

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

LISTED ON:
VLR 12/17/2009
NRHP 08/12/2010

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Calverton Historic District

other names/site number VDHR File No. 030-5165

2. Location

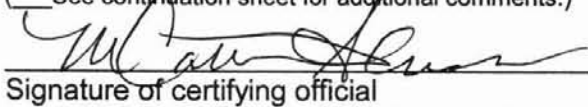
street & number Area including parts of Bristersburg and Catlett roads. not for publication N/A

city or town Calverton vicinity N/A

state Virginia code VA county Fauquier code 061 zip code 20138

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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


Signature of certifying official

June 28, 2010
Date

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

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

- building(s)
X district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows: buildings (69, 29), sites (0, 0), structures (2, 5), objects (0, 0), Total (71, 34)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Table with 2 columns: Cat, Sub. Categories include Domestic, Commerce/Trade, Agriculture, Religion, Education, Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure, General Store, Agricultural Outbuilding, Church, School.

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Table with 2 columns: Cat, Sub. Categories include Domestic, Agriculture, Commerce/Trade, Religion, Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Agricultural Outbuilding, General Store, Church.

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate; Queen Anne; LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival; LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/ Craftsman; OTHER: Vernacular

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE; CONCRETE; BRICK
roof METAL; ASPHALT
walls WOOD: Weatherboard, STUCCO; SYNTHETIC: Vinyl
other WOOD; BRICK; CONCRETE

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or a grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE

Period of Significance 1852 - 1959

Significant Dates 1852; 1944

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

- X State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources: Richmond, Virginia.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Approximately 51 acres

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

Table with 4 columns: Zone, Easting, Northing. Row 1: 1, 2, 3, 4. Row 2: x See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Maral S. Kalbian, Architectural Historian; Margaret T. Peters, Historian
organization Maral S. Kalbian, LLC date June 15, 2009
street & number P.O. Box 468 telephone 540-955-1231
city or town Berryville state VA zip code 22611

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

- Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name See Attached Property Owners List
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 1

7. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

The village of Calverton is located in southeastern Fauquier County at the intersection of Routes 616 (Bristersburg Road) and 28 (Catlett Road) and the Old Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The railroad reached the region in 1852 and Calverton developed around it as an economic and social center, offering to local farm families several stores, dwellings, and a post office. Although many of the mid-19th-century buildings in Calverton were destroyed as a consequence of Civil War activities along the railroad and a catastrophic fire in 1944, they were replaced with later buildings. Described in a 1950s newspaper article as “a railroad junction, and dairy center...one of Fauquier’s best known smaller communities,” the village retains much of its early- to mid-20th-century character and setting.

The antebellum resources in Calverton were centered on the railroad and its intersection with Bristersburg Road. A more remote area to the southwest where the spur diverged from the main track was also part of the community; however, this area was not included in the proposed historic district because no extant historic resources and too many noncontributing buildings lie between this area and the proposed historic district. Only one antebellum resource, which is now the rear wing of a later house, survives in the proposed district. The district may contain archaeological remains of foundations of buildings that were burned during the Civil War, but their exact locations are unknown at this time. In addition, since the Civil War, the physical appearance of the village has changed drastically with the construction of new structures that primarily date to the early 20th century.

Therefore, it is probable that the potential for archaeology may be compromised by so much later construction.

The majority of the surviving architectural resources in the Calverton Historic District represent the village as it appeared in the early to mid-20th century. Fairly linear in configuration, the 51-acre district encompasses the area of the village with the highest concentration of historic buildings where the railroad spur branches off, leading to Warrenton, and its boundaries generally follow property lines. More remote and rural properties surrounding the core of the village as well as areas with concentrations of modern buildings were not included. Despite the fact that Calverton has no official limits, the boundaries of the district have been drawn to include the area along Bristersburg Road from its intersection with Catlett Road (Route 28) southwest to its junction with Old Weaversville Road. This includes the intersection of Bristersburg Road with the railroad tracks, where the majority of commercial buildings are still located. The buildings in the district, most of which are vernacular in nature, have fairly high architectural integrity as does the streetscape. The noncontributing resources, generally limited to farm and domestic-related outbuildings, also include some remodeled historic buildings.

None of the rail-related buildings that stood in Calverton during the Civil War survive, although

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 2

several commercial buildings from the late 19th and early to mid-20th centuries still stand near the intersection of Bristersburg Road and the railroad, confirming Calverton's continued role as a commercial center well into the 20th century. Although a community developed around the railroad during the mid-19th century, most of the district's earliest surviving resources generally date to the last quarter of the 19th century and the majority date to the first half of the 20th century. Containing three dozen properties, the Calverton Historic District includes an area that remains as a clearly identifiable community with many of its buildings and streetscape intact. These include a large farmstead, multiple dwellings, several commercial buildings, Wesleyan Methodist Church, the former high school now converted into apartments, and the old abandoned post office building.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION AND ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS:

The Calverton Historic District primarily reflects the community as it appeared during the early and mid-20th century, with more than half of the buildings constructed between 1920 and 1960. One of several communities in southeastern Fauquier County that developed as a consequence of the arrival of the railroad in 1852, almost all of the mid-19th-century buildings in Calverton were destroyed as a result of Civil War engagements that took place along and around the railroad. Although a rear wing of one house in the district is believed to predate the Civil War, one of the oldest buildings in the district dates to the 1880s and several others are from the 1890s and early 1900s. The majority of buildings in Calverton are dwellings and their associated outbuildings, although the district also contains multiple early- and mid-20th-century commercial buildings, reflecting the community's role as a center of commerce in this otherwise rural area. The district also includes a church, a former school that has been greatly remodeled, and a large dairy farm.

Although relatively small, the district contains a variety of architectural styles that add to its visual interest. These include examples of the Italianate, Stick, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial, Craftsman, and Minimal Traditional styles. The majority, however, are vernacular in nature and follow popular architectural forms of the period, such as the I-house and the gable-end form.

Because Calverton was not laid out as a planned community, but instead developed organically around the intersection of major roads and the railroad, the lot sizes are fairly irregular except for the area on Bristersburg Road between the railroad and Catlett Road, where several mid-20th-century houses are sited on fairly typical residential lots. A subdivision with small lots was planned in the area south of Catlett Road and west of Bristersburg Road, but it was never fully completed, though the very small, regular lots organized in a grid pattern are still evident on tax maps. The village has no sidewalks and the roads provide only narrow shoulders.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 3

Most buildings in the district were built so as to be clearly visible from the roads they front. Because of Calverton's location in a relatively flat region of Fauquier County, the majority of buildings in the village are sited at the same grade of the roads they front, on low foundations. Buildings are generally not set back very far from the roadbed, and most yards have concrete walks and landscaping consisting of shrubs and trees. Almost all of the buildings in the district are of frame construction with weatherboard, stucco, or replacement synthetic siding. Some of the more modern dwellings are brick or stone veneered as are some of the commercial buildings.

One of the earliest surviving buildings in the Calverton Historic District is Maple Hill [030-0212; 030-5165-0017], constructed ca. 1880 by the Rhodes family. Also the largest house in the community, it is sited on a large tract on the northeast side of Bristersburg Road, just north of the railroad tracks. The house is sited on top of a small hill, set back from the road, and is surrounded by a large open lawn with numerous mature trees, some of which are maples. Stone gateposts are located along the road with the inscription "Maple Hill 1950," suggesting their construction at that time. A graveled driveway lined with mature boxwood leads to the house and continues providing access to the farm outbuildings, including the large dairy barn and multiple silos.

The main house is an example of the Stick Style, a Victorian-era form that is characterized by steeply-pitched roofs, gable ends with decorative trusses, multi-textured wall surfaces, and large decorative chimneys, all of which refer to the Picturesque Gothic ideals of A. J. Downing. This extremely well-preserved house is one of the few known examples of this style in the area.

Resting on a raised stone foundation, the two-story, frame house is comprised of a large clipped-gable-ended main block with weatherboard siding on the first floor, board-and-batten on the second floor, and wooden shingles in the gable-end attic story. The roofing on this section is pressed tin shingles with a large, corbelled, central brick chimney. The raised foundation has basement windows and a bulkhead entry on the east side. The 2/2-sash, double-hung, wood windows, full-height 2/2-sash windows on the porch, louvered wooden shutters, and double-leaf paneled entrance doors with a leaded glass transom are original. The nine-bay wraparound front porch has a new concrete floor, but the Tuscan columns are original and are one of the few Colonial Revival features on the house. To the rear is a 1½-story, gable-roofed, frame service wing with standing-seam metal roofing, weatherboard siding, wood shingles in the gable end, 2/2-sash wood windows, a central brick chimney, a gabled dormer, and an enclosed integral porch. It appears to date to roughly the same time as the main block.

A small, abandoned, one-story, three-bay, gable-roofed frame building located right along Bristersburg Road at its intersection with the railroad tracks on the Maple Hill property, appears to have been constructed ca. 1910 and was once used as a post office. It features a standing-seam metal roof, closed batten shutters, a paneled front door, weatherboard siding, doors on three of its sides, and the remnants

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 4

of a mail slot near the door facing the railroad tracks. According to historian Eugene Scheel, the building was also used a “lunchroom for trainmen.”¹

The farm outbuildings, of which there are many, and are related to a dairy operation, appear to date to the early and mid-20th century. They include a pump house, a workshop, a tractor shed, a stable, three silos, multiple barns, multiple sheds, a chicken coop, a creamery, and a large dairy barn. In the 1910s, some of the farmland was subdivided off to create the Rhodes Subdivision, which was never fully developed.

Across Bristersburg Road from Maple Hill is the Landis House [030-5165-0018], the rear portion of which most likely dates to the mid-19th century. The front section is a two-story, three-bay, Italianate-style dwelling constructed in 1892 for Gilbert Bastable and which rests on a brick foundation. The frame house is clad in aluminum siding and features a standing-seam metal, cross-gabled roof with several interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps. A two-story, rectangular, mansard-roofed tower projects as the entrance bay at the intersection of the two gables and features a double-leaf entrance door with transom and a 2/2-sash, double-hung wood window on the second floor. Historic photos show metal crenellation originally on the mansard-roofed tower and an elaborate wooden vergeboard on the front cross gable, both of which have been removed. The house has 2/2-sash, double-hung, wood windows; a three-bay wooden porch with turned posts, balusters, and scroll brackets; a one-story projecting oriel window on the first floor of the front cross gable; flared eaves; and a projecting two-story Queen Anne-style bay on the south gable end. The two-story, gable-roofed diminutive service wing to the rear has an exterior-end brick chimney and a rear porch. According to the current owners, the downstairs of the original house was used as a morgue and the upstairs as a hospital during the Civil War.² Part of the house was also used as a telegraphic station by Federal troops. Mosby’s cavalry regiment raided and shot at the Federal troops, who came from Catlett.

The Wesleyan United Methodist Church, located at 9711 Bristersburg Road [030-5165-0007] is another of the few late-19th-century resources that survive in Calverton and the only church in the district. The one-story, three-bay, vernacular frame church was constructed in 1898 and features a standing-seam metal, gabled roof with an interior-end, brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The walls are covered in stucco and the entrance is through a projecting three-stage tower belfry. The paneled entrance door has a three-light transom and round-arched 2/2-sash wood windows on the side elevation of the entrance bay. The second stage contains louvered round-arched windows, and the third stage contains the enclosed belfry which is topped by a pyramidal roof. The three-bay side elevations of the church contain 9/6-sash wood windows and the rear has an apse and a shed-roofed concrete block wing.

The Calverton Historic District contains more than a dozen dwellings that date to the first two decades

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 5

of the 20th century. These include several examples of high-style dwellings, but the majority of them are vernacular in nature. The I-house form, represented in the district as a two-story, three-bay, center-passage-plan dwelling, is seen at the Spicer House at 9654 Bristersburg Road [030-5165-0030]; the Brack Cheatwood House [030-5165-0010]; the Eicher House [030-5165-0026], all located along Bristersburg Road; and the Crittendon House [030-5165-0009].

The Brack Cheatwood House [030-5165-0010] is the most simple of the four examples. Constructed ca. 1910, the two-story, three-bay, frame house is clad in asbestos shingles and features a standing-seam metal, gabled roof, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter ends. The three-bay wooden porch has Tuscan columns, a reference to the Colonial Revival style. The rear elevation contains a two-story ell with an exterior-end brick chimney, a shed-roofed two-story wing, and an enclosed porch.

The Spicer House [030-5165-0013] was constructed ca. 1910 and is one of two examples of an I-house with Victorian detailing. The two-story, three-bay, stuccoed house features a standing-seam metal, gabled roof with a central brick flue, a central-front gable with wooden shingles and a round attic window, wooden shingles in the other gable ends, and a three-bay front porch with square stuccoed posts. The exterior-end stone chimney appears to be a later addition. The rear two-story ell has a cut-away Queen Anne-style bay on the rear gable end and pressed tin shingles in its gable end. The rear also contains a wraparound porch.

The Eicher House [030-5165-0026] was constructed ca. 1915 and is an I-house with Folk Victorian and Colonial Revival detailing. The two-story, three-bay house rests on a concrete foundation and has stuccoed walls. The gabled roof contains a central-front gable with round-arched attic windows. Original features also include the 2/2-sash double-hung wood windows, the three-bay wooden porch with Tuscan columns, enclosed two-story rear porches, and two interior brick flues. The Crittendon House [030-5165-0009] also features a central-front gable, although it has been greatly altered.

The house at 9635 Bristersburg Road, known as the Tolson House [030-5165-0016] is a two-story, three-bay vernacular dwelling constructed ca. 1910. The frame house is clad in asbestos shingles and features a standing-seam metal, gable-ended roof with a central-interior, brick chimney and overhanging eaves. Other details include 2/2-sash, double-hung wood windows, a three-bay wooden porch with square posts, and a rear two-story shed-roofed wing. This early-20th-century, gable-end vernacular house was the home of the Tolson family who operated the appliance store next door, which dates to the 1940s.

Two examples of the hall-parlor plan, another popular late-19th- and early-20th-century domestic form, are found in the district. The earlier of the two is the house at 9642 Bristersburg Road [030-5165-0015], which may have been constructed as early as 1900. The two-story, three-bay frame house is clad in vinyl siding and features a standing-seam metal, gabled roof with an exterior-end brick

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 6

chimney, 6/6-sash, double-hung wood windows, an enclosed front porch, overhanging eaves, and a rear deck. According to the owners of the Landis House [030-5165-0018], this building once sat in the rear yard of that property and was moved to this site in the 1940s and housed the post office for many years.³

The Bell-Laws House [030-5165-0029; 030-5099] is a two-story, three-bay, vernacular hall-parlor-plan dwelling constructed ca. 1920 that was remodeled after a severe fire in the 1990s. Resting on a concrete parged foundation, the frame house is clad in aluminum siding and features a standing-seam metal, gabled roof with an interior-end chimney.

The Shirley-Kilby House [030-0853; 030-5165-0003] is an example of a vernacular, two-story, two-bay, side-passage-plan dwelling constructed ca. 1910. The stuccoed frame dwelling features a standing-seam metal, gabled roof with a central front gable with diamond-pane attic window, an exterior-end concrete block flue, 2/2-sash, double-hung wood windows, a plain frieze board, and a three-bay wooden porch with Tuscan columns. The rear two-story ell has an exterior-end concrete block flue and a modern one-story wraparound addition.

The Calverton Historic District contains one example of the Queen Anne style: the house located at 3673 Old Weaversville Road [030-5215; 030-5165-0001]. Constructed ca. 1910, this two-story, stuccoed frame dwelling is dominated by a two-story, protruding polygonal bay with gable roof. Resting on a solid parged foundation, the house features 2/2-sash, double-hung wood windows, a central interior chimney, three doors (one on each side of the bay), a wraparound five-bay porch with Tuscan columns, and enclosed two-story rear porches. The property also includes a two-bay, gable-end frame garage with standing-seam metal roofing, exposed rafter ends, and Bricktex siding; a one-story, three-bay, gable-roofed frame summer kitchen; and a mid-20th-century, 1½-story, gambrel-roofed barn of concrete block construction with a standing-seam metal roof, weatherboard in the gambrel ends, and double-leaf doors with X braces.

The 1920s and 1930s saw the construction of another dozen buildings in the district, most of which are vernacular dwellings. The Dutch Colonial Revival style is used in the Edwards House [030-5134; 030-5165-0005], constructed ca. 1925. Located on Bristersburg Road, the 1½-story, three-bay, stuccoed frame dwelling features a gambrel roof with a steeply-pitched, projecting central-front gable bay. Other details include a central interior brick chimney, overhanging eaves, paired and single 1/1-sash vinyl windows, gable-end returns, small basement windows, and a side shed-roofed two-bay porch. The John Cassell Farm [030-5135; 030-5165-0006] is a well-preserved, two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed Colonial Revival-style dwelling that features a front cross gable. The stuccoed frame building has a standing-seam metal roof containing a central brick flue with corbelled cap and features an exterior-end brick chimney towards the rear, 2/2-sash double-hung windows, paired 1/1-sash

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 7

double-hung wood windows, and a four-bay front porch with Tuscan columns. A two-story ell extends to the rear as does a side/rear wing.

The Shumate-Bell House [030-5100; 030-5165-0028] is the only example in the district of the American Foursquare form, a popular architectural style of the area. The 2½-story, three-bay stuccoed house was constructed ca. 1920 and rests on a concrete parged foundation. It features a standing-seam metal, hipped roof with two central-interior brick chimneys with corbelled-caps, overhanging eaves, an oversized hipped front dormer with paired 6/6-sash windows, a plain frieze, and a three-bay, hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns.

The Calverton Historic District also contains two fine examples of the Craftsman Bungalow, a popular early-to-mid-20th-century architectural style. The Bruce-Cheetwood House [030-5133; 030-5165-0004] was constructed ca. 1925 and is interesting for its combined use of architectural elements. The 1½-story, two-bay, gable-roofed, stuccoed Craftsman Bungalow has some Tudor Revival-style detailing in its use of false timber framing in the gable ends at the front and rear shed dormers. The Craftsman detailing is seen in the widely overhanging eaves, the exterior-end brick chimney, the oversized front and rear shed dormers with triple 6/1-sash windows, the single and paired 6/1-sash wood windows, and the two-bay integral front porch with stuccoed square posts and modern turned balusters.

The Botts House [030-5086; 030-5165-0031] is located along Catlett Road and is a very well-preserved example of the Craftsman style. The 1½-story, three-bay, frame dwelling was constructed ca. 1928 and rests on a raised, formed, rusticated-concrete block foundation. The exterior walls are stuccoed and the house features a standing-seam metal, gable-ended roof with an exterior-side brick chimney, a central-interior brick chimney, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, 3/1-sash double-hung wood windows, and a projecting side gable. The pedimented, three-bay, wraparound porch has battered stuccoed posts on rusticated concrete block piers and plain wooden pickets.

The majority of dwellings from this period are vernacular in nature, some of which follow the same forms. The gable-end form is found at the Spicer Jenkins House [030-5165-0012], a one-story, three-bay, vernacular dwelling constructed ca. 1920. The frame house is stuccoed and features a standing-seam metal roof with a central-interior, concrete chimney, modern 6/6-sash windows, a three-bay wooden porch with square posts and a concrete pad, a hip-roofed bay window on the south side, and an enclosed rear porch with modern deck. . The Flora Coppage House [030-5085; 030-5165-0030] is a one-story, three-bay, vernacular, gable-end dwelling constructed ca. 1928. Clad in weatherboard siding, the frame house features a standing-seam metal, gabled roof with an interior-end brick chimney, overhanging eaves, a rear wing, 1/1-sash, double-hung wood windows, exposed rafter ends, and an enclosed two-bay front porch.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 8

The house at 3664 Old Weaversville Road [030-5165-0002] is one of two identical tenant houses for a larger farm that were constructed ca. 1930.⁴ The other has been destroyed. The one-story, three-bay, vernacular, frame dwelling rests on a concrete foundation and features a standing-seam metal, jerkinhead roof with a central-interior chimney.

The Griffith House [030-5165-0025] is a one-story, three-bay, vernacular dwelling constructed ca. 1930 and is currently vacant. Clad in weatherboard siding, the frame house features a steeply-pitched hipped roof clad in standing-seam metal, with a central-interior brick chimney. Details include overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, 2/2-sash, double-hung wood windows, a three-bay screened-in front porch with square posts, and an enclosed rear porch. A one-story, hip-roofed, side wing on a concrete block foundation extends to the side in the rear and has an interior flue, German-lap siding, and 6/6-sash, double-hung windows.

Only two dwellings dating to the 1940s were identified in the district. The Day-Embrey House [030-5101; 030-5165-0027] is a 1½-story, three-bay Colonial Revival-style dwelling constructed ca. 1948. The stone house has a gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles with two front gabled dormers and a central-interior stone chimney with a corbelled-cap. The house is in relatively unaltered condition on the exterior with 6/6-sash, double-hung wood windows, stone lintels and sills, and a one-bay gabled porch with square posts. The one-story, gable-roofed, side wing, which was perhaps once an open porch, is covered with stucco and stone siding.

The Paul Ennis House [030-5165-0036] is much simpler in detailing and is an example of a one-story, three-bay, gable-end, vernacular dwelling. Constructed in the 1940s, the frame house is clad in asbestos siding and features a standing-seam metal, gable-ended roof with an interior brick flue, 3/1-sash double-hung wood windows, and a three-bay wooden porch with square posts.

During the 1950s, Calverton saw a jump in residential development especially along both sides of Bristersburg Road between the railroad track and its intersection with Catlett Road. A half-dozen or so houses were built during that time, most of which followed the vernacular Minimal Traditional form with its one-story, rectangular shape with intermediate roof pitches and limited architectural detailing. Examples include the houses at 9573, 9580, 9592, and 9598 Bristersburg Road [030-5165-0024, 0022, 0021, and 0020].

Constructed ca. 1950, The Louise Peters House [030-5165-0022] is a one-story, four-bay, Minimal Traditional-style dwelling that is stuccoed and features an asphalt-shingled, cross-gabled roof with a central-interior brick chimney, overhanging eaves, a recessed entry, a projecting bay window on the front, and a one-bay gabled wing on the northeast side.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 9

The one-story, three-bay David Botts House [030-5165-0024] was constructed ca. 1952 and rests on a brick foundation. The only masonry Minimal Traditional house in the district, the bricks are laid in stretcher bond and the house features an asphalt-shingled, gable-on-hip roof with clipped ends, a central-interior brick chimney, overhanging eaves, single and paired 6/6-sash wood windows, a 4/4-sash bay window, and a four-bay porch with aluminum awning and round pole supports that rest on a solid brick balustrade.

Also constructed in 1952, the Clarence Edwards House [030-5165-0020] is a one-story, four-bay, stuccoed frame dwelling of the vernacular Minimal Traditional style. The house features an asphalt-shingled, gabled roof with a central-interior brick chimney; single, double, and triple 1/1-sash wood windows; and one-story gabled wings on each end of the main block that are set back from the front plane of the house.

The one-story, five-bay, Minimal Traditional-style Brown House [030-5165-0021] was constructed ca. 1959 and is believed to be a pre-fabricated Lesco House, a subsidiary of National Homes based out of Martinsville, Virginia. The frame house has a perma-stone veneer, Masonite siding, and features an asphalt-shingled, hipped roof with a central-interior, concrete chimney, small wooden-sash 1x1 windows, a bay window, a recessed end bay, and concrete steps and walkway.

The Snyder-Craun House [030-5165-0019] was constructed in 1959 and is the district's only example of a Ranch House. The one-story, five-bay frame house is clad in Masonite and features an asphalt-shingled, hipped roof with deeply overhanging eaves, and an exterior-end, brick chimney. A standing-seam metal, gable-roofed shed located in the back yard is clad in board-and-batten siding with a standing-seam metal roof and exposed rafter ends and was constructed ca. 1900, well before the main house.

The Calverton Historic District contains multiple commercial buildings. The oldest is the former J. W. Crittendon's Store [030-5165-0011] located at 9659 Bristersburg Road. Constructed in 1927, the one-story, three-bay, vernacular former general store rests on a solid, concrete foundation. The frame store, now used to sell antiques, is clad in weatherboard siding and features a standing-seam metal, gable-ended roof with exposed rafter ends; a three-bay, shed-roofed front porch with a concrete pad, square posts, and exposed rafter ends; original 2/2-sash, double-hung wood windows with batten shutters; corner boards; a concrete foundation; and side and rear entries.

In the rear yard is a large, two-bay, one-story, frame warehouse that rests on a concrete foundation and appears to have been constructed in two sections, as is evidenced by the seam between the two bays. The building has a standing-seam metal gabled roof, 2/2- and 6/6-sash double-hung windows, batten

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 10

doors, exposed rafter ends, and a rear lean-to. Located south of the store is a 1930s, one-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with exposed rafter ends, 2/2-sash wood windows, and a one-bay porch.

The W. H. Spicer Gas Station [030-5165-0033], located at the corner of Catlett and Bristersburg roads, was constructed in 1928 and operates today as Calverton Market. The building is set at an angle to the road with a one-bay porte-cochere with square posts that once sheltered gas pumps. The one-story, three-bay, frame building is clad in aluminum siding and features a shed roof with a central-interior, brick chimney, a central door flanked by 6/6-sash wood windows, and one-story, shed-roofed side wings.

Eniss's Store [030-5165-0032], a one-story, three-bay commercial building constructed ca. 1930, is located across Catlett Road at its junction with Bastable Road but has been so altered that it no longer has the architectural integrity necessary to be considered a contributing resource in the Calverton Historic District.

Calverton Supply [030-5165-0034], also located on Catlett Road near its intersection with Bristersburg Road, is a one-story, three-bay, vernacular commercial building constructed ca. 1940 and one of the few of masonry construction. Constructed as a feed store, the concrete block building features a brick façade and a standing-seam metal, gambrel-ended roof with an exterior-end, brick chimney and exposed rafter ends. Other original details include 6/6-sash wood windows, small two-light frieze windows along the side elevations, a two-bay wooden porch with square posts, double-leaf freight doors, and a storefront window. Its original use as a feed store speaks of the surrounding agricultural operations functioning in this area during the mid-20th century.

Spicer's Chrysler Plymouth Dealership [030-5165-0014], located near the railroad tracks on Bristersburg Road, was constructed ca. 1940. The two-story, three-bay commercial building rests on a concrete block foundation and is currently clad in corrugated metal siding and features a standing-seam metal, flying, gabled-end roof with overhanging eaves. Originally built as a car dealership, the building is still used commercially (flea market) and includes a 32-light bay window on the second floor, paired 6/6-sash vinyl windows on the front, and a large gable-ended one-story wing.

The former Tolson Feed and Appliance Store at 9635 Bristersburg Road [030-5165-0016] is a one-story, three-bay, gable-end frame store that was constructed in 1946 and has asbestos and T-1-11 siding, a concrete foundation, exposed rafter ends, standing-seam metal roofing, a side shed-roofed wing, and a three-bay front porch. The building is now part of a larger commercial operation.

The Traveler's Inn [030-5165-0035] was constructed ca. 1952 and was a popular local eatery located

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 11

right along Route 28 (Catlett Road). The concrete block building, now vacant, features a standing-seam metal, gable-ended roof with a central-interior brick chimney and wood shingles in the gable end. The first floor of the building includes two side wings that have stone veneers that appear original. The one-bay porch has round stone posts.

The district also contains a telephone exchange station on the west side of Bristersburg Road near its intersection with Catlett Road [030-5165-0023]. The one-story, three-bay, vernacular brick-veneered utilitarian building was constructed ca. 1959 and features a gabled v-crimp metal roof, 9/9-sash windows with brick jack arches, and a side three-bay gabled wing with an entry door.

Although the Calverton School [030-5165-0008] building, constructed in 1904 with a 1953 rear addition, still exists in the community, it has been so greatly altered that it is considered a non-contributing resource. The two-story, three-bay, vernacular former school closed in 1966. Now used as apartments, the main part of the frame building is a hip-roofed section on a solid concrete foundation. Although the original standing-seam metal roofing with overhanging eaves remains, the walls have been covered in vinyl siding and all the windows replaced with small, paired, 4/4-sash vinyl ones. The one-story hip-roofed front entrance appears original with square Doric posts, but the door is new and has a louvered wooden fanlight. A large, two-story, hip-roofed, eight-bay, rear wing, which was built in 1953 as the cafeteria/auditorium, now has vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and multiple apartment entries.

The grouping of the historic buildings in Calverton centered near the railroad in an otherwise rural part of Fauquier County identify the district as a residential and commercial center even today. The community has a high degree of architectural integrity and an interesting history dating back to the mid-19th century.

Although a systematic archaeological survey has not been conducted within the boundaries of the Calverton Historic District, there are areas that may potentially contain archaeological sites. These include known locations of where buildings once stood, particularly near the railroad tracks. Historic Civil War-era maps are available to better identify their locations; however, the archaeological evidence of these sites may have been compromised due to extensive subsequent development of the town after the Civil War. In order to prevent the destruction of these potential sites, evaluation should occur prior to grading or ground-disturbing activities within those areas.

ENDNOTES:

¹ Eugene Scheel. *The Guide to Fauquier: A Survey of the Architecture and History of A Virginia County with 15 Walking Tours of Towns and Villages*. [Warrenton, Va.: Fauquier County Board of Supervisors, 1976] 41.

² Maral S. Kalbian interview with Dr. and Mr. Landis at their home at 9614 Bristersburg Road in Calverton on January 8,

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 12

2008.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Maral S. Kalbian interview with Jimmy Craun at his home at 9608 Bristersburg Road in Calverton on January 8, 2008.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section Inventory Page 13

CALVERTON HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

NOTES ON FORMAT, ORGANIZATION, AND JUSTIFICATION OF INVENTORY:

In the following inventory, which is listed numerically by street address, all resources, both primary and secondary, have been considered either contributing or non-contributing based upon the areas of significance of ARCHITECTURE under Criterion C and COMMERCE under Criterion A and based upon the period of significance 1852-1959. All non-contributing resources have, therefore, been so noted for being either constructed after 1959 or as having no integrity left to represent the period and areas of significance. The resources are keyed to the accompanying sketch map in regular order.

Bastable Mill Road

9579 Bastable Mill Road **030-5165-0036**
Paul Ennis House
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1940.
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling *Contributing*

Bristersburg Road

9573 Bristersburg Road **030-5165-0024**
David Botts House
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, ca. 1952.
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling *Contributing*

9576 Bristersburg Road **030-5165-0023**
Verizon Building
Primary Resource Information: Telephone Changing Station, Stories: 1, Style: Vernacular Colonial Revival, ca. 1959.
Individual Resource Status: Other *Contributing*

9579 Bristersburg Road **030-5165-0025**
Griffith House
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1930.
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling *Contributing*

9580 Bristersburg Road **030-5165-0022**
Louise Peters House
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, ca. 1950.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section Inventory Page 14

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

9583 Bristersburg Road

030-5165-0026

Eicher House; Thomas House

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, *Stories:* 2, *Style:* Vernacular I-house, ca. 1915.**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Noncontributing

9591 Bristersburg Road

030-5101

Other DHR Id#: **030-5165-0027**

Day-Embrey house

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, *Stories:* 1.5, *Style:* Colonial Revival, ca. 1948.**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Noncontributing

9592 Bristersburg Road

030-5165-0021

Brown House

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, *Stories:* 1, *Style:* Minimal Traditional, ca. 1959.**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Noncontributing

9597 Bristersburg Road

030-5100

Other DHR Id#: **030-5165-0028**

Shumate-Bell House; Carmichael House

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, *Stories:* 2.5, *Style:* American Foursquare, ca. 1920.**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Noncontributing

9598 Bristersburg Road

030-5165-0020

Clarence Edwards House

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, *Stories:* 1, *Style:* Minimal Traditional, 1952.**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Carport

Noncontributing (Structure)

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Noncontributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section Inventory Page 15

9603 Bristersburg Road	030-5099	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i> 030-5165-0029
Bell-Laws House		
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 2, Style: Vernacular hall-parlor plan, ca. 1920.		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling		Contributing
9608 Bristersburg Road		030-5165-0019
Snyder-Craun House		
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1, Style: Ranch, 1959.		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling		Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed		Contributing
9614 Bristersburg Road		030-5165-0018
Landis House; Gilbert Bastable House		
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 2, Style: Italianate, 1852, 1893.		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling		Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed		Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage		Noncontributing
9619 Bristersburg Road	030-0212	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i> 030-5165-0017
Maple Hill; Laws House; Rhodes House		
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 2, Style: Stick, ca. 1880.		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling		Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Post Office		Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pump House		Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable		Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed		Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed		Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed		Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage		Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Milk House		Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Silo		Contributing (Structure)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Silo		Contributing (Structure)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn		Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn		Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn		Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken Coop		Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section Inventory Page 16

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Silo	Noncontributing (Structure)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Trailer	Noncontributing (Structure)
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Noncontributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Noncontributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Noncontributing

9635, 9637, 9639 Bristersburg Road **030-5165-0016**
Tolson Feed and Appliance Store

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 2, Style: Vernacular gable-end, ca. 1910.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Commercial Building	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Workshop	Noncontributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Workshop	Noncontributing

9642 Bristersburg Road **030-5165-0015**

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 2, Style: Vernacular hall-parlor plan, ca. 1900.

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

9646 Bristersburg Road **030-5165-0014**

Spicer's Chrysler Plymouth Car Dealership; Spicer's Motor Company

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories: 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1940.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Commercial Building	Contributing
--	--------------

9654 Bristersburg Road **030-5165-0013**

Spicer House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 2, Style: Vernacular I-house, ca. 1909.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pump House	Noncontributing (Structure)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section Inventory Page 17

9658 Bristersburg Road **030-5165-0012**
Spicer-Jenkins House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 1, Style: Vernacular gable-end, ca. 1930.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Chicken Coop Contributing

9659 Bristersburg Road **030-5165-0011**
J. W. Crittendon's Store

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories: 1, Style: Vernacular, 1927.

Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Warehouse Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Pump House **Noncontributing (Structure)**

Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

Individual Resource Status: Shed **Noncontributing**

9681 Bristersburg Road **030-5165-0010**
Brack Cheatwood House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 2, Style: Vernacular I-house, ca. 1910.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

9703, 9705 Bristersburg Road **030-5165-0008**
Calverton School

Primary Resource Information: School, Stories: 2, Style: Vernacular, 1904, 1953.

Individual Resource Status: School **Noncontributing**

9711 Bristersburg Road **030-5165-0007**
Wesleyan United Methodist Church

Primary Resource Information: Church, Stories: 1, Style: Vernacular, 1898.

Individual Resource Status: Church Contributing

9737 Bristersburg Road **030-5135** *Other DHR Id#: 030-5165-0006*
John Cassell Farm; Eppa Cox House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories: 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1925.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section Inventory Page 18

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Barn

Noncontributing

9739 Bristersburg Road

030-5134

Other DHR Id#: **030-5165-0005**

Edwards House; Ted Cox House

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Dutch Colonial Revival, ca. 1925.**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Workshop

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Noncontributing

9749 Bristersburg Road

030-5133

Other DHR Id#: **030-5165-0004**

Bruce-Cheetwood House

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Craftsman Bungalow, ca. 1925.**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Noncontributing

9755 Bristersburg Road

030-0853

Other DHR Id#: **030-5165-0003**

Shirley-Kilby House

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories: 2, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1910.**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Noncontributing

Catlett Road

4116 Catlett Road

030-5085

Other DHR ID#: **030-5165-0030**

Flora Coppage House

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories: 1, Style: Vernacular gable-end, ca. 1928.**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

4124 Catlett Road

030-5086

Other DHR Id#: **030-5165-0031**

Botts House

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories: 1.5, Style: Craftsman Bungalow, ca. 1928.**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section Inventory Page 19

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Noncontributing

4125 Catlett Road

030-5165-0035

Traveler's Inn

Primary Resource Information: Restaurant, *Stories:* 1, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1952.

Individual Resource Status: Restaurant

Contributing

4129 Catlett Road

030-5165-0034

Calverton Supply

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, *Stories:* 1, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1940.

Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building

Contributing

4133 Catlett Road

030-5165-0033

W. H. Spicer Gas Station; Calverton Market

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, *Stories:* 1, *Style:* Vernacular, 1928.

Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building

Contributing

4134 Catlett Road

030-5165-0032

Ennis's Store; Mitch Harrison Saddlery

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, *Stories:* 1, *Style:* Vernacular, ca. 1930.

Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building

Noncontributing

Ninajon Lane

4046 Ninajon Lane

030-5165-0009

Crittendon House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, *Stories:* 2, *Style:* Vernacular I-house, ca. 1910.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Noncontributing

Individual Resource Status: Meat House

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Noncontributing

Old Weaversville Road

3673 Old Weaversville Road

030-5215

Other DHR Id#: 030-5165-0001

Pacific Heights; Botts House

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

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section Inventory Page 20

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Summer Kitchen	Contributing

3664 Old Weaversville Road

030-5165-0002

***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories: 1, Style: Vernacular, ca. 1930.**

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 21

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Calverton Historic District, located in southeastern Fauquier County at the intersection of Routes 28 and 616 and the old Orange and Alexandria Railroad, is significant as a well preserved collection of 19th- and 20th-century structures whose primary importance stems from its strategic location where a spur branch of the rail line heads north toward the county seat of Warrenton. One of several communities that arose in Fauquier along its two major rail lines, Calverton, historically known as Warrenton Junction, is the only one that occupies a site where there is a major spur. Beyond its service as a commercial and social center for the surrounding agricultural area, the village of Calverton was a prominent stop on the rail line and appears on nearly all the maps of the period from 1852 to 1950, including a map published in the New York Times, November 7, 1862. The numerous Civil War maps that depict the highly strategic regions near rail lines present a vivid picture of a thriving community with numerous buildings. Depredations of war and a catastrophic fire in 1944 left part of only one structure in the village that pre-dates the Civil War. Despite the loss of other buildings that stood at Calverton at the time of the Civil War, the village is remarkably well documented from that period with rare maps drawn by Robert Knox Sneden in 1863 and a vivid letter describing activity at Calverton from Charles Leland to his father in Boston in 1862. Although no longer standing, the station and several of the surrounding structures in the village are shown in photographs from the period. The significance of Calverton and its longevity as a landmark community in the county are attested by this important historical documentation. Although the architecture is dominated by dwellings and commercial buildings and a church that date from the late 19th century to the early decades of the 20th century, Calverton retains its unique identity as a community that has served its region for over a century and a half. The period of significance begins in 1852, the probable date of construction for the core of the Landis House as well as the year the community of Warrenton Junction, later known as Calverton, was established due to the completion of a spur railroad line from the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Warrenton. The period of significance concludes in 1959 when a telephone exchange building was constructed, a reminder of the important role of communications in the historical development of small communities across the Commonwealth beginning with telegraph lines along the rail systems. The locally significant district is eligible under Criterion C for its unusually well preserved domestic and commercial architecture dating from the 1880s to the mid-20th century, and under Criterion A in the area of commerce. The well preserved collection of mercantile and residential buildings reflects the community's role as a major transportation and commercial hub in the agriculturally-rich northern Virginia piedmont.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Although only one structure in Calverton survives from the mid-19th century, the strategic importance and detailed physical descriptions of Warrenton Junction, now Calverton, as well as the configuration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 8 **Page** 22

of the railroad spur to Warrenton that is still in place, enhance the significance of the town and foretell its future success as a notable town in Fauquier county's collection of railroad settlements. The original post office was probably located either in the train depot or one of the stores that no longer survives. The earliest remnant of the postal service that survives is a small frame building that stands on the Maple Hill property [030-0212; 030-5165-0017] that dates from ca. 1910. Regional historian Eugene Scheel indicates that the building may have been used at one time as a lunchroom for those working on the railroad.¹ It was not uncommon for the post office to occupy various locations, such as local stores.

The core area of the village of Calverton was a 500-acre farm known as "Owl Run," the name associated with the small stream than runs through the community. In 1852 Tilman Weaver, whose family had owned the Owl Run farm since the late 18th century, was apparently the only property owner compensated by the railroad when the Orange and Alexandria line was built through the settlement. His compensation was \$1,000 and four cattle stops. Other residents in the area apparently felt that the presence of the railroad in their area was sufficient compensation. Although named "Owl Run Junction," it was commonly known as Warrenton Junction, a name which it retained until 1888.²

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which had been organized in 1849 and reached from Alexandria to Gordonsville in Orange County, began operations through Warrenton Junction in 1853, the same year that a post office was established there. There is little argument that the construction of the spur line that branched off to the north to Warrenton, the county seat of Fauquier County, was an important stimulus to the establishment of Warrenton Junction as an important commercial center for the area. One can only imagine the arguments raised when the main line of one of Virginia's earliest rail lines was not routed through the thriving town and county seat of one of Virginia's largest counties, particularly since the Orange and Alexandria was actually organized at a meeting of stockholders in Warrenton in 1849. Building a spur was obviously the response, making the place where the spur was located both convenient to local residents and a strategic location during the Civil War. Construction of the spur line was begun in November of 1851 and completed in November of the following year.³

Only a portion of one dwelling that pre-dates the Civil War survives in Calverton – The Landis House [030-5165-0018] at 9614 Bristersburg Road. However, maps prepared during the Civil War and historic photographs indicate that by 1861 there was a substantial enclave of dwellings and structures at Warrenton Junction.⁴ An 1863 map by Robert Knox Sneden provides excellent detail of the village. The most striking thing about the map is that, in addition to a "stone house," the railroad station and several other buildings, it notes the location of "houses all burnt," suggesting that there were even more buildings there before 1863. Bealton [Sic] Station, about two miles west of Warrenton Junction, is marked as "burned." The bridge carrying the railroad over Cedar Run between Warrenton Junction and Catlett, to the northeast, is also marked as "burnt." This remarkable map illustrates the importance

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 23

of Warrenton Junction, with roads running south to Bristersburg, west to Bealeton, and north to Warrenton. The practice of naming roads for the towns to which they led was common, and continued well into the 20th century. For example, the Calverton-Bristersburg Road and the Calverton-Catlett Road are both noted in census records for the area in the 1920s and 30s.⁵

Pictures depicting Warrenton Junction during the Civil War are numerous. One, dated December 13, 1862, entitled “Warrenton Junction,” shows a number of substantial buildings and a train engine pulling a supply car. Notably, one of the buildings appears to be constructed of stone. Another is a pencil drawing by artist Alfred R. Waud dated June 10-17, 1863, and entitled “On the March to Gettysburg,” showing several wagons next to the railroad track.⁶ Another striking photograph attributed to Mathew B. Brady, ca. 1863, entitled “McClellan’s Troops Awaiting Transport to Alexandria,” shows the combined station, store, and Owl Run Post Office that then stood at Warrenton Junction.⁷

The documentation for Warrenton Junction at the time of the Civil War is extraordinary, both in maps, written correspondence and photographs. This documentation would support archaeological investigation of the area. Notably, on the 1863 Sneden map a “stone” house is marked. The strategic location of the village made it an important target for both Federal and Confederate armies, and the likelihood of below ground resources that might survive from the Civil War period are extremely high.

Like many villages and train stops along the Orange and Alexandria, Warrenton Junction was the scene of a number of military skirmishes during the Civil War. A rare surviving description of Warrenton Junction was written by Charles Leland to his father in Boston, dated May 9, 1862. Federal infantry and cavalry had been sent to the area in the spring of 1862 to occupy Warrenton Junction.⁸ Leland, who was with the 13th Massachusetts Regiment, writes in a missive post-marked Warrenton Junction, “our brigade is in a beautiful place for a camp.” He says that his unit participated in two drills daily and a dress parade at 6 pm each day. “We are guarding the railroad,” he writes. “the Warrenton Branch and the main road to Richmond. We are about 90 miles from Richmond by rail. Our Cavalry scouts extend to the Rappahannock, about 8 miles from this place. The trees are leafing out here and the country looks fine. The cars run here from Alexandria every day with the mail. They are working on the railroad as fast as they can below here.”⁹ The only significant military action that took place here was on May 31, 1863, when John Singleton Mosby and 125 of his rangers attacked a unit of the West Virginia Cavalry, burning a nearby home at Warrenton Junction. While reveling in their short-lived victory, the 5th New York Cavalry, led by Colonel Othneil DeForest, approached from the north where they had been camping at nearby Cedar Creek and routed Mosby’s unit, capturing 23 of his rangers. Mosby later acknowledged his error in pursuing this fight, saying that he should have tried to disrupt communication lines of Union General Joseph Hooker instead.¹⁰

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 8 **Page** 24

According to local historian, Geraldine Landis, substantial land in the Calverton area was advertised for sale in 1866.¹¹ With much destruction during the war, it is likely that many of the original dwellings and other structures had either disappeared or been severely damaged, although apparently the railroad depot survived. In the succeeding fifteen years considerable amounts of land were exchanged in the area. According to Dr. Landis, families with surnames like Shumate, Scanlon, and Lawler were among the purchasers. Their names all appear in the 1880 census as living in the Cedar Run District and many were born in Ireland.

One of the earliest houses that survives in Calverton is Maple Hill, constructed in ca. 1880, also known as the Rhodes House [030-0212; 030-5165-0017]. Maple Hill is also the largest house in the community, occupying a prominent site on a large parcel adjacent to the railroad. The presence of many agricultural buildings sustains the premise that Calverton was historically a center of farming operations. The Rhodes (or Rodes) family appear in Fauquier County in the 1880s, but not until 1900 are they recorded as actually living in the Cedar Run area. (There are no census returns for 1890.) In 1910 and 1920, Frederick H. Rhodes, a farmer, and his family are recorded as living on the Calverton and Nokesville Road. One member of the Rhodes family was recorded as a “railway clerk,” not unsurprising given the location of their home adjacent to the rail line.¹²

The Landis or Bastable House, [030-5165-0018] which in 1892 was greatly enlarged and modified from its original mid-19th-century configuration, is named for the Bastable family, who moved to the area from Baltimore, Maryland, some time between 1850 and 1860. Gilbert Bastable, Sr., born ca. 1812, was originally from Rappahannock County, Virginia. In the 1850 Census, he is listed as a “dealer in cattle,” living in Baltimore, Maryland. By 1870, it is evident that Mr. Bastable survived the Civil War, as he is then recorded as living in the Cedar Run area of Fauquier County, as a “Farmer and Cattle Dealer,” with real estate valued at \$40,000. Bastable also operated a mill in the vicinity of nearby Cedar Run during this period.¹³ Mr. Bastable’s property would have been convenient to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Warrenton Junction, and it is possible he acquired his “cattle stops” in the sale of the Weaver property. The census also reveals that Bastable’s son, Gilbert, Jr., was born in Maryland. This likely accounts for the name “Calverton” being adopted for “Warrenton Junction,” in 1888.¹⁴ Local historians indicate that Warrenton Junction received its new name of Calverton in 1888 for Calvert County, Maryland, where Gilbert Bastable had lived prior to returning to Virginia before the Civil War and where his son was born. Gilbert Bastable, Jr. was responsible for the enlargement and improvements to the house in the late 1880s, essentially building the entire front of the house. According to Dr. Landis, the younger Bastable apparently bought several adjacent acres that had been part of the original Owl Run tract that had been owned by the Tilman Weaver family. In the 1910 census, Gilbert Bastable is listed as a “merchant,” confirming Dr. Landis’s information that Bastable and Samuel W. Simpson operated a store in Calverton in the late 1880s. Unfortunately the store succumbed to fire in 1944, but an image of it appears in the 1864 Brady photograph of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 25

Calverton.¹⁵

The only other documented building in Calverton that dates from the 19th century is Wesleyan United Methodist Church that stands at 9711 Bristersburg Road [030-5165-0007], built in 1898. There is no cemetery associated with the church, and an examination of a comprehensive listing of cemeteries in Fauquier County reveals that most residents of Calverton were buried outside of Calverton either in family cemeteries or in burial grounds associated with other churches.¹⁶ The church sanctuary stands on land that was donated by Judge and Mrs. W. B. G. Shumate. Judge Shumate, a long time resident of the Calverton area, recorded in the census records of 1870 as a “circuit court judge” at the age of 35. According to a history based on the church’s records written in 1998 by the Reverend Bill Day, Frederick Curtis of Stafford County was employed as the “head carpenter” to build the sanctuary. Curtis is listed as residing in the Hartwood area of Stafford County, Virginia, and his occupation is given as “carpenter.”¹⁷ The completed building was dedicated April 3, 1904. Between 1910 and 1914, the vestibule and steeple were added, and the building was stuccoed.¹⁸ As the only historic institutional building in Calverton, Wesleyan Methodist Church is a highly visible landmark for the community and is important as a place of worship for the farming community. The other institutional building that still stands in Calverton is the Calverton School [030-5165-0008] built ca. 1904. Although it is not a contributing resource in the historic district because it has been so severely altered, the school building represents the importance of Calverton to its surrounding community.

The first three decades of the 20th century provide the largest collection of historic buildings in the Calverton Historic District. During this period, Calverton remained an important stop on the railroad, now operated by the Southern Railway System and reaching south to Georgia and north to Washington. Ten houses that stand on Weaversville Road, Bristersburg Road, and Ninajon Lane date from this period. The well-preserved condition of these dwellings points to the prosperity of the village in the heyday of railroad towns in the County. The census returns for the Cedar Run magisterial district show many long-time residents of the area associated with some of these extant dwellings. The Botts family, recorded as “farmers,” in census returns as early as 1870, was associated with the house at 3673 Old Weaversville Road [030-5215; 030-5165-0001] that was constructed ca. 1910. Fred B. Shirley, described as a “lineman” with the railroad in the 1910 Census is mostly likely part of the family associated with The Shirley-Kilby House [030-0853; 030-5165-0003], a modest vernacular dwelling. E. J. Kilby is listed in the 1920 census as a “farmer” renting his house north of the railroad on what was then called the Calverton-Warrenton Road in Calverton, likely the house earlier owned by the Shirley family. Tom Cassell, also described as a farmer in 1910, likely was associated with the property known locally as the John Cassell Farm or the Eppa Cox House [030-5165-0006]. Cox is also listed as a “general farmer,” living on the Bristersburg Road in 1920. Standing on the John Cassell Farm property is a small tenant house built ca. 1930 [030-5165-0002]. An identical dwelling on the same property burned. The Cheetwood or “Cheatwood” family is another family who lived in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 26

Calverton community. John Cheatwood lived at 9681 Bristersburg Road [030-5165-0010], and is described as a “farmer” in census records from 1900, 1910, and 1920. The modest vernacular dwelling that dates to about 1925 has retained the name of John Cheatwood’s son, the Brack Cheatwood House.¹⁹

The Spicer House [030-5165-0013] and the Spicer-Jenkins House [030-5265-0012] were both constructed in the early 20th century for the Spicer family. William H. Spicer first appears in the Fauquier census in 1910 as a “farmer.” By the 1920 census, he is recorded as a “merchant” who owned a retail store residing on Bristersburg Road. It is his family who later built what became the Spicer’s Motor Company [030-5165-0014]. The Eicher House [030-5165-0026] was likely the home of A. D. Eicher, a farmer who moved to the area from Pennsylvania between 1910 and 1920. Crittendon [sic] is another family name prominent in Calverton. John, James, and George Crittenden all appear living in the Cedar Run area in the early 20th century. But it is likely George Crittendon who is associated with the Crittenden House on Ninajon Lane [030-5165-0009]. George Crittendon is listed as a farmer and his son as a “Mail Clerk” for the railroad in 1930.²⁰

The house known as the Flora Coppage House [030-0585; 030-5165-0030] was built ca. 1928. This is another instance of a family with deep roots in the Calverton community. According to the 1930 census, Flora Coppage’s husband, Joseph drove a milk truck. Joseph’s father was Bradford Coppage who along with other Coppage family members had farmed in the area since the 1870s. Flora and Joseph Coppage actually rented their house in 1930, but it is her name that today is mostly closely associated with the dwelling.

A perusal of the census records for the Calverton area in the period from 1910-1930 shows a number of occupations beyond “farming.” Retail clerks, mail clerks, “working on the railroad,” postal clerk, and teachers all confirm the centrality of Calverton to the agricultural area adjacent to the railroad. The pattern for many of those identified as “general farmers,” was that their dwellings were often clustered around the rail center along the primary roads in and out of the village, while they farmed adjacent acreage that surrounded the village.²¹

One of the larger dwellings in Calverton is the Shumate-Bell House [030-5100; 030-5165-0028]. The Shumate family had been prominent in the Calverton area for many years, with William Shumate serving as a circuit court judge since the late 1870s. It was also the Shumate family who donated ½ acre of land for the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1898. Judge Shumate, who was widowed by 1910, was according to the census records of that year, living with his son, Sidney. It appears likely that the house was constructed by Sidney Shumate.

With convenient transportation via rail and road from Calverton in all directions, it is not surprising

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 27

that a number of commercial buildings were constructed during the first half of the 20th century. The earliest commercial structure that survives in Calverton is Crittendon's Store [030-5165-0011] which operated from 1927 until 1969. Although John Crittendon is not identified as a merchant in the 1930 census, he is listed as a farmer and Calverton resident in the 1920s and 30s. His son, John Crittenden, Jr. is identified as a "clerk in a retail store," confirming that most commercial stores were family operations, and that owners who farmed as well were not always identified as merchants by the census takers.²² Among other commercial structures is the Ennis Store [030-5165-0032], built about 1930, that has been seriously altered and no longer contributes to the district. The Ennis family had a long tradition of farming in the community, dating back to the 19th century. Although William T. Ennis and his family are listed in the 1920 and 1930 census records as a farming family living on the Calverton-Catlett Road, it would not have been unusual for the family to operate a store in the village.²³

In order to serve the public now accustomed to travel by car, the W. H. Spicer Gas Station and Calverton Market were constructed at the intersection of Catlett Road and Bristersburg Road in Calverton [030-5165-0033] in 1928. The gas station was built by Mr. Spicer and, according to local resident, Jimmy Craun, was operated by members of the Botts family. The Botts family was also associated with a house that, according to Craun, was built ca. 1928 as a rental property in the village [030-5086; 030-5165-0031]. Mr. Craun reported that the Ted Cox House [030-5134; 030-5165-0005] that was built during the 1920s was home to Cox who was treasurer of Fauquier County. The Calverton Supply Store [030-5165-0034], a feed store, was constructed ca. 1940, confirming that Calverton still retained its position as an important agricultural center and source for farm products in this primarily rural and agricultural region of Virginia as late as World War II.²⁴

The last large building constructed in Calverton before World War II was Spicer's Chrysler Plymouth Car Dealership (Spicer's Motor Company) [030-5165-0014] in ca. 1940. It is understandable that the enterprising Spicer family, who had recognized the need for a gas station in Calverton in the 1920s, would branch out into the auto dealership business. For many years it was known as the Spicer's and Waybright Auto Dealership, not closing until 1953. Subsequently it became known as Midway Hall and housed a roller skating rink for the community.²⁵

The biggest calamity in Calverton since the Civil War depredations nearly a century earlier was a disastrous fire in 1944. Ironically for a community which derived its existence from its location on the railroad, it was a train accident that caused the conflagration. On August 2, 1944, a 70-car train, including 26 tank cars filled with so-called "Army gasoline," crashed right at the Calverton Depot.²⁶ Consumed in the ensuing fire were the old depot that dated to the Civil War, a late-19th-century hotel, and the grand old Simpson and Bastable Store that had stood in various configurations since the 1860s. Several buildings associated with the Spicer-Waybright Auto Dealership were also destroyed. The railroad depot was rebuilt after the fire but it too was torn down in the 1960s. A photograph of the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 8 **Page** 28

replacement station shows a small, standard depot, and strikingly illustrates the rural nature of the site in recent years.²⁷

The Tolson Feed and Appliance Store [030-5165-0016] was constructed in 1946 by the Tolson family who historically had resided in the Calverton area of Fauquier County. Henry F. Tolson was recorded as a foreman at a local lumberyard in the 1910 census, and several Tolson family members are recorded in 1910, 1920, and 1930 in the Cedar Run magisterial district of Fauquier. The demand for agricultural products in the post-war years continued; a feed store was a prerequisite for a village that was dependent upon its agricultural customers and cattle farmers throughout the period.

In the two-and-one-half decades after the close of World War II, Calverton continued to be a transportation-focused community for its region. The Southern Railroad operated primarily freight trains through the area, and the spur line to Warrenton remained in place. Calverton retained its place as an popular travel stop as confirmed by the construction in 1952 of the Travelers Restaurant [030-5165-0035], an eatery on the well-traveled Route 28 (Catlett Road) until fairly recently.

Five houses within the district were constructed on Bristersburg Road in the decades following World War II, including the stately Day-Embrey House [030-5101; 030-5165-0027] in ca. 1948. The Embrey family had been farmers in the Calverton area since the 19th century. The Day family, also residents of Cedar Run District, were successful farmers but did not appear to have lived in the immediate Calverton area in the early years of the 20th century. According to a survey conducted in 1997, the then-owners of this house, Frederick and Mary Day, said that their grandparents had “put the finishing touches” on this house in 1948, and that the property had been purchased from Ida Bell sometime in the 1940s.²⁸ The construction of four modest residences in the 1950s is a measure of the continuing attraction of Calverton to new residents. These houses stand on parcels that were part of a land division of the Rhodes property in the early 20th century.

The Verizon Building [030-5165-0023], a telephone exchange building, was constructed in Calverton in 1959. Although it is not architecturally significant, it does represent the unbroken thread of transportation and communication themes that the Calverton community embodied for over 100 years. In the context of the critical telegraph lines that were strung along railroads that were often the target of military skirmishes during the Civil War, it can be argued that it was the railroad that was the stimulus for the most important communications links in the 19th century. It seems highly appropriate that construction of the largest institutional building in Calverton over 100 years later was for a telephone communications center. The circle was complete.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 29

ENDNOTES:

¹ Eugene Scheel. The Guide to Fauquier County: A survey of the Architecture and History of a Virginia County with 15 Walking Tours of Towns and Villages. [Warrenton, VA: Fauquier County Board of Supervisors, 1976], 41.

² Much of the data about the history of Calverton (Warrenton Junction) is from Dr. Geraldine Landis who has all the detailed citations for the information. This information is based on an unpublished manuscript written by Dr. Landis entitled "Calverton, Fauquier County, Virginia." Department of Historic Resources File # 030-5165, "Calverton Historic district."

³ www.nvc.edu/home/csiegel/Chronology.htm. Visited June 12, 2009.

⁴ "Map of Warrenton Junction, Orange and Alexandria R.R., Virginia showing destruction of R.R. by enemy, October 1863." Robert Knox Sneden Diary, 1861-1865 (v. 4, p. 926). Richmond VA: Virginia Historical Society. Notation on the maps says that it is a copy of the official Map made for General Birney, USA.

⁵ Fourteenth Census of the United States (1920) for Cedar Run District, Fauquier County. Enumeration District 43, 11A.

⁶ Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs: 93524301 and 2004682154. [<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin...>]. Visited June 8, 2009.

⁷ National Archives, Brady photography, Plate XVIII reproduced in Eugene Scheel, The Civil War in Fauquier County. [Warrenton: Fauquier National Bank, 1985], 71.

⁸ Angus James Johnston. Virginia Railroads in the Civil War. [Chapel Hill, NC: Published for the Virginia Historical Society by the University of North Carolina Press, 1961], 48.

⁹ Library of Virginia, Special Collections, Correspondence of Charles Leland, May, 1862.

¹⁰ Thomas J. Evans and James M. Moyer. Mosby's Confederacy: A Guide to the Roads and Sites of Colonel John Singleton Mosby. [Shippensburg, PA: White Mane Publishing Company, 1991], 38.

¹¹ Landis, "Calverton..." According to Dr. Landis advertisements appears in the True Index and the Fauquier Land Journal.

¹² Census of the United States, 190, 1920 (Cedar Run Magisterial District) Fauquier County, Va.

¹³ Fauquier County Bicentennial Committee. Fauquier County, Virginia, 1759-1959. [Warrenton:VA: Fauquier Bicentennial Committee and the Board of Supervisors, County of Fauquier, 1959], 105.

¹⁴ 1870 United States Federal Census for 1850, 1860, and 1870.

¹⁵ 1864 photography by Matthew Brady, reproduced in Eugene Scheel, The Civil War in Fauquier County [Warrenton: Fauquier National Bank, 1985], 71.

¹⁶ Nancy Baird Chappellear et al. Fauquier County Tombstone Inscriptions [Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, 2000].

¹⁷ Census of the United States for 1900. Stafford County, Virginia, (Hartwood District).

¹⁸ Bill Day. "Wesleyan United Methodist Church," unpublished manuscript (1998).Richmond, Va.: Department of Historic Resources File # 030-5165. Landis, "Calverton, Fauquier County, Virginia..."

¹⁹ Census for the United States for 1910, 1920, 1930. Cedar Run Magisterial District, Fauquier County, Virginia.

²⁰ Census for the United States for 1930, Cedar Run Magisterial District, Fauquier County – (part south of the railroad).

²¹ United States Federal Census, Cedar Run Magisterial District, Fauquier County, Virginia: 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930.

²² United States Federal Census, Cedar Run Magisterial District, Fauquier County, Virginia, 1920, 1930.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Eugene Scheel. Guide to Fauquier County. [Warrenton, VA: ...]. 41.

²⁵ Geraldine Landis. "Calverton, Fauquier County..."

²⁶ Geraldine Landis. "Calverton, Fauquier County..."

²⁷ Photo is reproduced on a web site entitled "The Orange and Alexandria Railroad;"

www.nvcc.edu/home/csiegel/default.htm.

²⁸ Department of Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey form, File # 030-5101 (1997).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 8 Page 30

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 9 Page 31

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Maps

Fauquier County Board of Trade. "Map of Fauquier County," (1914).

Goode, Richard U. "Map of Northern Virginia prepared under the direction of Richard U. Goode, compiled principally from maps of the U. S. Geological Survey. (1894). [Richmond, VA: Library of Virginia.]

<http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/map-item.pl>. Visited 4/15/2009.

H. D. Garden Map of Fauquier County (1876)

Hotchkiss, Jed. "A Map of Fauquier Co., Virginia, compiled from various sources, including a reconnaissance by Capt. J. K. Boswell, Chf. Engineer, 2d C., surveys of the O. & A. and the M. G. railroads." March, 1863.

Hotchkiss, Jed. "Preliminary Map of Northern Virginia, embracing portions of Loudoun, Fauquier, Prince William and Culpeper counties." Richmond, VA: Library of Virginia.

http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/map_item.pl. Visited 4/15/2009.

Snedden, Robert Knox. Diary, 1861-1865. "Map of Warrenton Junction, Orange and Alexandria RR, Virginia Showing Destruction of R.R. by Enemy, October, 1863." Volume 4. [Richmond, VA: Virginia Historical Society], 926. Notation on the map says it is a copy of the official map made for General Birney, USA.

New York Times, November 7, 1862. Map showing Orange and Alexandria Railroad and Warrenton Junction. There are at least 148 articles in the New York Times in 1862 and 1863 that discuss various Civil War encounters at Warrenton Junction. All correspondence from reporters gives "Warrenton Junction" as their location.

Census Records (Population Schedules)

1850 Census of the United States, Fauquier County, Va. Turner's District.

1860 Census of the United States, Fauquier County, Va. Northeast Revenue District.

1870 Census of the United States, Fauquier County, Va. Cedar Run Township.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 9 Page 32

1880 Census of the United States, Fauquier County, Va. Cedar Run District.

Twelfth Census of the United States (1900), Fauquier County, Va. Cedar Run Magisterial District.

Twelfth Census of the United States (1900), Stafford County, Va. Hartwood Magisterial District.

Thirteenth Census of the United States (1910), Fauquier County, Va. Cedar Run Magisterial District.

Fourteenth Census of the United States (1920), Fauquier County, Va., Cedar Run Magisterial District (south of the Southern Railway).

Fifteenth Census of the United States (1930) Fauquier County, Va., Cedar Run Magisterial District.

Other Sources

Baird, Nancy Chappelle, Carol Jordan, and Joseph Scherer. Fauquier County [Virginia] Tombstone Inscriptions Volumes 1 and 2. [Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 2000].

Day, Bill. "Wesleyan United Methodist Church, Calverton, Va." (1998).

Evans, Thomas J. and James M. Moyer. Mosby's Confederacy: a Guide to the Roads and Sites of Colonel John Singleton Mosby. [Shippensburg, PA: White Mane Publishing Company, 1991].

Fauquier County Bicentennial Committee. Fauquier County, Virginia, 1759-1959. [Warrenton, VA: Fauquier County Bicentennial Committee and the Board of Supervisors, County of Fauquier, 1959].

Fauquier County (VA) Board of Trade. Fauquier County, Virginia. Historical Notes. Published as a Supplement to the Map of Fauquier County. [Warrenton, Va., 1914].

Johnston, Angus James. Virginia Railroads in the Civil War. [Chapel Hill, NC: Published for the Virginia Historical Society by the University of North Carolina Press, 1981].

Kalbian, Maral S. "Calverton Historic District," Preliminary Information Form for the Department of Historic Resources, 2004.

Landis, Geraldine. "Calverton, Fauquier County, Va. A Brief Summary." [unpublished manuscript and other research notes, 2009].

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 9 Page 33

Leland, Charles E. Charles E. Leland Letters, 1862 (January 5-May 9). Accession 43795. Personal Papers Collection. [Richmond, VA: Library of Virginia].

Library of Congress. Prints and Photographs, Digital Display. Nbrs. 2004682154 and 93524301. Washington D. C. 20540. <http://lcweb2loc/cgi-bin/query>. Visited June 8, 2009.

New York Times. 1862. A number of news articles involving Civil War action where Warrenton Junction is a focal point in the news story.

“Orange & Alexandria Railroad: A Chronology.” Northern Virginia Community College. <http://www.nvcc.edu/home/csiegel/Chronology.htm>. Visited June 12, 2009.

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

Scheel, Eugene M. The Guide to Fauquier: A Survey of the Architecture and History of a Virginia County, with 15 Walking Tours of Towns and Villages. [Warrenton, VA: Fauquier County Board of Supervisors, 1976].

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 10 Page 34

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM REFERENCES: (NAD 83)

A: 267243; 4279818

B: 267344; 4279838

C: 267583; 4279720

D: 267701; 4279606

E: 267787; 4279248

F: 268037; 4278801

G: 267977; 4278756

H: 267537; 4279222

I: 261795; 4279732

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundary of the district is shown on the accompanying scaled map entitled "Calverton Historic District," which was prepared by the Fauquier County Geographic Information Systems Office.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The Calverton Historic District boundaries were drawn to include the largest concentration of historic buildings that tell the story of the growth and development of the village. Noncontributing resources, whenever possible, particularly when on the edge of the boundary, were excluded. The district boundaries coincide with property lines and natural landscape features whenever possible.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section Photos/Additional Documentation **Page** 35

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION:

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are of:

Property: **Calverton Historic District**

VDHR File Number: **030-5165**

Location: **Fauquier County, Virginia**

Date of photograph: **January 2008**

Photographer: **Maral S. Kalbian**

Negatives filed at: **Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Richmond, Virginia**

Photo 1 of 13

View: Maple Hill and old post office [030-0212; 030-5165-0017]; southeast view

Negative Number: 23748 [13]

Photo 2 of 13

View: Maple Hill [030-0212; 030-5165-0017]; southeast view of main house

Negative Number: 23748 [6]

Photo 3 of 13

View: Landis House [030-5165-0018]; northeast view

Negative Number: 23748 [8]

Photo 4 of 13

View: Spicer House [030-5165-0013]; northwest view

Negative Number: 23747 [2]

Photo 5 of 13

View: Pacific Heights; Botts House [030-5215; 030-5165-0001]; northeast view

Negative Number: 23746 [31]

Photo 6 of 13

View: Bruce-Cheatwood House [030-5133; 030-5165-0004]; southeast view

Negative Number: 23746 [25]

Photo 7 of 13

View: Botts House [030-5086; 030-5165-0031]; northeast view

Negative Number: 23751 [20]

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section Photos/Additional Documentation **Page** 36

Photo 8 of 13

View: Day-Embrey House [030-5101; 030-5165-0027]; southeast view

Negative Number: 23751 [34]

Photo 9 of 13

View: Wesleyan United Methodist Church [030-5165-0007]; southwest view

Negative Number: 23746 [6]

Photo 10 of 13

View: Tolson Feed and Appliance Store [030-5165-0016]; southwest view, house

Negative Number: 23748 [22]

Photo 11 of 13

View: W. H. Spicer Gas Station [030-5165-0033]; south view

Negative Number: 23751 [9]

Photo 12 of 13

View: Ennis's Store [030-5165-0032]; east view

Negative Number: 23751 [10]

Photo 13 of 13

View: Streetscape along Bristersburg Road, looking north

Negative Number: 23751 [8]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Calverton Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section Photos/Additional Documentation Page 37

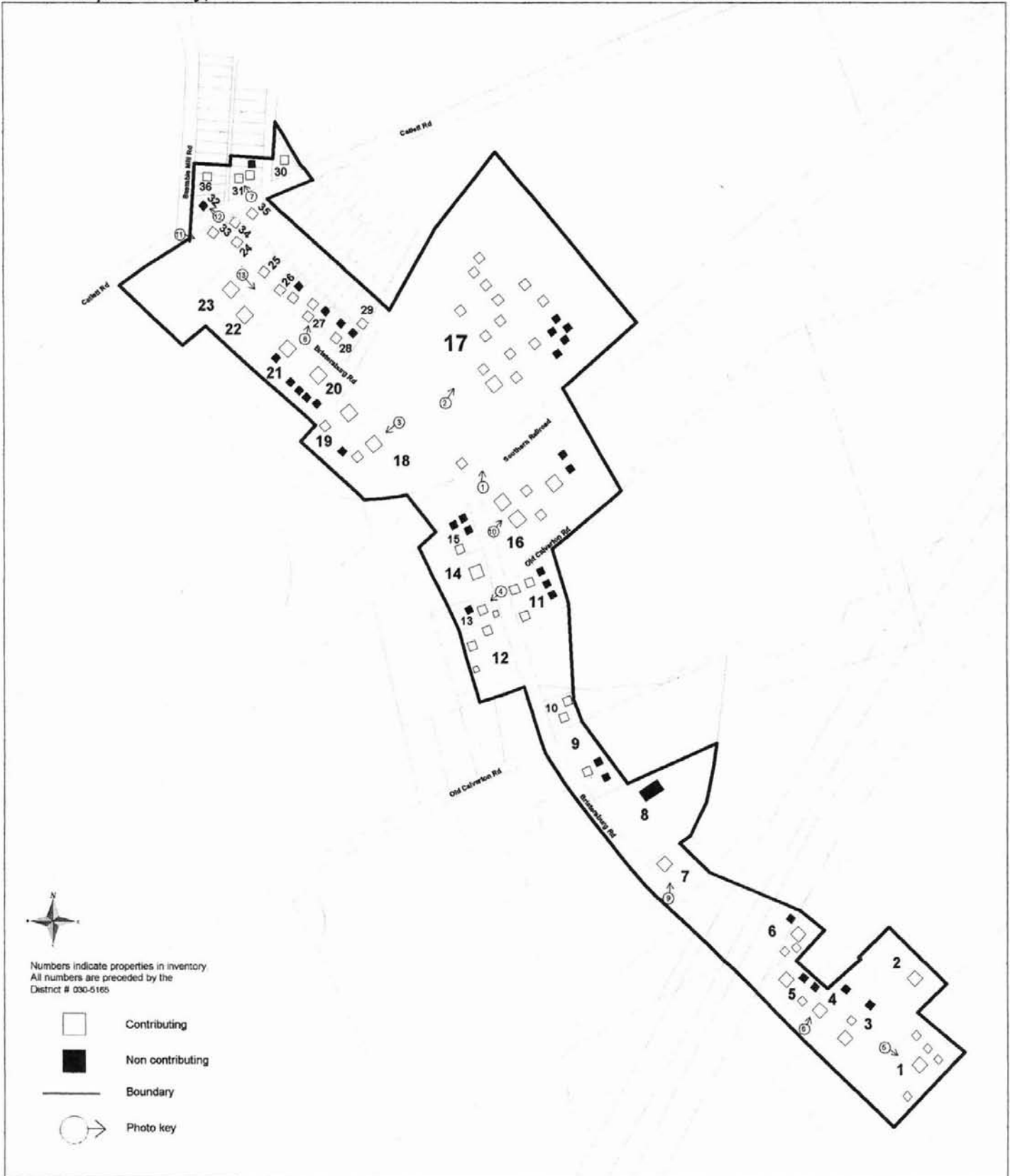


Map of Warrenton Junction, Orange and Alexandria R.R., Virginia showing destruction of R.R. by enemy, October 1863.

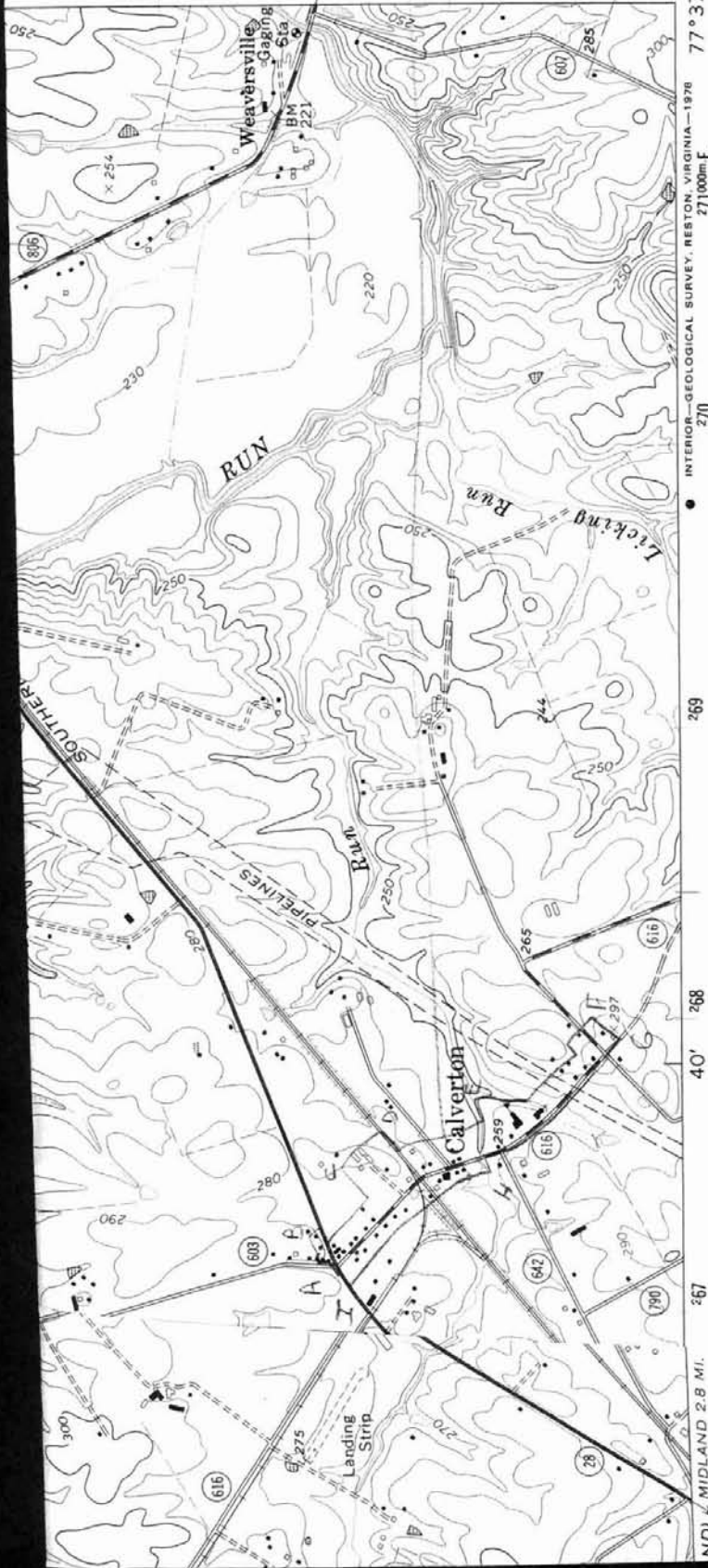
This item is from the collections of the Virginia Historical Society; Robert Knox Sneden scrapbook (Mss5:7 Sn237:1), Virginia Historical Society.

Upper margin: "Copy of Official Map made for Genl. Birney, USA."

In the Robert Knox Sneden diary, 1861-1865 (v. 4, p. 926).



Calverton Historic District
 FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA
 DAR FILE NO. 030-51
 UTM Coordinates:
 A: 267243; 4279818
 B: 267344; 4279838
 C: 267583; 4279720
 D: 267701; 4279606
 E: 267787; 4279248
 4279000-N
 F: 268037; 4278801
 G: 267977; 4278756
 H: 267537; 4279222
 I: 267795; 4279773
 NAD: 1927 BOND: CATLETT
 38° 37' 30"

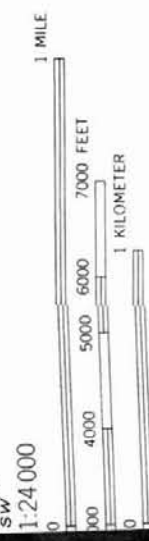


(SOMERVILLE)
 5461 II SE

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
- Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
- Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface
- Unimproved road, fair or dry weather

○ State Route



CATLETT, VA.

N 3837.5—W 7737.5/7.5

1966
 PHOTO REVISSED 1978
 AMS 5461 II NW—SERIES V834

NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 SOURCES, CHARLOTTEVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903
 S AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST