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TENNESSEE MULTIPLE PROPERTY FORM

Title: Historic Resources of Paris, TN

County: Henry

Historic Name: West Paris Historic District

Common Name: West Paris Historic District

Classification: District

Owner: Multiple Ownership

Location: Along sections of West Washington, North College and Hudson Streets in Paris, Tennessee

<u>Contributing:</u>		<u>Non-Contributing:</u>	
Buildings	29	Buildings	3
Structures	1	Structures	1
Sites	0	Sites	0
<u>Total:</u>	30	<u>Total:</u>	3

Description:

The West Paris Historic District is a notable collection of late 19th and early 20th century residential architecture located in Paris, Tennessee. The district contains twenty-nine residences of which all were built prior to 1930. Of these all but two retain their original appearance and are contributive to the district. The residences within the district are primarily vernacular or folk frame and brick residences built at the turn of the century. Also within the district are examples of Queen Anne, Italianate, Colonial Revival and Bungalow styles. The majority of homes have not been altered and display their original detailing.

The area bounded by the district was part of the original subdivision of the town in the 1820s. Located on the western edge of Paris, the area remained primarily open farmland for many years. The earliest residence extant in the district is the Thomas Crawford House at 510 Hudson Street. This two-story central passage plan residence originally displayed a Greek Revival portico on the main facade but this was replaced ca. 1910 with a Colonial Revival design portico. This house was part of a large farm and a servant's quarters and barn remain from this period.

For several decades in the late 19th century this land remained in cultivation with few dwellings constructed. Most buildings constructed in the district were located along West Washington Street and College Street. These streets were then known as Depot Street and led to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad depot located just west of the district. Houses built during this period included the ca. 1875 James T. Williams House and ca. 1885 W.C. Johnson House. By the early 1890s this section of West Washington was a preferred residential area of the town and several large Queen Anne homes were built between College Street and the public square. These included the homes of banker A.B. Lamb, and merchants E.A. Caldwell and George Trevathan. These residences were some of the finest homes built in the period but are no longer extant.

The 1891 Sanborn map shows Hudson, West Washington and College Streets as

the only laid out streets in west Paris. Hudson was then known as Oak Street and West Washington and College Streets were known as Depot Street. By the late 1890s this area began to be subdivided and homes constructed at a rapid rate. This was due primarily to the establishment of the Louisville and Nashville repair shoppes in 1897 just to the northwest along the railroad tracks. To accomodate the many skilled laborers who moved to Paris, homes were built on most available lots on Hudson and College Streets.

By 1901, many of the existing residences had been constructed in the district. The Sanborn map of 1901 shows at least 18 homes built on these three streets. The majority of these were one-story frame residences built in the vernacular of folk styles of the period. These included one and two-story T-plan homes, hipped roof cottages and side passage plan residences. These homes were built adjacent to the earlier and more substantial Crawford and Williams houses on College and Hudson Streets.

Home construction continued throughout the early 1900s with almost all of the existing homes in the district built by 1915. These included the large two-story brick Colonial Revival home at 506 Hudson and brick Bungalow at 508 Hudson. Also built during these years were the identical design brick T-plan homes at 408 and 410 Hudson. Only a few homes in the district were built after 1913 such as the row of Dutch Colonial homes on College Street which were built ca. 1918.

Since the 1920s no new construction has occurred within the district and alterations have been minimal. Unfortunately most of the fine Queen Anne homes along West Washington Street have been razed in past decades and only the W.C. Johnson residence at 509 West Washington remains. The West Paris Historic District represents an important grouping of late 19th and early 20th century residences. Most share uniform setbacks from the street and the district is characterized by large shade trees.

Individual Property Descriptions:

1. 202 N. College: The James T. Williams House is a two-story brick, Italianate residence constructed ca. 1875. On the main (east) facade is a two-story porch with added wrought iron posts and railing. The house was built in an ell plan with rounded arch, 2/2 sash windows. At the gable roof are paired eave brackets. The main entrance has an original four-panel frame door and arched single-light transom. (C)
2. 203 N. College: One-story frame, ca. 1900, side passage plan residence with 1/1 sash windows, weatherboard siding, an original multi-light door and gable roof. (C)
3. 204 N. College: One and a half story brick Queen Anne residence built ca. 1900. On the main (east) facade is a one-story porch with added wrought iron posts. The main entrance has an original glass and frame door with a single-light transom. The windows are original 1/1 sash with two-course relief arching. The house has a hipped roof with a gable dormer on the main facade. (C)
4. 205 N. College: Two-story frame Dutch Colonial residence with a gambrel roof built ca. 1918. On the main (west) facade is a one-story porch with original

Doric motif posts. The house has 1/1 sash windows, weatherboard siding and a single light transom over the door. (C)

5. 206 N. College: One and a half story brick Queen Anne residence built ca. 1900. On the main (east) facade is a one-story porch with original concrete block rusticated piers. The main entrance has an original glass and frame door with a large oval light. Over the door is a single-light transom. The windows are rectangular 1/1 sash with stone lintels and sills. In the gable field are fish scale shingles. Also at the roofline is a gable dormer. The house has a hipped roof with interior chimneys. (C)

6. 207 N. College: Two-story frame Dutch Colonial residence with a gambrel roof built ca. 1918. On the main facade is a porch with original posts resting on ca.1930 brick piers. The house has added asbestos siding, 1/1 sash windows and a single light transom over the door. (C)

7. 208 N. College: One-story brick Bungalow constructed ca. 1915. On the main (east) facade is a one-story brick porch with brick piers and railing. The main entrance has an original glass and frame multi-light door and sidelights. Windows are 1/1 multi-light sash. At the roofline is a hipped dormer with casement windows. The roof is hipped with an exterior chimney. (C)

8. 209 N. College: Two-story Dutch Colonial frame residence with a gambrel roof built ca. 1918. On the main facade is a one-story porch with added wrought iron posts. The house has added asbestos siding, 1/1 sash and over the door is a single-light rectangular transom. (C)

9. 301 N. College: One-story frame Pyramidal roof plan residence built ca. 1900. On the main (west) facade is a porch with original chamfered posts. The main entrance has a replacement glass and frame door. Over the door is a single-light transom. Windows are 1/1 sash. House has weatherboard siding, a pyramidal roof and two interior chimneys. (C)

10. 302 N. College: One-story frame ca. 1890 Pyramidal roof plan residence. On the main (east) facade is a porch with chamfered posts and spindled railing. The main entrance has an original glass and frame door. Windows are 1/1 sash. The house has added metal siding, a pyramidal roof and interior chimneys. (C)

11. 303 N. College: One-story frame ca. 1905 Pyramidal roof plan residence. On the main (west) facade is a porch with Doric motif columns. Main entrances have multi-light glass and frame doors. One door retains a single-light transom. The house has 1/1 sash windows, a gable roof and asbestos siding. (C)

12. 304 N. College: One-story frame ca. 1890, T-plan residence. On the main (east) facade is an original porch with chamfered columns, spindled railing, eave vergeboard and spindled frieze. The main entrances have original single-light and frame doors with single-light transoms. Windows are 2/2 sash. The house has weatherboard siding, pyramidal roof and fish scale shingles in the gable field. (C)

13. 308 N. College: One-story frame ca. 1900, T-plan residence. On the main (east) facade is a porch with added wrought iron posts. The house has ca. 1960 doors. On the main facade is an extended bay with 1/1 sash windows. The gable field has square shingles, and the eaves have brackets. The house has a

pyramidal roof, weatherboard siding and interior chimneys. (C)

14. 310 N. College: Two-story, ca. 1915 vernacular frame and brick residence. On the main (east) facade is a one-story porch with brick piers. At the eaves are brackets and dentil molding. The main entrance has an original glass and frame, single-light door and transom. Windows are 1/1 sash. Over the doors and windows are jack arching. On the second story the frame is covered with weatherboard siding. The second story is recessed with a projecting central bay. At the roofline are gable and jerkinhead forms and exterior brick chimneys. (C)

15. 312 N. College: One-story frame ca. 1900, T-plan residence. On the main (east) facade is a porch with original Doric posts. The main entrance has an original glass and frame single-light door and single-light transom. Windows are 1/1 sash. The house has a pyramidal roof and added asbestos siding. (C)

16. 314 N. College: The C.J. Farris House is a one and a half story frame T-plan residence built in 1902. On the main (east) facade is a porch with paired Doric motif posts. The original railing has been replaced with a wrought iron railing. The main entrance has an original glass and frame door with a single-light transom. Windows are 1/1 sash. The upper facade has a sheathing of square shingles and a small projecting bay window. On the south facade is a Palladian window design. Also on the main facade is a small polygonal dormer window. The house has weatherboard siding and a polygonal roof. (C)

17. 408 Hudson: Two-story ca. 1910 brick T-plan residence. On the main (south) facades is a one-story porch with original Doric columns. The house has an original glass and frame door with arched single-light transom. Windows are 1/1 sash. In the gable fields are fish scale shingles. The house has a hipped roof and interior chimneys. (C)

18. 410 Hudson: Two-story ca. 1910 brick T-plan residence. On the main (south) facade is a one-story porch with added wrought iron columns. The house has an original glass and frame door with arched single-light transom. Windows are 1/1 sash. In the gable fields are fish scale shingles. The house has a hipped roof and interior chimneys. (C)

19. 412 Hudson: Two-story frame ca. 1900 T-plan residence. On the main (south) facade is a two-story porch with brick piers on the first story and added frame posts on the second story. The main entrance on the first story has a multi-light door added ca.1920 and a single-light transom. The door on the second story is original Eastlake design with an arched single-light glass panel. Windows are 1/1 sash. The house has a gable roof, weatherboard siding and fish scale shingles in the gable field. At the rear is a ca.1920 brick garage with a hipped roof that is contributing. (C)

20. 502 Hudson: Two-story frame T-plan residence built in 1894 by Charles P. Hudson. On the main (south) facade is a one-story porch with added square columns. The main entrance has an original glass and frame door with stained border glass. Over the door is a two-light transom, and the windows are 2/2 sash with pediments. The house has gable dormers on the second story and also added asbestos siding, a hipped roof, and interior and exterior chimneys. (C)

21. 503 Hudson: One-story frame ca. 1890 T-plan residence covered with masonite siding. On the main (north) facade is the original one-story porch with

milled posts. The windows are original 1/1 sash, and the main entrance has the original frame and glass, single-light door with single-light transom and sidelights. The two gable fields on the main facade display fish scale shingles and vergeboard. (C)

22. 504 Hudson: One-story brick Bungalow built in 1912. On the main (south) facade is a porch with brick piers. The main entrance has an original multi-light door. Windows are 4/1 vertical sash. At the eaves are large purlins and exposed eave rafters. The house has a textured brick exterior, interior chimneys and shed roof dormers on the east and west facades. (C)

23. 505 Hudson: One-story frame ca. 1900 side passage plan residence. On the main (north) facade is the original one-story porch. The main entrance has an original frame and glass, single-light door. The windows are original 4/4 sash. The chimney is interior brick but covered with stucco. (C)

24. 506 Hudson: Two-story ca. 1910 brick Colonial Revival residence. On the main (south) facade is a two-story porch with brick piers on the first story and a small gable porch on the second story. The house has original glass and frame doors with a large oval light on the first story and a rectangular light on the second story. Windows are 1/1 sash with stone lintels and sills. The main entrance has a single-light sidelight and a leaded glass transom. The house has a hipped roof and rear additions. In the curbstone is inscribed "Crawford", but the house presently is subdivided into apartments. (C)

25. 507 Hudson: Two-story Dutch Colonial design residence with masonite siding built ca.1910. On the main (north) facade is a one-story porch with the original frame posts. The windows are the original 1/1 sash. The main entrance was altered ca.1970 with a frame and glass door. The gambrel roof has shed dormers. (C)

26. 509 Hudson: One-story frame ca. 1910 residence with modern alterations. (NC) In the rear is a garage/workshop built ca.1980 with masonite siding.

27. 510 Hudson: The Thomas A. Crawford House is a central passage plan, two-story frame residence built in 1854 with ca. 1910 Neo-classical style remodelings. On the main (south) facade is a two-story portico added ca.1910 with square Doric columns, a turned spindled railing, composite columns, dentils and tongue-and-groove molding in the ceiling. The main entrance has an added ca. 1960 door with original multi-light transom, sidelights and Doric pilasters. The windows are ca.1910 6/1 sash. On the second story is an original frame door with multi-light transom and sidelights. The house has weatherboard siding, exterior brick chimneys and a gable roof. The rear (northwest) facade has a ca.1890 one-story porch with milled posts and spindled balusters. (C)

Also on the property is a ca.1854 brick, one-story servants' quarters and a ca.1890 frame barn. In front of the house is a ca.1890 cast iron fence. These two buildings and structure are contributing to the district.

28. 511 Hudson: One-story frame ca. 1900 residence with modern alterations (NC) At the rear is a non-contributing ca. 1960 storage shed.

29. 509 W. Washington: The W.C Johnson House is a two-story frame, Queen Anne residence built ca. 1885. On the main (north) facade is a two-story porch with chamfered posts, eave vergeboard and the original second-story railing. At

the northeast corner is a prominent polygonal bay, and at the northwest corner is a prominent second story oriel window. Windows are 1/1 sash, and the house has weatherboard siding. Dividing the first and second stories is a beltcourse of fishscale shingles. An additional bay window is on the first story of the west facade. The house has a hipped roof and a brick foundation. The main entrance has an original glass and frame door with a multi-light stained glass sidelight and stained glass transom. (C)

Period of Significance: ca. 1875 - ca. 1918

Area of Significance: Architecture

Criterion: C

Statement of Significance:

The West Paris Historic District is a notable collection of late 19th and early 20th century residential architecture in Paris, Tennessee. The district is located two blocks west of the public square along West Washington, College and Hudson Streets. Within the district are 29 residences of which all but 2 are contributing to the character of the district. Since ca. 1918 there has not been any new construction in the district and it retains its original character.

The land comprising the West Paris District remained largely farmland until the 1850s. One of the first residences built in the district was the Thomas Crawford House at 510 Hudson which was built ca. 1854. This two-story central passage plan residence was built on a farm of twelve acres by Crawford and originally displayed a two-story Greek Revival influenced portico on the main facade. The porch was remodeled ca. 1910 into its present appearance. In addition to the house, a brick slave's quarters and barn also survive on the property. Deed references for this property reveal that the land around the house in the district was owned by several different owners and subdivided into both large and small lots.

In 1860, the coming of the railroad played a major role in the development of the district. The railroad line was established four blocks west of the public square and just west of the present district boundaries. The railroad depot was built at the end of a street running from the public square to the railroad line. This street, known as Depot Street in its early days, became a major thoroughfare after the Civil War.

Construction in this area was limited just after the war. The James T. Williams, built ca. 1875, is the only structure still standing from the early postwar period. This two-story brick residence is a good example of the Italianate style and despite porch alterations, displays its original form and design. James Williams was a Paris merchant who built a tobacco warehouse just west of the house near the railroad.

As Paris grew in the late 19th century, this area of the community became one of the preferred residential areas of the community. By the 1880s, College Street had been established along with Hudson Street (then called Oak Street). The section of Depot Street between College Street and the public square (now called West Washington Street) was the location of many fine Queen Anne residences built in the late 1880s and early 1890s. These homes included the

towered home of A.B. Lamb, president of the Henry County Bank, George Trevathan, prominent druggist and merchant and W.C. Johnson, merchant and alderman. Of these homes only the W.C. Johnson House remains standing. Also in this period the two-story Charles P. Hudson House had been built at 502 Hudson Street.

By the mid-1890s the appearance of the district was of large two-story residences on large lots with many vacant lots interspersed between them. This appearance was radically changed in the late 1890s as the population of Paris increased significantly. This increase was due primarily from the establishment of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad repair shops in Paris in 1897-1899. A large complex of shops and other industrial buildings were erected along the railroad line to the northwest of the public square. The area along College and Hudson Streets was one of the closest existing residential areas to this development and there was great demand for lots in the area. By 1900, many of the existing lots had been sold and new brick and frame residences were built.

Most of these houses were built for the skilled workers and management of the L&N shops such as the house at 314 N. College Street which was built in 1902 by C.J. Farris, an official of the L&N. These houses were primarily one to two story frame residences built in vernacular forms of the period. Designs followed common balloon frame construction with central passage plan and T-plan forms built on small lots. Milled vergeboard was often added to the eaves and porch trim of the houses.

By 1910, most lots in the district had been developed with frame and brick residences and most of these exist to the present. The identical Dutch Colonial designs on College Street and Bungalow at 502 Hudson were among those built between 1910 and 1920 which replaced earlier structures or were added to the streetscape. The district continued to remain one of the major residential areas of Paris throughout the early 20th century.

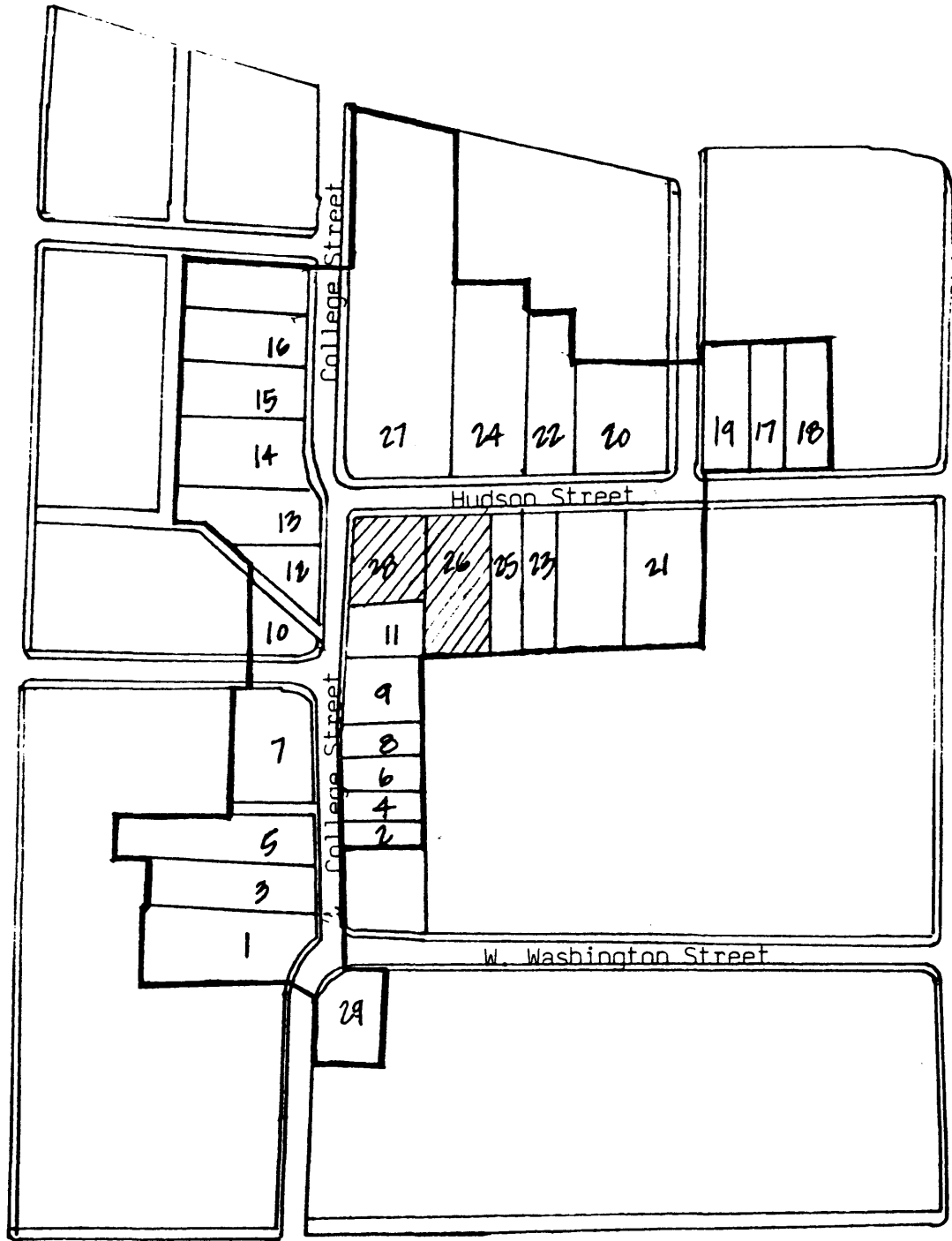
In recent years the district has continued to maintain its original early 20th century appearance. Only the West Washington Street area has lost much of its original residences and is excluded from the district. The homes of George Trevathan and A. B. Lamb were razed to make way for the present public library and other modern structures. Despite this loss the district remains one of the most architecturally and historically significant residential areas of the town.

Acreage: 11.5 acres

UTM References: Paris Quad A. 16/380460/4018440 B. 16/380700/4018390 C. 16/380440/4018150 D. 16/380560/4018100


Verbal Boundary Description and Justification: The boundary for the West Paris Historic District is illustrated on accompanying Henry County tax maps and sketch maps. The boundary includes the following lots on Henry County map # 106D: Block F, lots 18, 19, 20, 21, 22; Block D, lot 12; Block C, lots 4, 5, 6, 7. On map # 96-M the following lots are included: Block G, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; Block F, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 23, 24; and Block E, lots 1, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21. The boundary is drawn to include the largest concentration of intact pre-1930 buildings along College, W. Washington and Hudson Streets and to exclude adjacent non-contributing buildings.

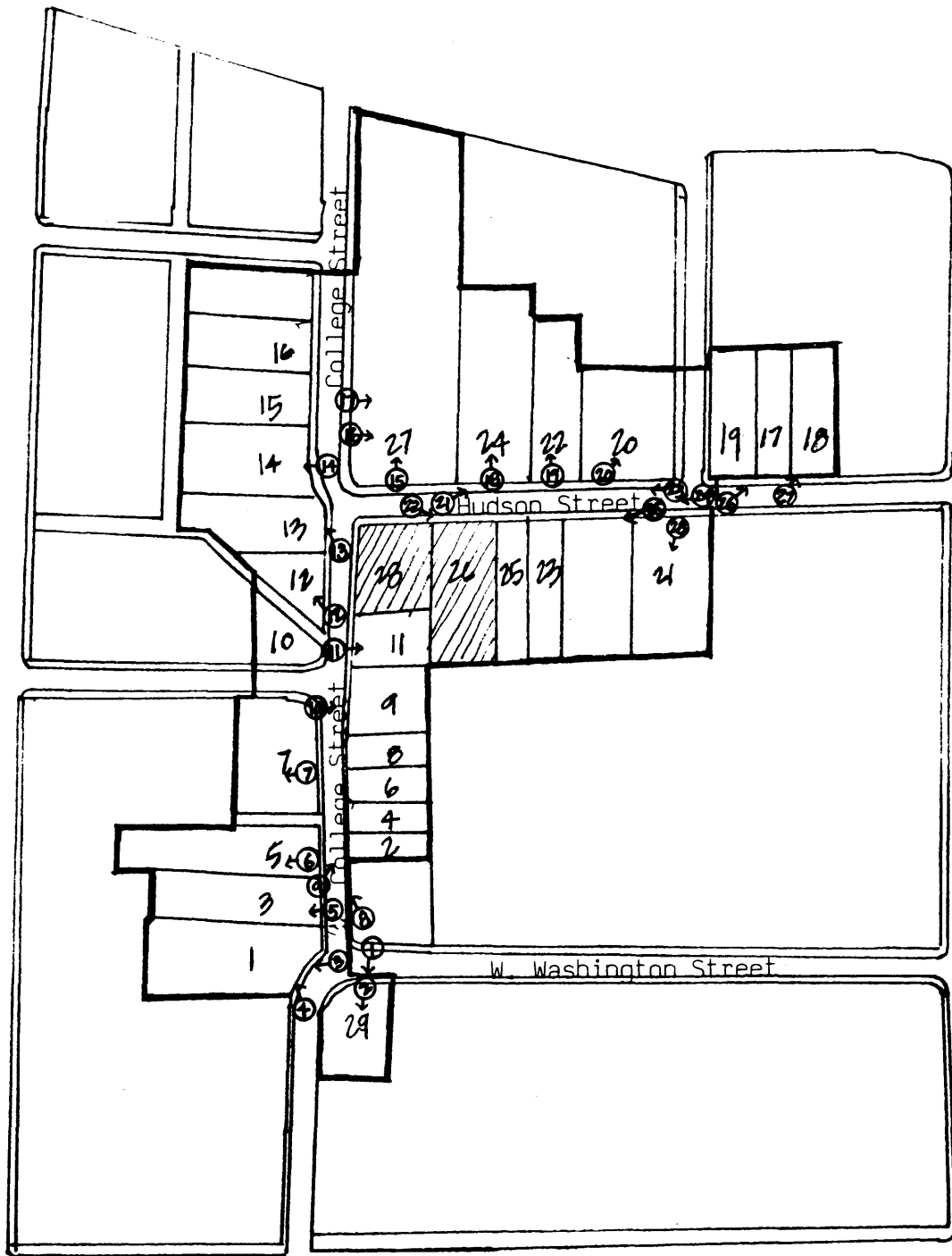
Supplemental Bibliographical References:



West Paris Historic District
 Paris, Tennessee
 Scale: 1" = 200'



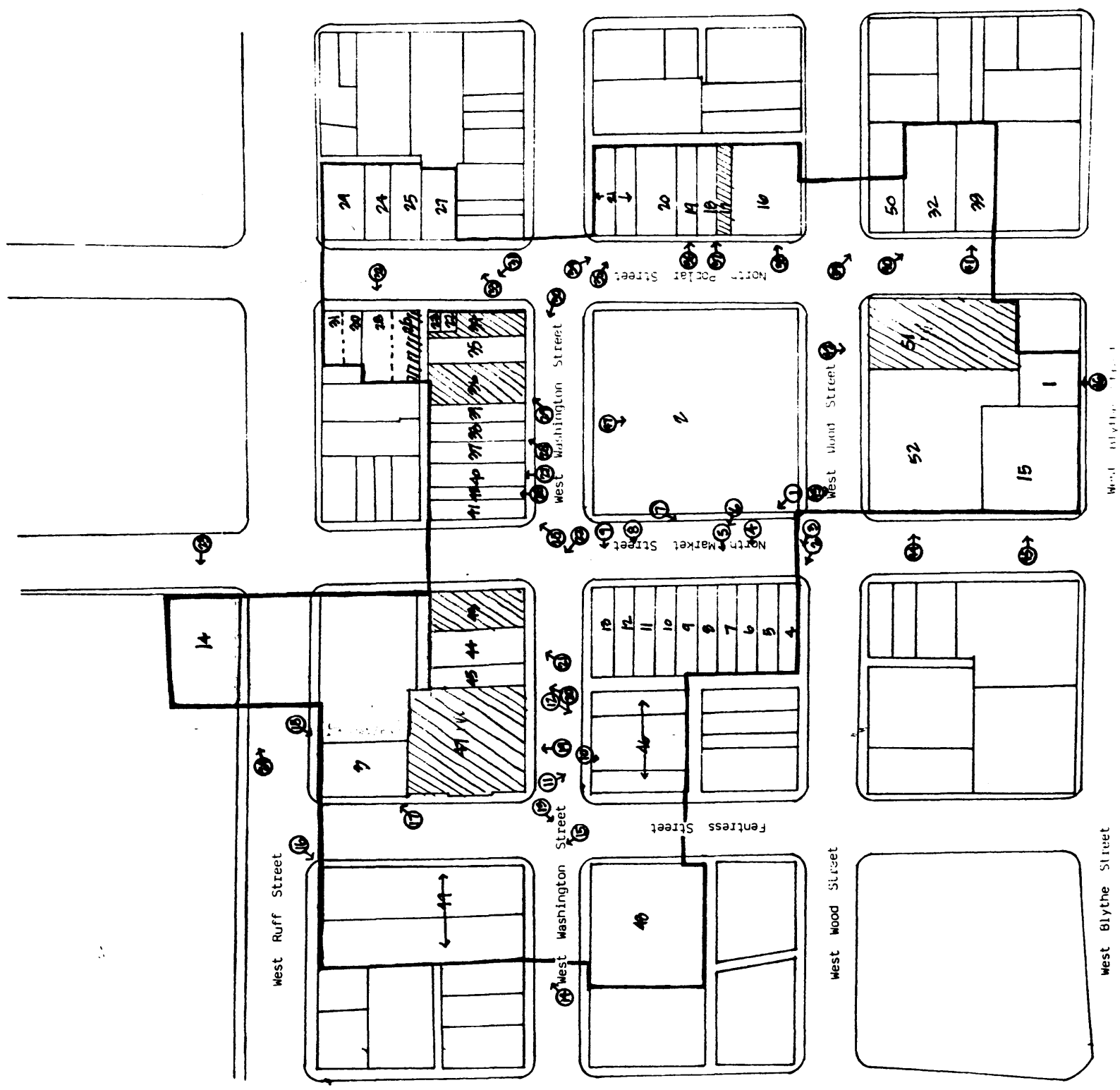
 - non-contributing principal buildings



West Paris Historic District
 Paris, Tennessee
 Scale: 1" = 200'



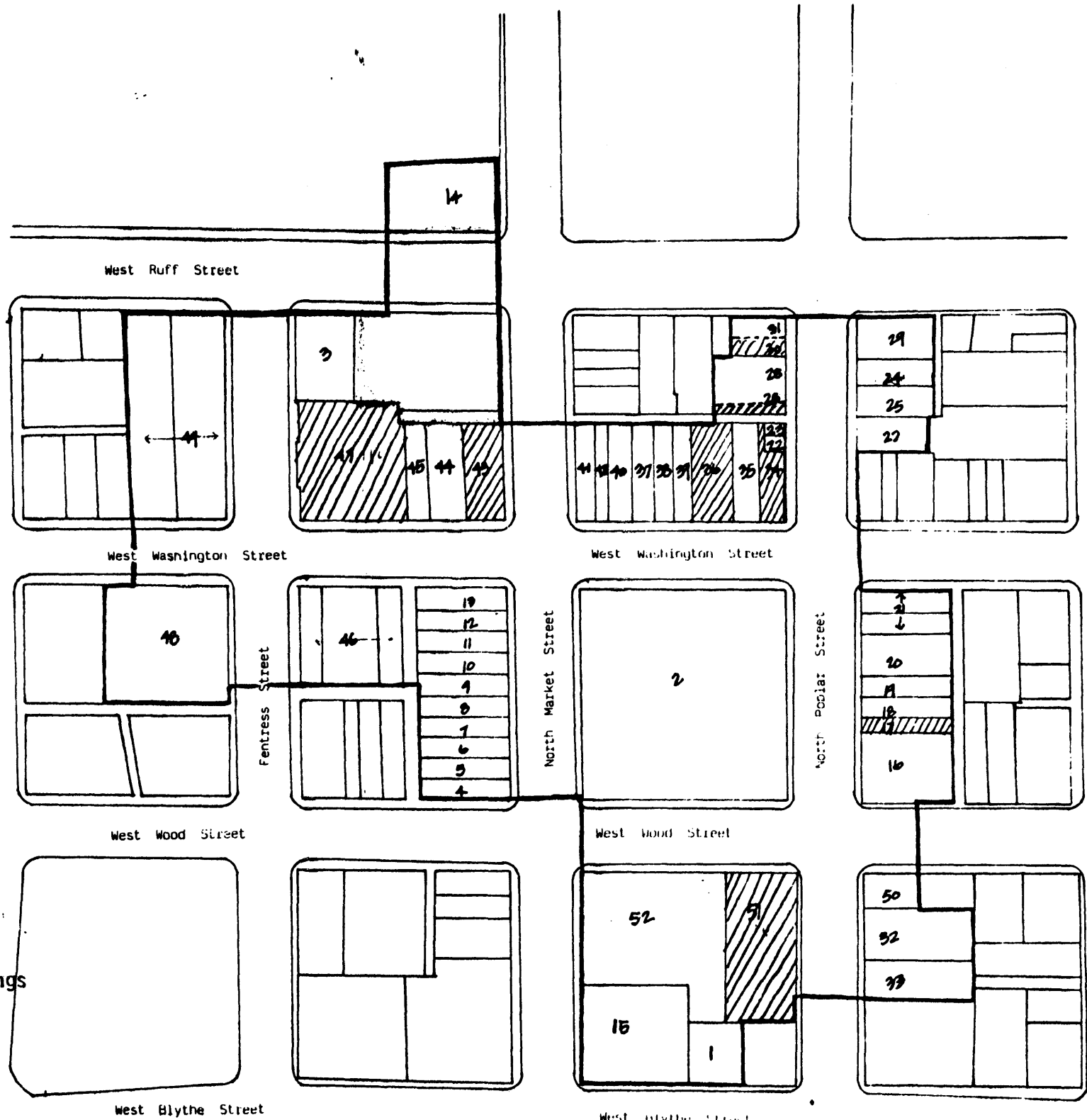
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Paris Commercial Historic District
 Paris, Tennessee
 Scale: 1" = 100'


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