

Marshall Historic District (MHD)
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Architectural Style & Type Guide



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HISTORIC CONTEXT

Marshall, located in north-central Fauquier County, is a thriving community with a wide range of significant historic properties that date from the end of the eighteenth century through the twentieth century. This collection of well-preserved historic buildings of various architectural styles and types tells the story of the community's growth and development from an early crossroads to an important center of trade and commerce. Marshall retains a rich collection of primarily residential antebellum structures, along with a great number of buildings constructed between 1870 and 1910 due in large part to the influence of the Manassas Gap Railroad. Underscoring the uninterrupted growth of the town well into the twentieth century, are more than 60 structures dating from World War I to the end of World War II. Marshall also includes a small, traditional African American community located along the east side of the railroad named Rosstown, which was established shortly after the Civil War. Despite its having only been officially incorporated as a town for a few years during the 1930s, Marshall retains its identity as the second largest historic community in Fauquier County and continues to display a distinctive character exemplified by its remarkably intact building fabric spanning three centuries.

In 1774, a petition was sent to the Fauquier County Court from "sundry persons called Baptists" requesting leave to build a meeting house on the land of Burr Harrison and asking the Court to administer the Oath of this place to John Monroe, their "dissenting teacher."¹ However, two years prior in 1772, the Philadelphia Association of Baptists sent a representative to the area who noted a meeting house already established at the head of Carter's Run that measured "forty feet by twenty-four, built in 1771." These measurements exactly match the dimensions of the stone building in Marshall that served as the Upper Carter's Run Baptist Church until 1809 and was later known as the "Old Stone Academy," located today at 4110 Winchester Road. This building survives as the oldest documented structure in Marshall.²

In 1786, Elder John Monroe, a Baptist minister and physician, acquired a parcel of land, which was a part of a larger tract known as "Ball's Horsepen Tract" that contained over 2,000 acres located "on the head of Piney Branch of Broad Run," a tributary of the Occoquan River, "by the Horsepen and the branches of Goose Creek." Within this tract was the intersection of two Colonial thoroughfares—the main road leading east through Thoroughfare Gap and beyond to the port of Dumfries and the central road that sent travelers west through Ashby's Gap to the Shenandoah Valley and south through Warrenton to the port of Fredericksburg. It was at this ideal road intersection a town was proposed, which undoubtedly led to Marshall's growth and longevity.

In November 1796, Monroe and a group of 136 citizens presented a petition to the Virginia General Assembly seeking a town charter on 30 acres. In their petition, they describe the location of the proposed town as being "fifty miles from Navigation, in a Healthy and pleasant Country...on the Lands of John Monroe...a Public and convenient part for said purpose, it being at the Junction of several Roads through

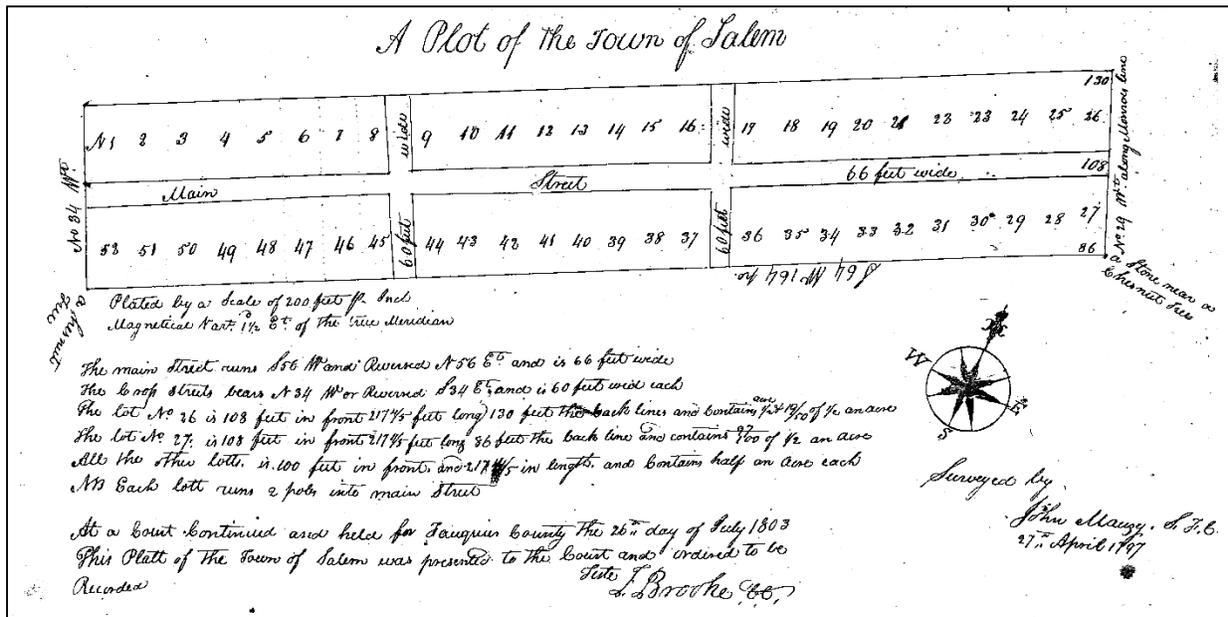
¹ Fauquier County Court Minute Book, 1773-1780, April Court 1774. Found in 1920 in loose Court papers.

² After the Baptists abandoned this building (1815-1822), the stone structure became known as "The Academy," a boy's school. In 1851, an advertisement for the academy appeared in the local newspaper. One teacher mentioned was P. A. Klipstein who lived in the house that stands at 8288 East Main Street, and in the 1850 census was listed as a merchant, age 29 years. Salem Academy was concurrently used as a meeting hall and polling place. In 1872, it was the site of a debate between General Eppa Hunton and John S. Mosby concerning the presidential race between Ulysses S. Grant and Horace Greeley. In 1874, the surviving trustees of the Salem Academy sold the property; it then became the Marshall District Public Free School. A second room was added to the façade to accommodate a space to teach primary school students. The building functioned as the public school for white students until 1908. In 1910, the old Academy Building was sold into private ownership and adaptively used as a dwelling. It presently serves as the headquarters for the Fauquier Heritage and Preservation Foundation and the John K. Gott Library.

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the Ridge and their separation at said place to Alexandria, Dumfries, and Fredericksburg as well as the intersection of roads North and South..." Among the citizens who signed the petition were some of the most influential landholders in the area who were all likely to financially benefit from the establishment of a town. On December 14, 1796, the Assembly acceded to the wishes of the petitioners and enacted legislation in an "Act to Establish Several Towns," at that time naming the town trustees—John Monroe, William Brown, John Robinson, Joseph Smith, Minor Winn, William Pickett, Alexander Scott, John Dearing, and Daniel Floweree. The Assembly also provided for the sale of lots "laid off into...half an acre each with convenient streets" and dictated that dwellings were to be erected within seven years.³ Elder Monroe named the town Salem, which likely derives from the word "Shalom." According to local historian John Gott, the word Salem appears in Psalms 76:3, where it is described as the location of a tabernacle and dwelling place of the Lord.⁴

A survey of the town was conducted by John Mauzy in 1797 and presented to the Fauquier County Court on July 26, 1803. The original plat was laid out into 52 lots. This area encompasses both sides of West Main Street from the west end of town to the intersection of Main Street, Winchester Road, and Rectortown Road. In addition, parts of present-day Frost Street and Anderson Avenue are also located on the original plat.



From the earliest decades of the nineteenth century, Salem boasted residences, stores, an ordinary, two taverns, and other business enterprises, many of which were associated with transportation and travel. In 1809, there was a sufficient number of residents to warrant establishing a Salem post office. By 1820, the federal census showed 13 heads of household with a total of 73 town residents. In 1824, a Salem property owner named Charles Duncan compiled a list of 28 town residents who included: Ludwell Rector who operated a "house of entertainment" (a tavern) valued at the substantial amount of \$2,000 (currently non-extant); Andrew Barbee who owned the Hunton-Hampton House, an inn and tavern, on Lot 31; Mrs. Thomas O'Bannon with three improved lots; the Elgin family who owned and operated a store (8444 West

³ In 1804, the time frame for construction on the lots was extended to fourteen years.

⁴ The word shalom is Hebrew meaning "peace." Psalms, Number 76, verse 3: "His abode has been established in Salem; his dwelling place in Zion." *The Holy Bible of the Old Testament, Volume II*. Revised Standard Version, [New York: 1952], 1060.

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Main Street); and Abner Pollard who owned Lots 9-15, in addition to his store on Lot 41 (8393 West Main Street). One of the oldest surviving buildings in Marshall stands in the 8300 block of West Main Street, a small, one-story stone building that served as a hosteller's house for the adjacent Rector's Ordinary, that may have been built by John Scatterday around 1800. Another early structure is known as the George L. Cochran Store (ca. 1805) located at 8335 West Main Street, which by the time of the Civil War also housed the local post office. The Taylor shop/J. R. Allen House was constructed ca. 1835 (8364 West Main).

During the early 19th century, Fauquier County had two militia regiments. The 44th regiment, composed of two battalions, was headquartered in Salem with Daniel Floweree acting as Colonel and Thomas Rector as Major. All "free, able-bodied, white males between the ages of 18 and 45" were expected to enroll in the militia, except postmasters, mail-carriers, millers and others whose occupations entitled them to exemption. Every man enrolled was subject to a fine should he fail to attend a muster of the corps, which generally occurred twice annually in the town.

The 1830 federal census notes 228 town residents, including 43 slaves. An 1835 issue of Martin's *Virginia Gazetteer* reflects the prosperity of the town:

SALEM: post village, in the northern part of the county, 117 miles from Richmond and 63 miles west of Washington. The village is laid out with one main street running east and west, nearly half a mile in length, and two cross streets, as yet unimproved. It is situated on the stage road leading from Warrenton to Winchester, 13 miles from the former and 30 miles from the latter place, on a handsome ridge, which divides the waters which flow through Goose Creek into the Potomac from those which flow [through Carter's Run] into the Rappahannock. It contains 33 dwelling houses, 3 mercantile stores, 1 Academy, used as a place of public worship by all denominations, until a large and handsome brick meeting house, which is now being erected, shall be completed, 1 common school, 1 well organized Sunday school and 3 taverns. The mechanics are saddlers, tailors, boot and shoe makers, coach makers, wagon makers. Blacksmiths, bricklayers, stone masons, plasterers and fancy wall painters, house joiners etc. The principal article of trade is lumber, great quantities of which are brought from the country for some distance around. There is a tri-weekly stage running from Fredericksburg to Winchester, and a cross mail 3 times a week from Buckland to this place. Population 250 persons of whom one is a physician.⁵

The *Gazetteer* notice confirms that by the mid-1830s Salem had witnessed considerable construction and was a flourishing commercial center. The listing of coach makers, wagon makers, and blacksmiths reveals that the town had become an important transportation hub that provided services for travelers at a time when stage coach service was a thriving business. According to Gott, there were three tavern keepers in town during the 1830s. Another sign of town prosperity was the presence of abundant skilled workmen needed for building, including carpenters, stone masons, plasterers, house joiners, and fancy wall painters. The notice also points out that lumber was the "principal article of trade," which represents an

⁵ According to John Gott, the church mentioned in the 1835 article as under construction was the Presbyterian Church, which was located on Lot 10 at 8204-8206 West Main Street, the present site of a contemporary service station. Apparently, denominations other than Presbyterians used the brick church building after its completion, including both the Methodists and the Episcopalians. The building was demolished in 1949. This lot was believed to have included a burial ground associated with the Presbyterian Church.

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abundance of local building material. In the following decades, trade would be substantially expanded to include grain and livestock.



1836. *A New Map of Virginia with the Canals, Roads & Distances from place to place along the Stage & Steam Boat Routes.* Contributor: H.S. Tanner. David Runsey Map Collection.

In 1844, local citizens sent a petition to the Virginia General Assembly requesting a division of Fauquier County to establish a separate jurisdiction with Salem being the proposed seat. The major reasons given for such a division were the impassable roads and the lengthy distance between northern Fauquier and the County courts in Warrenton. This request was denied. However, it speaks to the significance of Marshall to northern Fauquier County residents during this time period. This appeal was one of many similar petitions to be presented to the General Assembly in subsequent years.

In 1850, the census reveals that there were 22 households in the town, and the population included four free people of color. There were three substantial hotels, indicating that by the mid-

19th century, Salem was still an essential services center for travelers.⁶ It appears that in 1850 most real estate in the town was assessed comparatively higher than in other Fauquier communities.⁷ Various occupations are noted, including merchants, dentists, plasterers, carpenters, attorneys, physicians, house painters, blacksmiths, wagon and carriage makers, saddlers, tailors, clerks, school teachers, and farmers. The census shows that many tradesmen rented rather than owned their residences.

The year 1852 was a significant one in the history of Marshall, as it marked the coming of the railroad. Rail transportation would forever change the economy of the region. In 1849, a charter was granted to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company to construct a rail line from Alexandria through Fauquier County to Gordonsville in Orange County. By 1851, this rail line was completed as far west as Manassas Junction. Another rail line was planned to run from Manassas Junction through Marshall to Harrisonburg in the Valley; it was named the Manassas Gap Railroad. Again, the location of the town at a major road intersection made it a natural site for the railroad to serve passengers and the transportation of goods. Land was acquired from willing farmers, and many families, such as the Rectors, Duncans, Madduxes, and Strothers, agreed to provide materials and slave labor to build the railroad. The Manassas Gap Railroad was constructed to The Plains by April 15, 1852 and through Salem shortly after. Salem or "Salem Station" became the hub for both passenger travel and the shipping of the abundant agricultural products from the surrounding farms.

Several religious properties were constructed, lost by fire, and rebuilt during the mid to late 19th century. The Methodists built a church in 1842, which burned in 1898 after it was struck by lightning. The present Methodist Church at 8405 West Main Street was constructed in 1899 on the same site. The Episcopalians hired William Sutton, listed in the 1850 census as a resident of Salem and a "carpenter," to build Trinity Episcopal Church (4107 Winchester Road) in 1849. The Marshall Baptist Church (4121 Winchester Road)

⁶ In 1850, W. H. Rector's hotel was assessed at \$1,500, and the value of William D. Maddux's hotel was \$1,200. William Lawrence's hotel was recorded with no value noted.

⁷ In 1850, William Flinn, Marshall a wagon maker, was noted to have real estate valuing \$1,000; Thomas Allen, a carriage and wagon maker, had \$2,000 worth of real property; Charles R. Ayres, a lawyer had real estate valuing \$6,500; and the real property of Leonard Bowman, a shoemaker, was assessed at \$1,000.

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was constructed in 1923 to replace an earlier church that was built in 1882 by local builder, Lewin I. Poe, Sr., and designed by architect H. L. Cain. The 1882 Baptist church building was later converted into a multi-family residence, currently known as the Embrey Building (8307 East Main Street).

Salem's strategic location on the Manassas Gap Railroad and at a major crossroads put the community in the crosshairs of military action during the Civil War. Although no major battles occurred through the town, the railroad was used to transport troops and military supplies. Many skirmishes were said to have transpired in the vicinity, most notably around the railroad buildings and tracks. Memoirs of the town's residents recall Federal troops marching through town, raiding stores and homes, and camping in the vicinity. Due to its location, Salem was also a convenient meeting place for Confederate Col. John S. Mosby, commander of the Forty-third Battalion, Virginia Cavalry, Partisan Rangers. Residents' accounts also document the day in 1863 when John Mosby's men fired on Marshall from Stephenson's Hill to hinder the Federals' attempt to rebuild the rail lines. It was at this time that one Confederate shell was embedded in Trinity Episcopal Church, which was later discovered during renovations in 1923. Another shell landed on the home of John Frye, located in the 8300 block of East Main Street (no longer extant). Although railroad buildings and several churches were severely damaged, the town survived the war relatively unscathed. The most significant war-related event that occurred in Salem was the official disbanding of Mosby's Rangers on April 21, 1865. The exact site is unknown, but it is thought that this event took place near the north end of what is now Frost Street.⁸



1864. *Map of Virginia, Delaware, Maryland & West Virginia*. Contributor: A. J. Johnson, published in 1870, New York, NY. David Runsey Map Collection.

Supporting documentation, including census records, land tax records, and directories, indicate that Salem was able to recover fairly quickly from the war and continue its role as an important commercial and transportation center. It was during the Reconstruction era that the African American neighborhood of Rosstown was established. In 1870, Robert Ross and Lewis Craig purchased a three acre parcel along the east and north sides of the railroad "near the depot." The 1870 federal census shows that Robert Ross, then age 29, was a blacksmith. According to John Gott, Robert Ross first operated a blacksmith and wheelwright shop on the back half of town Lot 37 (at the corner of W. Main Street and Frost Street) and later moved his shop to the lot adjoining his house in Rosstown where his wife Mary Ellen operated a small store and Marshall's first restaurant.⁹

⁸ Gott, John K. *High in Old Virginia's Piedmont*.

⁹ Gott, John K. *High in Old Virginia's Piedmont*, p 84. Mrs. Ross was well-known for serving her oyster stew.

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In the 1880 census, it is noted that Ross, his wife and their three daughters lived next to Lewis Craig, a carpenter, and his wife Sarah, along with their six children. The census also shows four other African American families living in Rosstown at that time with surnames of Gaines, Boyd, Braxton, and Lacy. It's more than likely that these families were a part of the congregation of the First Salem Baptist Church (organized in 1872), which served the Rosstown community. This church was also utilized as a school for African American children until Number 18 Schoolhouse, located approximately .5 miles east of Marshall, was made available in 1908.¹⁰ In 1891, Robert and Mary Ross deeded approximately .3 acres (1 rood 20 ½ poles) along the east side of Rosstown Road to the church trustees, who were then Lewis Craig and Thomas Thompson. Today, a cemetery with several marked and unmarked burials is located on this lot. Later in 1926, Frank and Grace Ford deeded .5 acres along the west side of Rosstown Road for the use of the Salem Baptist Church where the ca. 1929 Gothic Revival church stands today. The census and land tax records indicate that the community of Rosstown was close knit and prosperous. The County tax books of 1896 list ten Black households in the area around the church, all owning their own land and buildings. The 1900 federal census documents the family names of Ross, Craig, Boyd, Braxton, Lacy, Thompson, Bland, Travers, Black, and King. With the exception of Robert Ross and Lewis Craig, whose occupations continue to be listed as blacksmith and carpenter in 1900, most Rosstown residents worked as farm, day, and railroad laborers and domestic servants.

A measure of recovery is shown in the Salem land tax records of 1872. Twenty-seven property owners are listed in the town, and lots belonging to all but two owners are improved with buildings. The total value of buildings in 1872 was \$17,000, a fairly elevated sum for that time. By 1880, total building value had risen slightly to \$18,925. Again, nearly every lot was improved. In 1880, many of the properties in Salem show a recent change of ownership, indicating that owning rental property was a fairly lucrative business. At this time, Thomas R. Foster was Salem's leading merchant. During the war, he had lost his home and most of his fortune. In 1868, the Manassas Gap Railroad Company sold him two acres on which he constructed a store, which also served as the railroad depot. Foster's store was a social center for the town, the greatest attraction being the coming and going of the train and its passengers. A 1933 *Fauquier Democrat* article titled "The Store at the Station" recounted the importance of Foster's store to the community:

"...as a little girl, my greatest delight was to go to the store, which was also the station at old Salem. Customers came from all over Fauquier County, as well as Rappahannock County, to lay in their supplies. One could buy every home need at this station store."

Thomas Foster was one of Fauquier County's most influential citizens and largest landowners with a total of over 1,389 acres at the time of his death. Among his land holdings was a large grove of oak trees east of Salem locally called "The Grove," a community gathering place and a site for Baptist camp meetings and political rallies. After Foster's death, J.M. Ramey operated the store/station but eventually built another store in the middle of town that later housed the post office. The depot at the old store was replaced in 1894 when a more elaborate "Victorian" train station was constructed by the Southern Railway. The new station did a flourishing business through the first four decades of the twentieth century, but with a major decline in passenger services, it was demolished in the 1950s.

Examination of census and land tax records for the period between 1870 through 1880 indicates that a number of the properties were not "owner occupied" at this time. In other words, many buildings were rented to various merchants and small businesses, and property owners lived elsewhere. For example, both C. T. Brown and C. C. Cologne are listed as "general merchants" in the *Virginia Gazetteer and*

¹⁰ No. 18 School served the African American students who lived in the vicinity until 1963. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, *Number 18 School (Marshall)*, DHR File No. 30-135, published 12 September 1997.

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Classified Business Directory of 1880/81, but they do not appear as land owners. Likewise, Dr. Henry Frost was listed as a “physician” in the census, but he does not show as a lot owner in the commercial center of town. However, he is noted to have lived at 8293 East Main Street in a substantial dwelling house and later maintained his doctor’s office in an adjacent building. It appears that many new houses were constructed between 1870 and 1880, as shown in a letter dated February 4, 1877 published in the *Alexandria Gazette*, which stated, “several new houses have been built [in Salem], and Mr. John Holmes will build quite a pretty house on his lot this spring” (8425 West Main Street).¹¹

In 1881, “Marshall” finally replaced Salem as the town’s official name due to some considerable long-standing confusion between the Salem post office in Fauquier County and Salem post office in Roanoke County in southwestern Virginia. The postmark had been changed in the 1830s to “Salem-Fauquier,” but the misidentification persisted. Because the post office in Salem-Roanoke County was established in 1806, three years prior to Salem-Fauquier, it had priority for the use of the name Salem. According to local lore, town citizens gathered in 1881 and selected “Marshall” as the new name at the suggestion of the wife of prominent local resident P. A. Klipstein to honor Chief Justice John Marshall, who had been a resident in the area at Oak Hill. Strangely, however, the town still did not technically have local government officials since it was not an incorporated town.

A letter dated July 27, 1886 published in the *Alexandria Gazette* gives an accounting of late 19th century Marshall:

“...Our neighborhood has now many pleasant visitors; handsome turnouts and fine horses may be seen every afternoon, and the arrivals at our depot are quite considerable. Numerous drummers [traveling salesmen] make business active and sales of valuable farms have been made.” The correspondent went on to say that by this time, telephone lines had been completed from Marshall to Alexandria, “We have a central [telephone] office at Marshall.” Supposedly, a week prior to this notice, it was reported that long poles had been delivered for a telephone line from Marshall to Orlean. However, this information disputes a later claim that regular telephone service in Marshall was first established by the Warrenton Telephone Exchange Company in 1907.

By 1890, a number of new residences and commercial structures had been constructed in Marshall, including commercial buildings at 8414 West Main Street, Edwin Fewell’s store, and Thomas Allen’s wagon and carriage manufacturing shops. Dwellings constructed during this period include the Kibler House at 8330 West Main Street, the house at 8354 West Main Street, and the Austin R. Tavenner House at 8304 East Main Street. Gott records that Tavenner’s house was the first in the town to receive electricity in 1917. The small, one-story building located at 8302 East Main Street adjacent to the east side of Tavenner’s residence housed his electrical “Delco system,” a generator that served his house, a nearby blacksmith shop, and a limited area surrounding his property.¹² It wasn’t until 1923 that electricity was available throughout Marshall.

The *Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer* of 1893-1894 lists coach and wagon builders, saddlers, harness makers, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, merchants, salesmen, and clerks, suggesting that Marshall was still an important transportation services and sales center. A Marshall hotel, inherited and operated

¹¹ It is believed that Holmes was improving an existing house at that time.

¹² In many towns across the country, the Delco generator was the first means of providing electricity in a community. One small generator could provide electric light to one building for several days. Delco produced 25 generator models from 500 to 3,000 watts. Charles Kettering, an inventor from Ohio, founded Delco (the Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company) in 1909. He was known for several inventions, including the portable electric generator, which was mass produced around 1913 and sold through mail order. Kettering also invented the electric automobile ignition system, leaded gasoline, and the automatic transmission.

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by John C. Cologne and Fannie Maddux Cologne (demolished in 1974), is also listed, as well as a number of new commercial activities. For example, Hamilton Gibson is listed in the 1893-94 directory and the 1900 census as a “cattle dealer,” which is probably indicative of the growing importance of cattle farming to the area. Oral histories of town residents recount how every spring and fall large herds of cattle were driven through the town to the loading pens adjacent to the train depot to be loaded onto cattle cars. Front yards, especially along Main Street, were regularly fenced and gated to keep large, wandering bovines from damaging private property. It has also been noted that Rappahannock County turkey farmers drove several hundred turkeys through Marshall to the cattle pens each year.

Interestingly, the 1900 census lists three heads of households as “manufacturer of chemicals”—two members of the Klipstein family and Mr. A. H. Herrell. This is substantiated by an advertisement in the *Alexandria Gazette* in June of 1886:

Blue Ridge
Household Chemicals
CARBONA
The latest chemical discovery
Removes grease spots instantly
Without injury to the most delicate fabrics
Marshall Chemical Company

The Marshall Chemical Company offered a number of products, including black ink that wouldn't corrode the pen, blueing, washing powder, axle grease, and a lye and ammonia compound for removal of grease spots from clothing. A product that was mostly carbon-tetrachloride was made in the “chemical house” located just west of Marshall, bottled, and then sold under the name of “Carbona.” Although the chemical house property was located outside of Marshall, it represents an interesting industrial use that was unique to the area and a product name that was nationally known. Some of these products survive today. Along with the Rectors, O'Bannons, Flowerees, and Madduxes, Klipstein is a surname long associated with a number of enterprising activities in the town.

The early years of the 20th century brought additional local services to Marshall. In 1901, Thomas Henderson Maddux founded a firm named T. H. Maddux & Co. that specialized in providing building materials and supplies, grains and seeds, and other farm necessities for over 70 years. Around 1921, Maddux hired Lewin Poe, a young carpenter from Front Royal, to construct a 40,000 bushel grain elevator, the first in Fauquier County; it survives today. In 1907, the first Marshall bank building was constructed of a fairly new building material—standardized cast concrete block (8357 W. Main Street). This early bank building was subsequently used as the Marshall post office. By 1923, the size of the bank had become inadequate for its customers. The bank trustees hired Washington, D.C. architect Robert E. Mitchell to design a much larger Colonial Revival style building across the street that would eventually be named the Marshall National Bank. Lewin Poe supervised its construction.

In 1908, the Marshall Graded and High School, “a splendid, modern, brick (two story) school building...containing four well-appointed classrooms, well-lighted and ventilated” was constructed by John Russell along the east side of Rectortown Road. This school consolidated the students who attended the Old Stone Academy and No. 18 School. (As previously mentioned, it was at this time that African American students were sent to the No. 18 School east of town.) In 1928, the Marshall Agricultural School and a brick gymnasium was built. The Marshall School burned in 1969, and a new one-story brick school was constructed in the early 1970s. This building is used today as the Marshall Community Center and regional County library.

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By 1910, the age of the automobile had arrived in Marshall. However, the majority of the roads in the vicinity were still unpaved, making driving very difficult, especially in inclement weather. Marshall farmers and businessmen lamented the completion of the proposed John Marshall Highway from Gainesville to Front Royal, an important benefit of which would have been the paving of Marshall's Main Street. However, this project did not come to pass until the 1930s.

Possibly one of the most significant and rare Marshall structures associated with auto transportation is the Marshall Ford Company building, where Henry L. Lee established The Ford Authorized Sales Company, constructed by local builder John E. Russell in 1916 (8323 West Main Street).¹³ Demonstrating the critical role that would be played by the automobile in the twentieth century, this building continues to serve the community as a car dealership. The first Marshall business established specifically for the purpose of auto repair occurred in 1918 with the Beatty Bros. Garage. As the automobile became more popular with residents, a new singularity occurred in town—the advent of the early home car garage, which in Marshall, was generally a small, detached wood frame building.

Other important, early 20th century commercial enterprises include the first plumbing business established by Wade Richardson in 1923; the Marshall Creamery and Southern States founded in 1925; and the establishment of the Frost Realty Corporation by Pressley W. Anderson in 1922. Anderson was a man of immense energy and business acumen. At the age of 31, he was appointed a cashier of the Marshall National Bank. While employed by the bank, he mobilized several myriad outside interests, all calculated to attract more business to Marshall. By 1924, the Frost Realty Corporation owned a number of rented houses; a commercial building that housed the Corporation, the Masonic lodge, and the Marshall Pharmacy on Lot 17 (8368 West Main Street); and a considerable amount of vacant land in and around Marshall.

Although the first expansion of Marshall beyond its original platted boundaries was to the east, extending Main Street in the direction of the railroad tracks with the division of farmland and construction of large houses (including the T. Henderson Maddux House built in 1909), large-scale residential development did not occur in Marshall until Pressley Anderson acquired land south of Main Street in 1921. This land was subdivided into the P. W. Anderson Subdivision with approximately 36 residential lots along both sides of its main east-west access—Anderson Avenue. Small houses were constructed there that likely date to the 1920s and early 1930s. In 1928, the Anderson subdivision extended east with the Beatty subdivision, which included 17 lots. This subdivision was also developed by the Frost Realty Corporation, which employed Lewin Poe to design and construct most of its residential and commercial buildings.¹⁴

Several large houses were constructed during this period, most notably the Ramey Carter House at 8267 West Main Street. Others include the house at 8503 West Main Street and a Dutch Colonial Revival house at 4151 Winchester Road. All are indicative of the prosperity that Marshall enjoyed during the decade preceding the Great Depression.

¹³ Originally, the spacious second floor of the Marshall Ford Building was used as a community gathering space with Saturday night dances, public meetings, and church suppers.

¹⁴ Gott, John K. High in Old Virginia's Piedmont, p. 115. According to Gott, Lewin Poe had little experience as a carpenter when he first started building in Marshall; for the Frost Realty Corporation in the 1920s. Poe was said to have admitted having "no architectural pretensions whatsoever." His common practice was to ask a prospective home owner to find a building he liked, which Poe would copy "as best as he could" with variations suggested by the owner. Poe was later licensed as an architect and practiced in Front Royal, while maintaining his residence in Marshall.

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Accompanying all this construction, which was emblematic of Marshall's commercial vitality in the 1920s, was the formation of the Marshall Chamber of Commerce. Over the following two decades, it would be the Chamber of Commerce that would fulfill the role of a town government, although technically, the community was still governed by the County. The continuation of Marshall as a viable entity was largely due to the Chamber.

The treatment of water and sewage was becoming a significant issue as Marshall moved into the 1930s. According to John Gott, in June 1934, "it was learned that Federal funds for a sewage system could be obtained if the town would incorporate." Pressley Anderson had indicated to Marshall residents in 1933 that the community had lost an opportunity to obtain federal funds offered during the dire economic conditions of the Depression due to Marshall's absence of incorporation. Finally in December of 1934, a petition to incorporate, signed by 56 residents, was



Marshall Main Street looking east, ca. 1920.
John Kenneth Gott Photograph Collection

presented to the General Assembly. The Court issued an order in March of 1935, and Marshall then became the fourth incorporated town in Fauquier County. The first action taken by the new town government was to apply for funds from the Works Progress Administration to construct a new water system. T. H. Maddux, who had operated the private water works in Marshall, had assumed he would be able to sell his operation to the federal government. He later discovered that the government was not willing to purchase it. In light of strong opposition to necessary taxes that would be imposed to provide services to the town, land owners sought to have the incorporation of the town revoked in 1937. Funds collected for the proposed water works were returned; bonds were withdrawn, and to this day, Marshall is not an incorporated town in the Commonwealth. It is said that the primary cause, aside from not wishing to pay taxes, was personal animosity among several of the prominent community leaders. The Chamber of Commerce was subsequently reconstituted.

Virtually all of the construction that dates from the 1940s and early 1950s in Marshall, including the Renalds Subdivision (ca. 1946), is vernacular in nature and consists primarily of small dwellings. With the cessation of passenger rail service in the late 1940s, primary roads and highways became the main means of transportation. In 1953, the Virginia Department of Highways widened Route 55 through Marshall, which necessitated the taking of many front yards, and with that, the removal of several old shade trees, shrubbery, fences, and porches along Main Street. With the road widening came the anticipation of new prosperity, which prompted the construction of a few new businesses along Main Street, such as Marshall's first service station and the Marshall Hardware Company in 1952. It was at this time that Route 55 became the busy arterial route through the area to western Virginia, then used especially for summer and weekend tourist travel. With the completion of Interstate 66 in 1982, long-distance traffic was redirected south of the community.

Marshall continues to be a vibrant Fauquier County community. Its existing architecture reflects the overall history of Piedmont communities from the late eighteenth century through the twentieth century with an outstanding collection of buildings from all periods. Marshall is extremely fortunate to have retained the historic fabric that gives it character and defines it as a unique place to live, work, and visit.

MARSHALL HISTORIC DISTRICT BUILDING INVENTORY

The structures within the boundary of the Marshall Historic District (MHD) were evaluated according to the criteria outlined below to determine their eligibility for inclusion as a contributing structure of the MHD. The contributing structures range in construction date from the late eighteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. The majority were built after the Civil War, primarily during the period between the World Wars. Approximately 78 percent of the contributing structures are dwellings and their associated outbuildings, and about 18 percent are commercial in nature. The district also includes three active churches. A Marshall Historic District map showing all contributing structures per property can be found below and on page 2 of the Marshall Code.

Criteria for Inclusion as a Contributing Structure in the MHD:

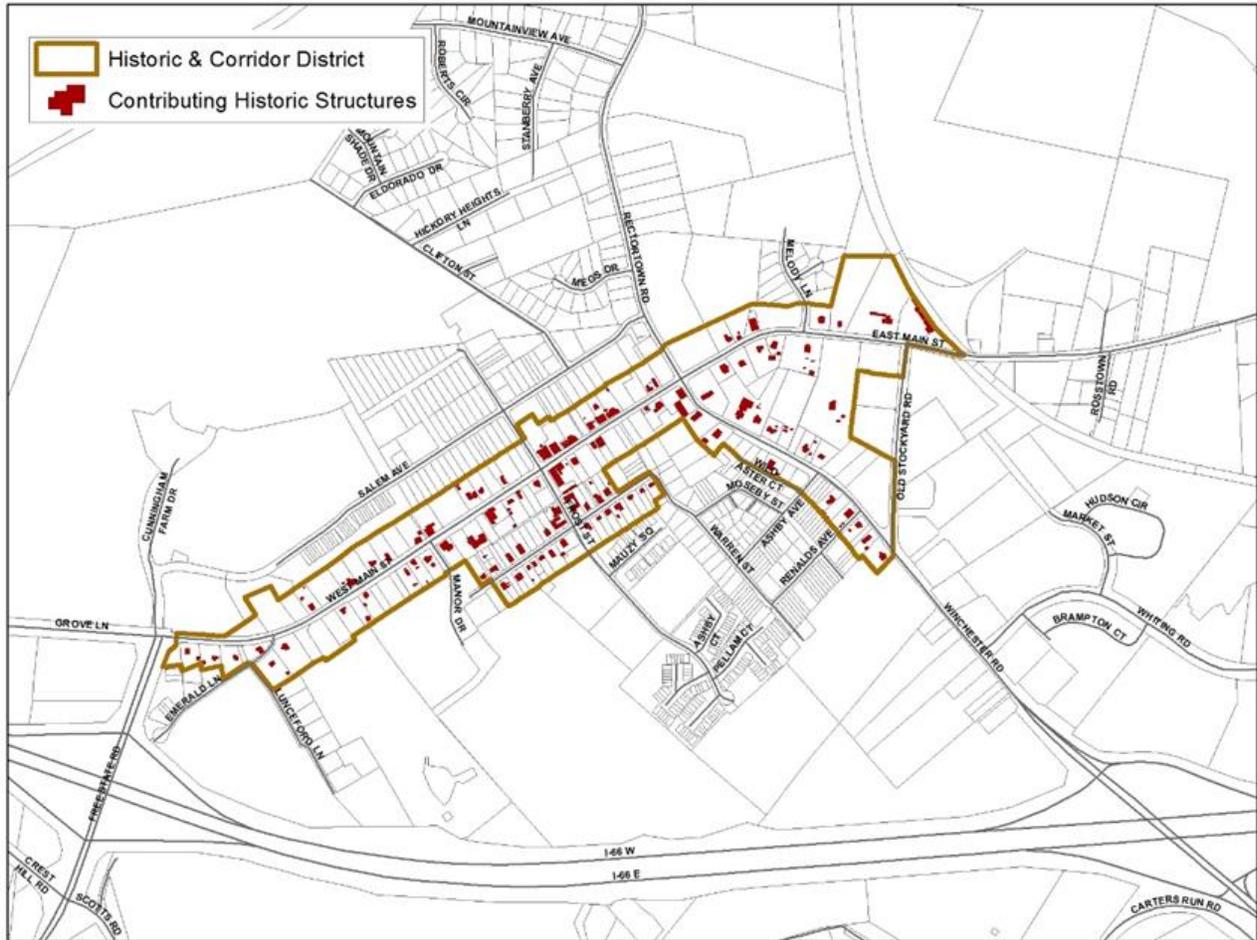
1. Age – A structure shall be at least fifty (50) years of age from the date of adoption of this section; and
2. Significance – A structure shall:
 - a. be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Marshall history; or
 - b. be associated with the lives of persons significant to the history of Marshall; or
 - c. embody distinctive features of a type, period, or method of construction relating to the cultural or artistic heritage of Marshall or represent the work of a master craftsman or renowned architect; and
3. Integrity – A structure that, by location, setting, materials, workmanship, design, feeling or association shall add to the district's sense of time and place and historical development.

Note: Structures within the boundary of the district not listed in the inventory as contributing are either less than 50 years of age or lack sufficient integrity. They include:

8466 Emerald Lane (ca. 1990 dwelling);	8482 West Main Street (ca. 1953 dwelling, loss of integrity);
4216 Frost Street (ca. 1958 office building constructed as the C & P Telephone Exchange, loss of integrity due to multiple alterations);	8472 West Main Street (ca. 1967 Marshall Volunteer Rescue);
8324 West Main Street (ca. 1977 commercial building)	8464 West Main Street (ca. 1986 dwelling);
8339 West Main Street (ca. 2006)	8162 East Main Street (ca. 1975 rambler)
8343 West Main Street (ca. 1970 commercial building)	8195 East Main Street (ca. 1970 dwelling);
8349 West Main Street (ca. 1978 commercial building);	8318 East Main Street (ca. 1974 bank building);
8356 West Main Street (ca. 1970 commercial building);	8312 Anderson Avenue (ca. 1970 dwelling);
8361 West Main Street (1984 post office);	4147 Ambrosia Lane (ca. 2000 2 story dwelling);
8374 West Main Street (ca. 1963 commercial building, demolished);	8292 Wild Aster Court (ca. 1983 dwelling);
8381 West Main Street (ca. 1970);	8290 Wild Aster Court (ca. 1985 dwelling);
8390 West Main Street (ca. 1850, Dr. P. R. Harry House, loss of integrity due to multiple alterations);	8288 Wild Aster Court (ca. 1985 dwelling);
8399 West Main Street (ca. 1973 Ranch style house);	8286 Wild Aster Court (ca. 1986 dwelling);
8406 West Main Street (ca. 1959 service station, loss of integrity due to alterations);	8278 Wild Aster Court (ca. 1986 dwelling);
8426 West Main Street (ca. 1990 Verizon switching station);	8274 Wild Aster Court (ca. 1985 dwelling);
8437 West Main Street (ca. 1960 service station, loss of integrity);	4155 Winchester Road (ca. 1968 dwelling);
8450 West Main Street (ca. 1999 dwelling);	8451 Ashby Avenue (ca. 1970 dwelling);
8453 West Main Street (ca. 1988 commercial building);	All addresses along Old Stockyard Road
	8162 East Main Street (ca. 1975 rambler)

The Marshall Historic District

Note: The Official Zoning Map is stored on the Fauquier County GIS System.



INVENTORY

Emerald Lane	13
Frost Street	13
Anderson Street	14
West Main Street	17
East Main Street	24
Wild Aster Court	27
Winchester Road	27

INVENTORY

Emerald Lane

8432 Emerald Lane

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1850

The original section of this 2 story, 2-bay dwelling with gable roof appears to be of log or stone construction clad in stucco and may date to the early 19th century. A building at this location is shown on the 1797 plat of Salem. This building sits on a raised stone foundation with a basement entry on the front and features a large exterior end stone chimney flanked by square attic lights. The front door has a four-light transom, the small windows are 6/6 double hung sash, the roofing is standing seam metal, and the wooden cornice is denticulated and boxed at the gable ends. A wrap-around deck with Chippendale-style railing is a modern addition. To the side is a 1-story gabled wing on a parged raised basement with weatherboard siding. The house also features a large, 2 story, shed-roofed rear wing.

8436 Emerald Lane

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1940, Style: Colonial Revival

This ca. 1940, 2 story, 3-bay, stone Colonial Revival style dwelling features a gable roof, a semi exterior-end stone chimney, 6/6 double hung sash windows, and a 1-bay gable entry porch with square posts. Other details include a plain frieze, paired windows on the façade, concrete window sills, a rear 2-story wing, and side 3-bay arbor supported by turned posts.

Contributing Secondary Resource: Garage

8437 Emerald Lane

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1850

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

Frost Street

4221 Frost Street

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1, ca 1925

This rambling 1-story commercial complex was constructed around 1925 and could have originally been associated with the dairy across the street but later became a feed store. It has a gable end with a stepped parapet, T1-11 siding, new 6-light windows, and a central chimney. It is attached to another gable-end building by a shed-roofed rear wing, creating a U-shaped configuration. The buildings now house two separate commercial uses.

4234 Frost Street

Primary Resource Information: Manufacturing Facility, Stories 2, ca 1924

The original section of this large, 2-story concrete block building was constructed in 1924 by the Frost Realty Company as the Marshall Creamery. It functioned as a dairy until the 1950s. Still used commercially, it features large ventilators in the standing-seam metal hipped roof, exposed rafter ends, 6/6 double hung sash windows, a large wrap-around enclosed porch and a shed-roofed wing on the north side.

4238 Frost Street

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1, ca 1959

This a one story, 3-bay, front gable commercial building. It is now a separate commercial property but was originally a part of the dairy property on the north side.

Marshall Historic District (MHD)

Anderson Avenue

8535 Anderson Avenue

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, ca 1949, Type: Cape Cod

This 1 ½ story Cape Cod with gable roof was constructed ca. 1949 and features 2 gabled dormers, central brick flue, 6/6 double hung sash windows, asbestos shingle siding, an enclosed side porch, and a 1-bay gabled front porch supported with turned spindles.

8539 Anderson Avenue

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, ca 1945

This 1 story, stuccoed vernacular dwelling with gable roof was constructed ca. 1945 and features 6/6 double hung sash windows, steel basement windows, an exterior-end brick chimney, multi-light door, and concrete stoop.

8543 Anderson Avenue

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1944

This 2 story, frame vernacular dwelling with side gable roof was constructed ca. 1944 with Colonial Revival style features, namely the pedimented front door surround. Other architectural details include stucco siding, an exterior-end brick chimney, basement windows, and a 2-story side wing that could have originally been a porch.

8548 Anderson Avenue

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, ca 1930, Style: Craftsman

This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, Craftsman style house with side gable roof was constructed ca. 1930 by local builder Lewin Irvin Poe, Sr. It features an integral 6-bay wraparound porch with square posts, stucco siding with a unique round splotch pattern, overhanging eaves with knee braces, 6-light basement windows, single and paired 6/6 double hung sash windows, scalloped rake board at porch, and three large gabled front dormers with scalloped vergeboards and overhanging eaves.

Contributing Secondary Resource: Garage

8549 Anderson Avenue

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, ca 1939, Style: Colonial Revival

Constructed ca. 1939, this 1 ½-story, Colonial Revival style frame dwelling with side gable roof features an oversized gable dormer with three 6/6 double hung sash windows. Other details include German-lap siding, gable-end returns, single and paired 6/6 double hung sash windows, central brick chimney with corbeled cap, capped corner boards, plain frieze and pedimented 1-bay front portico with pent roof supported by Tuscan columns.

Contributing Secondary Resource: Garage

8550 Anderson Avenue

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, ca 1930, Style: Craftsman

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

Contributing Secondary Resource: Shed

8551 Anderson Avenue

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, ca 1939

Constructed ca. 1939, this 1 ½ story, 3-bay vernacular dwelling with front gable roof and standing seam metal roofing includes some Craftsman style details, such as the overhanging eaves with exposed purlin ends, exposed rafter ends, and shed-roofed dormers on two sides. Other features include an interior brick flue, 6/6 double hung sash windows, German-lap siding, side entries, and a portico at the front entrance supported by Tuscan columns. Along the east side is an exterior brick chimney, as well as a 3-bay porch supported with Tuscan columns.

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8555 Anderson Avenue

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, ca 1939

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

8556 Anderson Avenue

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, ca 1930, Style: Craftsman

This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, Craftsman style house with side gable roof and standing seam metal roofing was constructed ca. 1930. It features a large gabled dormer with triple 6-light windows and gable-end returns. Other details include stucco siding, an enclosed 3-bay front porch, overhanging eaves with gable-end returns, single and paired 6/6 double hung sash windows, basement windows, rear gabled wing with interior brick chimney, side bulkhead basement entry, and enclosed rear porch.

Contributing Secondary Resource: Shed

8561 Anderson Avenue

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, ca 1935

This 1 ½-story, 3-bay bungalow with side gable roof and standing seam metal roofing was constructed ca. 1935. It features a large shed-roofed dormer with paired double hung windows, stucco siding, replacement 1/1 double hung windows, gable end returns, interior brick flue, rear wing with German-lap siding, 4-light transom and sidelights around the front door, and a 1-bay front porch with hipped roof supported by Tuscan columns.

8605 Anderson Avenue

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, ca 1930, Style: Craftsman

One of the earliest and best preserved dwellings on the south side of Anderson Avenue, this 1 ½ story, 3-bay, Craftsman style house with a hipped roof was constructed around 1930. It features a stone foundation, 1/1 and 4/1 double hung sash windows, 3-light transom over the front door, side interior brick flue, rear hipped dormer with 2 windows, and a rear hipped ell. The façade includes a large hip-roofed dormer with 2 windows and a door leading out onto a screened, 1-bay balcony supported by battered wood posts on wood piers and plain pickets. The 3-bay front porch is supported by battered wood posts on brick piers.

Contributing Secondary Resource: Garage

8606 Anderson Avenue

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, ca 1940

This 1 ½ story, 3-bay, vernacular frame dwelling with hipped roof was constructed around 1940. It features a large, projecting gabled dormer with a 3-part window on the façade. Other architectural details include exterior concrete flue on the west side, enclosed rear porches, a 1-bay front porch supported by turned posts, aluminum siding, replacement 9/9 double hung sash windows, and modern vinyl shutters.

8611 Anderson Avenue

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories, ca 1930

This unique 1-story, vernacular frame dwelling with cross gable roof was constructed around 1930. It features a shed-roofed bay window and a 1-bay, half front porch supported with square posts on the façade. Other architectural details include an interior flue, a side front entrance, and octagonal vent in the gable, replacement 1/1 double hung windows, and new vinyl siding.

8615 Anderson Avenue

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, ca 1935, Style: Colonial Revival

This 1 story, 3-bay, stuccoed cottage with hipped roof was constructed around 1935 with Colonial Revival style details, including the front 1-bay pedimented portico supported with Tuscan columns and the 3-light transom and sidelights around the front door. Other architectural features include an exterior brick chimney on the east side, 2 interior brick chimneys, a lunette window in the gable end, a rear shed-roofed wing, and replacement 1/1 double hung sash windows.

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8616 Anderson Avenue

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, ca 1935

Constructed ca. 1935, this 1-story, 3-bay frame cottage with low-pitched front gable roof includes overhanging eaves, stucco cladding, 6/6 double hung sash windows, a rear gable addition, a 3-bay front porch with hipped roof supported by square posts, and a stone foundation.

Contributing Secondary Resource: Garage

8617 Anderson Avenue

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, ca 1940

This 1 ½ story, 3-bay, frame cottage with front gable roof was constructed around 1940. It includes asbestos shingle siding, an off-center pedimented porch supported with square posts and turned balusters, an interior brick flue, multi-light door, 6/6 double hung sash windows, rear shed-roofed wing, and a concrete foundation.

Contributing Secondary Resource: Garage

8619 Anderson Avenue

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1930, Type: American Foursquare

This 2-story, 2-bay, frame American Foursquare with hip-roofed was constructed around 1930. It features overhanging eaves, 6/6 double hung sash windows, a central brick chimney, rear porch, aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roofing, an aluminum awning over the front door, concrete stoop, and a stone foundation.

Contributing Secondary Resource: Garage

8622 Anderson Avenue

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, ca 1930, Type: Bungalow

This 1-story, 3-bay, frame bungalow with a front gable roof was constructed around 1930. It includes overhanging eaves, an integral 2-bay porch supported by large, square stuccoed posts, wood shingle and rectangular vents in the front gable end, exposed purlin ends, an interior brick flue, single and paired 6/6 double hung sash windows, and an exterior chimney on the east side.

Contributing Secondary Resource: Garage

8623 Anderson Avenue

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, ca 1945, Style: Colonial Revival

This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, frame Colonial Revival-style Cape Cod with side gable roof and asphalt shingle roofing was constructed around 1945. It features two gabled dormers on the façade, pilasters and a wide frieze within the front door surround, asbestos siding, a central brick flue, 6/6 double hung sash windows, and an attached carport.

Contributing Secondary Resource: Garage

8626 Anderson Avenue

Primary Resource Information: Pump House, Stories 1, ca 1950

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

8628 Anderson Avenue

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, ca 1954, Style: Ranch

Constructed ca. 1954, this frame, 1 story, 3-bay, hip-roofed early Ranch style house has a front cross gable wing that may be a later addition. The house has deep overhanging eaves, a projecting bay constructed of tinted, rusticated concrete block on the façade with a picture window and double hung sash window, frieze windows along the facade, a concrete stoop, fixed and 1/1 double-hung sash windows throughout, and an interior brick chimney.

8629 Anderson Avenue

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, ca 1939, Style: Craftsman

This 1-story, 4-bay, brick dwelling with a hipped roof and standing seam metal roofing was constructed around 1939 with Craftsman style architectural details. It features wide, overhanging eaves, a small front hipped dormer with attic vents, a multi-light front door, and a wide, 3-bay integral front porch supported by battered wood posts on

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brick piers with plain pickets and a metal handrail leading up the stairs. Extending to the east is a 1-bay gable-roofed masonry wing constructed of colored rusticated concrete block with an exterior-end chimney of the same material. Unusual paired, 10/15 double hung sash wood windows are on the façade, well as wooden storm windows that were built to fit these unique windows.

Contributing Secondary Resource: **Shed**

8632 Anderson Avenue

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, ca 1945, Type: Cape Cod**

This ca. 1945, 1-story, 3-bay, brick Cape Cod features single and paired 6/6 double hung sash windows, steel basement windows, a central brick flue, brick sills, an enclosed gabled side porch, and a 1-bay gabled front porch supported with square posts.

West Main Street

8323 West Main Street, Marshall Ford Company Building

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 2, 1916**

One of the most significant structures in Marshall associated with transportation history is the Marshall Ford Company Building, originally known as H. L. Lee and Son Ford Sales and Service, constructed in 1916 by local builder John Russell. This 2 story, multi-bay, stuccoed commercial building features a hipped roof with standing seam metal roofing, 2/2 double hung sash windows on the second floor, overhanging eaves, plain frieze, painted signage murals on the walls, interior brick flue, and enclosed large openings on the first floor now filled with multiple-pane windows.

Contributing Secondary Resources: **Garage**

8328 West Main Street

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 1.5, ca 1900**

This 1 ½ story gable-end commercial building was constructed ca. 1900 by L. J. Kibler, who lived next door at 8330 West Main Street. During the mid-1930s, additions were made to the building; it then became the Marshall Theater. Architectural details include a central-front gabled parapet with 4-light attic windows, overhanging boxed eaves, projecting flat-roofed rectangular sign, single-light door, and central flue. One bay back from the front entrance is a pent roof suggesting that the current façade was perhaps a later addition.

8330 West Main Street, Kibler House

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1887**

It is believed that this house was built by Maverick Entwistle and “remodeled” by Fenton M. Foley for his daughter and son-in-law, J.G. Luther Kibler. In 1888, Entwistle sold the property to L. J. Kibler, and the property remained in the hands of the Kibler family until 1947. It is a 2 story, 3-bay, gable-roofed frame dwelling clad in German-lap siding. The house features 2/2 double hung sash windows, capped corner boards, a plain frieze, a modern door with sidelights, central brick chimney, a modern 3-bay shed-roofed front porch with square supports, a projecting 1-story polygonal bay on the front, and a stone foundation. A 2-story ell and a 2-story gable-roofed wing extend to the rear. The house originally had a central-front gable, but that has been removed, as is evidenced in the frieze.

Contributing Secondary Resources: **Shed**

8331 West Main Street

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1893, Type: I-House**

This 2 story, 3-bay, frame, stuccoed I-house with a slightly flared gable roof and standing seam metal roofing was constructed around 1893 with architectural features reminiscent of Italianate and Queen Anne styles. It includes a wide, overhanging cornice with paired brackets, a steeply-pitched central front cross gable, and a cornice with scalloped woodwork. Other details include gable-end returns, interior-brick chimneys, 2/2 double hung sash windows, a projecting 1-story polygonal bay on the west side, 2/2 double hung attic windows in the gable ends, enclosed 2 story rear porches, and a 3-bay front porch supported by chamfered columns with brackets and scalloped woodwork in the cornice. The projecting entrance vestibule with sidelights and transom appears modern. To the rear is a 2 story wing with central chimney and 2/2 double hung sash windows. The side 1 ½-story side wing appears to be a modern addition.

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8335 West Main Street, George L. Cochran Store/Early Post Office

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1, ca 1805

This 1 story, 2-bay, gable-roofed stone building with semi-exterior end stone chimney is believed to have been constructed around 1805 as a store and early post office. It has been remodeled with a modern vinyl 4/4 double hung sash window and vinyl siding. Architectural features include gable-end returns, frame side wing and rear logged wing (ca. 1960 addition). The property contained a hand-dug well that is cited in various deeds. Early property owners included Thomas Hirst of Loudoun County, Thomas Rector, Joseph Fauntleroy, James Lufborough, John Pugh, and by 1852, George L. Cochran. At the time of Cochran's ownership, the buildings on the property were assessed at \$1800, reflecting the substantial nature of the property by the mid 19th century.

8346 West Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Mixed Use: Other, Stories 2, ca 1830, Style: Federal

This 2-story gable-roofed brick building was constructed in three sections. The earliest section appears to be the east side built around 1830 in the Federal style with a side passage plan, double staircase, Flemish bond brickwork on the façade, interior-end brick chimneys, parapeted end walls, denticulated brick cornice, 6/9 and 6/6 double hung sash windows, a transom over the front door, and 1 bay shed-roofed porch with square support posts. The 2 story 4-bay brick central section appears to have been constructed as a house and later modified as a commercial building. It is laid in 5-course American bond with an interior-end brick chimney, denticulated brick cornice, replacement 1/1 double hung sash windows on the second floor, and modern storefront windows on the first floor. On the west side is a 2 bay, 1-story, flat-roofed, mid-20th century wing with storefront windows. To the rear of the building is a 2 story shed-roofed wing and a large 2-story hip-roofed wing. These wings appear to have been added in the early 20th century and feature interior brick flues, side porches, and 6-course American bond brickwork.

Contributing Secondary Resources: Shed

8352 West Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 2, ca 1890

This 2-story, stuccoed, gable-end building was constructed in three sections. The central section is the earliest, built around 1890 with overhanging eaves, pilasters, storefront windows on the first floor, a central brick flue, and standing seam metal roofing. An early 20th century, 1 story lean-to is on the west with 2/2 double hung sash windows on the second floor and a storefront window on the first floor. A 2 story shed-roofed wing was constructed on the east side, which is connected to the central portion by a 4-bay porch with shed roof.

Contributing Secondary Resources: Garage, ca. 1920

8355 West Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Mixed: Commerce/Domestic, Stories 2, ca 1930

Constructed ca. 1930, this 2-story, hip-roofed vernacular commercial building was constructed of oversized brick laid in a stretcher bond pattern. The first floor of the façade features a recessed entrance with three doors, one in the center and two at angles, flanked by large, 2-part storefront windows. Other details include a poured concrete foundation, wide, overhanging eaves, asphalt shingle roof, 6/6 double hung sash windows on the second story, a side entry with a gable porch, and a shed-roofed rear wing with side lean-to. The second floor appears to have been constructed for residential use while the first floor was built specifically for commercial uses.

8354 West Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1890

This 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, stuccoed vernacular dwelling appears to have been constructed ca. 1900. It features a side-passage plan, 2 bays on the 2nd floor, exterior end stone chimney, a 7-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, gable-end returns, and rear 2-story porches with turned spindles and balusters, and a modern exterior staircase. The rear 2-story ell has an interior brick flue and a rear gable basement entry.

Contributing Secondary Resources: Dairy, Shed

8357 West Main Street, Marshall Bank

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1, ca 1907, Style: Gothic Revival

Built in the early 20th century as the Marshall Bank and later used as a post office, this 1 story, 3-bay, gable-end building is constructed of rusticated concrete block and includes Gothic Revival style features, including the arched

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attic windows in the gable ends. The building also features gable end returns, single and paired 1/1 double hung sash windows, concrete sills and lintels, a plain concrete frieze, lower cross gables on the sides, and a gabled hood supported by brackets.

8360 West Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 2, ca 1835, Style: Federal

This 2 story, 6-bay, brick stuccoed building is comprised of two sections. On the east side is the earlier 3-bay section constructed around 1835 as a dwelling and modified to now accommodate commercial uses. It is a little larger than the later 3-bay section on the west side, which was also constructed as a dwelling and has been modified for commercial purposes. The entire building is stuccoed probably during the 19th century, but it appears that it may of brick construction. The side gable roofs are covered in standing seam metal and the large, interior-end chimneys are of brick. All of the windows are modern replacements and are single-pane fixed glass on the first floor (some with shed-roofed hoods), and 1/1 double hung sash windows on the second floor. The larger, earlier section has a side entrance with a gable roofed porch. The later section has an entrance on the façade with a shed-roofed porch. To the rear is a 1-story wing that ties the two sections together.

8364 West Main Street, Taylor Shop and J. R. Allen House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1835, Style: Federal

Constructed around 1835 as a commercial building, this 2-story, 3-bay, Federal style, stuccoed brick dwelling with gable roof has a denticulated brick cornice, interior-end brick chimneys, 6/6 double hung sash windows, and a stone foundation. Another bay was added on the west side around 1849; it has an entrance with a shed-roofed hood. The main entrance and two projecting polygonal frame bays on the façade are covered with a hipped roof. The 2nd floor windows on the rear elevation are segmentally arched and the denticulated cornice only extends across the original 3 bays. A rear, full-width, 1-story, shed-roofed wing has an interior brick chimney, frieze windows, and a stone foundation. When owned by Waynefield Floweree in 1848, the building was described as a “brick store house.” By 1862, the building was converted into a house. The domestic use of the property continued through the rest of the 19th century and early 20th century.

8363 West Main Street, Mary Smith House/Valley Inn

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, ca 1923, Style: Colonial Revival

This imposing, 2 ½ story, 3-bay American Foursquare was constructed in 1922 by local builder John Russell for Miss Mary B. Smith as her home and inn. The stuccoed frame building rests on a stone foundation and has a hipped roof with standing seam metal roofing. Colonial Revival style features include an oversized gable-roofed front dormer with round-arched attic window, gable-end returns, single and paired 1/1 double hung sash windows, 2 interior brick chimneys, overhanging eaves, a plain wooden frieze, rear 2-story enclosed porches, and a 5-bay front porch with Tuscan columns. Although the building is now used commercially, it still retains its historic appearance and illustrates how some houses in Marshall doubled as tourist homes in the early twentieth century, serving people who traveled particularly during the summer months and generally arrived by train.

Contributing Secondary Resources: 2 Sheds

8368 West Main Street, A.M. Bew Luncheonette and Marshall Pharmacy

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1, ca 1930

Constructed around 1930 by A. M. Bew as a luncheonette, this 1-story, gable-end, stuccoed vernacular building is currently used as a bakery. The building features a remodeled 3-part storefront with recessed entry, pedimented gable-end, asphalt shingle roofing, rear flue, rear lean-to wing and is attached to the former Marshall Pharmacy next door at by a concrete stoop.

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 2, ca 1830

This two story, 3-bay brick commercial building was originally constructed as Rector’s Storehouse around 1830. It was converted into the Marshall Pharmacy during the early 20th century. The building has a remodeled three-part storefront that was added around 1920 with recessed entry and wooden entablature and cornice. The second floor has an enclosed center bay flanked by 1/1 double hung sash windows. The building has a shed roof with a brick parapet that is paneled and arched in the center. The side elevation reveals that the building was laid in 5-course American bond. The first floor windows have square arches. The second floor windows are segmentally-arched, a feature typical of the late 19th and early 20th century. Due to the presence of these windows, it has been

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conjectured that the building was raised to its current, 2 story height or greatly remodeled at that time. A brick wing with shed roof extends to the rear.

8369 West Main Street, Flowerree-Utterback House and Hosteller's House for Rector's Ordinary

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 2, ca 1830, Style: Federal

Constructed by Daniel R. Flowerree around 1830, this building is located on Lot 36 of the original Marshall plat. It is sited along the south side of West Main Street with no setback from the sidewalk. It is a 2 story, 4-bay stone stuccoed building with side gable roof, originally constructed as a dwelling, but now serves as a restaurant. It features fine Federal style exterior detailing. It has a side-passage plan with the entrance door in the end bay. The pedimented entrance has a recessed door with paneled reveals, a fanlight, Doric pilasters, and intricate rope molding. The windows, which are 6/9 double hung sash on the first floor and 6/6 double hung sash on the second floor, have fluted trim with bull's eye blocks. Other details include an interior-end chimney, a lunette attic window in the west gable end, and a side 1 ½-story stuccoed wing. To the rear, is a large 2 story stone section with an exterior-end stuccoed chimney and an entrance along the east side. On the north, is a 1 ½-story gable-roofed wing attaching the rear wing to the front 2-story section that fronts West Main Street. Later additions include rear shed-roofed wings. Because of the complexity of this house, it is difficult to ascertain its exact evolution.

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.5, ca 1800

Believed to be one of the oldest surviving buildings in Marshall and constructed by John Scatterday around 1800, this small, stone 1-story building with gable roof is thought to be the hosteller's house for an early ordinary. It has recently been rehabilitated and is now used as a commercial building. It features an attic window in the gable end, front and rear doors, and a semi-exterior end stone chimney. It is unusual that it has no windows, and in fact, may have originally been constructed as an outbuilding.

8371 West Main Street, Marshall Hardware Store

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 2, ca 1949

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

Contributing Secondary Resource: Shed

8372 West Main Street, Marshall National Bank and Odd Fellows Building

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 2, ca 1923, Style: Colonial Revival

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

8375 West Main Street, Herrell House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1914

According to historian John Gott, this house was constructed by Clarence G. Heflin and his brother Louis for Mason J. Herrell. It was later owned by Herrell's sister, Miss Daisy L. Herrell, who served as the Marshall telephone operator for many years. She established a telephone exchange in this house after 1920. Architecturally, it is a well-preserved example of an I-house with much Victorian detailing. Constructed ca. 1914, this 2 story, 5-bay frame I-house with a central front cross gable, currently has three front doors. The central front door has a transom and sidelights, while the other two doors appear to have been later additions. The building rests on a stone foundation and includes such features as German-lap siding, a standing seam metal roof, gable-end returns, wood shingles in the gable ends, and interior-end brick flues. It includes modern 6/6 and 9/9 double hung sash vinyl windows. The full-width, hip-roofed,

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5-bay front porch has a central front gable, and turned spindles and brackets. A rear 2 story ell has an interior brick chimney and enclosed side porches.

8383 West Main Street, O. M. Pyne Barber Shop

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1, ca 1925

This early 20th century, 1-story, hip-roofed, vernacular frame building with rear gable wing features a corner cutaway entry. It rests on a concrete block foundation and has vinyl siding, a standing seam metal roof, a corbeled brick chimney, and modern 2/2 double hung sash wood windows throughout.

8386 West Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.5, ca 1940

Constructed ca. 1940, this 1 ½-story, 3-bay, cinder block commercial building with a hipped roof includes a hipped front dormer with a 6-light window, a central brick flue, and two projecting bay windows flanking the central entrance. The side elevation features 6/6 double hung sash windows and large loading doors, while the rear elevation has a wing with a gable roof.

8387 West Main Street, Collins House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1875, Type: I-House

This building was constructed around 1875 by Peter Collins, a local carpenter who built it as his own residence. It is a 2 story, 5-bay frame I-house. It is a little unusual for its combination of hipped roof with central front cross gable, as other I-houses in the district feature a gable roof with cross gable. Architectural details include a stone foundation, interior brick chimneys, overhanging eaves, a plain frieze, standing seam metal roofing, 2/2 double hung sash windows, an enclosed rear porch, and a 1-bay front porch with turned spindles and balusters. The dwelling was originally sheathed in weatherboard but is now stuccoed.

Contributing Secondary Resources: Chicken Coop & Garage

8393 West Main Street, Pollard House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1800, Style: Late Federal

This building provides a remarkable example of the evolution of an early Marshall commercial structure into a much larger late Federal style house with early 20th century additions. In 1820, Abner Pollard owned a stone storehouse on this lot. By 1850, this building was renovated into a house and commercial space; it was advertised in the *Piedmont Whig* as being “in a state of complete repair,” and then included “a commodious room fitted up for a Retail Store.” The building was greatly enlarged during the mid 19th century. During the 1870s, part of the house was used as a physician’s office for Dr. Speiden who also lived in the building.

The architectural features and construction materials reflect the building’s history. The earliest section of the building is the rear portion, constructed around 1800, which is comprised of stone covered with stucco. It has an interior-end brick chimney. Around 1830, a front, 2-bay, side passage plan frame section was constructed. It includes the current main entrance, as well as an exterior-end stone chimney, Federal style woodwork, and a Greek Revival style mantel. A 2 story building with a gable roof was later constructed on the back side of the earlier building. The two buildings were later attached by an enclosed breezeway. Rear additions and some remodeling were made to this house during the mid 20th century, including a greenhouse addition in the 1950s and a 1-story wing with a large bay window on the west side. Currently, the house has single and paired 6/6 double hung sash windows, 4-light attic windows in the gable end, a cross gable roof with ridge vents, and a Colonial Revival style modern door surround on the front entrance.

Contributing Secondary Resources: Garage

8394 West Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, ca 1945, Type: Cape Cod

This well-maintained, 1-story, 3-bay Cape Cod with side gable roof features single and paired 6/6 double hung sash windows, a central brick chimney, aluminum siding, a rear 1-story wing, side gable entry porch, and a 1-story pedimented porch with modern scrolled aluminum supports.

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8398 West Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, ca 1930

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

Contributing Secondary Resources: Garage

8405 West Main Street, Marshall Methodist Church

Primary Resource Information: Church, Stories 1, 1899, Style: Gothic Revival

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

8413 West Main Street, Flynn House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1850

According to historian John Gott, this house was constructed around 1850 by William Flynn, a local wheelwright and carriage maker, and remodeled in 1962 when it was converted into the Bluebird Apartments. The rear section of the building may have originally been Flynn's carriage manufacturing facility. Constructed in several stages, the 2 story, L-shaped, vernacular frame dwelling features a cross gable roof and a 2-story front porch with chamfered posts and plain balusters. The main front entrance has a transom and sidelights, and a second front door has a simple transom. Details include 2/2 double hung sash windows on the façade and side elevations and 6/6 double hung sash windows on the rear, a central brick flue, diamond attic vents, and overhanging eaves. The house has several rear additions, including a 2-story gabled wing that connects the main block to a once-detached 1-story building on a stone basement, which may have originally been a commercial building.

8414 West Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Mixed: Commerce/Domestic, Stories 2, ca 1890

Occupied in 1900 by Edwin Fewell, a Marshall undertaker, this 2-story, multi-bay, vernacular frame building has undergone several alterations over time. The steeply pitched gable roof (v-crimp) with central brick flue is one of the few historic features still visible from the street. The 7-bay façade has a brick veneer with a modern storefront and 1/1 double hung sash windows and multiple doors. It is protected by a shallow standing seam metal shed-roofed overhang. On the west side is a 2-story shed-roofed wing. Multiple wings extend to the rear, one with a side porch on the second story and exterior stairs.

8418 West Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1920

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

Contributing Secondary Resources: Garage

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8419 West Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, ca 1948

This 1 story, 3-bay vernacular dwelling features stucco siding, single and paired 6/6 double hung sash windows, an interior brick flue, plain frieze, vinyl shutters, a 3-bay shed-roofed front porch supported with square posts, and a screened-in side porch with aluminum awnings.

Contributing Secondary Resources: Garage

8425 West Main Street, Holmes-Duncan House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1859

This 2 story, 3-bay, L-form vernacular frame dwelling with cross gable roof clad in standing seam metal roofing rests on a stone foundation and features interior brick chimneys, 2/2 double hung sash windows, a plain frieze with returns, wood shingles in the gable ends, transom and sidelights around the front entrance, 3-bay porch supported by turned posts, a rear, 2 story wing, and 1 story side wings. According to a Fauquier County chancery suit, this building was standing in 1859 but may have been constructed as early as 1850. In 1876, the property was sold to Washington C. Holmes who served as the postmaster for Marshall from 1898 to 1914. County tax records indicate that the building was valued at \$200 in 1872, but by 1880, the value had increased to \$1,000 under Holmes's ownership, indicating that he made substantial improvements to the building.

Contributing Secondary Resources: Dairy, Shed

8427 West Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1, ca 1940

Constructed as a dwelling in the mid-20th century, this 1 story, vernacular frame building with front gable roof was later renovated for commercial purposes. The building includes a modern rear wing with gable roof and vinyl siding, although the original German lap siding is still evident in the front gable end.

Contributing Secondary Resource: Shed

8430 West Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Mixed: Commerce/Domestic, Stories 2, ca 1830

This 2 story, 3-bay vernacular building was originally constructed as a single family home but has since been remodeled and now has replacement 1/1 double hung sash windows, modern doors, vinyl siding and asphalt shingle roofing. The 3-bay front porch has historic Tuscan columns. Other details include a stone foundation, gable end returns, a side 1 story wing, an original 6/6 double hung sash window in the gable end, and a large 2 story rear wing.

8434 West Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, ca 1952

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

8443 West Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, ca 1950

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

Contributing Secondary Resource: Garage

8444 West Main Street, Elgin House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1820

This 2-story, L-shaped dwelling appears to have been constructed in several sections. The earliest section, constructed around 1820, is probably the eastern 2-bay section which has a door and window and 6-light frieze windows in between. The building was substantially enlarged around 1892 with a cross gable addition and joined to the original portion by a 5-bay, hip-roofed front porch with turned spindles and brackets and a bracketed cornice. Other details include aluminum siding, 6/6 double hung sash windows, gable end returns, interior and exterior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, a rear 2-story ell with 1 ½-story wing, and enclosed rear porches.

Contributing Secondary Resource: Shed

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8447 West Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, ca 1950

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

8451 West Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1905

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

8458 West Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, ca 1910, Style: Colonial Revival

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

Contributing Secondary Resources: Garage, Chicken Coop, and Garage

8487 West Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, ca 1940, Style: Colonial Revival

This 1 ½ story, 3-bay, stuccoed Cape Cod cottage features 8/8 double hung sash windows on the façade and 6/6 double hung sash on the other elevations, a gable roof with two gabled dormers on the façade and one on the rear elevation, an exterior-end chimney, 3-light basement windows, a rear 1 ½-story wing, and an enclosed side porch.

8495 West Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, ca 1940, Style: Colonial Revival

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

Contributing Secondary Resource: Garage

8503 West Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, ca 1925, Style: Colonial Revival

This 2 ½-story American Foursquare was constructed ca. 1925 and features a hipped roof with new, standing seam metal roofing, front gable-roofed dormer with lunette attic window, and gable-end returns. Other details include a plain frieze, paired 1/1 double hung sash windows on the façade, 3-bay front porch with square posts, and enclosed rear porch.

Contributing Secondary Resource: Garage

East Main Street

8244 East Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Granary, ca 1910, 1922

This long complex constructed by T. H. Maddux & Company is comprised of several different buildings. The oldest appears to be the north end which is a ca. 1910, 1 ½-story, gambrel-roofed, cinder block storage building with a metal roof, two shed-roofed front dormers, exposed rafter ends, rectangular wood vents in the gable ends, and sliding wooden doors. Attached to its south side is a rectangular 100-ft. formed concrete grain elevator with a small

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rectangular elevator shaft at its top. This was constructed in 1922 by local builder Lewin I. Poe, Sr. and is a key visual landmark of Marshall. To the south of the elevator, is a multi-bay, gable-roofed cinder block building with stepped parapet at the gable end and a 1-bay gable-roofed wing. Attached to this wing, is a mid 20th century, cross-gable-roofed, 3-bay, brick office with side lean-to and interior-end chimney.

8252 East Main Street, Major T. R. Foster House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1856, Style: Gothic Revival

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

Contributing Secondary Resources: Summer Kitchen, Barn, Shed

8266 East Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.5, ca 1940, Style: Colonial Revival

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

8267 East Main Street, Ramey Carter House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, ca 1925

This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, vernacular cottage was constructed ca. 1925 and features a pedimented cross-gabled standing seam-metal roof, gable-end returns, single and paired 6/6-sash windows, an enclosed rear porch, a rear ell, exterior-end brick chimney, basement windows, louvered shutters, a front eyelid dormer with attic vent, a gabled and a shed roofed dormer in the rear, and a 3-bay front porch with Tuscan columns.

Contributing Secondary Resources: Garage, Chicken Coop

8272 East Main Street, Stipe-Maddux House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1910

This ca. 1910, 2-story, 4-bay, T-shaped, vernacular frame dwelling includes such architectural details as 2/2-double hung sash windows, gable-end returns, a 2-bay front porch with square posts, German-lap siding, standing seam metal roofing, an enclosed rear porch, a rear porch, and corner boards. Two front doors open out onto the front porch; one from the side gable section and one from the gable end.

8277 East Main Street, T. Henderson Maddux House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1909, Style: Queen Anne,

Constructed in 1909 by John E. Russell, a Fauquier County builder from Orlean, this property was the home of T. Henderson Maddux who founded and operated the T. H. Maddux & Company in Marshall. This 2 ½-story, hip-roofed, vernacular Queen Anne style, frame dwelling features pedimented cross gables with paired round-arched attic windows along the side and rear elevations. The house has interior brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, overhanging eaves, 6/6 double hung sash windows, asphalt shingle roofing, plain frieze, an enclosed front porch, and a rear 2-story addition. This property includes six outbuildings determined contributing structures.

Contributing Secondary Resources: Garage, Meathouse, Office, and 3 Sheds

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8287 East Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, ca 1930

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

Contributing Secondary Resources: Shed

8293 East Main Street, Dr. Henry Frost House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1900

Constructed around 1900 for Henry Frost, a well-known local physician, this well-preserved, 2-story, 3-bay, T-shaped vernacular dwelling features a standing seam metal roof, weatherboard siding, plain friezeboard, capped corner boards, a stone foundation, 2 interior brick chimneys, and 6/6 double hung sash windows with louvered shutters. The 2-bay front porch with hipped roofed and square posts protects the front door which has a 3-light transom and 3-light sidelights. On the backside of the house are enclosed 2-story porches and a rear 2-story ell with 1-story wing. According to historian John Gott, Dr. Frost maintained his office in “a smaller building nearby,” which was probably incorporated into the house over time to become the one story rear wing.

Contributing Secondary Resources: Garage

8294 East Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1, ca 1940

This 1-story, stuccoed cinder block commercial building features a gable-end asphalt shingle roof with front stepped parapet and a full-width overhang that protects a 3-part storefront entrance. Buttresses divide the side into bays, each of which has a small hinged steel window. A shed-roofed addition is located on the west side.

8301 East Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, ca 1940

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

8302 East Main Street

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1, ca 1917

Constructed around 1917 by Austin Tavenner who lived next door at 8304 East Main Street, this building was originally used to house a “Delco System” that fed his house. According to historian John Gott, Tavenner later sold his Delco system to the Warrenton Electric and Power Company under the name Marshall Electric Company. It is a 1-story frame building with a 3-bay façade, storefront window, and a hipped roof with a modern parapet. It is clad in T-1-11. The original hipped roof is visible from the side as are the interior brick flue and frieze window. The building has a shed-roofed cinder block wing off the east side. Behind this building is an interesting stone and frame dairy with a hipped roof that was probably once associated with the house at 8304 East Main Street.

Contributing Secondary Resources: Dairy, Shed

8304 East Main Street, A. R. Tavenner House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1915

Constructed ca. 1915, the A. R. Tavenner House is a well-preserved L form vernacular dwelling and is reputed to be the first house in Marshall to be electrified. The 3 bay, cross-gable-roofed, frame dwelling features standing seam metal roofing, a plain friezeboard, a stone foundation, capped corner boards, a projecting two-story polygonal bay on the west side, gable end returns, a large lunette window in the front cross gable, a three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns, and a rear 2 story ell with side porches. This property has undergone recent renovation. The original German lap siding could have potentially been retained under the new vinyl siding.

8307 East Main Street, Marshall Baptist Church (historic) Embrey Building (current)

Primary Resource Information: Multiple dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1882

This 2-story, 5-bay, gable end frame building, constructed in 1882 as the Marshall Baptist Church, was remodeled into an apartment building around 1923. Architectural details include a standing seam metal roof, vinyl siding, 3-

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bay second floor, an exterior brick chimney along the east side, gable-end returns, 9/9 double hung sash windows and a central front door on the first floor fronted by a 1 bay hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns. Along the west side of the building are 2-story 3-bay porches with turned posts. Additions include a modern 2-story rear wing and a side hip-roofed 1-story wing. The land for the 1882 church was given to the Baptist congregation by Thomas Redmond Foster. A 1907 photograph of the church shows a simple gable front 1 ½-story structure.

Wild Aster Court

8284 Wild Aster Court, Edward Renalds House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1910, Style: Queen Anne

This large 2-story, multi-bay, Queen Anne style frame dwelling was constructed ca. 1910. It rests on a stone foundation and features a cross gable roof clad in standing seam metal. The wood windows appear original and are 1/1 double hung sash, and the front door has a single light transom. Two-story projecting cut-away polygonal bays are located on the side elevations, and another projecting bay is located on the second story along the façade. The gable ends are clad in slate shingles and feature paired attic windows. The 11-bay wraparound, 1 story porch is supported with square posts, and a smaller wrap-around porch with 4 bays is located on the second story. On the rear is a 2 story ell with a modern, shed-roofed, 2-story addition. The original wood siding has been covered in aluminum. Edward Renalds constructed the house. He is listed in the 1910 census as a “retail merchant” and owned the Edward S. Renalds and Co. Store, which is no longer extant.

Contributing Secondary Resource: Summer Kitchen

Winchester Road

4107 Winchester Road, Trinity Episcopal Church (original), St. John the Baptist Anglican Church (current)

Primary Resource Information: Church, Stories 1, 1849 and 1923, Style: Gothic Revival

This 1-story, 1 bay, Gothic Revival style stuccoed church was constructed in 1849 by local builder William Sutton. The double-leaf paneled front door features Greek Revival-style trim in the Greek key motif topped by a solid Gothic-arched transom. The side elevations of the church is 3 bays wide with 30/30-light windows with louvered Gothic-arched shutters. The building was heavily damaged during the Civil War. During renovations in 1923, a Confederate shell was discovered still embedded in the wall. It was at this time that Colonial Revival style alterations were made to the church after designs by architect Irwin Fleming. These included the addition of a front, 3-bay pedimented portico supported by full-height Tuscan columns, with a round segmented window surrounded by four keystones. The bell tower with round-arched louvers and a copper covered domed roof was also added in 1923. A rear 1-story wing with gable roof is a modern addition that provides for handicap accessibility into the building.

4110 Winchester Road, Fauquier Heritage & Preservation Foundation, Upper Carter’s Run Baptist Church *Primary Resource Information: John K. Gott Library, Stories 1.5, ca 1771, ca 1920*

The 1 story, stone, gable-roofed structure that makes up the rear portion of this building is the earliest section, constructed ca. 1771 as the Upper Carter’s Run Baptist Church. The 6/6 double hung sash windows, which are modern replacements, have wooden lintels. The church was abandoned around 1809, and after 1816, the building became the Salem-Marshall Academy. It was later converted into a dwelling when a 1 story, 3-bay, frame wing was added to the front. This ca.1920 section was constructed with bungalow characteristics, including a gable roof with a central-front cross gable, a wide front porch with battered posts on stone piers, 6/6 double hung sash windows, and remnants of a central chimney. A small, 1 story gabled wing extends off the rear stone section. The building is now the home of the Fauquier Heritage and Preservation Foundation and the John K. Gott Library. The interior of the old stone church has been remodeled and reflects mid- to-late-20th-century finishes. The property sits above the grade of Winchester Road and features an early twentieth century stone retaining wall and gateposts, as well as a modern Civil War Trails interpretive marker. The Upper Carter’s Run Baptist Church, founded by Elder John Monroe (1749-1824) who was also the founder of Salem (later Marshall), is the oldest historic building in the district.

Contributing Secondary Resource: Shed

Marshall Historic District (MHD)

4118 Winchester Road

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, ca 1923, Style: Craftsman**

This 1 ½ story, 3-bay, stuccoed Craftsman style dwelling with gable roof features an exterior-end stone chimney, square-headed Serlian window in front pediments, single and paired 6/6 double hung sash windows, basement windows, an interior stone chimney, plain friezeboard, pedimented cross gables, stone foundation, and rear, 1 story wing. It has a 3-bay, hip-roofed, front porch supported with battered posts on stone piers.

Contributing Secondary Resource: **Shed** (The garage was constructed around 1970 and is non-contributing.)

4121 Winchester Road, Marshall Baptist Church

Primary Resource Information: **Church, Stories 1, 1923, Style: Classical Revival**

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

4127 Winchester Road

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, ca 1955, Colonial Revival**

This property is associated with the Marshall Baptist Church (currently located on the same parcel) and is thought to have been constructed as a residence for the pastor. It is a ca. 1955, 1 ½ story, brick Cape Cod house with Colonial Revival style details. It features a cross gable roof covered in asphalt shingle roofing, a running bond brick pattern, an asymmetrical floor plan with the front entrance door on the side, 6/6 double hung sash windows, two dormer windows and decorative return eaves on the façade, a large interior brick chimney, and a half front porch supported with square wooden posts.

Contributing Secondary Resource: **Garage**

4133 Winchester Road

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, ca 1880**

This fine T-form vernacular, frame dwelling has decorative features that are characteristic of a post Civil War date, although some of its details suggest that an earlier building may be at its core. The main, T-shaped block of the 2 story house is 3 bays with an exterior end brick chimney on the south side and an interior brick chimney on the cross gable. To the south is a 1 ½-story, 1 bay, diminutive service wing. Both sections have similar detailing, including weatherboard siding, capped corner boards, a plain frieze board, gable end returns, louvered shutters, standing seam metal roofing, 6/6 double hung sash windows, and a stone foundation. The front door has a 3-light transom and 4-light sidelights, and the 3-bay front porch is supported with turned spindle posts.

Contributing Secondary Resources: **Meathouse, Garage, Shed**

4143 Winchester Road

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, ca 1940, Style: Colonial Revival**

This is a good example of a ca. 1940, brick, Cape Cod-form dwelling with Colonial Revival style architectural features. It is 1 ½ stories and 3 bays wide with a side gable roof and two dormer windows on the façade. Other details include a front, brick stoop with metal handrails, a central brick chimney, modern 1/1 double hung sash windows, louvered shutters, 3-light basement windows, an enclosed porch on the west elevation, a dormer window on the north elevation, and a carport in the rear.

4147 Winchester Road

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, ca 1945**

This small, 1 story, 3-bay, L-form vernacular dwelling with cross gable roof covered in asphalt shingle roofing appears to have been constructed ca. 1945. It features a central brick flue and wooden 8/8 double hung sash windows.

Contributing Secondary Resource: **Shed**

Marshall Historic District (MHD)

4151 Winchester Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, ca 1923, Style: Dutch Colonial Revival

This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, frame dwelling was constructed in the Dutch Colonial Revival style around 1923. It features a gambrel roof covered in asphalt shingle roofing, interior brick chimneys, an enclosed 1-story porch on the south elevation, 4-light sidelights flanking the front doors, a 1-bay, pedimented front porch supported with Tuscan columns, and replacement vinyl 1/1 double hung sash windows with vinyl shutters.

4162 Winchester Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, ca 1940, Style: Colonial Revival

This 1-story, 3-bay, stuccoed frame cottage was constructed ca.1940 with Colonial Revival style features. Architectural details include a side gable roof with central brick chimney, plain friezeboard, paired 6/1 double hung sash windows, recessed screened-in integral porch on the north elevation, side porch on the south elevation, a raised foundation, and a round-arched, 1-bay, pedimented front portico with pilasters, supported by square posts.

Contributing Secondary Resources: Garage, Shed

4168 Winchester Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, ca 1930, Style: Craftsman

This 1 ½-story, brick, Craftsman style house with low-pitched side gable roof was constructed around 1930. An oversized gabled dormer with overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and three 6-light windows is centrally located on the façade. The house has deep overhanging eaves with exposed purlin ends, a brick foundation, an exterior-end brick chimney that breaks through the eaves, single and paired 6/1 double hung sash windows, and a 1 story, 3-bay porch on the south elevation. The wide, 3-bay front porch has segmental-arched bays and a solid balustrade and is supported by large square brick posts.

Contributing Secondary Resources: Garage, Shed

4172 Winchester Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, ca 1940, Style: Colonial Revival

This 1 ½-story, brick Cape Cod house with side gable roof was constructed around 1940 with Colonial Revival style architectural features. The dwelling has a gable-roofed portico with a round-arched ceiling supported by paired square posts and two gabled dormer windows on the façade. Triple 6/6 double hung sash windows that form a shallow bay flank the front entrance. It also includes an interior brick chimney, a screened porch on the south elevation, and a rear wing with enclosed side porch.

Contributing Secondary Resources: Garage, Shed

4178 Winchester Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, ca 1930

Constructed around 1930, this 1-story, 3-bay, vernacular frame dwelling with front gable roof has stucco siding and a stone foundation. Details include a 3-bay hip-roofed front porch supported by square posts, an offset entrance door on the façade, a central brick flue, and a gable-roofed rear wing with a modern deck.

Contributing Secondary Resource: Garage

4186 Winchester Road

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, ca 1940, Style: Colonial Revival

This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, Colonial Revival style house with side gable roof and standing seam metal roofing was constructed around 1940. The dwelling has a gable-roofed portico with a round-arched ceiling supported by paired Tuscan columns on the façade. Triple 6/6 double hung sash windows that form a shallow bay flank the front entrance. It also includes a porch on the south elevation, a split-level foundation, and a rear wing. The building has no chimney, which may have been removed when the building was re-roofed.

ARCHITECTURAL GLOSSARY OF TERMS

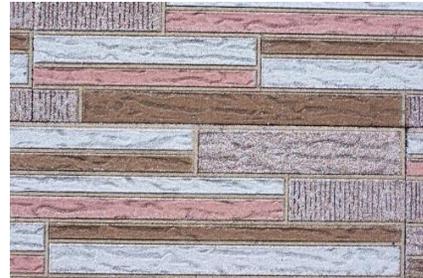
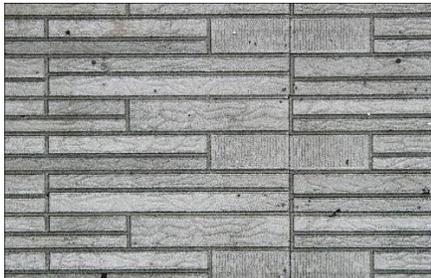
Arch – A structure formed of wedge-shaped stones, bricks, or other objects laid so as to maintain one another firmly in position; a rounded arch generally represents classical or Romanesque influence while a pointed arch denotes Gothic influence.

Architrave – The lowest part of a classical entablature, symbolizing a beam laid across capitals of columns, or as more commonly used in connection with houses, the molded trim around a door or window opening.

Asbestos siding – Dense, rigid board containing a high proportion of asbestos fibers bonded with Portland cement; resistant to fire or weathering and has a low resistance to heat flow. Generally white in color and having a slightly ribbed texture to resemble lumber, it was usually installed as large overlapping shingles. Asbestos siding was applied to many buildings from 1935 through 1950.



Asphalt siding – Siding manufactured from saturated construction felts (rag, asbestos, or fiberglass) coated with asphalt and finished with mineral granules on the side exposed to the weather. This gives the siding a pebbled or textured surface of various colors, often imitating brick or stone. Asphalt siding was applied to many buildings from 1940 through 1955.



Balustrade – A low barrier formed of uprights supporting a rail, such as on porch or along a staircase.

Bargeboard (also called *Vergeboard*) – A wooden member, usually decorative, suspended from and following the slope of a gable.

Bay – A regularly repeated spatial element usually defined by repetition of windows and doors in a building façade.

Bay window – A recess in a room causing a projection on the exterior wall of a building, usually framed with windows.

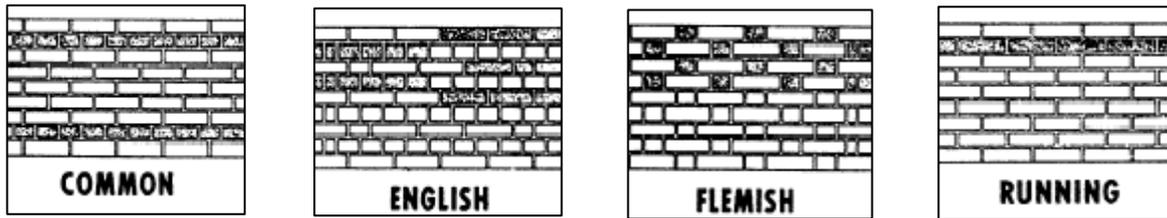
Beading – A decorative semi-circular molding along the lower edge of clapboard or weatherboard.

Marshall Historic District (MHD)

Board and Batten – Closely applied vertical boards, the joints of which are covered by vertical narrow wooden strips.

Bond – The laying of bricks regularly in a wall according to a recognized pattern for strength. Masonry bond is essential to brickwork when wire reinforcement is not used.

- **American bond** – Also called Common bond; a pattern in which the 5th, 6th, or 7th course is a header course.
- **English bond** – A pattern which consists of alternating courses of headers and stretchers.
- **Flemish bond** – A pattern when one course consists of alternating stretchers and headers and the next course is identical (with the headers centered over the stretchers).
- **Stretcher bond** – Also called Running bond; a contemporary pattern of continuous stretcher courses with no headers.

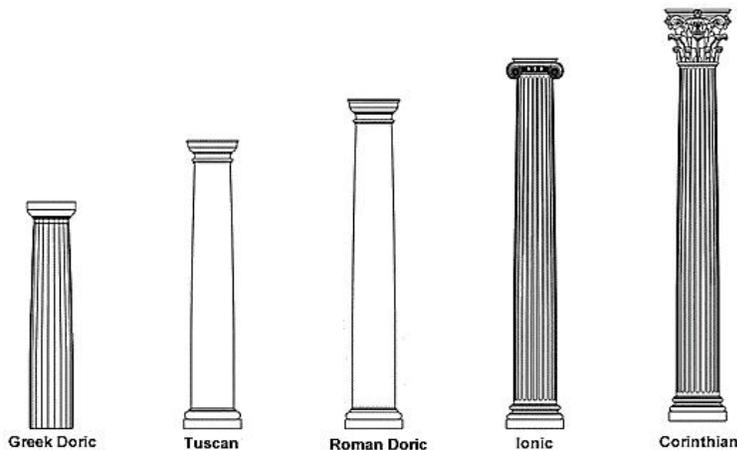


Box Cornice – A bulky hollow cornice concealing a roof gutter and suggesting masonry, though usually of wood.

Bracket – A symbolic cantilever, usually a decorative element rather than supportive, used under a cornice.

Cantilever – A horizontal structural member supported at one end, a bracket.

Capital – The top of the head of a column. In classical architecture there existed orders of columns; these are proportioned and decorated according to certain modes, the three basic ones being established by the ancient Greeks. These are the *Doric*, the *Ionic*, and the *Corinthian*. These were modified by the Romans who added the *Tuscan*, and *Doric*, and the **Composite**, the latter being combination of the Greek Ionic and Corinthian orders.



Casing – The exposed trim molding, framing or lining around a door or window. It may be either flat or molded.

Marshall Historic District (MHD)

Chamfer – A Beveled edge or corner.

Classical – A loose term describing the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome. In the United States, classical embraced Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Neoclassical, and Colonial Revival architectural styles.

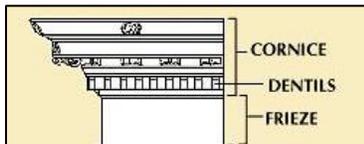
Clapboard – Siding type of wooden boards, tapered at the upper end that are applied horizontally and overlapping. Sometimes confused with weatherboards, clapboards are shorter, usually measuring five feet or less in length and are somewhat narrower. The exposed face of clapboard is usually less than six inches wide.

Column – Vertical shaft or pillar that supports construction above; usually fabricated out of wood.

Corbel – A masonry, wood, or metal element projecting from a wall, sometimes used to support a load and sometimes for decorative effect. For instance, a corbeled brick cornice. (A corbel is a solid piece of material in the wall, whereas a console is an element applied to the wall.)



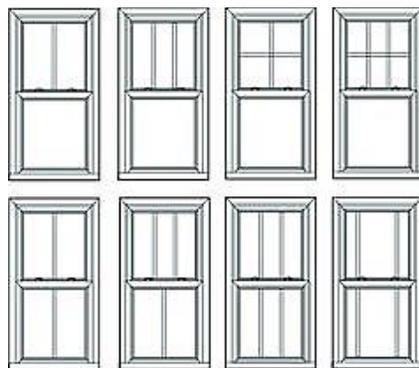
Cornice – Italian meaning “ledge.” The projection at the top of a wall; the top course or molding of a wall when it serves as a crowning member. Also, the upper projection of the Entablature in classical architecture. Originally intended to carry the eaves of a roof beyond the outer surface but can be decorative.



Dentil – A number of small cubical members at the base of a classical cornice that resemble teeth.

Dormer – A structure containing a window (or windows) that projects through a pitched roof.

Double Hung Sash Window – A window with two sashes which open by sliding up and down in a cased frame.



Dressed Stone – Descriptive of stone, brick or lumber which has been prepared, shaped or finished by cutting, planing, rubbing or sanding one or more of its faces.

Eave – The part of a sloping roof that projects beyond a wall.

Marshall Historic District (MHD)

Elevation – An exterior side of a building, usually referring to a wall that is not the front.

Fascia – A flat board with the vertical face that forms the trim along the edge of a roof. The rain gutter is often mounted on it.

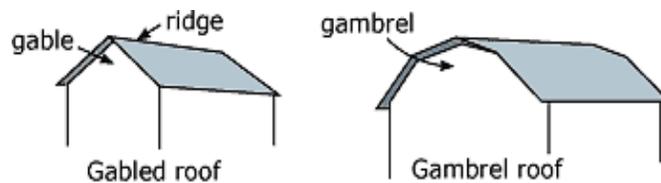
Fanlight – A semi-circular or fan-shaped window over the opening of a door, often with radiating bars which suggest an open fan. Often called a sunburst window. Usually found over entrance doors.

Finial – An ornament that caps a gable, hip, pinnacle, or other architectural feature.



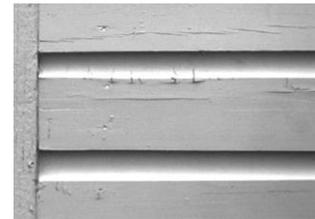
Frieze – The intermediate member of a classical entablature, usually ornamented. Also a horizontal decorative panel. A frieze is a feature of classical architecture.

Gable – The vertical triangular piece of wall at the end of a ridged roof, from the level of the eaves to the ridge.



Gambrel Roof – A gable roof more or less symmetrical having four inclined surfaces, the pair meeting at the ridge having a shallower pitch.

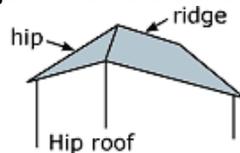
German or German Lap siding – Also known as Shiplap siding, wooden siding with a beveled or grooved edge.



Gingerbread – Thin, wooden, curvilinear ornament produced with machine-powered saws, characteristic of Victorian era architectural styles. Often comprised of a bargeboard; sometimes shown on porch railings and supports.

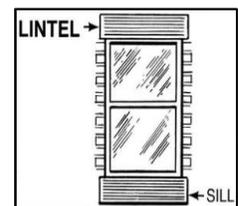


Hipped Roof – Also called a hip roof. A roof without gables, each of whose sides, generally four, lies in a single plane and joins the others at an apex or ridgeline.



Lattice – A network, often diagonal, of interlocking lathe or other thin strips used as screening, especially in the base of the porch.

Lintel – A horizontal member spanning an opening and supporting the construction above.



Lunette – A semicircular opening.

Marshall Historic District (MHD)

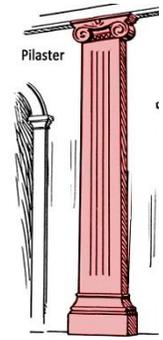
Molding – A decorative band having a constant profile or having a pattern in low relief, generally used in cornices or as trim around openings.

Pilaster – A flat or half-round decorative member applied at a wall suggesting a column; sometimes called an engaged column.

Porch – A covered outdoor area attached to the house, usually roofed and generally open sided with a floor and balustrades.

Porte Cochere – The roof and its supporting structure extending from the entrance of a building over a driveway.

Portico – A small, one story entrance porch with a roof, usually supported by columns.

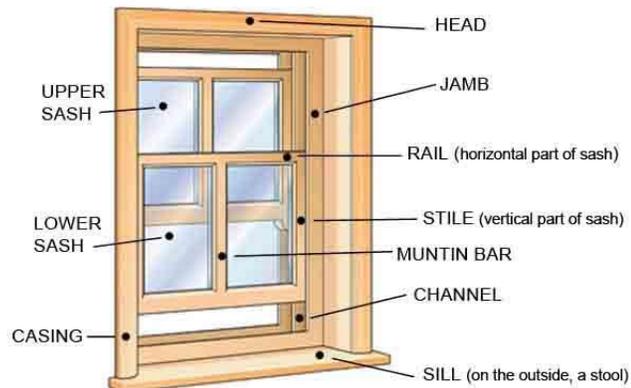


Quoin – Large stones, wood or patterned brick used to decorate and accentuate the corners of a building. Many quoins on historic buildings serve a structural purpose, but some may simply be decorative.



Rusticated Stone – Said of cut stone having strongly emphasized recessed joints and smooth or roughly textured block faces; used to create an appearance of impregnability in public buildings, banks and the like.

Sash – The moving part of a window.



Sill – The lowest horizontal member in a wall opening.

Sidelight – A narrow window area beside an outside door.

Story – The space in a building between floor levels or between a floor and a roof above.

Stucco – An exterior wall finish, usually textured, consisting of a mixture of sand, lime, portland cement, and water. Historic stucco included softer bonding material, rather than portland cement, and occasionally, a fiber material (like hair) or crushed stone for texture.

Marshall Historic District (MHD)

Surround – The molded trim around a door or window opening.

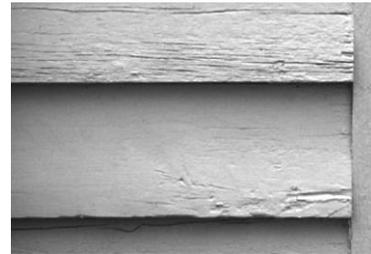
Trim – The finish material on a building, such as moldings applied around openings or at the floor and ceilings of rooms.

Transom – An overdoor light, usually hinged to be opened for ventilation at the ceiling level.

Vergeboard – See *Bargeboard*.

Veneer – A decorative layer of stone, brick, wood, or other material used to cover another surface, giving an improved appearance generally at a lower cost. Non-loadbearing.

Weatherboard – Siding type of wooden boards, tapered at the upper end which are applied horizontally and overlapping. Edges may be plain or beaded. Longer than clapboards, they generally measure six feet or longer.



COMMON ARCHITECTURAL STYLES AND TYPES IN THE MARSHALL HISTORIC DISTRICT

The historic resources in the Marshall Historic District (MHD) embody a variety of architectural styles, types, and forms from all periods of the town's history. Five principal architectural styles are represented in the district, including Federal Style, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman. Three house types are prevalent—the I-House, American Foursquare, and the mid-twentieth century Cape Cod.

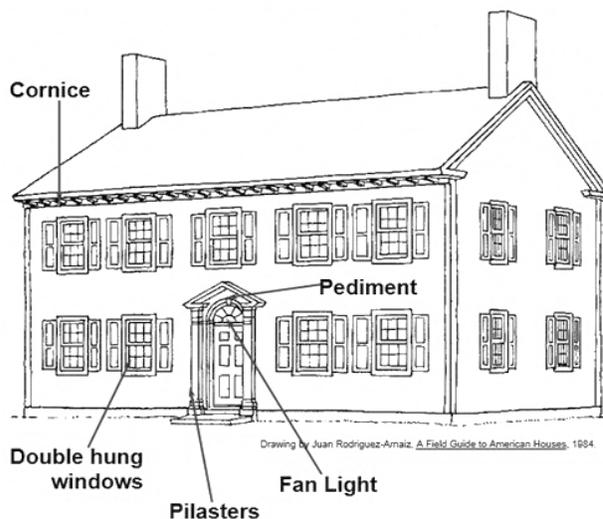
Federal Style (ca. 1780-1840)

Federal or Adam architectural style dominated the American landscape roughly between 1780 and 1840, having evolved from the Georgian style, the principal architectural design of the Colonial period. In the second half of the 18th century, Roman and Greek precedents were popularized in England by architect Robert Adam (1728–1792) whose work was heavily indebted to classical forms and was specifically influenced by the archaeological discoveries of Pompeii and Herculaneum. The style reached America by way of pattern books and an ever-swelling wave of masons, carpenters, and joiners who emigrated from Britain. During the years immediately after the Revolutionary War, the style was labeled "Federal" and enthusiastically embraced by Americans who then adapted it to suit their own tastes and circumstances.

Generally, the form of a Federal style dwelling is rectangular, two or three stories high and two rooms deep with windows and doors arranged in strict symmetry. The rectangular box may be modified by projecting wings or attached dependencies. Roofs are generally side-gable or hipped.

Other identifying features of the Federal style include:

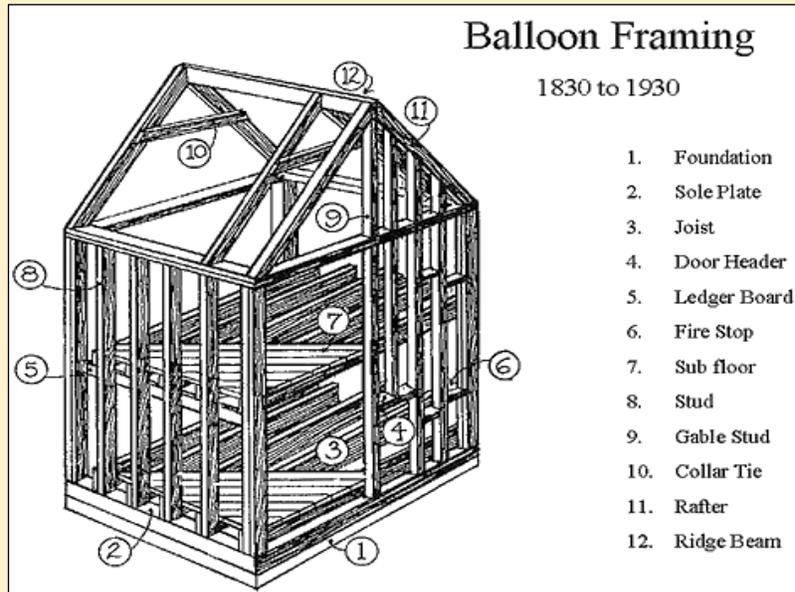
- an emphasized cornice with decorative molding, represented most typically with toothlike dentils;
- a semi-circular fanlight over the front door and flanking sidelights;
- an elaborate crown pediment above the front door;
- door surround with pilasters or columns or a front portico;
- double hung sash windows, usually with six panes per sash (6/6); and
- small windows under the gables, generally semicircular, elliptical, or round.



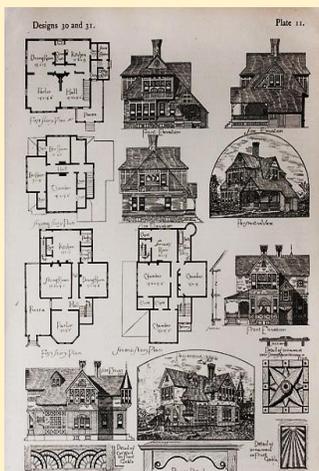
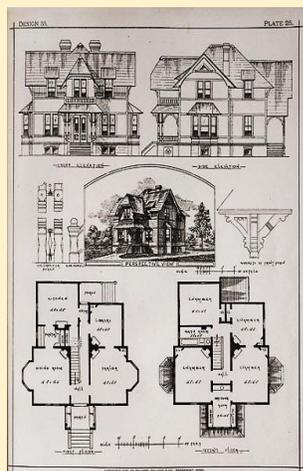
The Flowerree-Utterback House was built in the Federal style with a side hall plan, ca. 1830.

Note: Change of Building Practices throughout the Nineteenth Century

The balloon frame revolutionized construction practices during the nineteenth century. Often attributed to a Chicago carpenter named George W. Snow who was said to have first applied it during the 1830s, balloon framing was a new way of constructing a building, whereby a carpenter could simplify the traditional heavy timber frame to allow for more rapid construction with standardized materials. During the earlier construction method, timber girts supported a second story by being tenoned, pinned, and braced to mortised corner posts. The balloon frame eliminated these elements by nailing a one-by-four-inch board, called a ledger, into vertical studs that ran continuously the height of the building. The studs were then notched to accommodate the ledger. The second floor joists were also notched and hooked onto the ledger. The floor joists were then nailed to the studs.



This was not an original idea. In fact, carpenters in 17th century Virginia employed a similar construction method when confronted with pressures to hastily build to provide immediate housing, but it wasn't until lumbered wood and mass-produced nails were made readily available that balloon framing became standardized. No matter the type of frame, nineteenth century carpenters still could not reduce much of the time-consuming handwork necessary for constructing a building until the 1880s. By that time, factories were mass producing finished windows, doors, brackets, and decorative trim, as well as kiln-dried dimensional lumber, which could be transported long distances to a building site via railway. In addition to advanced manufacturing practices and plentiful building materials, there was also easy access to an increasing variety of publications on house building, including builders' manuals, pattern books, trade catalogs, and architectural periodicals.



Builders' manuals and pattern books were practical guides for 19th century builders. They provided important source material for learning construction techniques and architectural designs until the rise of the professional architect in the latter half of the century. Beginning with William Pain's popular *The Practical House Carpenter* published in 1797, these DIY guides of their time were first written by builders and then architects, like Asher Benjamin (1773-1845), Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852), Samuel Sloan (1815-1884), and George Palliser (1849-1903) whose Queen Anne style patterns are shown on the left.

Marshall Historic District (MHD)

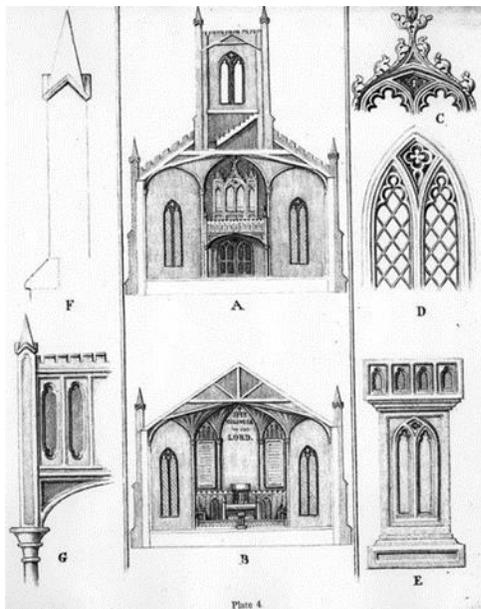
Gothic Revival Style (ca. 1840-1880)

During the second half of the 19th century, architects in the United States began to lose interest in Greco-Roman classicism and started to adopt new domestic architectural styles based loosely on medieval and other non-classical forms of construction. Gothic Revival style came to America from England around 1830. Its most famous practitioner, English born Richard Upjohn, a cabinet maker and draftsman, arrived in this country as a young man in 1829. Upjohn's best known work is Trinity Church in New York City, consecrated in 1846. His churches, and those illustrated in his publications, like *Rural Architecture* (1852), served as patterns for countless buildings throughout the country. American born Alexander Jackson Davis and his friend and fellow architect Andrew Jackson Downing also promoted the Gothic Revival style in their publications with house floor plans and cottage views.

Identifying features of Gothic Revival include:

- steeply pitched gable roofs, usually with steep cross gables;
- windows with pointed arch (Gothic) shape;
- one story porches, either entry or full-width;
- finials topping gables;
- castellation or battlements around edge of roof; and
- steeply pitched steeples with finials and/or pinnacles (on churches).

In the Marshall Historic Overlay District, the Gothic Revival style is mainly exhibited in the churches but is also displayed in a few residential architectural details, like steeply-pitched roofs.



The Marshall United Methodist Church was constructed in the Gothic Revival style ca. 1899.

Marshall Historic District (MHD)

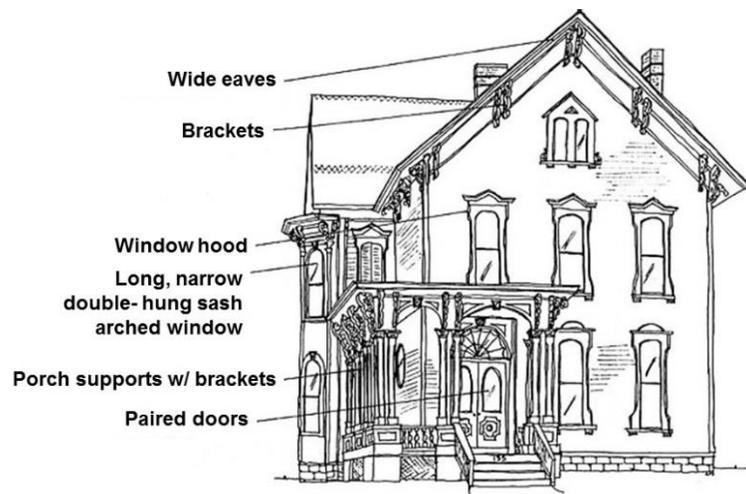
Italianate Style (ca. 1870-1890)

Similar to the Gothic Revival style, the Italianate style began in England as part of the Picturesque movement, a reaction to the formal classical ideals in art and architecture that had been fashionable for approximately two hundred years. The movement in America was popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing's pattern books that emphasized rambling, informal Italian farmhouses as models for residential design.

The Italianate style is characterized by:

- low pitched hipped roofs (in some cases low pyramidal or cross gable);
- a wide cornice with brackets under overhanging eaves;
- long, narrow double-hung sash windows (usually 1/1 or 2/2), sometimes arched;
- windowhoods;
- segmental arches over openings; and
- partial or full-length porches that usually have bracketed and sawn millwork supports.

In the MHD, the Italianate style is represented in residential architectural features, including brackets within wide cornices, overhanging eaves, and long, narrow double-hung windows.



This I-house along West Main Street was constructed ca. 1893 with Italianate style details.

Marshall Historic District (MHD)

Queen Anne Style (ca. 1880-1910)

The Queen Anne style was the quintessential American Victorian house with "bric-a-brac" and "gingerbread." It was named and popularized by a group of 19th century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. By 1880, the style was beginning to circulate through the United States with the impetus of popular pattern books and the first architectural magazine, *The American Architect and Building News*. The expanding railroad network also helped popularize the style by making prefabricated architectural details conveniently available throughout much of the nation. The Queen Anne style is varied and decoratively rich with elaborate Eastlake woodwork. At the time of construction, it was not uncommon for Queen Anne houses to be painted with as many as six or seven different colors to emphasize all the different textures and detailed trimwork.

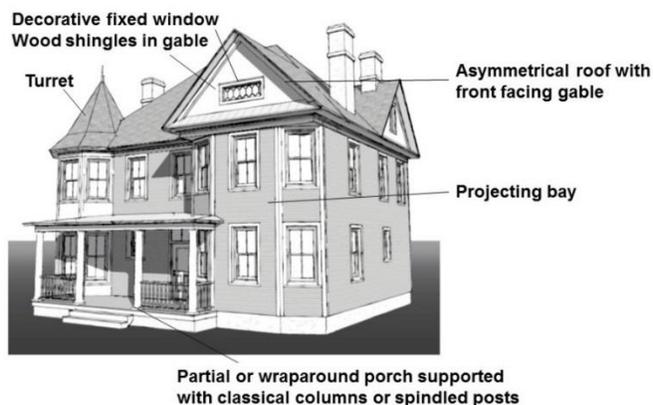
The Queen Anne style is characterized by:

- a complex or asymmetrical roof, usually with a dominant front facing gable;
- vertical orientation;
- long, narrow double-hung sash windows (usually 1/1 or 2/2);
- cutaway bay windows and other elements used to avoid a smooth-walled appearance (i.e. fishscale shingles, bargeboards, or decorative half timbering in the gables);
- asymmetrical façades, and;
- a one story partial, full-width, or wrap-around front porch.

More elaborate examples are richly decorated with brackets, turned balusters and porch supports, decorative window surrounds, thin columns, and other sawn millwork. Some of the larger-scale residences include turrets, tall brick chimneys with decorative chimney caps, and stained glass windows



Robert W. Shoppell's 19th century pattern books, which focused mainly on Queen Anne style residential designs, included "Color Sheets" that provided advice on exterior paint color selection, placement, and application.



The Edward Renalds House on Wild Aster Court was built ca. 1910 in the Queen Anne style.

Marshall Historic District (MHD)

Colonial Revival Style (ca. 1890-1955)

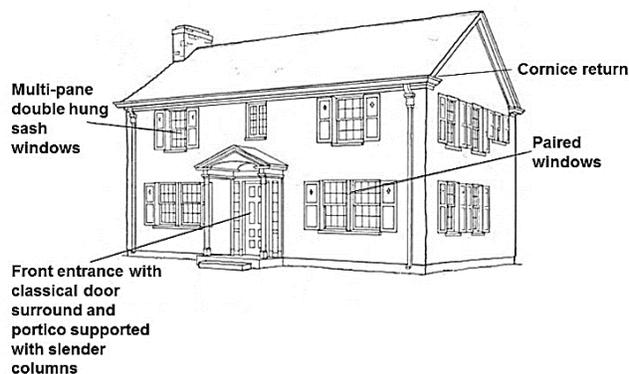
Following on the heels of America's Centennial celebrations, the Colonial Revival style emerged in the 1880s. This style reinterpreted early Colonial architecture by adopting specific characteristics of Georgian and Federal style buildings. The Colonial Revival style was largely an outgrowth of a new pride in America's past and a rapidly growing interest in preserving early Americana.

Among the leaders of promoting the Colonial Revival style were the partners at McKim, Mead, and White whose earliest work applied the principles of Beaux Arts architecture, which relied heavily on classical Greek and Roman stylistic features as filtered through the Parisian École des Beaux-Arts. Their vision was to clean up the visual confusion of American cities and imbue them with a sense of order and formality during America's Gilded Age. The firm was well-known for designing new college buildings, libraries, grade schools, and other institutional buildings across the United States. Among their more recognized projects were the renovation of the West and East Wings of the White House (1903) and Pennsylvania Station in Manhattan (1910, demolished 1963).

The use of this style continued well into the 20th century. It was applied often for the construction projects of the Works Progress Administration during the 1930s.

Based loosely on Georgian and Federal style precedents, the characteristics of this style include:

- a symmetrical plan with central hall, generally 2 stories;
- Classical-related features, such as an accentuated front door surround, normally with decorative crown supported by pilasters and pediments;
- a front entrance with a fanlight and sidelights;
- a portico generally supported by slender columns, occasionally a full porch;
- double-hung sash windows with multi-pane glazing (usually 6/6), commonly paired;
- cornice returns; and
- gable or hipped roofs.



8436 Emerald Lane, ca. 1940



4172 Winchester Road, ca. 1940



8372 West Main, constructed in 1923 as Marshall National Bank

Craftsman Style (ca. 1910-1940)

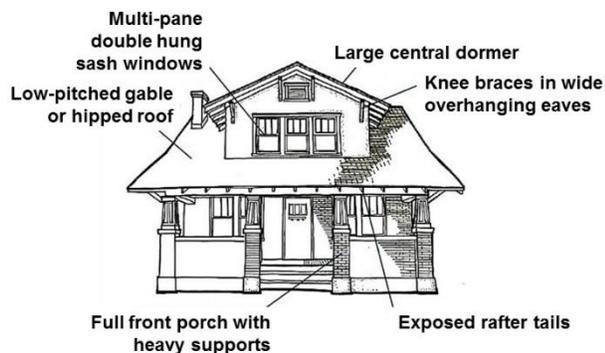
The Craftsman architectural style grew out of the late 19th century Arts and Crafts movement, an outraged response to the effects of the Industrial Revolution, especially mass produced goods, which, according to critics, threatened time-honored manual crafts with extinction. It encouraged simple, “honest” design with a regard for the integrity of materials.

The initial use of the Craftsman style is generally attributed to the architectural firm Greene and Greene, established by brothers Charles and Henry Greene in 1894. Their California “ultimate bungalows” were known for their open floor plan and earth-hugging horizontal design profile. The Arts & Crafts movement fundamentals are exemplified in the Greenes’ designs with visual emphasis on natural materials and the structural elements of the house—joints, pegs, and complex woodwork—which were deliberately shown rather than hidden with ornamentation. These features take their origin from the elaborate joinery and framing of traditional Japanese architecture. Popularizing the style was largely the work of well-known writers, like Henry Wilson who wrote *The Bungalow Book* (1910) and Gustav Stickley who promoted the style in his magazine *The Craftsman*, which offered a new house plan in every issue. Craftsman style houses were often sold in prefabricated packages or kits that could be ordered from catalogs produced by companies like Sears and Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Aladdin, and others.

Note: The distinction between a bungalow and a house built in the Craftsman style is slight. Technically, a bungalow is a house type that is generally long and low in proportion and rectangular in form with an irregular interior floor plan. It features a low-pitched roof and an integral front porch. A Craftsman style house *is* a bungalow but usually designed by an architect and constructed by artisans. The terms “bungalow” and “Craftsman” are commonly used interchangeably.

The characteristics of a Craftsman style house include:

- 1 – 1 ½ stories, horizontal orientation;
- low-pitched hipped or gable roof, sometimes cross gabled;
- a large central dormer (shed, hipped, or sometimes a combination);
- broad overhanging eaves with knee braces;
- exposed rafter tails and beams, elaborated rafter ends;
- natural materials indigenous to location (exception: kit homes);
- chimneys made of brick or native stone;
- full-width front porch supported by wide, heavy posts;
- double-hung sash windows with multiple lights over single pane below (3/1, 2/1), which are commonly paired for tripled, occasionally casement windows;
- open floor plan; and
- unique handcrafted interior custom features, such as inglenooks, window seats, built-in cabinetry, bookcases, and buffets, & colonnades.



4168 Winchester Road, ca. 1930

House Types in the Marshall Historic Overlay District

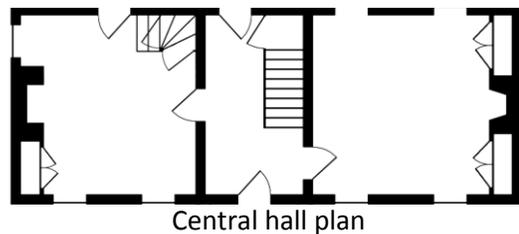
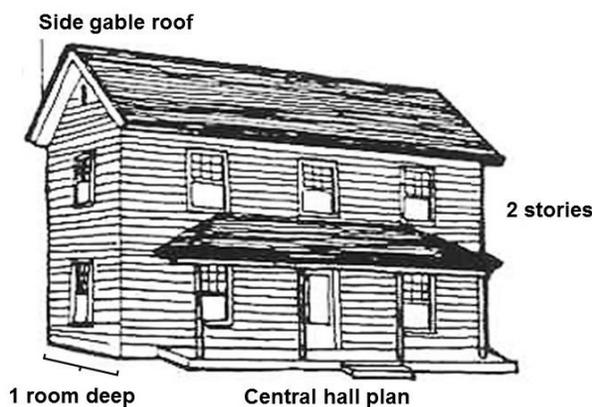
House types, like building types in general, are defined by the overall form and general interior layout or building plan. The simplest definition of house type is the formula: building height and width plus floor plan equals house type. The number and location of windows, doorways, or chimneys, roof type, and the kind and location of porches may be secondary considerations. Historic house types are defined without regard to architectural detail or ornament and without consideration of building materials or construction techniques. There are three prominent historic house types in the MHD—the I-House, the American Foursquare, and the Cape Cod.

I-House (in MHD ca. 1870-1910)

The I-house was a vernacular house type constructed during various eras. It is thought that its use began as early as 1800 and continued through the early 20th century. The term “I-house” was designated in the 1930s by Fred Kniffen, a cultural geographer at Louisiana State University who specialized in folk architecture. Kniffen chose the name because he observed the common occurrence of the vernacular house in rural areas of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa—all states beginning with the letter “I.” He did not use the term to imply that this house type originated in or was restricted to those three states. In fact, its occurrence is extensive, especially throughout the Mid-Atlantic. It was widely used in Fauquier County. Most examples in the county were constructed of lumbered wood and wire nails with chimney flues built for stove heating, reflecting a construction date of late 19th century or early 20th century.

An I-house is always two full stories in height and one room deep. The façade of an I-house tends to be symmetrical with a central hall plan, side gable roof, and two end chimneys. I-houses often have a side wing or rear ell added at a later time. They were constructed in a variety of materials, including logs, wood frame, brick and stone—usually the material that was the most easily accessible in the area around the building site. Decorative elements that were popular at the time of construction were frequently added.

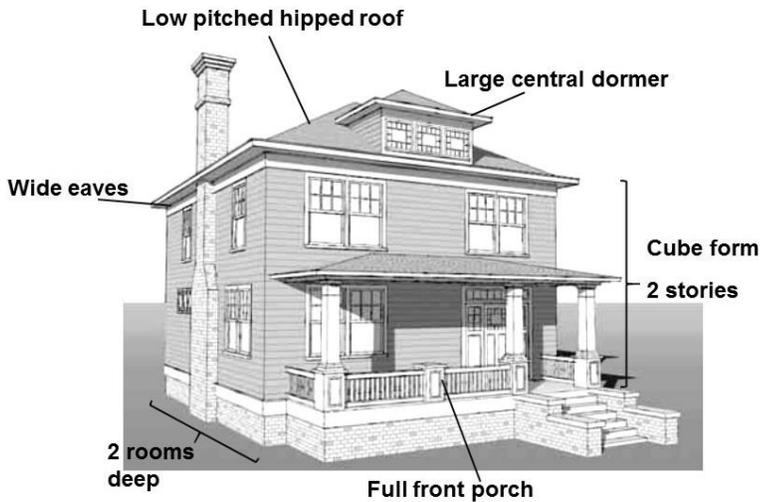
In the Marshall Historic Overlay District, I-houses are of frame construction, and most were built with the decorative features of a central cross gable on the façade and a transom above the front door.



Atypical example with a hipped roof and interior chimney.

American Foursquare (ca. 1910-1930)

The American Foursquare was a very popular house type nationwide during the early 20th century that was reputed to provide maximum interior space for the cost. Its name is derived from its square shape and four-room plan. The characteristics of an American Foursquare include: a cube-like form, two stories in height and two rooms deep, and four principal rooms on each floor with one of the first floor front rooms usually serving as the entry space. Foursquares generally have low-pitched hipped roofs with deep eaves, a dominant central dormer, and a full front porch often supported with columns. Many versions of this house type were sold in prefabricated kits that could be ordered from companies, like Sears and Roebuck. (See section below titled Kit Houses.)



8458 West Main Street, ca. 1930

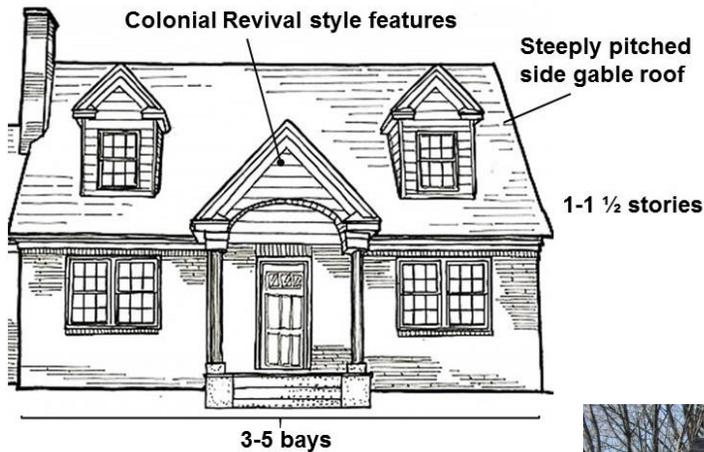


8363 West Main, ca. 1922

Cape Cod (revival ca. 1925-1955)

The Cape Cod house type, typically associated with New England, is said to be short, stout, and simple to the point of austerity. The original Cape Cod was constructed from around 1700 until 1850. This early house was 1 – 1 ½ stories in height and one room deep, usually timber framed with a steeply-pitched gable roof, and included a large, central chimney, wood shingle siding and very little ornamentation. The term “Cape Cod House” was used in writing as early as 1800 in a comment by Yale College president Timothy Dwight on a visit to Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Even by this time, the house type was prevalent throughout most of New England and New York.

The revival of the Cape Cod house began in the 1920s, at that time, appearing in a variety of home builder catalogs for prefabricated house kits and in magazine advertisements. By the late 1930s, it was one of the most popular houses, then often embellished with Colonial Revival style architectural features. After World War II, it was adopted by many early suburban developers and first time home buyers. The revival took a liberal interpretation of the original. The basic form of the revival Cape Cod house was a simple rectangular footprint, 1 to 1 ½ stories in height and 3 or 5 bays wide. It had a steeply-pitched side gable roof and little or no eaves. Architectural detailing was limited to multi-pane windows sometimes with decorative shutters, brick chimneys, simple dormers on the façade, and Colonial Revival style details at the front entrance (pediment above the door, pilasters, etc.). Some examples have small attached wings, which generally served as side porches or car ports. By the 1960s, its use had nearly disappeared in the United States, being replaced by the Ranch, Split-level, and other more modern house styles.



8434 W. Main Street, ca. 1952

Prefabricated Kit Houses (ca. 1905-1950)

It is believed that many historic houses in the Marshall Historic Overlay District were constructed as prefabricated kit houses. Because it is difficult to distinguish kit houses from traditionally constructed houses, the number of kit homes in the district is currently unknown.

Prefabricated kit houses, also known as mill-cut houses, pre-cut houses, ready-cut houses, mail order homes, and catalog homes, were very popular throughout the United States during the first half of the 20th century. By the late 1880s, many businesses had begun to sell various building components, such as windows, doors, moldings, hardware, etc. Mail order companies initially entered the housing business by selling building materials and later offering house plans and specifications. By 1900, the practice of selling building materials and plans merged into selling and shipping customers complete house kits with all construction materials, which were pre-measured, fitted, and precisely counted. By 1910, customers could buy a “ready-cut” house kit from companies, like Sears and Roebuck, Harris Brothers, Montgomery Ward, Aladdin, or Gordon-Van Tyne. Many different kit models were offered—from simple, inexpensive bungalows to luxurious, three-story Colonial Revivals. Customers could choose a house kit to suit their individual tastes and budgets.

Kit designs were standardized to maximize efficiency and reduce waste in materials and labor. All materials needed for construction were supplied, excluding brick, concrete, or masonry (such as would be needed for laying a foundation). Lumber was pre-cut to length, guaranteed to fit, ready to nail, and labeled for easy assembly. Generally, a kit included: floor joists and bridging, sub-flooring, finished flooring, studs, rafters, sheathing, clapboards, shingles, stucco, plaster or drywall, columns, railings, doors and windows, hardware, nails, and paint for two exterior coats. Plumbing, electrical, and heating systems were available for an additional charge. Although the lumber and hardware were standardized, the designs were not, and buyers were encouraged to personalize their order. Exteriors could be clad in clapboards, shingles, stucco, or framed for brick. Walls, windows, and doors could be moved, added or eliminated. Porches, sun rooms, flower boxes, trellises, balconies, built-in cabinets, and a variety of door and sash patterns were available at an additional charge. Depending on the size and style of the house model, the materials needed to construct a typical house, which included roughly 10,000–30,000 pieces of lumber and other building material, would fill one or two railroad boxcars that were loaded at the company's mill and sent to the customer's local train station.

The resulting houses were indistinguishable in quality and appearance from those built by traditional methods, yet were often significantly faster and cheaper to build because of savings on carpenters' and contractors' time and wages. The Gordon-Van Tine Company brochure proclaimed, “...you can build one of these homes yourself or with a handy-man in your spare time.” In addition, some companies, including Sears and Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Gordon-Van Tine, and Harris Brothers, offered cash discounts and generous mortgage terms.

THE NEWPORT—Original in Design—\$1240 And We Pay The Freight

This quaint design is an original home as ever designed. The Newport stands out in a manner that commands instant attention from the maker of a home combining convenience and practicability with individuality of design. These features are admirably and abundantly supplied in the Newport. Two plans of the Newport are designed. While both plans include a living room, dining room, two bedrooms and a bath, it is interesting to study the differences between the two plans. Plan No. 1 is a little simpler in design and a trifle smaller in size. Plan No. 2 contains all the features of the No. 1 plan and in addition is provided with a convenient coat closet off from the living room, a handy place for a refrigerator at the head of the collar stairs off from the kitchen, larger bedrooms and a larger kitchen. Both plans present the same outward appearance viewed from the front or left side. However, the No. 2 plan is provided with a similar projection on the right side to the dining room projection on the left side of both plans. This perhaps would make the No. 2 plan the more attractive house from the exterior when viewed from the right. Both plans, including the porch and eave projection have a total width of thirty-seven feet and therefore either plan could be satisfactorily built on a lot 30 feet or more in width. If the fireplace is not to be built, we can omit the two small windows on each side of the fireplace chimney and furnish one full-size window in substitution at no difference in price. Also remember that if the location of your lot or your view is such that you would prefer the living room, dining room and kitchen on the right side of your home, rather than on the left side as shown, the house can be furnished in reverse plan arrangement at no additional cost. If this change is desired you have only to mention it when placing your order. The front and side porches shown on the plans of both homes are included in the price. The porches are furnished by us without the floors with the intention that you will secure material locally and build the floors of cement, brick or tile. With the Newport home you receive 6" x 8" built-up girders, 2" x 8" floor joists on 16-inch centers and 2" x 6" rafters on 24-inch centers. Ceiling height 9 feet. The roof has a one-quarter pitch and is furnished with green, slate-surfaced asphalt strip shingles. Porches, as explained above, are included in price as are also the ornamental shutters for the front windows. See complete specifications on Page 7.

THE NEWPORT Freight Paid Prices	
Plan No. 1	\$1240
Plan No. 2	\$1300
5'x12" Porch	In Price.
Sub-Flooring, Wall Sheathing and Building Paper	No. 1 Plan..... 141
	No. 2 Plan..... 145
Wood Lath	No. 1 Plan..... 71
	No. 2 Plan..... 76
Asphalt Strip Shingles	In Price.

NEWPORT PLAN No. 1

NEWPORT PLAN No. 2

Above right, Aladdin's kit model "The Newport" from 1931. The Aladdin Company, based out of Bay City, Michigan, was one of the most enduring and successful kit house companies. Advertised as "built in a day," the Aladdin home provided a solid value and easy construction from tiny workman's cottages to large bungalows.