears to have been added shortly after and features an exterior-end stone chimney with brick stack, a rear 1-story gabled wing, and 6/6- and 4/4-sash windows. The last section to have been built is the southern end of the house which features a projecting 2-story Queen-Anne-style polygonal bay on the front with a pedimented gable end. The rear elevation of this wing is one bay wide and features gable-end returns. A 1-story shed-roofed enclosed porch runs along the rear of the house. The front of the house is united by a 3-bay front porch with Tuscan columns. All the roofs are covered in standing-seam metal, and the foundations all appear to be of stone. The dwelling appears to currently be vacant.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Meathouse	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2

5059 Leeds Manor Road 030-5158-0024

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular Greek Revival, ca 1820**

This 2-story, 3-bay, side-passage-plan house was constructed in two sections. The oldest is the ca. 1820, two log bays to the south that contain an exterior-end stone chimney. What is now the central window on the porch was originally a door that was converted into a window when the bay was added to the north ca. 1850, giving the building its current appearance of a side-passage-plan vernacular Greek Revival-style dwelling. The earliest

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portion was of log and the addition is of frame. Both sections rest on a stone foundation and are covered in German-lap siding with the exception of the original weatherboard under the porch. The house contains a standing-seam metal gabled roof, replacement 8/8 windows, and a 2-light transom and 2-light sidelights around the front 4-panel door. Other architectural details include gable-end returns, capped corner boards, a plain frieze, and a 3-bay front porch with turned spindles. The house has a rear 2-story ell that has been extended and includes a side shed-roofed wing, replacement windows, and a rear basement entry.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Summer Kitchen	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken coop	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2

5066 Leeds Manor Road, Green's Store 030-5158-0016

Primary Resource Information: **Mixed Use: Other, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1875**

Currently vacant, the 1-story, 3-bay, gable-end northern portion of this building is the oldest and according to land records was constructed as a school, probably around 1875. The school was then converted into a store and additions were made. The original section is clad in stucco siding, and features 6/6 windows with paneled shutters, a central brick flue, a stone foundation, standing-seam metal roofing, a central 4-paneled door flanked by windows, chamfered door and window trim, and overhanging eaves with brackets. A side 1-bay lean-to with a batten door was added ca. 1920 and was used as a creamery. To the south is a 3-bay, 1-story, side-gabled wing that was probably constructed in two sections. It features a central brick flue, 6/6-sash windows, a side porch, and an enclosed front porch. This section was probably built by Edward P. Marshall, who purchased the property from the Marshall School District in the early 1910s and owned the property until 1920. He must have converted the former school into a commercial use allowing for a residence in part of the side wing. An interior inspection of the building shows it to be in very original condition with the shelving in the store still intact.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Mixed Use: Other	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling (1952)	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

5072 Leeds Manor Road 030-5158-0017

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

This 1-story, 3-bay, frame vernacular dwelling was constructed in the early 1940s. It rests on a formed concrete foundation and has a gabled standing-seam metal roof with overhanging eaves and a central brick chimney. Other features include aluminum siding, replacement 1/1 windows, and a rear 1-story shed-roofed wing.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
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5084 Leeds Manor Road 030-5158-0018

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

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This 2-story, 2-bay, vernacular side-passage-plan frame dwelling appears to date to the early 20th century. The house features stuccoed walls, a standing-seam metal gabled roof, an interior-end brick flue, a stone foundation, a plain friezeboard, and a three-bay front porch with chamfered posts, paired 3/1 windows, and a Craftsman-style front door. The rear 2-story wing contains an interior-end brick flue, enclosed 2-story porches to the south side, and a rear lean-to wing.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Meathouse	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken coop	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tenant House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

5092 Leeds Manor Road 030-5158-0019

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1921**

According to a date etched in the foundation, this dwelling was constructed in 1921 (“October 15, 1921”). The 2-story, gable-end, frame house is built into a banked site with the raised formed foundation along the front. The building is clad in Bricktex, and the gable roof is covered in standing-seam metal. Architectural details include a plain frieze, gable-end returns, 6/6-sash windows, and a side 1-story wing to the north. The enclosed front porch has a pedimented front with a pent roof. The house is 1 bay wide and 2 bays deep.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Commercial Building	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

5095 Leeds Manor Road 030-5158-0023

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

This house appears to have been constructed in at least two sections with the oldest section being the left (north 2 bays). This would have made the original house a side-passage-plan dwelling with a gabled roof with a central-front gable. The bay to the south appears to be a later addition giving the house a center-passage I-house plan. The house rests on a stone foundation and the walls are clad in vinyl siding. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and the central-front gable contains a rectangular attic window. Original features include an interior-end brick chimney and the 3-bay front porch with turned posts. A 2-story ell extends to the rear and includes an enclosed wraparound rear porch.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

5096 Leeds Manor Road 030-5158-0020

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

The front section of this vernacular side-passage-plan dwelling is of log construction and appears to have been constructed during the late 19th century. Now covered in aluminum siding, the front porch of the house features two bays on the first floor and only one opening on the second floor: a window that lines up with the first-floor window. Other details include overhanging eaves, a stone foundation, 6/6 sash windows, and a fine Victorian 3-

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bay front porch with chamfered posts, sawn brackets, and a sawn balustrade. The gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the chimney appears to have been removed. The house has a rear, 2-story, 2-bay, frame ell that was probably added in the 1920s. It features a gable roof (asphalt shingles) and aluminum siding, as well as a 3-bay shed-roofed side porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets. In the 1950s this wing was attached to a 1-story rear summer kitchen which was then attached to a rear shed. As a consequence a large 2-story shed-roofed rear wing with an enclosed 3-bay front porch was added on the south side of the house.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

5116 Leeds Manor Road 030-5158-0021

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

This 2-story 3-bay house was constructed in two sections. The oldest is the ca. 1880 left two bays which would have made the house originally a side-passage-plan dwelling. The bay to the north was added later. This gives the house a somewhat asymmetrical appearance. Clad in stucco, the house features a stone foundation, a standing-seam metal gabled roof, 3/1 windows, a 1-bay hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns, an interior-end brick flue, overhanging eaves, and a rear 2-story ell. 1-story shed-roofed additions have been made to either side of the rear ell, one of which includes an exterior-end stone chimney with brick stack.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

5123 Leeds Manor Road 030-5158-0022

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1919**

This 2-story, 3-bay, frame I-house was constructed in 1919 and features stucco siding, a stone foundation, overhanging eaves, and a standing-seam metal gable roof. The original windows are 2/2-sash and the 3-bay hip-roofed front porch has turned posts and flagstone deck. A 2-story ell extends to the rear and has an enclosed side porch, an interior brick flue, and a rear 1-story gable-roofed wing with an interior-end brick flue.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Nestled just east of Chester Gap that cuts through the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Hume Historic District is significant as an unusually well preserved and intact crossroads village located northwest of Warrenton in Fauquier County, Virginia. Early in its history Hume was known as Barbee's Cross Roads, named for the operator of an early tavern that still stands at the intersection of Leeds Manor Road (Route 688), the historic north-south path through Thomas Lord Fairfax's "Leeds Manor," and Hume Road (Route 635) that linked the county seat at Warrenton with the Shenandoah Valley. The tavern [030-0685; 030-5158-0003] likely dates from circa 1787 when Joseph Barbee leased 67¼ acres from Denny Fairfax, legatee of Thomas Lord Fairfax, proprietor of the Northern Neck Proprietary.¹ A tavern or public house was operated by members of the Barbee family until at least 1860,² and the crossroads village retained the name of Barbee's until the late 19th century.³ The village was then re-named "Hume," presumably for Jacob Hume and his family who were longtime large landholders in the immediate area.⁴ In addition to the tavern, for most of its history Hume had a post office as well, the earliest being known as "Arnold's Old Place" (1811) and later as Leeds Manor Post Office (1832). The post office was discontinued in 1856,⁵ and may have only been opened again in the late 19th century. Thomas Barbee was the first postmaster, and it can be presumed that the post office was located in the Barbee's tavern since that structure would have been the primary, or perhaps only, public building in the village. Also during its long history, Hume has been the site of two churches and several schools, including two white public schools, of which one still stands, and two school buildings for African-American students, both of which still stand in the village. Hume was and continues to be home to both whites and African-Americans with several surnames shared by both races. The village includes primarily dwellings, their associated outbuildings, and a handful of commercial buildings, all of which would have been common to a small community in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The original road traces survive and the irregularity of the lots recall an era that preceded traditional grid patterns. The four oldest surviving buildings—the tavern, [030-0685; 030-5158-0003], the former Leeds Church Rectory [030-5158-0028], Captain Marshall's Store [030-5158-0007] and an 1820 dwelling [030-5158-0026]—all appear on the 1863 Gilmer Civil War map.⁶ The district is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its retention of significant physical remnants and remarkably unaltered buildings dating from 1787 to 1952. It is also eligible under Criterion A for its association with commerce and trade for the region with a tavern and three surviving stores that served the residents of the surrounding agricultural area.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

It was common in the late 18th and early 19th centuries for small commercial enclaves to spring up at the intersections of primary transportation routes. Barbee's Cross Roads, or Hume as it is known today, even carries the descriptive name and retains at least four structures that pre-date the Civil War. Its history derives from its role as a commercial village serving the surrounding agricultural area and travelers along the two intersecting roads, while retaining its own distinctive village identity, with clusters of dwellings and an unusually large number of surviving commercial buildings. Land in and around what now is Hume was all part

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of Thomas Lord Fairfax's vast holdings known as "Leeds Manor," and the first deed recorded that relates to Barbee's Cross Roads reveals some interesting details about its earliest building.⁷

When Lord Fairfax died in 1781, he designated his nephew Denny Martin as his heir. Martin subsequently took the surname of Fairfax, and it was as Denny Fairfax that he leased several parcels of land at the crossroads of Leeds Manor Road and the road that led from Warrenton through Chester Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains. The text of the deeds from Denny Fairfax to members of the Barbee family is pertinent to understanding the early occupancy of the village. The primary deed that relates to Barbee's Cross Roads is to Joseph Barbee, dated January 5, 1787. A reference is made to a survey made of land in the area of the crossroads by John Moffett. The land is described as containing 67¼ acres and as being part of "The Manor of Leeds." The annual rent was set at 16 shillings, 9 pence--American dollars were not yet the currency--and the lessee, Joseph Barbee, was directed to pay all the taxes and fees and had to agree not to sub-let the property. Under the lease, Joseph Barbee agreed to build "one dwelling, at least 20 feet by 16 feet with a brick or stone chimney." The second requirement was that Barbee was to "raise and plant an orchard with 100 apple trees." The deed goes on to admonish Barbee not to waste any timber that might be cut in connection with building a house and setting out an orchard, and that any proceeds from that timber should be reinvested in the property.

These identical caveats appear in deeds from Denny Fairfax recorded in the same time period and in the same general location to John Barbee for 298 acres, to Andrew Barbee for 230 acres, and to John Rixey for 180 acres.⁸ These unusual terms clearly were written to address the issue of ownership that would be litigated in the following years.⁹ The land tax books for the first years of the 19th century for Barbee holdings in this area seem to vacillate between being described as "leased" or "fee," but by the 1820s, the notation of "lease" appears less frequently, and the ownership of the parcels appears to rest with the various members of the Barbee family.¹⁰ The tavern that today stands at 5024 Leeds Manor Road [030-0685; 030-5158-0003] appears to have been built in compliance with the directives of the 1787 deed. The smaller 67-acre parcel was later combined with other Barbee parcels in the area. Personal property records for the period show members of the Barbee family charged with several slaves and one or two horses each during the period from 1800-1820; specifically, Joseph was taxed for four horses and some furniture in 1815, but the tavern building itself must have been fairly modest as he was not taxed for any buildings exceeding \$500 in value.¹¹ Joseph A. Barbee, likely the son to Joseph who leased the original tavern parcel, was charged with a parcel in 1834 that may have been the tavern parcel; but it is the census of 1860 that confirms that Joseph A. Barbee, age 77, was the "keeper of public house," obviously continuing the family association with tavern operation.¹²

One of the earliest references to the community that grew up around the crossroads village is found in the official postal records in the National Archives. There it is stated that "Leeds Manor Post Office was established under the name of Arnold's Old Place," on January 18, 1811.¹³ It is likely that Barbee's Tavern also housed the post office for the tiny community and its surrounding residents. Records indicate that William Payne was the postmaster for what was then called the Leeds Manor Post Office in 1826.¹⁴ Subsequent

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postmasters for the tiny village included John J. Payne, Jr., (1827); John J. Barbee (1829); John Payne, Jr. (1830); and John S. Payne (1843) who continued in that role until at least 1849.¹⁵ The Payne family name appears through the 19th century and well into the 20th century in association with property in Hume. Records indicate the discontinuation of the post office for Barbee's Cross Roads in 1856, probably indicating the transfer of the postal facilities to Markham when the railroad was built.

Two dwellings within the district date from circa 1820, both of which have additions dating from the mid-19th century. The improvements to these structures may well mirror the growing prosperity of the area and point to the evolution of Barbee's Cross Roads as a thriving, although very small, community. The property at 5059 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0024] was commonly called "The Dell",¹⁶ and in the mid-1930s, it contained over 300 acres of farmland and pasture. Located on the eastern boundary of the district south of the actual crossroads, this property was likely similar to several other parcels at Hume where agricultural fields adjoined dwelling house sites that made up the village. The property at 5033 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0026] also contains a circa 1820 dwelling house. This house does appear on the both the 1863 Gilmer Civil War Map and Garden's 1876 Map of Fauquier County.¹⁷ Physical evidence indicates that the front part of the house is of log construction. Local historians indicate that it was at one time the home of James Keith Marshall. James Keith Marshall, born 1820, is probably the builder of this house, which may have been subsequently occupied by his son, James Keith Marshall (Jr.). There were a number of Marshall family members who lived in this area throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, nearly all of whom were described in the census enumerations as "farmers."¹⁸ James K. Marshall, Jr. (b. 1859) was listed as a "horse farmer" living in this area in 1910.¹⁹

The house at 4631 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0028] was the rectory for Leeds Church and was constructed circa 1855.²⁰ It appears on the Gilmer Map (1863) in its present location. The dwelling served as the rectory for the Episcopal Church of Leeds Parish that stands about a mile north on the Leeds Manor Road, outside this district. The current Leeds Parish Church was consecrated in 1842 by Bishop William Meade and was likely preceded by several other buildings that served the parish that dates to 1769.²¹

Among the commercial structures that stand in the village of Hume is "Captain Marshall's Store," as it became known in the early 20th century, located at 5017 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0007], which was built circa 1860. It stands at the northeast corner of Hume and Leeds Manor roads and is one of the buildings rendered on both the 1863 Gilmer Map and Garden's Map of 1876 of Fauquier County. There were several "merchants" listed in the area in 1860 and 1870, and it is likely that one of them occupied this store, substantiating Hume as a small but significant commercial center for the northwestern portion of the county. Postal facilities were always available in the village and were often located in different stores depending on whom the postmaster was at any given time. As a crossroads village, Hume would have been convenient to those who lived along the two intersecting roads and would have been well located to offer mercantile and postal services. Census records indicate that there were several small business operations in the community including a shoemaker, a seamstress, a blacksmith, a wheelwright, and several who worked in the local stores. Barbee's Cross Roads was

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extremely small but it did provide some of the essential services to the farmers who lived nearby. In the late 19th century, George Cable operated what became Captain Marshall's Store. Cable appears in the census as a 42-year-old "merchant" in 1900, and the store apparently stood across the road from the residence of James Marshall, son of James K. Marshall, whose occupation is given as "teacher."²² A 1914 map of the county prepared by the Fauquier County Board of Trade shows that structures stood along both sides of Leeds Manor Road and on Hume Road both east and west of the crossroads. Both the colored and white schools are shown on the map, and the name "Hume" as well as "Barbee's X Roads" are rendered as the village's names.²³ By 1920, Paul Payne is recorded in the U. S. Census records as a 44-year-old merchant renting "Captain Marshall's Store." Examination of others recorded in the area, including the 1920 Census, shows the postal mailing address was "Payne's Store," possibly an alternative name for Hume at that time.²⁴ By 1930, however, the census refers to "Village of Hume," and deeds of that period definitely refer to "Hume."²⁵ It can be assumed that Paul was a member of the Payne family who were so prominent in the Hume area records throughout the 19th century. In 1930, J. R. Payne is recorded as selling a one-acre parcel with "storehouses and other buildings" to Roy and Bedford Wright. The store then became known as "Wright's General Store."²⁶ Another store, operated by Charlie Corder in the late 19th century, that occupied the southwest corner of the intersection, is no longer standing.²⁷

There is little to indicate that Barbee's Cross Roads played any sort of a significant role during the Civil War. However, following Confederate Major General J.E.B. Stuart's raid on Catlett Station in the eastern portion of Fauquier County in the summer of 1862, men of the 35th Virginia Cavalry skirmished with troops of Union Brigadier General Alfred Pleasanton as they patrolled Leeds Manor Road at Barbee's Cross Roads.²⁸ Since most military action took place near the rail lines in the county, Barbee's escaped most of the significant military action, but it was an identifiable landmark intersection at a strategic crossroads, leading to its inclusion on Civil War maps.

The first surviving building that appears to date from the decade following the war was what now is called Green's Store at 5066 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0016]. Local resident, Melvin Poe, indicates that the building was constructed as a school ca 1875.²⁹ The school appears on the 1876 Garden's Map of Fauquier. Apparently it was acquired by Edward P. Marshall in 1910 from the Marshall School District, and he in turn sold it to Wessie and Minnie Poe in 1920. The next owner was Paul Pierce (or Price), who built a creamery addition. Pierce was white, but the store served both blacks and whites in the community. Wilbert Green, who was black, acquired the property in 1929 and operated it as a general merchandise store, serving both African-American and white residents of the community. Mr. Green's daughter, Maxine Brown, has her father's ledger that describes the broad range of merchandise sold in the store. The stone wall to the rear of the store was built by Richard Thorpe, who was indebted to Mr. Green.³⁰ The old store building, long known as "Green's Store," is now vacant. As with "Captain Marshall's Store," Green's Store added gas pumps with the advent of automobile travel. Wilbert Green, who had only a third grade education, purchased a 600-acre farm outside of Hume in 1940. He built a small brick family residence on the store property in 1952.³¹

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The Hume schools stand at 12073 and 12071 Hume Road. [030-5158-0006]. According to local resident Melvin Poe who owns the buildings and lives next door to them at 12093 Hume Road [030-5158-0027], they both served the African-American community around Hume. The older of the two school structures dates to circa 1906; the other was a Rosenwald school built circa 1930 that was moved to this site from the community of Sage in Fauquier County. Although currently used as private dwellings, these buildings recall a period when the African-American community was required to provide many of their own facilities, including schools. The school buildings served African-American families that lived both in the village and in the surrounding area. Examination of both the land records and the census records for the area reveal that there was a sizable number of both “blacks” and “mulattos,” most of whom were described as either “farmers,” or “farm laborers.” There does not appear to be any specific area of Hume where blacks lived; they lived on and owned property scattered throughout the village. Many of those classified as “mulattos” in the census enumerations carried names that were familiar in the community such as ‘Marshall,’ ‘Payne,’ and ‘Barbee.’ Some of the African-American residents in the early 20th century acquired their property from the Marshall family and lived in the area between Hume and the village of Orlean to the south.³² A house that stands at 5096 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0020] was at one time the residence of Mrs. Julia Carlton Gentry and her husband. She was a teacher and principal of the black school and later became head of all African-American schools in Fauquier County.³³

Land for the first Hume Baptist Church, which is now a private residence, at 11608 Hume Road, [030-5158-0012] was deeded to the church by Henry Stribling in 1898.³⁴ Henry Stribling was a farmer with large land holdings in the area.³⁵ The Stribling family name appears on the Gilmer Map of 1863 and many members of the family lived in the vicinity. This church was, according to local historian Eugene Scheel, built circa 1889.³⁶ At about the same time, the Methodists were building a church at Hume known as the “Auld Kirk”, now a residence at 11594 Hume Road [030-5158-0014], which they too acquired from Henry Stribling in 1898. The successor church to the first Hume Baptist Church dates from 1921 and stands at 4648 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0001]. The Fauquier School Board sold the land for the new church to the trustees of Hume Baptist congregation in two different transactions, the first in 1909 and the second in 1921. An interesting caveat in the 1909 transaction of \$400 was a requirement laid down by the grantor that the church property be enclosed with “American woven fencing and locust posts.”³⁷

According to local historians, the property at 5092 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0019] was built circa 1912 and the adjacent garage was known as “Frank Good’s Garage.” There is a date of “1912” parged into the foundation of the garage. Other family names that might have been associated with the “garage” are Moulden and Moss. According to local residents, Maxine Brown and Reverend Lindsay Green, at one time the garage housed a shoe shop known as Smelser’s. Its commercial function ceased in the late 1940s. There is no indication that the building was ever used as a blacksmith shop or that blacksmithing was associated with any of the surnames, although such a function would not have been unusual.³⁸

Another commercial complex known as “Barb’s Store,” built circa 1930, stands at 5049 Leeds Manor Road

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[030-5158-0025]. One of the buildings was a store that sold mostly wine and beer;³⁹ the other was a gas station. According to local resident Melvin Poe, the gas station was known as “Amos Barb’s Garage” and may have originally been a blacksmith shop. Amos Barb is listed in the 1930 census with real property valued at \$1,800, but, unfortunately, his occupation is illegibly recorded although it does not appear to be “farmer” or “farm laborer” like most everyone else.⁴⁰ He does not appear in the 1920 census, and Barb family members only appear in a different part of the county.

Twelve dwelling houses survive in the village that date from 1880-1930. All of them stand along the two intersecting roads. Houses at 5007, 5001, and 4665 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0008, 0009, and 0010] all date from the late 19th to early 20th centuries. The Mills House (circa 1900) stands at 12056 Hume Road, [030-5158-0005] and was at one time occupied by Henry A. Cameron, listed in the 1930 census for Fauquier as a “mail carrier” who owned his own house.⁴¹ The Cameron family may also have owned the house at 11618 Hume Road [030-5158-0011]. The property at 4665 Leeds Manor Road [030-5158-0010] is known as Sandy Knoll and is occupied by long-time resident, Katie Pearson. “Ozark Farm,” [030-5158-0027] at 12093 Hume Road and located on the western boundary of the district, was built circa 1910 and is the home of long-time resident, Melvin Poe and his wife. Members of the Poe family have lived in the Hume area for most of the 20th century. The Kines House [030-5158-0022] at 5123 Leeds Manor Road, was built circa 1920 by J. William Kines, who appears in the 1930 census as a 56-year-old farmer with real property valued at \$1,500. The house with its sizable lot is still occupied by a member of the Kines family. A modern picnic shelter, two sheds, and a privy now occupy the Leeds Ruritan Park, site of the old Hume School at 12032 Leeds Manor Road. [030-5158-0002]. The Hume School was an important landmark for the community. Built circa 1909 by local builder John Russell from the nearby village of Orlean, the building is well documented in historic photographs. The old school building for white students closed and then burned in 1968.⁴² According to Eugene Scheel, the parcel was also the site of annual jousting tournaments for the community as early as the 1890s.⁴³

The Hume Historic District’s significance derives from its impressive integrity and retention of scale, size, and vernacular style. It is also significant for its remarkable collection of stores and other commercial buildings and structures that housed various mercantile services for the surrounding region. Because of its small size and the diversity of the population in the area, the commercial complex at Hume served both races. Although dwellings have been enlarged and the commercial buildings no longer serve the same purpose, the scale of the district as a whole has been little changed over its long history. Many local families continue to occupy the residences. The district contains almost no modern intrusions, and it retains its atmosphere of a tiny rural enclave. The large number of surviving historic commercial structures is rare in the 21st century in a fast-growing part of the state, particularly since most such buildings succumb to fire or hasty demolition. The presence of institutional buildings, such as schools and churches, again is unusual in such a small village and is a measure of the important place of Hume held in the agricultural community that surrounded it.⁴⁴ Beyond just its buildings, African-American and white families continue to live in the village just as they have for over a century, their history intertwined with the history of the small crossroads village.

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ENDNOTES

¹ Fauquier County Deed Book 9/267 (1787).

² United States Census for Fauquier County, Virginia, 1860.

³ Gardens Map of Fauquier County, 1876. [Map collections, Library of Virginia, Richmond] shows that crossroads settlement still carried the name "Barbee." Records do not indicate when the name of the village changed to Hume, but deeds from the first decade of the 20th century allude to "Hume," and the 1930 census enumeration sheets refer to "Hume Village."

⁴ Jacob Hume, a prominent farmer, appears in the federal census for 1900 and 1910. It has also been reported that the community got its name from its first postmistress whose surname was Hume.

⁵ Fauquier County, Virginia, 1759-1959. [Warrenton, Va." Fauquier County Bicentennial Committee, 1959], 77. Information from the Archives Division of the General Services Administration, Washington. D.C.

⁶ Jeremy Francis Gilmer. Map of Fauquier County, 1863. Map Collections, Library of Virginia, Richmond.

⁷ For more information about the Leeds Manor property, see Debra McClane. "John Marshall's Leeds Manor Rural Historic District," draft NRHP nomination, June, 2007, Section 8, p. 74.

⁸ Fauquier County Deed Book 9/ 267, 270, 273, 276 (1787).

⁹ The litigation is discussed in the draft NRHP nomination for "John Marshall's Leeds Manor Rural Historic District, cited in FTN 7.

¹⁰ Fauquier County Land Tax Books, 1799-1834.

¹¹ Fauquier County Personal Property Tax Books, 1809-1815.

¹² United States Census, 1860, Fauquier County) 119. (South West Revenue District).

¹³ See Footnote 5.

¹⁴ James Payne is described as the "postmaster" in the 1824 Land Tax Books of Fauquier County.

¹⁵ Fauquier County, Virginia, 1759-1959... 77; Clara S. McCarty. The Foothills of the Blue Ridge in Fauquier County, Virginia, [Warrenton, Va.: The Fauquier Democrat, 1974], 96. (from "Register of all Officers and Agents, Civil Military, and Naval in the Service of the United States, on the thirtieth of September, 1849," [Washington: Gideon & Co., 1849].

¹⁶ Fauquier County Deed Book 139/293 (Deed from Laura and Walter Webb to John Butler).

¹⁷ Both maps are located in the map collection at the Library of Virginia.

¹⁸ United States Census, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1800, 1900, 1910.

¹⁹ United States Census, 1910, Fauquier County, Marshall District."

²⁰ History of Leeds Parish (1942), 9. Information provided by William Stribling, June 22, 2007.

²¹ "The Episcopal Church of Leeds Parish- a Brief History," www.leedschurch.org/History.

²² United States Census, 1900, Fauquier County.

²³ "Map of Fauquier County, Virginia." [Fauquier County Board of Trade. Warrenton, Virginia] 1914.

²⁴ United States Census, 1920, 1930 Fauquier County.

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²⁵ United States Census, 1930, Fauquier County, 1930, Sheet 3A, p. 149.

²⁶ Fauquier County Deed Book 134/325 (1930).

²⁷ United States Census, 1920, Fauquier County; Eugene Scheel, The Guide to Fauquier, A Survey of the Architecture and History of a Virginia County, [Warrenton, Va.: Fauquier County Board of Supervisors, 1976], 15.

²⁸ Eugene M. Scheel, The Civil War in Fauquier County. [Warrenton, Va.: Fauquier National Bank, 1985], 44-45.

²⁹ Maral Kalbian conversation with Melvin Poe, March, 2007; this is confirmed by the 1876 Garden Map of Fauquier

³⁰ Interview with Reverend Lindsay Green and his sister, Maxine Brown, children of Wilbert Green, June 25, 2007.

³¹ Fauquier County Deed Book 108/376 (1913); Deed Book 121/249 (1920); Deed Book 130/72 (1927); Deed Book 133/156 (1929) and Will Book 105/14.

³² Fauquier County Land Tax Books, 1910; Federal Census for Fauquier County, 1910.

³³ Interview with Melvin Poe by Maral Kalbian, March, 2007; additional- information from Maxine Brown and Rev. Lindsay Green, June 25, 2007.

³⁴ Fauquier County Deed Book 90/36 (1898).

³⁵ United States Census 1880, Fauquier County.

³⁶ Eugene Scheel, The Guide to Fauquier, A Survey of the Architecture and History of a Virginia County, [Warrenton, Va.: Fauquier County Board of Supervisors, 1976], 14-15.

³⁷ Fauquier County Deed Book 102/220 (1909) and DB 122/190 (1921).

³⁸ United States Census, 1910, 1920, 1930, Fauquier County, Marshall District.

³⁹ Kalbian interview with Rev. Green and Maxine Brown, June 25, 2007.

⁴⁰ United States Census, 1930, "Hume Village," Fauquier County, Sheet 3A, 149.

⁴¹ United State Census, 1930, Sheet 8A.

⁴² Fauquier Democrat, February 1, 1968.

⁴³ Scheel, The Guide...., 15.

⁴⁴ Although no buildings associated with milling survive in the community, census records do indicate the presence of at least one family whose occupation is "miller." See Federal census for Fauquier County, Marshall District, 1920 and 1930.

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Fauquier Democrat, February 1, 1968.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hume Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 10 Page 29

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM REFERENCES

1	17 759852E 4302546N
2	17 760060E 4302419N
3	17 760365E 4302571N
4	17 760365E 4302668N
5	18 239700E 4302656N
6	18 239695E 4302285N
7	18 239852E 4302204N
8	18 239842E 4302133N
9	18 239690E 4302169N
10	18 239695E 4302031N
11	18 239756E 4301686N
12	18 239700E 4301488N
13	18 239644E 4301585N
14	18 239578E 4301626N
15	18 239578E 4302053N
16	18 239588E 4302181N
17	17 760358E 4302207N
18	17 760048E 4302375N
19	17 759840E 4302472N

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundaries of the nominated Hume Historic District are shown on the accompanying scaled map entitled "Hume Historic District."

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

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

FLINT HILL QUADRANGLE
 VIRGINIA
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5861 (V NW
 (UPPERVILLE)



UTM References

Flint Hill, VA Quad
 Hume Historic District
 #030-5158
 Fauquier County, VA

- '04 1 17/759852 4302546
- 2 17/760060 4302419
- 3 17/760365 4302571
- 4 17/760365 4302668
- 17 17/760358 4302207
- 18 17/760048 4302375
- 19 17/759840 4302472

(See Orleans Quad for other UTM's)

UTM References
 Original Survey
 Home Historic District
 #030-5158
 Fauquier County, VA
 18/239700 4302656
 18/239695 4302285
 18/239852 4302204
 18/239842 4302133
 18/239690 4302149
 18/239695 4302031
 18/239756 4301686
 18/239700 4301488
 18/239644 4301825
 18/239578 4301624
 18/239578 4302053
 18/239588 4302191

