

VLR 12/6/6
NRHP 3/21/7

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for 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 Paris Historic District
other names/site number VDHR #030-0222

2. Location

street & number Area including Federal Street, and parts of Republican Street and Gap Run Road not for publication N/A
city or town Paris vicinity _____
state Virginia code VA county Fauquier code 061 Zip 20130

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

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

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

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

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Paris Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 21 </u>	buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 21 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 52 (listed within Crooked Run HD)
Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

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

Cat: _____ Sub: _____

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

Cat: _____ Sub: _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Federal
- Gothic Revival
- Colonial Revival
- Other: I-house; Commercial

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

- foundation _____
- roof _____
- walls _____
- other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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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/TRADE; TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance 1786 (town layout began) -1953 (last contributing property constructed)

Significant Dates 1786; 1810; 1852

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Henry S. Hanes- carpenter; Ambrose Hinson- carpenter

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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- 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 32 acres

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

Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1		2	

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Maral S. Kalbian/Architectural Historian and Margaret T. Peters/Research Historian
 Organization: Maral S. Kalbian, LLC date June 30, 2006
 street & number: P. O. Box 468 telephone 540-955-1231
 city or town Berryville state VA zip code 22611

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name SEE ATTACHED PROPERTY OWNER'S LIST
 street & number _____ telephone _____
 city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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6. HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:

DOMESTIC

Single dwelling
Secondary structure
Hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE

Department Store
Specialty Store

GOVERNMENT

Post Office

EDUCATION

School

FUNERARY

Cemetery

RELIGION

Religious facility

CURRENT FUNCTIONS:

DOMESTIC

Single dwelling
Secondary structure
Hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE

Specialty Store
Restaurant

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FUNERARY
Cemetery

RELIGION
Religious facility

7. DESCRIPTION

Materials:

FOUNDATION
STONE

WALLS
WOOD: Weatherboard
BRICK
STUCCO
SYNTHETICS

ROOF
METAL
ASPHALT

OTHER
WOOD
BRICK
STONE

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**Paris Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Paris is located in northwest Fauquier County at the foot of Ashby Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia. Sited at the junction of Ashby Gap Turnpike (present-day U.S. Route 50) and the Winchester-Dumfries Road (present day U. S. Route 17), Paris grew up in the late eighteenth century as a logical stopping point to and from the west. When the town was bypassed by modern Routes 50 and 17 in the mid-twentieth century, the community was preserved. Traffic through Paris now is primarily local, and the northernmost access to Route 50 has recently been closed.

The district boundaries are drawn to include all the historic resources within the immediate Paris area, on the south side of U.S. Route 50. Paris's backdrop to the north and west are the Blue Ridge Mountains and Ashby Gap. The village sits at the northern end of the Crooked Run Valley that extends approximately eight miles to the south. The district contains 34 properties along parts of Gap Run Road and Federal and Republic streets. Fifty-two of the 53 contributing resources are already listed as part of the Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District [030-5369], which was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places in 2004. The 21 noncontributing resources are primarily modern outbuildings.

Paris itself is a fairly compact district of approximately 32 acres with a formal arrangement of streets laid out in a modified rectangular grid pattern. The "main" street, now Federal Street, is the old roadbed of the original Ashby Gap Turnpike, with historic buildings lining it on either side. The lots on the south side generally extend all the way or half way back to Republican Street. The original plat of the town proposed 14 streets, an indication that its founder, Peter Glascock, envisioned Paris developing into a town of considerable size. Only a few of these streets were ever laid out and the town was eventually divided into 44 lots.

Paris includes several different types of resources ranging in date from the early nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries, but the majority date to before the Civil War. The primary building type in the district is the single dwelling, but several stores, two churches, a tavern, an old school, and an old gas station, now converted into an antiques shop, are also included.

The earliest surviving buildings in the Paris Historic District date to circa 1810 when the town was officially established by the Virginia General Assembly, and approximately twenty years after it was first laid out by Peter Glascock. More than half of the buildings in the district date to

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the period from circa 1810 to 1850, in addition to a cemetery. Only seven properties in the

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district date to the Reconstruction era after the Civil War. No buildings in the district date from the thirty-year period of 1895-1925, and only one exists from 1929. Two resources were constructed in 1940 and two additional ones in the early 1950s. Since 1953, only three modern dwellings, all of which were built in the 1960s, have been constructed in the district. The overwhelming architectural style favors Federal detailing on vernacular forms, and many of the residences are of log construction. A few examples of the Greek Revival, and later, the Gothic Revival and Colonial Revival styles are also present.

The architectural resources in Paris portray it much as it would have appeared in the mid-nineteenth century, before it was bypassed by the routing of the Manassas Gap Railroad to the south in 1852. Now primarily a residential area, the community maintains several commercial ventures including an antiques store and a well-known bed and breakfast.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Paris is an extremely well-preserved early-nineteenth-century village in northern Fauquier County, Virginia. Its location at the foot of Ashby Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains at the intersection of the colonial roads leading from Alexandria, Dumfries, and Fredericksburg to Winchester made it a logical place to establish a community that could serve settlers and travelers. During the first half of the nineteenth century, Paris was a small commercial and transportation center that served the surrounding population as well as those traveling through the region. According to Martin's Gazetteer (1835), in addition to 25 dwellings, Paris contained three mercantile stores, a church (for use by all denominations), a school, two saddlers, a cabinetmaker, a tailor, a turner, a wheat fan maker, two blacksmith shops, two wagon makers, a chair maker, and three boot and shoe factories.¹ Several taverns also operated in town, catering to the clientele that passed through the village. The routing of the Manassas Gap Railroad to the south in 1852 left Paris somewhat isolated and removed much of the traffic that otherwise passed through it on its way west. This commercial detriment created a halt in major development after the 1850s, a fact reflected in the architecture of the town, where the majority of buildings date to the first half of the nineteenth century.

Paris remained a small local commercial and residential center throughout the later half of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, with its main street the roadbed of the Ashby Gap Turnpike, and later, U.S. Route 50. Since the village was bypassed by modern

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U. S. Routes 50 and 17 in the mid-twentieth century, Paris has become for the most part a residential community with a regionally famous bed and breakfast as its primary commercial

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venture. Its pastoral setting with dramatic backdrops remains unspoiled in a large part because of the protection of its surrounding rural acreage by the Piedmont Environmental Council and the nearby Sky Meadow State Park. The area defined as the Paris Historic District is already included within the Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District [030-5369], which was placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places in 2004.

The land on which Paris is located was originally part of Thomas Lord Fairfax's Leeds Manor, and in 1786 was deeded to Peter Glascock. Settlement occurred in the late eighteenth century and a post office was established in the community in 1800, making it the second oldest established post office in Fauquier County.² The town was not officially founded until an 1810 act of the Virginia General Assembly. Its formal grid layout with 44 lots is still clearly evident in its street patterns, although many of the streets were never built and some lots not realized. The Paris Historic District contains a range of building types and architectural styles that well represent its period of greatest development as well as some later buildings.

The 32-acre Paris Historic District includes all of the buildings along both sides of Federal Street, with the exception of some of the more modern buildings that front onto U.S. Route 50. Also included are buildings and a cemetery along the southern end of Republican Street and part of Gap Run Road to the T intersection with Federal Street (**Photo 1**). Generally, the buildings are arranged on fairly narrow lots that often extend one block deep and have little setback (**Photos 2 and 3**). There are no sidewalks in the village and parking in front of the buildings is normally on a graveled shoulder of the street. A branch of Gap Run crosses under Federal Street. Many of the properties in Paris express their own identity through unique stone or wood fences along the road as well as mature landscaping in their yards.

The 53 contributing resources within the Paris Historic District are primarily residences, although the district also includes some commercial buildings, churches, a former school, and a cemetery. The 21 noncontributing resources are primarily modern outbuildings and three dwellings dating from the 1960s. Approximately half of the buildings in Paris were constructed prior to 1850, with an additional seven built between 1870 and 1893. The earliest twentieth-century resource dates to 1929. The four remaining historic resources were constructed in the 1940s and 1950s.

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The oldest resources in the Paris Historic District are ten, 1 ½- and two-story, log or frame dwellings from the circa 1810 to 1830 period. Primarily vernacular in nature, they are

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characterized by one or multiple exterior-end stone chimneys, stone foundations, and gabled roofs. Many have been greatly enlarged by later additions. The house at 625 Federal Street [030-0222-0003] is a representative example of one of the earliest houses in the village. The oldest portion of the two-story vernacular log dwelling is made up of the three bays to the northwest. The log section to the rear was originally a detached kitchen and has since been attached to the main section of the house. Other additions and alterations give the dwelling a late-nineteenth-century appearance, including a full-width porch and side wing.

The district contains nine buildings that date to the 1820s. These include three of log construction: 634, 658, and 674 Federal Street [030-0222-0004, 0012, and 0019]; two of brick construction, 677, and 687 Federal Street [030-0222-0020 and 0023]; and four of frame construction: 646, 649, 667, and 622 Federal Street [030-0222-0007, 0008, 0015, and 0002]. The two-story, four-bay, vernacular building at 634 Federal Street [030-0222-0004] was constructed circa 1820 (**Photo 4**). Locally referred to as the “Wagoner’s Stand,” the building housed a tavern run by Isaac Settle.³ The well-preserved building features beaded weatherboard siding, a standing-seam metal gabled roof, six-over-six-sash windows, an exterior-end stone chimney with brick stack, a banked stone foundation with basement windows, a one-bay pedimented portico with chamfered posts, and a rear shed-roofed wing with an exterior stone chimney with brick stack. The two front doors, one with a transom, are often found on buildings that served multiple functions, such as a tavern, commercial venture, and a dwelling. This dwelling is significant in the district as it is an early representation of the commercial uses that developed in Paris because of its location along a major thoroughfare.

The vernacular house at 658 Federal Street [030-0222-0012] is another log building from circa 1820 and is historically known as the Josiah Murray House (**Photo 5**). Modern exterior renovations exposed the log walls on the first-floor façade and show that the building was constructed in at least two sections. The house was probably originally a 1 ½-story log structure that was eventually raised to its current two-story height using frame or perhaps log. The three bays to the northwest that are comprised of a central door flanked by windows appear to have been the original section and would have featured an exterior-end stone chimney. This chimney became centrally located when the two-bay log section to the southeast was built. The property also includes a barn and corncrib.

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The 1 ½-story stuccoed house at 674 Federal Street [030-0222-0019] features a large exterior stone chimney on the south end, a stone foundation, a steeply-pitched gable roof, and a one-bay hip-roofed front porch (**Photo 2**). Constructed circa 1820, the front of this house presents itself

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as a representative example of a vernacular log dwelling from the early nineteenth century. Modern additions include wings to the rear as well as a 1 ½-story wing to the side.

Another interesting vernacular dwelling from this period is located at 646 Federal Street [030-0222-0007] and is historically known as the William Peck House. Constructed into a banked site, the front of the house is at street level but the rear has a basement level, as do many of the other houses that are located along the southwest side of Federal Street. The asymmetrical, side-passage-plan frame dwelling has a large exterior-end stone chimney with a freestanding brick stack. The chimney, which has been plastered, is somewhat unusual in that it is not centered in the gable end but is off-center. The shoulders of the chimney are fairly high, confirming that the building was originally constructed as two stories. To the rear are multiple shed-roofed additions including one with an exterior-end brick chimney. The Thomas House at 649 Federal [030-0222-0008] is another example of a circa 1820, two-story, gable-roofed, frame dwelling with an exterior-end stone chimney. In this case, the house was originally 1 ½ stories and was later raised to two stories, as were many of the other buildings from that era.

Three of the buildings in Paris from the 1820s exhibit some Federal-style elements in their architectural composition. The house at 667 Federal Street [030-0222-0015] is a two-story, two-bay, side-passage-plan frame dwelling with a Federal-style double-leaf front door, nine-over-six and six-over-six sash windows, a stone foundation, a stuccoed exterior-end stone chimney, and a two-bay front porch with plain tapered wooden supports. Brick, laid in Flemish bond on the façade and American bond on the sides and rear, is used in the construction of the Neff House at 677 Federal Street [030-0222-0020]. The Federal-style side-passage-plan dwelling rests on a raised brick foundation and features a single-leaf door topped by a four-light transom, nine-over-six and six-over-six-sash wood windows, and a side, one-story, three-bay wing. A stone retaining wall and mature trees are located in the front yard. The district's finest example of a brick Federal-style dwelling is the house at 687 Federal Street [030-0222-0023]. Although, the walls of the two-story, five-bay, gable-roofed dwelling have been plastered, the brick jack arches over the windows and the elegant rounded arch above the front door are exposed. Sited above the grade of the road, the house features two semi-exterior-end brick chimneys, nine-over-six and six-over-six-sash windows, a raised foundation, and a Federal-style front door topped with a fanlight and flanked by narrow sidelights. The modern metal gabled roof has overhanging eaves and exposed purlin ends, suggesting an early-twentieth-century alteration of the original roof.

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At first appearance, the L-shaped Settle House at 622 Federal Street [030-0222-0002] suggests a late-nineteenth-century construction date although the original section dates to the mid-1820s

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(Photo 6). Isaac Settle constructed the three-bay central portion of the house circa 1825. His son Thomas Settle was a notable physician and lived in the house starting around 1860 out of which he also operated his medical practice, as is evidenced in the separate entrance on the south end of the house. The dwelling was greatly remodeled circa 1900 by local carpenter Henry S. Hanes⁴ and features a cross-gabled roof, interior corbelled brick chimneys, a three-bay shed-roofed front porch with chamfered posts, gable-end returns, a plain frieze, capped cornerboards, and false-beveled wood siding.

Five resources in the Paris Historic District date to the 1830s, including a cemetery and a brick meetinghouse. Two of the buildings exhibit elements of the popular Federal style in their detailing. The house located at 692 Federal Street [030-0222-0025], now known as the Ashby Inn, is the only building in the district constructed of stone, although it is covered in stucco **(Photo 1)**. The right three-bay section of the two-story building that follows a single-pile, side-passage plan and has an exterior-end stone chimney on the northwest end was constructed around 1830 for Mandley Pierce. The large building which has undergone several additions and alterations has a one-bay, two-story frame wing to the southeast that features an exterior-end stone chimney with a brick stack. This may have been added in the mid-nineteenth century when the house was used as a parsonage by the Methodist church. The rear portion of the gable roof has been raised in order to accommodate further head room in the attic space. The house, now used as an inn, is regionally known for its outstanding cuisine and lodging as well as its magnificent views.

Another side-passage-plan Federal-style dwelling from circa 1830 is located at 673 Federal Street [030-0222-0018] and was also constructed in at least two phases **(Photo 7)**. The house, which appears to be of frame construction, is clad in weatherboard, sits on a raised foundation, and is presently six bays wide. The three bays to the south, which include a doorway with a transom and sidelights and two windows, is the original section and once had an exterior-end stone chimney that is now central because of the addition of the three bays to the north. The one-story, one-bay, hip-roofed front porch with paired square columns, two-rail balustrade, and double-sided stair, unites both sections of the house, although a seam in the siding is evident at the second story. A picket fence running along the front yard further enhances the nineteenth-century feel of this Federal-style dwelling.

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The house at 668 Federal Street [030-0222-0016], constructed circa 1830, is a more modest example of a dwelling from this period. The two-story, three-bay, vernacular frame building features a central doorway flanked by windows, a gable roof, and a large stuccoed stone chimney

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with a brick stack on the southeast gable end.

The one-story, brick, Old Paris Meeting House [030-0222-0031] is the oldest church in the village and was constructed circa 1830 on land donated by town founder, Peter Glascock (**Photo 8**). Located along Republican Street, the free meetinghouse was to be used by multiple denominations. Currently a dwelling, the building has had several uses including an African-American school and church in the late nineteenth century. The gable-roofed brick building, laid in five-course American bond, was originally four bays wide with two front doors, but one of the doors has been enclosed. Other details include an interior-end brick chimney, brick jack arches, a stone foundation, and modern windows.

Directly southwest of the former meetinghouse is a small cemetery [030-0222-0032] known as the Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery. It contains several gravestones that are in poor condition and is completely overgrown with vegetation. Documentation of the burials in the cemetery during the mid- and late twentieth century suggests that many of the tombstones have disappeared. The earliest burial is thought to date to 1834.

Paris was truly in its peak during the mid-nineteenth century as confirmed by John Martin's 1835 gazetteer description of the village. It was a thriving residential center with a population of 200 that also had commercial ventures that catered to travelers passing through. Three resources in the district date to circa 1840, all of which are dwellings that represent the various styles of houses being constructed in the region during this period. A fine example of the Federal style exists in the house at 635 Federal Street [030-0222-0005], historically known as The Willows (**Photo 9**). The two-story, three-bay frame dwelling, clad in weatherboard siding and resting on a stone foundation, features two exterior-end stone chimneys, a standing-seam-metal gabled roof, a transom above the front door, nine-over-six and six-over-six sash windows with louvered wooden shutters, and a one-bay pedimented portico with unfluted Doric columns. Significant outbuildings on the property include a log servant's quarters, a log kitchen, and a frame 1 ½-story building (639 Federal Street) that was used as a doctor's office.

The Willis-Carr House located at 640 Federal Street [030-0222-0006] is one of two Greek Revival-style buildings in the district. Constructed circa 1840, the two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed frame
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dwelling features a central door with a five-light transom and three-light sidelights, interior brick chimneys, asbestos siding, two-over-two sash windows with louvered shutters, a plain frieze board, a low stone foundation, and a three-bay front porch with chamfered posts and a bracketed eave. The house was remodeled during the late nineteenth century and although it contains some

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Victorian-era decorative elements, it is still of the Greek Revival style in its basic form and composition.

The house at 652 Federal Street [030-0222-0009] is an example of a more modest vernacular dwelling that was still being constructed during this prosperous period in Paris's history. The 1 ½-story, three-bay, frame dwelling is clad in stucco and features a central door, a gabled roof with overhanging eaves, and six-over-six-sash windows. Sited below the grade of the road, the house has little architectural decoration with the exception of a three-bay hip-roofed front porch with turned posts. The original chimney is missing and a one-story wing extends to the rear. The garage building that sits just northwest of the house is clad in pressed tin simulating rusticated stone and was constructed circa 1930 by local builder Ambrose Hinson.

One of the oldest surviving commercial buildings in the district is the former Rogers Store located at 688 Federal Street [030-0222-0024], constructed circa 1850 (**Photo 1**). Now used as offices and storage for the Ashby Inn next door, the store operated until 1940. The vernacular, 1 ½-story, frame building has a cross-gabled roof, weatherboard siding and rests on a stone foundation. The façade is divided into two distinct sections; the three-bays to the north that contain a central double-leaf door with transom flanked by large two-over-two-sash storefront windows, and the two-bay section to the south comprised of a multi-light paneled door with a six-over-six-sash window next to it.

The construction of the Manassas Gap Railroad through Fauquier County in 1852 had more of a detrimental effect on the village of Paris than the Civil War did ten years later. Its position as an important transportation site at the base of Paris Mountain through Ashby Gap was greatly diminished as more goods began to be shipped by train instead of by wagon and travelers entered the valley by rail. That is not to say that the commercial ventures in town ceased to function at this time, only that the village did not see the spurt of growth and development that many other Virginia towns experienced as a consequence of becoming a railroad town.

The 1880 federal census lists 22 households with a population of 134 living in Paris. Three late-nineteenth-century dwellings in the district illustrate the typical forms of vernacular dwellings

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being constructed in the region during this period. The house located at 694 Republican Street [030-0222-0030] is a two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, frame, hall-parlor-plan dwelling, and 688 Republican Street [030-0222-0028] is a two-story, two-bay, frame, hall-parlor-plan dwelling. Both rest on stone foundations and 688 Republican Street features an exterior-end stone chimney with a brick stack, perhaps suggesting it is older. The district's only example of a

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vernacular I-house with Victorian detailing is located at 716 Gap Run Road [030-0222-0034]. This fine, two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling is well preserved and features weatherboard siding with a plain friezeboard with returns, wide cornerboards, two-over-two sash windows, and a parged stone foundation (**Photo 10**). The steeply-pitched central-front gable contains a diamond-shaped window and sawtooth wood shingles. Two bays of the five-bay, hip-roofed, front porch have been enclosed, while the other three bays are defined by turned posts. Although some alterations have been made to the dwelling, including a rear addition, it is still a fine example of an extremely popular, late-nineteenth-century, American house form.

During the late nineteenth century, local carpenter Henry S. Hanes constructed several significant buildings in Paris. The 1880 census lists him as a 27-year-old carpenter and head of a household that included his mother Elisabeth and his sister Ella. He continues to give his occupation as a carpenter through the 1910 census, when he is listed as aged 57, unmarried, and still living with his sister Ella. Although no written evidence was found documenting which buildings Hanes actually constructed, there are several that are generally attributed to him, including the small one located at 621 Federal Street [030-0222-0001] that was built circa 1880 as a harness shop.⁵

The former Lindsey's Store located at 662 Federal Street [030-0222-0014] and now used as a dwelling is another building believed to have been constructed by Hanes around 1890 (**Photo 11**). This fine Greek Revival-style, pedimented gable-end, frame building has recently been restored by the present owner and features German-lap siding on the façade, weatherboard siding on the sides and rear, a plain bracketed friezeboard, corner boards, a standing-seam-metal roof with brick flue, and a split-level stone foundation. The first floor was used as a grocery and post office while a boardinghouse functioned on the second level. The elegant building still retains its first-floor storefront windows protected by a three-bay porch, while the second-floor, six-over-six-sash wood windows are more in scale with a domestic function.

Henry S. Hanes is also attributed as the builder of the Trinity United Methodist Church [030-0222-0022] in 1892 and one of the stained glass windows in the church was donated in his memory (**Photo 12**). The fine, vernacular Gothic Revival-style, stuccoed church has a gable-end
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façade with a prominent, three-stage, corner bell tower that also acts as the entrance vestibule. The double-leaf entrance doors are topped by a stained-glass pointed-arched transom with tracery and a circular wagon-wheel window above. The pyramidal roof of the bell tower has flared eaves, is supported by paired brackets, and is covered in pressed tin shingles. The well preserved building is still in use by the local congregation and is one of the most significant

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visual landmarks in the village.

The Gothic Revival style, especially in a vernacular interpretation, was very popular for church designs during the late nineteenth century. It is interesting to note that the old Paris School [030-0222-0021], located next door to the Methodist church, also uses this same architectural style. Although the building ceased operation as a school in 1938 and was converted into a dwelling, it still retains some of its character-defining features, such as steeply-pitched roofs, stucco cladding, and large window openings along some walls.

The architectural evidence in Paris confirms that the village did not significantly change during the early decades of the twentieth century, as no buildings were constructed in those years. The district contains one building from the late 1920s that was constructed by local builder Ambrose Hinson. The Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling at 657 Federal Street [030-0222-0011] was constructed by Hinson as his home (**Photo 13**). The two-story, three-bay, frame building is a fine example of the style and features a stone foundation, a semi-exterior-end stone chimney, an interior stone chimney, six-over-six-sash windows, gable-end returns, overhanging eaves, and a side glassed-in porch. The Colonial Revival-style door surround is comprised of fluted pilasters supporting an elliptical wooden pediment. Hinson also constructed the brick Colonial Revival-style dwelling located next door at 661 Federal Street [030-0222-0013]. The brick-veneered, two-story, gable-roofed, three-bay dwelling was constructed circa 1953 and shares a door surround similar to the one on Hinson's own home. Hinson is also believed to have constructed the house at 653 Federal Street [030-0222-0010] in the early 1950s, also located next door to his own home.

In 1939, one of the oldest buildings in Paris, the Watts-Ashby Tavern [030-0061], was destroyed when a truck hit the dilapidated structure. Located at the T intersection of Federal Street and Gap Run Road, the late-eighteenth-century former tavern had not been in operation since the late nineteenth century. In its place, Norman Ashby constructed a gas station and restaurant as well as

several small motel cottages (**Photo 14**). The building at 694 Federal Street [030-0222-0026], now used as an antiques shop, is the former gas station and is a 1 ½-story, cross-gable roofed

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building with separate entrances in each of the gables. Architectural details include storefront windows, six-over-six-sash windows, weatherboard siding, and steeply-pitched gable roofs clad in standing-seam metal. On the same property is the dwelling at 696 Federal Street [030-0222-0027] that was constructed when several of the motel cottages were moved together and connected to create one building.

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The remaining three resources in the Paris Historic District are not historic [030-222-0017; 0029, and 033]. All are one-story, gable-roofed vernacular dwellings and were constructed in the 1960s.

Paris contains one of the best-preserved collections of nineteenth-century buildings in Fauquier County. The visual streetscape as well as the setting of the village is also remarkably intact (**Photo 15**). No longer the bustling transportation center it once was during the first half of the nineteenth century, Paris is still a distinctive historic village within an area of Virginia that is under great development pressure.

ENDNOTES

¹ Joseph Martin. A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia, [Westminster, MD: Willow Bend Books, Reprint, 2000] 173.

² Edith F. Axelson. Virginia Postmasters and Post Offices 1789-1832, [Athens, GA: Iberian Publishing Company, 1991] 113.

³ Deborah A. McClane. National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form for "The Crooked Run Valley Historic District," 030-5369 [Department of Historic Resources, 2004] 14.

⁴ Deborah A. McClane. Reconnaissance-level survey form for 622 Federal Street (030-5369-0340) [Department of Historic Resources, 2003]. McClane refers to him as "Slyse Haynes," although a review of census records lists him as "H. S. Hanes" and "Henry S. Hanes," and the 1882 Land tax records list him as Simon Hanes.

⁵ McClane, Reconnaissance-level survey forms for 030-0222-0001, 002, 0014, and 0023.

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PARIS 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. This inventory was taken from the Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District nomination (030-5369) that was completed by Deborah McClane, Architectural Historian, in November 2003.

Federal Street

621 Federal Street 030-0222-0001

Other DHR Id #: 030-5369-0007

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1880

The main section of this one-story, frame dwelling is two bays wide and one bay deep. The house is unusual in that it turns its side to Federal Street, rather than facing onto the street. It is covered by a standing seam gable roof, clad with weatherboards with corner boards, and set on a rubble stone foundation. A vernacular pediment tops the entrance, which is located on the west side of the house. Original windows have been replaced with 1/1 sashes. A single brick flue is located at the center of the roof ridge. Two one-story, shed-roofed additions have been made to the dwelling, one on the east side and one on the north side. The rear (north) addition holds a bathroom. The eastern addition, which at one point may have been an open porch, serves as the main entrance into the house. Windows in this section of the house are 6/6 wood sash. Both additions are clad with drop siding. The northern addition is set on stone, while the eastern addition is set on a concrete foundation.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed (2)

Contributing

622 Federal Street 030-0222-0002

Other DHR Id #: 030-5369-0034

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Other, ca 1825

The present appearance of this two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling is the result of several building campaigns. Local histories indicate that the house burned in the late 1800s and a WPA report completed on this dwelling, the house was renovated around 1900. The house is comprised of a four-bay wide, side-facing gable wing section with a front-facing gable wing at the north end. The house exhibits little decoration, though a simple moulded cornice, cornerboards, and gable end returns are used. A one-story, three-bay porch runs along the front of the side-facing gable section of the house. The main entrance to the house, located in the northernmost bay of the side-gable section, features a five panel door with a two-light transom above. Windows, which are 1/1 replacements, feature simple architrave surrounds. Another covered entrance is located at the south end of the house and an enclosed, shed-roofed entrance on the north is said to have been served as a separate entrance for Dr. Settle's patients. The house is set on a high foundation of stone. The house is sheathed with single yellow pine boards that have been milled to appear

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as two weatherboards. A two-and-a-half-story gable ell has been constructed to the rear. There is a stone chimney with brick stack on the south end of the ell. Access into the basement is located at the west end of the ell. The house may have evolved from a three bay, center hall dwelling with a rear gable ell. The interior now exhibits a modified floorplan but retains such Federal era details as bull's eye corner blocks above the doorways. In the late twentieth century the house underwent renovation, which preserved much of the original material and appearance of the house. Modifications included the installation of 1/1 windows and picture windows on the south end of the gable ell.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Meat house**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

625 Federal Street 030-0222-0003

*Other DHR Id #***030-5369-0008**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1810**

This two-story dwelling consists of several sections built at different times. The earliest portions of the dwelling, built in the early nineteenth century, are the northern three bays along the street and the rear, now attached, log building, which was formerly a separate kitchen with a large stone chimney on the east end. In its present form, which was probably achieved in the mid to late nineteenth century, the house appears as a front-facing gable and side wing dwelling with a rear, two-story hyphen connecting to the log building. A full-width, 1-story, 3-bay porch is located across the front facade. The dwelling is set on a stone foundation, covered with aluminum siding, and has 6/6 wood windows. A bay window has been installed on the front facade, which formerly held two entrance doors. A large stone chimney is located on the rear (east) of the front-gable wing. Earlier pictures of the dwelling show that the stack of this chimney had been rebuilt with brick. The present owner has had the brick stack replaced with a stone stack. A one-story screen porch is located on the south side of the hyphen.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed (2)**

Non-Contributing (2)

634 Federal Street 030-0222-0004

Other DHR Id #: **030-5369-0033**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1820**

This two-story, four-bay dwelling is clad with beaded weatherboard siding and covered by a standing seam, side-facing, gable roof. A pedimented portico covers the entrance, which is located in the southernmost bay. Another entrance is located in the third bay from the south end of the house, but it does not appear to be used currently. The gable roof of the porch is supported by square wooden posts set on a stone pier foundation. An exterior chimney is located at the south end of the house; it is stone with a brick stack. A similar chimney is located on the south end of a small shed addition, which has been constructed to the rear of the house on the south end. Another shed-roofed addition has been constructed on the rear of the house on the north end; it has a stone and brick chimney on the north end. A bulkhead entrance to the basement level.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

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635 Federal Street 030-0222-0005

Other DHR Id #: 030-5369-0009

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal, ca 1840**

This two-story frame dwelling features a three-bay front facade with a centrally located porticoed entrance. The front-facing gable roof of the portico is supported by wooden columns set on a raised porch. The entrance is a single leaf paneled door with a transom. Windows are 9/6 and 6/6 wood sash with wooden shutters. The house, which is covered by a side-facing gable roof of standing seam metal, is set on a stone foundation. Two large stone chimneys are located at each end of the house. The house is clad with weatherboard. A shed-roofed addition and porch, now enclosed, have been constructed to the rear of the house.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Servant Quarters	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Kitchen	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Office	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing

640 Federal Street 030-0222-0006

Other DHR Id #: 030-5369-0032 Primary Resource

Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, ca 1840**

This two-story, three-bay dwelling is covered by a hipped roof of standing seam metal. Two brick interior chimneys pierce the roof near its ridge. The house is clad with asbestos shingles and is set on a stone foundation. A one-story, full-width porch is located along the front facade. The centrally located entrance features a four-panel door with sidelights (3-light, fixed) and a transom above (5-light fixed). The decoration on the house is limited, but includes a simple, but handsome cornice. Brackets are located along the cornice of the porch roof, which is supported by square wooden posts. The porch is set on a concrete slab. A gable ell has been constructed onto the rear of the house at the north end. A brick flue is located at the west end of the ell. A small shed addition and a hipped-roof addition have also been constructed on the rear.

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

646 Federal Street 030-0222-0007

Other DHR Id #: 030-5369-0031

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1820**

This two-story, three-bay frame house is covered by a side-facing gable roof. A large stone chimney, now covered with stucco, is located on the south end of the house. The stack of the chimney, which has been rebuilt of brick, appears originally to have stood free of the house. A one-story, three-bay porch is located over the northern two bays of the front facade with the entrance is located in the northernmost bay. The hipped-roofed of the porch is supported by turned posts. The porch is set on a concrete foundation. The foundation of the house, which is now covered with stucco, is probably stone. The house is currently clad with aluminum siding. A two-story, shed-roofed addition has been constructed to the rear of the house. A brick chimney is located on the south end of this addition, as is another shed-

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roofed addition.

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

Contributing
Non-Contributing

649 Federal Street 030-0222-0008

Other DHR Id #: **030-5369-0011**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1820**

The earliest portion of this house, which faces onto the street and is covered by a side-facing gable roof, appears to have been constructed in the early nineteenth century as a one- or one-and-a-half-story house. The roof was then raised, probably in the late nineteenth century or early twentieth century, to add a second story and a one-and-a-half story rear gable ell. At present, the house is clad with asbestos shingle and the roof is clad with standing seam metal. An enclosed one-story, three-bay porch, covered by a hipped roof, is located across the front facade. A large stone chimney with brick stack is located on the north end of the house. Windows are 6/6 wood sash. The house is set on a stone foundation.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**
Individual Resource Status: **Workshop**

Contributing
Contributing

652 Federal Street 030-0222-0009

Other DHR Id #: **030-5369-0030**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Other, ca 1840**

This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay frame dwelling was probably constructed in the first half of the nineteenth century. Its front facade features a centrally located entrance flanked by two 6/6 windows. The hipped roof of the one-story porch, located across the front facade, is supported by turned wooden columns. The house is set on a stone foundation. A one-story frame, gable-roofed addition has been constructed on the rear of the house. Part of this is set on a high stone foundation. A shed-roofed addition, housing an enclosed porch, is set on a high foundation of concrete block. The house is clad with stucco and all roofs are covered with standing seam metal. A single brick flue is located near the junction of the front section of the house and the rear gable wing.

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

Contributing
Contributing
Contributing

653 Federal Street 030-0222-0010

Other DHR Id #: **030-5369-0012**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca. 1950**

This two-story, frame dwelling is clad with vinyl siding, covered by a side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingle, and has a single brick chimney on the north side. The entrance is located in a small shed-roofed bay at the northwest corner. Two overhead doors on the front facade (west) give access to the garage.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

657 Federal Street 030-0222-0011

Other DHR Id #: **030-5369-0013**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1929**

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This frame, two-story dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of standing seam metal. The three-
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bay front features a centrally located entrance, which is reached by double-sided stone steps and is surrounded by fluted pilasters and arched pediment. An exterior chimney is located on the south end of the house and an interior chimney is located along the roof ridge. Both chimneys are of stone. The house rests on a stone foundation. The house currently is clad with vinyl siding. A one-story wing, covered by a hipped roof, is located on the south end of the house. Though originally this space may have served as a porch, it is now enclosed. Another small, one-story, hip-roofed addition is located on the back of the house.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Workshop**

Contributing

658 Federal Street 030-0222-0012

Other DHR Id #: **030-5369-0029**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Other, ca 1820**

The earliest part of this two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling is the three-bay log section at the north end of the house. This section was probably originally one-and-a-half stories with an exterior end stone chimney on the south end, and a single entrance flanked by window openings. The two-bay log section, supposed to originally have functioned as a workshop, was then added and consisted of a single entrance and one window opening. A post on the front facade indicates where the two sections were joined. This chronology of construction also explains the placement of the large stone chimney in the center of the house. The house was later covered by weatherboards, a second story added, and a kitchen added to the rear. The roof was modified, giving the house a saltbox appearance. In the late-twentieth century, the house was remodeled. The log construction of the first floor level was exposed on the front facade, new stucco was applied to the other sections of the house, a two-story, shed-roofed section connecting to another two-story gable roof wing were constructed to the rear of the house, which modified the "saltbox" roofline into a side-facing gable roof with weatherboards in the gable ends. Both front entrances were retained and windows are 6/6 wood sash. A shed-roofed dormer was placed on the rear of the gable roof.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Corncrib/shed**

Contributing

661 Federal Street 030-0220-0013

Other DHR Id #: **030-5369-0014**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1953**

This 2-story, 3-bay, brick dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof and features a centrally located entrance. The door surround is a simplified version of the one used at 657 Federal Street. It has fluted pilasters with an arched pediment above. Concrete steps lead to the front door from the street. Windows are 6/6 and 8/8 wood sash. A single brick flue is located on the north end of the house. One-story, shed-roofed wings are located on the north and south ends of the house. The northern wing is an open porch (3-bays by 1-bay) with square post supports, while the south wing has been enclosed with aluminum

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siding. The wings are set on brick foundations. A small shed-roofed service entrance is located at the rear of the house. A slate patio has been constructed at the rear, as well.

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Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Non-Contributing

662 Federal Street 030-0220-0014

Other DHR Id #: **030-5369-0028**

Primary Resource Information: **Dwelling/Store, Stories 2.5, Style: Greek Revival, ca 1890**

This two-and-a-half story frame building was originally constructed as a store with boarding rooms above. The front elevation contains an entrance on the south end, which formerly led to the upper rooms, while a store front entrance with double-leaf paneled doors and transom above flanked by large 2/2 windows with pocket shutters is located in the northernmost bays. The building is clad with drop siding and covered by a front-facing gable roof with decorative brackets in the eave and along the cornice. Wooden siding fills the gable end, which also holds a distinctive oval louvered vent. Cornerboards and gable end returns on the rear facade are other notable details on the building. A one-story, three-bay porch is located across the front of the building. It is covered by a low-pitched hipped roof of standing seam metal and is supported by wooden posts. Decorative brackets are located under the roof eave. The building is set on a high foundation of stone. The interior of the store area, which also served as the post office, was comprised of two rooms with shelving. The configuration of the upper floor, reached by a flight of stairs at the south end of the building, was a double loaded corridor with three rental rooms on each side. Recent renovation of the building has restored some of the character defining elements of the building including the drop siding and original store entrance. Stucco formerly covered the front facade including the pediment in the gable end. The porch had been removed, but was reconstructed. The floorplan of the building has been modified for use as a single family dwelling. A one-story addition is being constructed on the rear.

Individual Resource Status: **Dwelling/Store**

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Contributing

Contributing

667 Federal Street 030-0222-0015

Other DHR Id #: **030-5369-0015**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal, ca 1820**

This 2-story, 2-bay, side passage dwelling was built in the early nineteenth century. Though some of its original details are obscured by the installation of vinyl siding, notable elements include the double-leaf front door, and the large stone chimney, now stuccoed, on the south end. Windows are large 9/6 and 6/6 wood sashes. The side facing gable roof is covered with standing seam metal. A one-story, two-bay porch is located along the front facade. Its shed roof is supported by tapered wooden columns. The high stone foundation of the porch appears to have been rebuilt. A one-story, gable roof addition with a wooden deck has been constructed at the northeast corner behind the house. This addition appears to date from the late twentieth century.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

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Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

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668 Federal Street 030-0222-0016

Other DHR Id #: **030-5369-0027**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1830**

This two-story frame dwelling is three-bays wide and is covered by a standing seam, side-facing gable roof. A large chimney of stucco covered stone with a rebuilt brick stack is located on the south end of the house. A one-story porch, covered by a shed roof supported by tapered wooden posts, is located across the front facade. The centrally located entrance is accessed from the porch. A one-and-a-half-story frame wing is located on the south end of the house. It is also covered by a side-facing gable roof and has a brick chimney located near the center of the roof ridge line. The house is currently clad with vinyl siding, though beaded weatherboards were noted on the exterior wall surface on the porch. A one-story, shed-roofed addition has been constructed to the rear (west) of the house. It is set on a foundation of concrete blocks and features two open bays and an enclosed section.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed (2)**

Non-Contributing (2)

669 Federal Street 030-0222-0017

Other DHR Id #: **030-5369-0016**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1961**

This one-story, four-bay dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingle, clad with vinyl siding, and rests on a concrete foundation. Windows are vertical 3/1 wood sash. There is a single concrete block flue located on the rear interior. The house also has a basement level.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

673 Federal Street 030-0222-0018

Other DHR Id #: **030-5369-0017**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal, ca 1830**

This two-story, six-bay dwelling was constructed in two phases. The southern three bays, which includes the entry bay, appears to be the earlier section probably constructed in the early nineteenth century. A center ridge chimney, now stuccoed, was originally most likely an exterior end chimney on this section. By the late nineteenth century, the two-story, three-bay section on the north was added. A modern brick chimney is located on the north end of this section. Together, these two sections form what appears to be a center passage house. The junction of the two forms can be seen on the front facade where a vertical joint is visible. The one-bay entry portico is raised on piers and features a double-sided stair and paired square columns. The entrance features a multi-light transom and sidelights. The house is clad with weatherboard and the side-facing gable roof is clad with standing seam metal. The high stone foundation of the house has been covered with stucco, though stone is still visible on the rear. A one-story, shed-roofed screen porch has been constructed across the rear of the house. It is 8-bays wide by 3-bays deep and is set on a concrete block foundation.

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

Contributing
Contributing

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674 Federal Street 030-0222-0019 *Other DHR Id #:* **030-5369-0026**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Other, ca 1820**

The earliest part of this dwelling is the southernmost three bays, which are of log construction. This one-and-a-half-story section is clad with stucco, covered by a standing seam side-facing gable roof, and has a large stone chimney located at the south end. The centrally located entrance is covered by a hip-roofed portico, formerly an enclosed porch. The windows and original door have been replaced. A one-and-a-half story addition, constructed during the late twentieth century, has been constructed on the north end of the dwelling. Prior to this addition, a one-story garage wing was located on this end of the house. This wing is also covered by a side-facing gable roof, which is slightly lower than the original roof, and has a chimney located on the north end. An entrance is located at the northeast corner within an inset porch. Additions have also been made to the rear of the building including a large wooden deck, a one-story projecting gable wing, and a shed-roofed dormer and a gable-roofed dormer.

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

Contributing
Non-Contributing

677 Federal Street 030-0222-0020 *Other DHR Id #:* **030-5369-0018**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal, ca 1820**

This one-story, three-bay brick dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof. Stone steps lead to the single leaf entrance door, topped by a four-light transom, is located in the northernmost bay of the house. The house is laid in Flemish bond on the front facade and 7-course American on the sides and rear. Windows are small 6/6 wood sash. Details on the house include a simple brick cornice with wooden end blocks. The brick of the house has been painted white. A one-story addition is located on the south end of the house. Previous surveys indicate that this addition is of log construction. It is clad with weatherboard and has a metal gable roof. A secondary entrance is located in this section. A gable ell has been constructed to the rear of this wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**
Individual Resource Status: **Guest House**

Contributing
Non-Contributing

678 Federal Street 030-0222-0021 *Other DHR Id #:* **030-5369-0025**

Primary Resource Information: **School, Stories 2, Style: Gothic Revival, 1893**

This two-story schoolhouse, constructed at the end of the nineteenth century, exhibits characteristics of the Gothic Revival style. The building is covered by a metal-clad, steeply pitched cross gable roof. The main entrance on the front facade is located in a projecting gable bay. The school is clad with stucco. In the late twentieth century, the school was purchased for use by the Ashby Inn. The building was heavily renovated at that time; a new rear section of the building was constructed featuring projecting gable wings with double balconies.

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Individual Resource Status: **School**

Contributing

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684 Federal Street 030-0222-0022

Other DHR Id #: **030-5369-0024**

Primary Resource Information: **Church, Stories 1, Style: Gothic Revival, 1892**

The stucco-clad frame church is distinguished by a tall, one-story section covered by a front-facing gable roof, which houses the sanctuary, and a tall belfry located at the southeast corner. A double-leaf entrance with an pointed arch surround and stained glass transom is located in the belfry, which is covered by a pyramidal roof with bell cast eaves. The belfry roof is covered with pressed metal shingles, while the rest of the church roofs are clad with standing seam metal. The front gable end, which features decorative wooden brackets under its eave, holds three pointed arch openings with wooden tracery windows of stained glass. Another entrance, also with pointed arch surround, is located on the north side of the church. Projecting gable roofs along the north and south sides mark the transept. The building sits on a high stone foundation. A small sacristy addition is located on the west end.

Individual Resource Status: **Church**

Contributing

687 Federal Street 030-0222-0023

Other DHR Id #: **030-5369-0019**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal, ca 1820**

This two-story, five-bay brick dwelling is a good example of Federal era architecture in the village of Paris. Its balance design includes a centrally located entrance with an elliptical fanlight above, sidelights, and classically inspired door surround. Though the main surface of the house has been covered with stucco, the brick jack arches above the windows and the arch above the entrance are still visible. The two exterior end chimneys have also been clad with stucco, as has the high foundation, which is most likely stone. The side-facing gable roof with overhanging eaves is clad with standing seam metal. Windows are 6/6 wood sash. The house includes a basement level. A one-story, shed-roofed addition has been constructed to the rear of the house. It is clad with drop siding and set on a concrete block foundation. A concrete block flue is located at the south end of this addition.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

688 Federal Street 030-0222-0024

Other DHR Id #: **030-5369-0023**

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.5, Style: Other, ca 1850**

This building, now an office and partially used for storage, functioned for many years as one of the village's grocery stores. The one-and-a-half-story frame building is covered by a side-facing gable roof with a front-facing gable wing on the north end. The building is set on a stone foundation and is clad with weatherboards with cornerboards. The wide cornice board features paneled returns at the gable ends, a possible influence of the Greek Revival style. The front facade is composed of two distinct elements--the northernmost three bays hold a centrally located double-leaf entrance flanked by large 2/2 windows. The windows of the storefront retain faint remnants of painted advertisements. The southern two bays of the building lead into the area now used as an office. A single leaf entrance is flanked on the

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north by a single 6/6 window. The roof over this section of the building is uneven in slope, which may indicate that the roof was raised at some time, though no other indications of this were observed. Because of the slope of the lot, the basement level of the building is above ground at the back (west). Sliding wood doors located at

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the basement level on the gable wing opens into a garage area.

Individual Resource Status: **Store**

Contributing

692 Federal Street 030-0222-0025

Other DHR Id #: **030-5369-0022**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal, ca 1830**

The original section of this house was built of stone and consisted of the three northernmost bays and the large exterior end chimney on the north end. The one bay addition on the south side of the house, noted by a distinctive joint in the stucco, was probably an early addition and does not seem to be built of stone. It is covered by a gable roof of uneven slope, which may indicate that this part of the roof was raised at some point. The exterior end chimney on the south, now stuccoed, appears to be stone below with a brick stack above. The front facades of both sections are now covered with stucco, while the south end is sheathed with vinyl siding. A two-story gable ell, possibly a late nineteenth century addition, extends off the rear of the front section of the house. It features a stone chimney at its west end. A one-story shed-roofed wing is located on the north side of the ell; this wing is enclosed with double rows of wings and vinyl siding. Another two-story addition, much more modern in its appearance, is located at the west end of the ell. These additions are all clad with vinyl siding and have metal covered roofs. Local histories indicate that the columns on the front portico were taken from the original Ashby Tavern (030-0061) when that building was destroyed in 1939. Currently, the building is operated as a restaurant and inn.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

694 Federal Street 030-0222-0026

Other DHR Id # **030-5369-0045**

Primary Resource Information: **Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Other, 1940**

This one-and-a-half frame building was constructed in 1940 on the site of the former Watts-Ashby Tavern (030-0061). The building is sheathed with drop siding and has a steeply pitched gable roof with cross gable wing at its southern end. Windows are 6/6 wood sash and large 2/2 storefront types. A one-story shed roofed addition has been constructed across the back of the building, part of which appears at one time to have been an open porch but since enclosed. A shed dormer and a gable-roofed dormer are also located on the rear of the building. Two brick flues are located on the rear interior.

Individual Resource Status: **Dwelling/Store**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

696 Federal Street 030-0222-0027

Other DHR Id # **030-5369-0046**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1940**

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In 1940, Norman Ashby opened a service station and motel at this location. The motel consisted of individual cottages. This residence was created when about four of these cottages were moved together. The resulting dwelling is a one-story frame building with projecting gable front wings and a connecting hyphen between which holds a centrally located entrance with a concrete stoop and gable roof overhang
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supported by square posts. Windows are 6/6 wood sash, the roof is clad with standing seam metal. The dwelling is set on a poured concrete foundation. A single brick flue is located on the interior rear. Small shed additions have been constructed on the rear, as has a raised wooden deck.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Republican Street

688 Republican Street 030-0222-0028 Other DHR Id # 030-5369-0038

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1890**

This two-story, two-bay frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof that is covered with standing seam metal. An exterior stone chimney with brick stack is located at the north end of the house. The one-story, three-bay front porch is covered by a metal clad hipped roof that is supported by turned wooden columns. The entrance is located in the southern bay. Windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements. A two-story shed roofed addition, with an interior flue that has been covered with stucco, is located at the rear of the house. A two-story gable roofed addition is located at the south end of this addition and serves as a secondary entrance. Two, one-story additions, set on concrete block foundations, have been constructed at the rear (west) of the two-story additions. The entire house is clad with vinyl siding.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

690 Republican Street 030-0222-0029 Other DHR Id # 030-5369-0037

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1964**

This vernacular one-story frame dwelling (with basement) is three bays wide with a centrally located entrance. A gable roof supported by wood posts covers the concrete stoop at the entrance. A single concrete block flue is located on the rear interior. The house is covered by a standing seam, side-facing gable roof and is clad with aluminum siding. The house is set on a concrete foundation. Windows are 2/2 wood and a picture window is located on the front. A one-story shed roofed addition and raised wooden deck have been constructed on the rear.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Privy**

Non-Contributing

694 Republican Street 030-0222-0030 Other DHR Id # 030-5369-0036

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Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Other, ca 1870**

This two-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of standing seam metal. The centrally located entrance, covered by a hip roof supported by wooden posts, is flanked by two-panel wooden shutters. Window openings, holding 1/1 replacement windows, are located to either side of

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the door opening. The house is clad with drop siding. In 2001, a two-story gable ell was constructed to the rear of the house. This section features single pane casement windows and is clad with wooden siding. A shed roofed addition, located on the south side of the ell, holds a secondary entrance.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

702 Republican Street 030-0222-0031 Other DHR Id # 030-5369-0035

Primary Resource Information: **Meeting Hall, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1830**

This brick meeting house is one story in height and is covered by a metal gable roof. Brick interior end chimneys are located at each end of the building. The front facade formerly consisted of four bays--two doorways flanked by window openings. One of the doorways has been filled in with brick. The window openings, which have brick jack arches above them, hold replacement 6/6 wood sash windows. The north end of the building has a single 6/6 window, while the south end holds a doors opening. Two windows are located on the rear (west) facade. The brick is laid in 5-course American bond and is set on a stone foundation. At the time of this survey, interior renovation was being completed.

Individual Resource Status: **Meeting Hall**

Contributing

Republican Street, west side 030-0222-0032 Other DHR Id # 030-5369-0042

Primary Resource Information: **Cemetery, 1834**

This cemetery is completely overgrown and there is no indication that the site exists--no sign, fence, or wall. Nancy Baird surveyed the cemetery in 1988 and at that time several burials that had been recorded in 1936 had already disappeared. The stones that were observed during the present survey were broken, leaning against trees, or lying flat on the ground. Two of the broken stones observed were of "Pierce" family members. An etched fieldstone marker was noted, but was not legible. A marker for Arthur Ross (1912-1943) was found intact; this marker was not noted in Baird's survey. Without some immediate action, this cemetery is in danger of disappearing.

Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery**

Contributing

Gap Run Road

708 Gap Run Road 030-0222-0033 Other DHR Id # 030-5369-0043

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1966**

This vernacular, one-story frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingles. The

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house, which appears to be of prefabricated construction, is clad with vinyl siding and also holds vinyl windows of 6/6 and 8/8 pane configuration. A three-bay inset porch, covered by a shed roof supported by turned wooden columns, is located at the southeast corner of the dwelling. The primary entrance is located off the porch, while a secondary entrance is located at the northeast corner of the house. The house is set on a concrete block foundation and has a basement level.

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Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

716 Gap Run Road 030-0222-0034

Other DHR Id # **030-5369-0044**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1890**

This two-story, three-bay wide, frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of standing seam metal. A front-facing cross gable on the main facade features decoratively shaped wooden shingles (fish-scale and diamond) in the gable end. The house also features a wide, plain cornice board and corner boards. The entrance, centrally located on the front facade, features a replacement door with sidelights. A full-width porch covered by a hipped roof is located across the front facade. The northernmost two bays have been enclosed with 6-pane windows and weatherboards. A single brick chimney is located at the north end of the roof ridge. The house is set on a stone foundation and is clad with weatherboards. Windows on the dwelling are 2/2 wood, and a bay window has been constructed on the south end of the house. A one-and-a-half frame addition has been constructed to the rear (northwest) of the house. On the southwest, the addition holds a 5-bay open porch and two gable dormers; a large exterior brick chimney is located on the northwest end. Sets of French doors with transoms open onto the porch. The northeast side of the addition is clad with a brick veneer.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located in the far northern part of Fauquier County, Virginia, at the eastern end of Ashby Gap, one of the best known and most historical passages through the Blue Ridge Mountains, the tiny village of Paris is significant for its well-preserved nineteenth-century architectural fabric and its pristine rural and agricultural setting. Paris lies on the well-traveled path of the historic Ashby Gap Turnpike at the intersection of the eighteenth-century road to Dumfries (Route 50) from Winchester and the road coming from Falmouth (Route 17). Bypassed by the mid-nineteenth-century railroad that traversed the mountains in this area and later by U. S. Route 50 that runs through Ashby Gap to Winchester, Paris is a time-capsule of life, particularly during the first half of the nineteenth century in the northwestern portion of Virginia. The town was laid out into lots some two decades before it officially was established by the Virginia General Assembly in 1810. Because of its strategic location and its proximity to some of the richest agricultural

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areas of the state, Paris seemed destined to become an important economic and transportation point. During the first half of the nineteenth century, the village offered transportation services such as blacksmiths, wheelwrights, harness makers, and taverns. However with the advancement of rail transportation in Fauquier, particularly with the construction of the Manassas Gap Railroad that

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crossed the mountains to the south, Paris languished and hence retained only some of the services needed by travelers along those primary roads. It did however continue to serve the nearby residents with a church and a school that both date from the late nineteenth century. Several

taverns continued to function for travelers along the roadways. Because of its distance from the rail lines running east-west, Paris saw no significant action during the Civil War. Paris is significant under Criterion C as one of the very best collections of nineteenth-century architecture that retains a remarkably high degree of integrity, along with a street plan and lot configuration that has changed little over its long history. It is also eligible under Criterion A for transportation and commerce. For the modern day traveler, Paris is unique in both its beauty of setting and its ambience that effectively recall the antebellum period in Virginia.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The village of Paris began as a crossroads settlement in the last decade of the eighteenth century. Its location at the intersection of what would become the Winchester-Dumfries Road (Route 50) and the Ashby Gap Turnpike made it a particularly convenient place for a town that would offer services to those who were traveling from the eastern portion of the state to the western reaches of Virginia and beyond. It was laid out in 1790 on land that had originally been a part of the Manor of Leeds and by 1786 owned by Peter Glascock. The site was particularly propitious because the primary spring branch of the Gap Run traversed it from northwest to southeast, providing a ready source of water for the community. According to the noted historian of northern Fauquier County, Curtis Chappellear, the lots were laid out and sold by Peter Glascock, owner of a 14-acre parcel that was originally part of the George Carter patent of 1731. The original plat of the old town laid out by Glascock depicts fourteen streets and a number of lots. The "main" street (now named Federal Street) was actually part of the Ashby Gap Turnpike that led through one of the best known gaps in the Blue Ridge Mountains to the Shenandoah Valley. Peter Glascock, who died in 1829, and his descendants continued to appear as residents of the town and the area throughout most of the nineteenth century.

Glascock was originally from Richmond County and had purchased land in Fauquier in 1786

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from Kimball Hicks.¹ Hicks had operated a tavern on a site at the southeastern end of what would become the village of Paris, having obtained a license in 1782. In 1786, Peter Glascock bought 14 acres from Hicks, and obtained his own license to operate the tavern on Hicks's parcel in 1787 at the southern intersection of Route 50 and Route 17. Both early owners and operators of the tavern were cited by the court for failure to abide by their licenses. Subsequently, Peter
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Rust acquired this parcel and operated the tavern; later the tavern was operated by Thomason Ashby (circa 1825-1850), followed by his wife who ran the operation, by then known as the Ashby Hotel, until her death in 1874. The tavern stood on the same parcel until 1939 when it was destroyed by a truck that slammed into it coming down the mountain from Ashby Gap.² A service station/motel was built on the site in 1940 [030-0222-0026] at 694 Federal Street. The structure later served as a dwelling, then housed a restaurant, and today is an antique shop. The strategic location at the important intersection has continued to serve and attract travelers to Paris for over 125 years.

Although Paris had been laid out as a town in 1786, and even had a post office established there in 1800, it was not until 1810 that it received official designation as a town by the Virginia General Assembly. According to Chappellear, "the Act establishing the town in 1810 describes the new town as: "60 acres of land, the property of Peter C. Rust and Peter Glascock, and the Manor of Leeds." The trustees named were not surprisingly Peter Glascock and Peter Rust, along with Isaac Settle, Andrew Chunn, Nimrod Farrow, and Lewis Lemmert.³ Although there is no primary documentation to support it, most local histories suggest that the name given to the town was "Paris," because Peter Glascock had served in the Revolutionary War and greatly admired the Marquis de Lafayette.⁴ A detailed plan of the town was drawn by surveyor George Love in 1829 that shows the street names. "Columbia," "Republican," and "Congress" streets appear as they are today. "Federal Street" is marked as the southern portion of present-day Federal Street; the main portion of Federal Street was called "Main Street." Other street names on the 1829 map that no longer exist are "Madison," "Jefferson," "Frederick," and "Fairfax," all reflecting both the historical inclinations of the town's founders as well as their patriotic leanings. The only property owner that is identified on the Love map was Isaac Settle whose large parcel was located at the northwestern end of the village.⁵

The family names most associated with Paris and that appear in both census and land tax records in the early nineteenth century are "Glascock," "Settle," "Rust," "Murray," and "Shearman." What is likely the earliest structure in the village stands at 625 Federal Street [030-0222-0003] and dates from circa 1810. It is unclear who may have lived here when it was built, but according to Chappellear, James Dawes (also appears as Davis) acquired the lot from Peter

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Glascock circa 1810. Dawes's father, Abraham, had bought several other lots on the north side of Main Street from Glascock as well. Abraham Dawes (or Davis) owned a lot improved with \$500 worth of buildings in 1820.⁶ According to local historians, it may have been at this dwelling that Colonel John S. Mosby lost two federal prisoners and his horse, which were tied outside while he

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visited the residents. The other early dwelling in the village stands at 687 Federal Street [030-0222-0023].

The construction of the Ashby Gap Turnpike determined the growth and success of Paris for the first half of the nineteenth century. According to records, the General Assembly, presumably at the same session at which they granted a charter to "Paris," incorporated a company to pave a road through Ashby Gap to the Shenandoah River in January of 1810.⁷ The two primary property owners in the village, Glascock and Rust, like many of their compatriots in other parts of the state, had had foresight to see that Paris' location would be instrumental in assuring the success of the town. A number of dwellings and other structures were built in the period circa 1820-1840. *Martin's Gazetteer* (1835) described Paris as having "25 dwelling houses, 3 mercantile stores, 1 house of public worship free for all denominations (the Old Paris Meeting House, 030-0222-0031); 1 common school, 2 saddlers, 1 cabinetmaker, 1 tailor, 1 turner, 2 smith shops, 1 wheat fan maker, 2 wagon makers, 1 chair maker, and 3 boot and shoe factories."⁸

Possibly one of the most prominent dwellings in the village is the Isaac Settle House at 622 Federal Street [030-0222-0002]. Apparently there may have been a fire in the house in the 1880s, but the dwelling still retains a number of early-nineteenth-century elements. Sited prominently at the northwestern end of the village, the Settle House was valued at \$1,000 in 1820 and \$1,500 by 1822. Isaac Settle is recorded in the 1830 census with a household of eleven, including four sons and four slaves.⁹ Isaac Settle had purchased the lot from Peter Glascock ca 1800. One of his sons, Thomas Lee Settle who would have been born in this house, was a noted physician, having attended the execution of John Brown at Harper's Ferry in 1859. Dr. Settle had his medical practice at this house and practiced in Paris for over 60 years.¹⁰ The house at 634 Federal Street was also built by Isaac Settle "who operated a tavern here known locally as the 'Wagoner's Stand'." It would be here that wagons would be stopped to allow drivers to rest their horses and secure lodging. The "Wagoner's Stand" was operated by William and Ann Peck. The Pecks may have lived at 646 Federal Street, [030-0222-0007], in a house dating from circa 1812-1820 although census records from 1820 and 1830 do not record them as residents of the county. It is possible that their primary residence was in another nearby county.¹¹ The 1850 census records that William Dawes was a "wagoner," which would point to his having operated

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the business here or been a builder of wagons by that year.¹² Once the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was completed from Alexandria to Winchester in the late 1830s, the need for such a facility diminished. According to Chappelear, Settle also operated the post office in this structure.¹³

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Another prominent property holder in Paris was Josiah Murray who acquired land from Peter Glascock in 1830. Josiah Murray is listed as a resident of Paris in the 1830 census with a household of three and eight slaves and lived at 658 Federal Street [030-0222-0012]. The 1830 census does not provide his occupation, but it is likely that he farmed his land. According to the 2004 National Register nomination of Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District, he may have owned a “mill house” across the road adjacent to Paris, so perhaps he raised grain. Murray apparently sold his property circa 1845 to Eli Crupper who in turn sold it to Lewis Strother in 1877. Lewis and Sarah Strother were charged with two buildings on their lot in Paris, one valued at \$500 and one at \$300 in 1882, which may reflect the store that Strother built.¹⁴

Other dwellings that were constructed in Paris during its heyday period between 1820 and 1850 include 649 Federal Street [030-0222-0011], 668 Federal Street [030-0222-0016], and 677 Federal Street [030-0222-0018]. These buildings were undoubtedly occupied by some of the 22 households listed in the 1830 census and would reflect some of the nearly \$5,000 worth of buildings recorded in the county tax records. The year 1830 was the only census year in which Paris is specifically identified as an “incorporated town” for purposes of counting the population. That may reflect that 1830 was the high point in the history of the town in so far as its population was concerned. Another dwelling built circa 1830 and recorded as being on Lot # 12 of Square 3 in the original plat of the town is 692 Federal Street [030-0222-0022]. It was constructed around 1830 for Manley Pierce, a blacksmith who owned several lots in Paris. A likely son of Manley Pierce was Hector Pierce, who by 1850 was also operating as a blacksmith in Paris. His real property was valued at \$2,500 in 1850 by the census enumerator, and it was probably this house that Hector Pierce sold to the Methodist church to use as a parsonage in 1855. Chappelear notes that among the ministers who occupied the house were the Reverend William Tuder, Reverend John Landstreet, and Reverend Haynes, whose son Thomas was born in the house and went on to become mayor of Baltimore.¹⁵

One of the non-residential structures built in circa 1830 is the property at 673 Federal Street [030-0222-0018]. According to local historians, this building may have originally been a store that housed two firms between 1810 and 1840; Green and Ashby and Timberlake and Hicks. It was later occupied by Thalemiah Wilson, listed in the 1850 census as a “Negro Trader,” and may have auctioned off slaves in this building. It is fairly rare to find one’s occupation described as

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“slave trader,” an occupation that was likely quite rare in the northern portions of Virginia.¹⁶ In 1882, A. G. Green is still listed as an owner, having added \$750 worth of improvements to his building.¹⁷

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One of the most prominent and visible landmark buildings in the village is the Old Paris Meeting House, located at 702 Republican Street [030-0222-0031] built circa 1830. Apparently, Peter Glascock denoted the lot for a “free meeting house.” It has provided space for multi-denominational church services, a school, and later a residence. “Part of its history is associated with the African American community in Paris, who used the building for a school and church while its new church building was being constructed in circa 1880” (since destroyed).¹⁸ There were not a large number of African-American residents of Paris, but those who did live there were primarily farm laborers, domestics, shoemakers, blacksmiths, or other independent craftsmen. Since Paris never formerly incorporated as a town, it lacked any sort of town hall or other public meeting space.

Another antebellum residence, dating to circa 1840, in Paris stands at 640 Federal Street [030-0222-0006]. Land tax records from 1859 shows that it was occupied by William Bird (also spelled Byrd), a shoemaker born in North Carolina. Census records from 1830, 1840, and 1850 indicate that Bird had come to Virginia sometime between 1830 and 1840, presumably to build this house. The 1860 census shows that William Bird, age 60, who had been born in Buncombe County near Asheville, North Carolina, was a shoemaker and that his wife, Barbara, who was considerably younger than he, was a “shoe binder.” She continued as the owner of the property until at least the 1880s, with her son, William G. Byrd, listed in the 1880 census as a shoemaker as well.¹⁹

Another dwelling dating from circa 1840 stands at 652 Federal Street [030-0222-0009]. Given the nature of the livelihoods of Paris residents in the mid-nineteenth century, this modest one-story frame dwelling may very well have housed a tailor, shoemaker, or seamstress.²⁰

Paris was the site of two of the tanneries and apparently there were several other tanyards in the immediate area outside the village. The house at 674 Federal Street [030-0222-0019] stands on the lot where there was a tannery and a tanyard, although no evidence of tannery operations survive. Another tanyard may have been located at the corner of Federal and Washington streets that, according to Chappellear, was deeded by Peter Glascock to Joseph Tuley, by a deed referring to the “tanyard lot.” The tanyard lot at 674 Federal Street was operated by William Kendall. Kendall’s tanyard may have dated from an earlier decade, as the 1850 census records Isaiah Morgan as a “tanner” in Paris as well.²¹ By 1860, William Kendall’s tannery operation

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must have been fairly substantial, as the census records that he has in his household in addition to his wife and four children, a domestic and a “journeyman tanner.” His personal property is valued at

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\$5,500 and his real property at \$525. By 1882, Kendall’s tanyard lot value reflects an additional \$400 for improvements added in that year with his house valued at \$700.²² The presence of a tanyard, along with a number of wheelwrights, harness makers, wagoners, farriers, and blacksmiths attests to the importance of Paris as a transportation service center in the antebellum period. Tailors and shoemakers and cabinetmakers offered their services as well, indicating that Paris served as an important commercial and service center for those who lived in the area as well.

Another measure of the importance of the village of Paris to the surrounding community was the presence during most of its history of doctors in its population. The house at 635 Federal Street [030-0222-0005] dating from circa 1840 was built by Dr. Ben Lacy. In 1852 it was purchased by Dr. Albin Payne, who went on to become president of the State Medical Society. Payne’s real estate was valued at \$3,300 in 1860, a fairly substantial sum and a measure of the quality of this house. Other physicians who occupied the residence were Dr. Thomas Settle (1874) and Enoch O’Rear (1882) and other physicians associated with the property include Dr. John Edmonds, Dr. Chunn, and Dr. Ackley Moore. When Enoch O’Rear owned the house in 1882, the tax records say that it was in the “possession of Dr. Thomas Settle,” and was valued at \$1,000. It is highly likely that the office on the property served as the doctor’s office for his patients.²³

One of the important commercial structures, which survives to the present day, is the store building at 688 Federal Street [030-0222-0024] built circa 1850. It was known as the “Rogers Store” and was built and operated by William Rogers. The size of the building is attested by the 1870 census, which records that William Rogers, merchant has real property valued at \$12,000. His son, Winter Rogers, was a clerk in the store and is described as being age 26 in 1880. William Rogers is honored with a stained glass window in the Trinity United Methodist Church [030-0222-0024].

The early 1850s saw an event that would have the greatest impact on Paris and enable it to retain much of its character that is still in place today. The new Manassas Gap Railroad that would carry trains across the mountains to the west, was routed about twelve miles south of Paris, therefore bypassing it and reducing its position as an important transportation site. For the next 75 years, until the paving and improving of highways and roads for the automobile traveler, Paris would have to cede its traditional position to towns along the rail lines that traversed the

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mountain gaps. It would still serve travelers along the roadways, but it would not benefit from the increased commerce that accompanied being a “railroad town.”

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Paris would, however, continue to provide important services to its surrounding residents. It was somewhat off the beaten track during the Civil War, and was described by a disgruntled Southerner “a “very forlorn village,” and by a supercilious Yankee as “a dirty little village.”²⁴ It was captured several times or occupied by troops from both sides during the Civil War, and it endured some Yankee raids, but all in all, it did not figure much in the hostilities in Fauquier County.

In the years following the Civil War, Paris appears to have held its own. Little new construction appears in the records for the first decade after the close of hostilities, but it clearly continued to be an active community of shop owners and craftsmen. By 1880, there were 22 households with 134 residents listed in the census as living “in Paris.” Among the occupations listed are wheelwrights, blacksmiths, shoemakers, harness makers, tanners, seamstresses, and carpenters as well as a bookkeeper and two physicians. Even a 40-year-old silversmith, James Slack appears in the census. All of which means that Paris continued to serve the surrounding community as well as those who traveled by coach and wagon from Washington, Alexandria, and Fredericksburg to Winchester and beyond. The value of buildings in Paris totaled more than \$10,000, a substantial sum in the 1880s. One of the more interesting structures was built by Simon (H.S. Hanes), a carpenter, in 1880 and valued at \$250 in 1882. It stands today at 621 Federal Street [030-0222-0001]. Hanes was involved in building other structures in Paris, including the prominent landmark Methodist Church, now Trinity United Methodist Church, at 684 Federal Street [030-0222-0022] that dates from 1892. Windows in the church commemorate the lives of several Paris residents, including Alice Kendall who died in 1892 and William Rogers, who had owned and operated his family store that stands at 688 Federal Street [030-0222-0024].²⁵

Also built during this period was the Paris School in 1893 at 678 Federal Street [030-0222-0021]. The 1880 census lists a number of children as “at school” which would point to the demand for a school in the village. The new building served the local population until 1938. It has now been converted to a residence. With the exception of the physicians and possibly the store owners and operators, most of the children in the village would have come from families of modest means, unable to travel long distances to secure schooling. This school clearly fulfilled that demand.²⁶

Another significant structure erected in this period is the dwelling/store building at 662 Federal

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Street [030-0222-0014] built circa 1890. Apparently the store housed two retail operations.

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According to local historians, the store was operated originally by Lewis Strother who lived in the house next door at 658 Federal Street [030-0222-0029]. Strother appears as a “merchant” in 1880, prior to the erection of this building. The store was subsequently operated by J. V. Lindsey in the 1930s who was then described as a “proprietor.” He likely was responsible for the installation of a gas pump in front to accommodate automobile travelers on U. S. Route 50.²⁷

A significant resource that survives from the nineteenth century and reflects the longevity of the community is the Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery located on Republican Street [030-0222-0032] behind the Old Paris Meeting House [030-0222-0031]. A fragment of a tombstone with the inscription “died 1814” was found in a 1988 survey that may have been for a Revolutionary War veteran. Although the cemetery is greatly overgrown today and no stones are visible, a 1936 survey revealed early stones for three infant children of Mandley (or Manley) and Harriett Pierce, who died in 1834, 1835, and 1839. Manley Pierce, a blacksmith, appears in both the 1830 and 1840 census as residing in the Paris area and lived in the house at 692 Federal Street [030-0222-0022]; however, by 1850 he had moved to another part of Fauquier and was recorded in the census as a “farmer.” Two other stones found in the 1936 survey mark the graves of infant sons of “D.W. & M. J. Arnold.” A David Arnold appears in the 1840 census in Paris, but by 1850 he and his family had left the area. According to research on Fauquier County cemeteries, there are likely a number of unmarked burial sites in the cemetery, including those of several Civil War veterans.²⁸

There are few resources that date from the twentieth century in the village of Paris, which is likely a measure of the decline of Paris as a commercial center and its growing isolation from larger communities to the south, east, and west. Three properties: 653 Federal Street [030-0222-0010]; 657 Federal Street [030-0222-0011]; and 661 Federal Street [030-0222-0014] have houses constructed by local builder, Ambrose Hinson. The earliest of these dwellings is a Colonial Revival house that stands at 657 Federal Street and dates from circa 1929; it was apparently built as Hinson’s private residence. The Colonial Revival-style house at 661 Federal Street was built by Hinson for one of his daughters; and the most recent Hinson-built residence was built circa 1950. That only three residences were constructed between 1900 and 1953 indicates that Paris was not a growing community. The only other building constructed in this time period dates from 1940 and stands on the parcel that is the site of the early tavern that was destroyed in 1939 at 696 Federal Street [030-0222-0027]. It first housed a service station and motel of individual cottages operated by Norman Ashby. The residence was created when the four motel cottages

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were consolidated to accommodate a single dwelling. Today the building has an antiques store.

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Paris is a rare community in Virginia, almost totally untouched by the growth and development of the twentieth century. The collection of nineteenth-century residences, mercantile structures, institutional buildings, and the handful of twentieth-century buildings present an amazingly intact and pristine picture of a rural village. The road plan and streetscapes look little different from the earliest days of the village. Paris remains a destination for those seeking lodging and good meals and the opportunity to stroll along a street that experiences virtually no traffic. Paris stands as a jewel at the head of the scenic Crooked Run Valley and nestled at the base of Ashby Gap, a true anachronism in the burgeoning development of fast-growing Northern Virginia.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Curtis Chappellear, Maps and Notes Pertaining to the Upper Section of Fauquier County, Virginia, [1954], 31.
- ² Norman L. Baker, Valley of the Crooked Run, the History of a Frontier Road. [privately published, 2001], 176.
- ³ Chappellear, 31.
- ⁴ Ibid.
- ⁵ Baker, Valley of the Crooked Run..., 81.
- ⁶ Fauquier County Land TaxBooks, 1820.
- ⁷ Virginia Board of Public Works, Ashby's Gap Turnpike Company records, 1819-1866.
- ⁸ Joseph Martin. A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia, [Westminster, MD: Willow Bend Books, Reprint, 2000] 173.
- ⁹ U. S. Census, 1830, 437.
- ¹⁰ Debra McClane, National Register nomination for "Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District," 2004.
- ¹¹ U. S. Census, 1820, 1830, 1840.
- ¹² U. S. Census, 1850, 407.
- ¹³ Chappellear, Maps and..., 35.
- ¹⁴ McClane, National Register nomination; U. S. Census, 1830; Fauquier County Land Tax Records, 1882.
- ¹⁵ Chappellear, McClane.
- ¹⁶ U. S. Census, 1850.
- ¹⁷ Fauquier County Land Tax Books, 1882.
- ¹⁸ McClane, National Register nomination...
- ¹⁹ Fauquier County Land Tax Books, 1859, 1882; U. S. Census, 1830, 1840 1850, 1860, 1880.
- ²⁰ U. S. Census, 1850, 1860.
- ²¹ U. S. Census, 1850.
- ²² U. S. Census, 1860; Fauquier County Land Tax books, 1882.
- ²³ U. S. Census, 1850, 1860; Fauquier County Land Tax Books, 1882; McClane.
- ²⁴ Eugene M. Scheel. The Civil War in Fauquier County, [Warrenton, Va.: Fauquier National Bank, 1985], 4-5.
- ²⁵ Fauquier County Land Tax Books, 1882; U. S. Census, 1870, 1880.
- ²⁶ U. S. Census, 1880.
- ²⁷ U. S. Census, 1920, 1930.
- ²⁸ Nancy Chappellear Baird. Fauquier County, Virginia Tombstone Inscriptions, [Bowie, MD: Heritage Books,

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2000], 77; U. S. Census, 1830, 1840, 1850.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM REFERENCES

1	18 244168E 4321909N	5	18 244255E 4321366N
2	18 244590E 4321406N	6	18 244346E 4321437N
3	18 244316E 4321208N	7	18 244194E 4321589N
4	18 244260E 4321234N		

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

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

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

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

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are of:

PARIS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Location: Paris, Virginia (Fauquier County)

VDHR File Number: 030-0222

Date of photograph: April 2006

Photographer: Maral S. Kalbian

All negatives are stored at the DHR Archives in Richmond, VA unless noted.

SUBJECT: Streetscape

VIEW: Looking northwest at junction of Federal Street and Gap Run Road

NEG. NO.: 22897 (8)

PHOTO 1 of 8



Numbers indicate properties in inventory.
All numbers are preceded by the
District # 030-0222

-  Contributing
-  Non contributing
-  Boundary
-  Photo key

Paris Historic District

Fauquier County, VA
DHR #030-0222

UTM References

1 18244168/4321909N

2 18244590/4321406N

3 18244316/4321208N

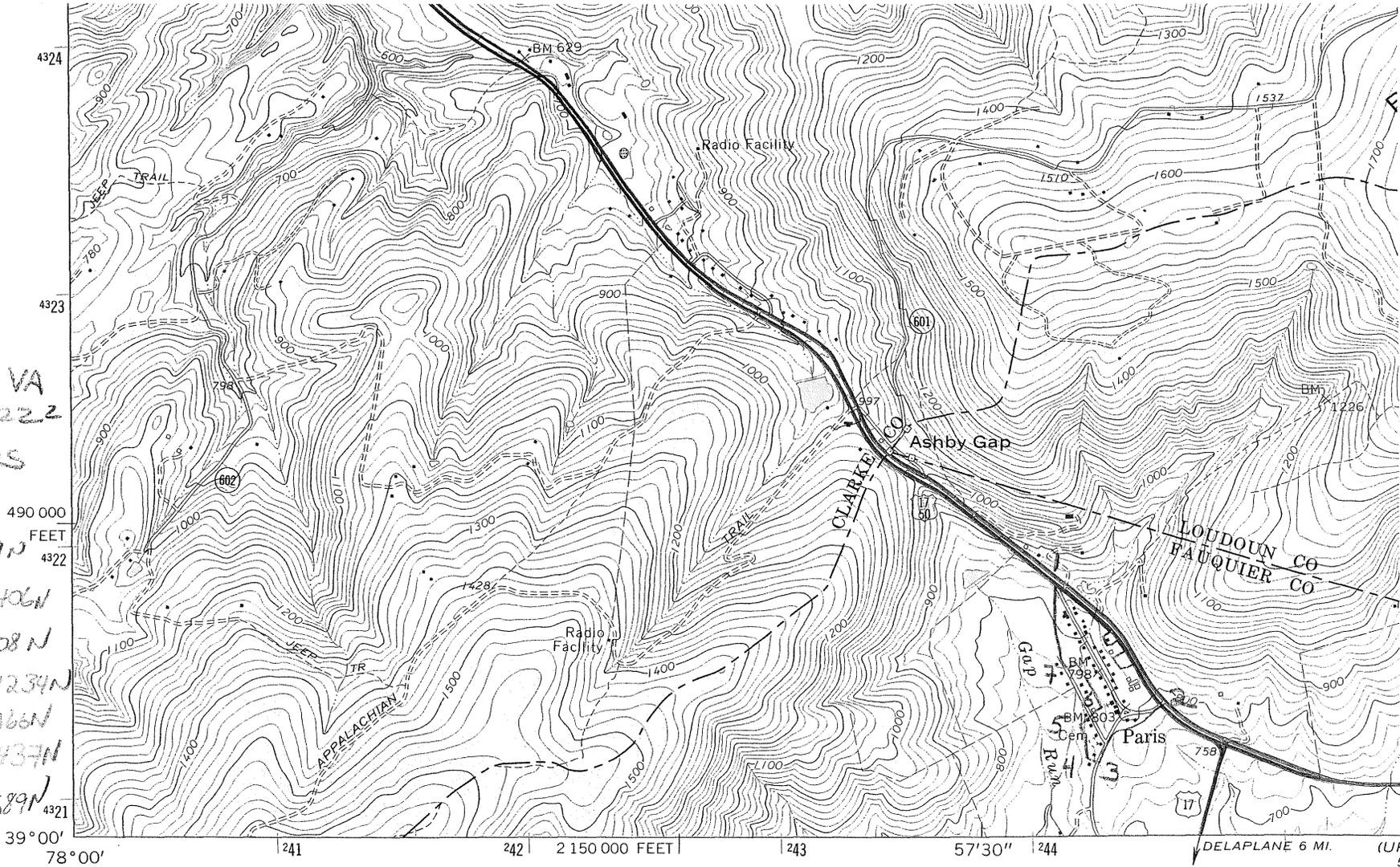
4 18244260/4321234N

5 18244255/4321366N

6 18244346/4321437N

7 18244194/4321589N

(CLINDEN)
5361/NE



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

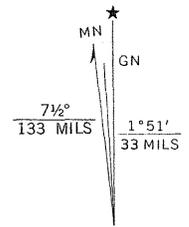
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1965 and 1969. Field checked 1970
Supersedes Army Map Service map dated 1943

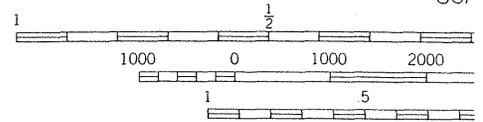
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1978



UTM GRID AND 1978 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR NATIONAL GEODETIC

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OR RESTRICTED
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC