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TENNESSEE MULTIPLE PROPERTY FORM

Title: Historic Resources of Paris, TN

County: Henry

Historic Name: North Poplar Historic District  
Common Name: North Poplar Historic District

Classification: District

Owner: Multiple Ownership

Location: Along sections of North Poplar Street and East Church Street in Paris, Tennessee.

<u>Contributing:</u>		<u>Non-Contributing:</u>	
Buildings	60	Buildings	7
Structures	5	Structures	4
Sites	0	Sites	0
<u>Total:</u>	65	<u>Total:</u>	11

Description:

The North Poplar Historic District is a significant collection of residential architecture in Paris, Tennessee. Located to the north of the public square, the district retains an important collection of late 19th and early 20th century residential designs. Within the district are 60 primary buildings of which all but 3 are contributing to the character of the district. Styles in the district are predominately variations of the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Bungalow styles. Also represented are Folk Victorian and vernacular designs such a T-plan and pyramidal roof forms. The majority of buildings in the district have not been significantly altered and retain their original character.

This area north of the public square was originally farmland for many years in the era before the Civil War. Most early residences in the community were located near the public square and only a few frame residences were built along N. Poplar Street past the square. No ante-bellum homes remain from this period and the earliest residences in the district were built in the late 19th century. The area along N. Poplar became a preferred site for homes after 1870 because of its level site and closeness to the downtown square.

During the 1870s and 1880s almost two dozen homes were built along N. Poplar from Ruff Street to Brown (Riser) Street. The majority of these were one and two-story frame residences which were erected on fifty foot lots. Within these blocks on the street were also an octagonal schoolhouse operated by Mrs. Grace Welch and a brick Baptist Church on the east side of the 300 block. These two buildings were the only non-residential structures in the N. Poplar area.

Surprisingly, none of these buildings from the 1870s or 1880s remain extant in the district. Virtually all were either completely remodeled or replaced with new homes during the building boom of the late 1890s and early 20th century. With the coming of the L&N Railroad repair shops in 1897, extensive new construction took place in the district. In the 1890s the district became the home of many of Paris's middle and upper class residents.

The earliest homes remaining in the N. Poplar district are Queen Anne variations built in the 1890s. These include the homes at 510 N. Poplar, 704 N. Poplar, and 709 N. Poplar. The most intact of these is the residence at 510 N. Poplar which displays original vergeboard and square and milled porch posts. Other residences from the late 1890s include one and two-story T-plan residences. These homes were originally built with shingled gables, eave vergeboard and milled posts. Most of these homes have received some alterations in recent years. Examples of this style can be seen at 403-405 N. Poplar.

Between 1900 and 1920 most of the homes in the district were erected and built in a variety of styles. At 608 N. Poplar is a good example of a Queen Anne/Colonial Revival transitional residence. This two-story frame homes displays an asymmetrical form and eave vergeboard typical of the Queen Anne style with Ionic fluted porch columns and modillion blocks of the Colonial Revival style. Colonial Revival variations are numerous on the street with an excellent brick Neo-Classical design at 605 N. Poplar and frame Neo-Classical design at 610 N. Poplar.

Foursquare designs were especially popular in the 400 and 500 blocks of the street. At 504 N. Poplar is a two-story Foursquare of hollow core concrete block construction while at 316 N. Poplar is a two-story brick example. Both houses have symmetrical floor plans and minimal detailing. Vernacular T-plan and Pyramidal roof forms of the period also display Doric motif posts on the porches such as at 604 and 606 N. Poplar. Another vernacular design of the period was the Barton Apartments at 302-312 N. Poplar. This two-story apartment building is the largest apartment house of the early 1900s built in the town. It displays extended balconies and multi-light doors and windows.

The most significant house in the district is the O.C. Barton House constructed in 1912-13 at 614 N. Poplar. This two-story brick house is an excellent example of the Italian Renaissance style and retains its original design. The house is a symmetrical design with a hipped roof, arched windows and door and decorative terra cotta belt coursing. The interior also retains original tile and marble floors and fixtures and wall frescoes. The residence is now used as the county health clinic.

After 1915, most properties built in the district were variations of the Bungalow style. These designs were typical of the Bungalow period with gable and jerkinhead roofs, exposed eave rafters and purlins and multi-light doors and windows. Porches generally displayed tapered frame posts on brick piers. Good examples of the Bungalow style can be seen at 102-108 Church Street and 503 N. Poplar.

Since the early 1920s few new residences have been built along N. Poplar Street. The Baptist Church on Ruff Street was the last large building constructed in the district and its Neo-Classical design was completed in 1923. Only a few modern intrusions have been built in the district in recent years and alterations to the residences have been minimal. The street continues to display large trees, concrete sidewalks and dozens of brick and frame homes on both sides of the street.

#### Individual Property Descriptions:

1. 102 E. Church: One-story, frame Bungalow built ca. 1920. On the main facade is a porch with brick piers and a brick railing. The porch has a glass enclosure. The house has exposed eave rafters, a gable composition roof and metal siding. (C)

2. 104 E. Church: One-story, frame Bungalow built ca. 1920. On the main facade is a porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers. There are two main entrances with multi-light doors. The windows are 1/1 sash. The house has exposed eave rafters, weatherboard siding and a gable composition roof. (C)

3. 106 E. Church: One and a half story, brick Bungalow built ca. 1920. The house has two main entrances on the main (south) facade with frame and glass, fifteen-light doors. Windows are 4/1 vertical sash. The house has a gable composition roof with the gable end facing south. The porch on the main facade is supported by frame posts resting on brick bases. The windows are 4/1 sash. (C)

A ca. 1970 aluminum sided garage sits behind the house. (NC)

4. 108 E. Church: One-story, T-plan residence built ca. 1915. The main facade has two entrances of frame and glass, single light doors. The windows are 1/1 sash. The main facade has a porch supported by brick piers and wrought iron posts. The house has a gable composition roof and weatherboard siding. The chimneys are covered with stucco. (C)

5. 302-312 N. Poplar St., Lockhart Apartments (Barton Apartments): Two story brick vernacular apartment building constructed ca. 1910. Main entrances have original multi-light doors and sidelights. Windows are 4/1 sash. Building has projecting hipped roof bays with two story porches with wrought iron balustrades and enclosed screening. The hipped roof has wide eaves with exposed eave rafters and hipped dormers at the roofline with eight light casement windows. (C)

6. 316 N. Poplar St.: Two story brick, Foursquare residence constructed ca. 1913. The main (east) facade has its original frame and glass door flanked by two recently added Ionic engaged columns. The first story windows flanking the entrance are original 8/1 sash above which are two matching upper story windows divided by a smaller 6/1 sash window. The one story porch is supported by four brick piers. The foundation is poured concrete. The three chimneys are of brick and corbelled. The roof is hipped, and the hipped dormers alternately contain either two or three 6/1 sash windows. (C)

7. 402 N. Poplar, John T. Currier House: Two story brick Colonial Revival residence built ca. 1915. The main facade has a one story porch with Doric columns. The main entrance has leaded glass sidelights and elliptical leaded glass transom. Windows are 8/12 sash and the hipped composition roof has dentilled eaves. (C)

8. 403 N. Poplar: One-story, frame, Queen Anne residence built ca. 1895. The main (west) facade has a projecting canted bay at the north end. The windows are 1/1 sash and the house has weatherboard siding. The composition roof is pyramidal, and the roofline is decorated with vergeboard. The main entrance has been altered with a ca. 1985 door, soldier-course brick steps, and an aluminum awning supported by wrought iron posts. A frame deck was added to the south facade, and in the rear is tool shed with metal siding. (C)

9. 404 N. Poplar, John P. Lasater House: Two story brick Colonial Revival built in 1914. On the main facade is a one-story porch with brick piers and eave brackets. The main entrance has original multi-light door and sidelights. Windows are 1/1 sash. At the roofline is a hipped dormer with eave brackets and single light windows. On the north and south facades are one-story brick wings. The hipped roof is of composition shingles. (C)

10. 405 N. Poplar, J.K. Spicer House: One-story, frame ca. 1910, T-plan residence. On the main facade is a porch with tapered frame posts. The porch has eave dentils and an added screen enclosure. The main entrance has an original single light glass and frame door. Windows are 1/1 sash. The house has a hipped composition roof and added asbestos siding. (C)

11. 406 N. Poplar, Farm Bureau Building: One-story brick building constructed ca. 1960. (NC)

12. 407 N. Poplar: One-story, brick, commercial building built ca.1960. (NC)

13. 411 N. Poplar, Baptist Parsonage: Two-story, frame, Queen Anne residence built in 1899. On the main facade is a one-story porch with square, Doric motif columns. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. Windows are 1/1 sash with frame cornices. In the gable fields are wood shingles and the fascia boards have round medallions. The house has a composition hipped roof and weatherboard siding. (C)

14. 415 N. Poplar: One-story frame T-plan, ca. 1900 residence. On the main facade is a ca. 1920 porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers. The house has modern doors and 2/2 horizontal sash windows. The house has added metal siding and a composition pyramidal roof. (C)

15. 417 N. Poplar: One-story, T-plan ca. 1900 frame residence. On the main facade is a porch with milled posts on added brick piers. The main facade has been altered with new paneling. The existing door is original single light glass and frame. Windows on the main facade are altered 1/1 sash. The house has a hipped composition roof and weatherboard siding. (C)

16. 503 N. Poplar: Two-story brick ca. 1920 Bungalow. The jerkinhead roof is of asbestos shingles, and on the main facade is a jerkinhead porch. The windows are tripartite with two long windows flanking a shorter one giving the whole an inverted U-shape; the longer windows are either 9/1 or 4/1 sash with the fixed central window composed of either nine or four lights. The eaves are exposed with stepped brackets. The porch on the main facade is supported by square brick piers. The main entrance has an original frame and glass six-light door with a three-light transom. (C)

17. 504 N. Poplar: Two story Foursquare, hollow-core concrete residence built ca. 1915. The main facade has original single light frame and glass door flanked by original 1/1 sash windows. The single story porch on the main facade is supported by three hollow-core concrete piers. The underside of the broad, exposed eaves is of tongue and groove panelling. The upper story windows are 1/1 sash, and the windows in the four hipped dormers are single-light casement. The windows have concrete sills and lintels. A single corbelled brick chimney rises from the central core of the house. The house has a hipped roof of

composition shingles. (C)

At the rear of the property is a ca. 1915 hollow-core concrete garage which is a contributing building. (C)

18. 505 N. Poplar: One-story, ca. 1900 T-plan residence. On the main and south facades is a porch with hollow core concrete posts resting on brick piers. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and frame door. Over the door is a two-light transom. Windows are 2/2 sash. The porch has exposed eave rafters, and gables have indented frame decoration. The house has a gable composition roof and weatherboard siding. (C)

At rear is a ca. 1930 frame shed. (NC)

19. 506 N. Poplar St., R.L. Rickman House: One story frame vernacular residence built ca.1890 and moved to this location ca. 1930. A one-story wrought iron porch and asbestos siding have been added. The house has 2/2 sash windows and three prominent gables on what is now the south facade. The house has a gable composition roof. (C)

20. 508 N. Poplar: One and a half story frame Pyramidal roof plan residence built ca. 1910. On the main facade is a one story porch with square posts. The main entrance has original glass and frame door and single light transom. Windows are 1/1 sash. The composition pyramidal roof has exposed eave rafters and prominent hipped dormers. These dormers have a wood shingle exterior and paired single light windows. The exterior has weatherboard siding. (C)

At the rear is ca. 1910 frame gable roof garage. (C)

21. 509 N. Poplar, Travis-Turner House: One-story frame ca. 1900 residence. On the main facade is a one-story porch with paired, tapered frame posts on brick piers and a square spindled railing. The main entrance has an original multi-light door with a single light transom. Windows are 1/1 sash with frame cornices. At the roofline is a prominent hipped dormer with three-light casement windows. The house has a hipped composition roof and weatherboard siding. (C)

22. 510 N. Poplar: One and a half story frame residence built ca.1895 with Queen Anne decorative elements. The main entrance has an original frame door with four-light sidelights and a three-light transom. The paired windows flanking the entrance and porch are original 1/1 sash. The one-story frame porch has vergeboard linking the square posts. Two corbelled brick chimneys rise from either end of the house. The roof is both pyramidal and gabled and of composition shingles. A frame porch with turned posts runs across the rear of the house. There are original 1/1 sash windows throughout. (C)

23. 511 N. Poplar, Rufus Lasater House: Two and a half story, brick, Foursquare residence built in 1916. The hipped roof is of terra cotta tile. The main facade has a portico supported by Doric columns with a terra cotta tile gable roof. The front terrace and portico rest on a brick foundation with stepped brick piers at the corners. The main entrance has an original single-light frame and glass door with single-light sidelights. The windows are vertical 4/1 sash. The eaves are exposed with frame brackets. (C)

24. 601 N. Poplar, Will Warren House: One-story Spanish Colonial residence built ca. 1930. On the main facade is a recessed entrance with original paired, five-light double doors. Over the entrance is a segmental pediment with elaborate floral designs. Windows are eight-light casement with four-light

transoms. The facade also has other decorative floral tile panels. The exterior has a stucco surface and at the roof are Spanish roof tiles. The house has a hipped shingle roof. (C)

At the rear is a one-story stucco garage, ca. 1930. (C)

25. 602 N. Poplar: Two story brick Colonial Revival residence built ca. 1920. On the main facade is a two-story pedimented portico with brick piers and eave modillion blocks. The second story balcony area has a glass enclosure. The main entrance has original frame double doors and a dentilled cornice. Windows are 1/1 sash. The house has a gable composition roof with hipped dormers on the main facade. (C)

26. 603 N. Poplar: Two-story frame, Foursquare residence built ca. 1910. The main (west) facade has a one-story porch altered with aluminum panels and shutters. The main entrance has an original six panel frame door. The windows are 1/1 sash. The one story frame rear addition has 1/1 sash windows and dates ca. 1920. The house has metal siding and a gable composition roof. To the rear is an added carport. (C)

Also at the rear is a ca. 1940 vertical board gardener's shed. (NC)

27. 604 N. Poplar: One and a half story brick Colonial influenced residence built ca. 1910. On the main facade is a one-story porch with fluted Doric columns on brick piers. The main facade has a glass and frame door with flanking Doric pilasters. Windows are 6/1 sash. The main facade has prominent brick gables with elliptical vent windows. On the north facade is a porte cochere. The house has a pyramidal roof of composition shingles and tile coping. (C)

28. 605 N. Poplar, Edward W. Grove House: Two-story brick, Neo-Classical residence remodeled ca. 1905. On the main facade is a two-story portico with Doric columns which has a balcony with square balusters on the second story. In the gable field is an elliptical attic window and the eaves have large modillion blocks. The main entrance has a four-panel door with four-light sidelights and an elliptical transom. On the second story is a frame door with four-light sidelights. Windows are 1/1 sash. The house was originally a one-story frame residence to which was added an extra story and brick veneer ca. 1905. The composition roof is hipped with eave brackets. (C)

In front of the house is a ca. 1905 cast iron fence by Stewart Ironworks which is a contributing structure. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1910 frame garage and storage shed. (C)

29. 606 N. Poplar: One and a half story frame T-plan residence built ca. 1900. The roof is pyramidal and gabled and of composition shingles and the house has weatherboard siding. The main facade has an original entrance with a frame and nine-light glass door and six-light. The single story porch on the main facade rests on four square, Doric motif, frame piers. The foundation is of hollow-core concrete blocks. The windows are 1/1 sash. (C)

Behind the house is a modern frame garage. (NC)

30. 608 N. Poplar, Welch House: Two story frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival residence built ca. 1905. On the main facade is a two-story porch supported by fluted columns with composite capitals. The capitals are of terra cotta. On both the first and second stories are turned balusters in the railing. Beneath the eaves are large brackets. The main entrance has an original glass and frame, single light door. Windows are 1/1 sash. In the gable field is vergeboard trim

and spindles. The house has weatherboard siding and a composition hipped roof. (C)

In front of the residence is a ca. 1905 cast iron fence made by Stewart Ironworks of Cincinnati which is a contributing structure. (C)

31. 610 N. Poplar, Lasater-Rye House: Two story frame residence of Neo-Classical design built ca. 1905. On the main facade is a two-story portico with fluted Ionic columns. In the gable field are added asbestos shingles and an elliptical attic window. Across the main facade is also a one-story porch with Ionic columns and a turned baluster railing. On the roof of the porch is a balustrade with turned balusters. The porch has eave dentils. The main entrance has an original single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. Windows are 1/1 sash. On the north facade is a porte cochere supported by Ionic columns. The house has weatherboard siding and a hipped composition roof. (C). In front of the house is a ca. 1905 cast iron fence which is a contributing structure. (C)

32. 612 N. Poplar, Dr. G.L. Powers House: Two and a half story, brick Foursquare residence built in 1917. The hipped roof is of terra cotta tiles with hipped dormers. The main facade has an original entrance with a single light frame and glass door with single light side lights. The windows are 6/1 sash. The one-story porch is composed of Tudor arches springing from stone piers. The porch and roof eaves are exposed displaying decorated frame brackets. The two chimneys are of brick and corbelled. The hipped dormers have single-light casement windows. On the north side of the house is a porte cochere built. (C) At the rear is a two-story brick Foursquare plan guesthouse built in 1917. (C)

33. 614 N. Poplar, O.C. Barton House: Two-story brick Italian Renaissance Revival residence built in 1912-13. The main facade has an extended foundation with a concrete balustrade. The main entrance has an original eight panel door with terra cotta surround with floral decoration and rope molding. Above the door is a paneled transom with floral designs. Over the door is a cartouche and garland and swag designs. The windows on the first story are twelve-light, French double casement design above which are decorative brick arches. Dividing the first and second stories is a terra cotta beltcourse with panels of urns, cartouches and lions' heads as well as garland and swag designs. The windows on the second story are 6/1 sash with terra cotta tile surrounds. The house has a hipped composition roof with eave dentils and modillion blocks. On the south facade is a one-story wing balanced on the north facade by a porte cochere. The interior has its original mahogany and walnut woodwork, mantles, marble floors and wall frescoes. (C)

In front of the house is a ca. 1890 cast iron fence which is a contributing structure (C).

At the rear is a 1912-13 one-story hipped roof, brick garage. (C)

34. 615 N. Poplar, Percy Oden House: Two and a half story, brick Foursquare residence built ca. 1910. The main entrance has an original six panel frame door with a transom having diamond pane windows. The two central windows are fixed single-light with diamond-shaped light transoms. Remaining windows are 1/1 sash. The porch on the main facade is supported by square brick piers with stone Doric motif capitals beneath a dentilled cornice. The one-story porch wraps around the house and has a two-story central section on the main (west) facade. The house has projecting gables and hipped composition roof. (C)

To the rear of the house is a modern brick garage. (NC)

35. 617 N. Poplar: One-story, frame residence ca. 1980. (NC)

36. 701 N. Poplar: Two-story frame T-plan residence built ca. 1908. On the main facade is a one-story porch with wrought iron posts. The main entrance has an original glass and frame single-light door with a single-light transom. Windows are 1/1 sash, and the main facade has a projecting bay window. On the second story of the main facade is a small balcony with wrought iron posts. In the gable field are wood shingles and square attic windows. The house has weatherboard siding and a hipped roof. (C)

37. 702 N. Poplar, Dr. J.H. McSwain House: Two story brick Foursquare residence built in 1909. On the main facade is a one-story porch with brick piers and a dentilled frieze. The main entrance has an original single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. Windows are 1/1 sash with concrete lintels and sills. The house has a hipped tile roof. (C)

In front of the house is a ca. 1909 cast iron fence which is a contributing structure. (C) At the rear is a one-story, brick garage with a hipped roof and built in 1909. (C)

38. 703 N. Poplar: One-story, frame, central passage plan residence built ca. 1900. On the main facade is a one-story gable porch with Doric motif columns and square balusters. The porch gables are decorated with dentils. The main entrance has a four-paneled door and a single-light transom. Windows are 6/6 sash. The house has a gable composition roof and added tile siding. (C)

39. 704 N. Poplar: Two and a half story frame Queen Anne residence built ca. 1895. The house has masonite siding. The porch, as well as the main entrance, has been altered; the posts have been replaced with wrought iron supports. The windows are 1/1 sash throughout. The chimneys and foundation are of brick. The porch terminates into a projecting one-story bay at the north end of the main facade. Added ca. 1920 was a one-story sunroom with 12/12 sash windows as well as a frame and fifteen light glass door. The dormers are hipped with fixed single light windows. To the rear of the house is a one-story frame addition built ca. 1915. (C)

40. 705 N. Poplar, Ruth Frazier House: One-story T-plan frame residence built ca. 1912. On the main facade is a porch with added wrought iron posts and original engaged Doric columns. The main entrance has an original four paneled door and single-light transom. Windows are 1/1 sash. At the roofline is a small projecting gable with a single light attic window. The house has weatherboard siding and a hipped composition roof. (C)

41. 707 N. Poplar: One-story, frame, T-plan residence built ca. 1900. On the main facade is a screened-in porch. The house has 1/1 sash windows, eave vergeboard, tile siding, and a gable composition roof. (C)

42. 708 N. Poplar: One and a half story brick vernacular residence built ca. 1910. On the main facade is a one-story porch with Doric columns resting on a hollow-core concrete block railing. The main entrance has an original glass and frame door with two-light sidelights and a two-light transom. Windows are 1/1 sash. On the main facade is a prominent hipped dormer with 1/1 paired sash windows. The house has a gable roof. (C)

43. 709 N. Poplar: One-story, frame, T-plan residence built ca. 1890. Presently covered with aluminum siding. The hipped roof is of the original pressed tin. The main (west) facade has been altered with a concrete block and frame porch with wrought iron posts added ca. 1960. The main entrance was altered ca. 1920 making it a 4/4 sash window and two ca. 1920 frame and glass doors flank the former entrance. The former main entrance retains its three-light transom and three-light sidelights. To the rear, in the crook of the ell, is a ca.1920 shed roof addition. (C)

A small outbuilding covered in masonite sits near the house. (NC)

44. 710 N. Poplar: One-story frame T-plan residence built in 1908. On the main facade is a porch with Doric columns and a turned baluster railing. The main entrance has a ca. 1960 frame door and original single light transom. Windows are 1/1 sash. In the gable field is vergeboard trim and spindles. The house has weatherboard siding and a gable composition roof. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1930 frame garage with a gable roof. (NC)

45. 711 N. Poplar: One-story, central plan ca. 1900 frame residence. On the main facade is a one-story porch with ca.1970 wrought iron posts. The main entrance has an original glass and frame door. Windows are both 6/6 or 2/2 sash. The house has a gable composition roof and added asbestos siding. (C)

46. 712 N. Poplar: One story frame T-plan residence built in 1919. The main facade has a porch with added metal columns. The main entrance has a ca. 1920 frame and glass door with single light transom. Windows are 1/1 sash. The house has a gable composition roof and added metal siding. (C)

47. 713 N. Poplar: One and a half story, frame, T-plan residence built ca. 1904. The main entrance has an original frame door. The windows are 2/2 sash. The porch on the main facade is supported by square posts resting on brick piers which were added ca. 1930. The house has a hipped composition roof and weatherboard siding. The house has two chimneys which are covered with stucco. (C)

48. 714 N. Poplar: One and a half story frame vernacular residence with a composition pyramidal roof built ca. 1900. The house has been covered with aluminum siding. The main entrance has original frame and glass single-light door with elliptical light. Windows are 1/1 sash. The one-story porch on the main facade is supported by aluminum, Doric columns. The roof is of original pressed tin. (C)

49. 715 N. Poplar, Raymond Hancock House: One-story frame residence built ca. 1900. On the main facade is a porch with Doric columns and an added wrought iron railing. The house rests on a raised basement with added multi-light windows. The house has original frame and multi-light glass doors and 4/1 vertical sash windows. At the roofline is a hipped dormer with four-light windows. The house has added metal siding and a hipped composition roof. (C)

50. 716 N. Poplar: One-story frame T-plan residence built ca. 1900. On the main facade is a porch with added wrought iron posts. The porch retains its original eave dentils. The main entrance has an original frame and glass single light door. Windows are 1/1 sash with pedimented frame hoods and fluted surrounds. The house has a hipped composition roof and asbestos siding. (C)

51. 717 N. Poplar: One-story, T-plan frame residence built ca.1910. The main (west) facade has a projecting north bay with original 2/2 sash windows. The main entrance has an original frame door. The house is covered with aluminum siding, and the porch posts were replaced with wrought iron supports. The house has a composition hipped roof. (C)

52. 718 N. Poplar: One story frame Bungalow built in 1923. On the main facade is a porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers. The main entrance has its original frame and glass door and single light transom. Windows are 1/1 sash. Beneath the eaves are large knee brace brackets. The house has a hipped composition roof and asbestos siding. (C)

53. 719 N. Poplar: One-story frame vernacular ca. 1900 residence. The main entrance has an original glass and frame single light doors. Windows are 1/1 sash. On the main facade is a bay window. The gables have exposed eave rafters and wood shingles. The house has weatherboard siding and a hipped composition roof. (C)

54. 720 N. Poplar, Thurman Thompson House: One and a half story frame residence with weatherboard siding and a composition pyramidal roof built in 1919. The main (east) facade has been altered with a ca.1985 door and 6/6 sash windows. Original frame porch posts were replaced with wrought iron. The house has a brick chimney and gable dormers with a single light fixed window. (C)

55. 722 N. Poplar: One story hollow-core concrete Bungalow built in 1925. On the main facade is a porch with tapered frame posts on hollow-core concrete piers. The main entrance has original glass and frame multi-light door. Windows are 1/1 sash with the upper sash divided into vertical lights. In the gables are asbestos shingles and knee-brace brackets. The house has a gable roof. (C)

56. 100 E. Ruff Street, First Baptist Church: Basilican plan, brick and stone church built ca. 1920. On the main (south) facade is a pedimented portico supported by Ionic columns. This facade is divided into three bays each having an entrance of double doors with a transom containing eight Union Jack design lights. At each end of the main facade is a brick, Doric motif pilaster. On the west facade are four stained glass windows divided by brick, Doric motif pilasters resting on a stone beltcourse. These windows are surrounded by stone molding. The east facade reflects the same design. The entrances into the side facades have ten panel frame doors surrounded by stone molding. (C)

At the north end the church adjoins a ca. 1970 administration building perpendicular to it. The building is of brick and exhibits design elements similar to those of the original church (NC)

Period of Significance: ca. 1890 - ca. 1930

Area of Significance: Architecture/Commerce

Criterion: A and C

Architect/Builder: Barton and Lasater, Builders/Unknown

### Statement of Significance:

The North Poplar Street Historic District is a notable collection of late 19th and early 20th century residential architecture in Paris, Tennessee. The district is also significant through its association with several prominent merchants in the community such as O.C. Barton and Edward Groves. The district is located along five blocks of N. Poplar Street and along a one block area of Church Street and E. Ruff Street. Within the district are 60 primary buildings of which all but 3 are contributing to the district. Since 1930 only two major intrusions have been built in the district and it retains its original character.

The land now encompassed by the N. Poplar district was originally open farmland during Paris' ante-bellum era. Most of the town's residences built in these years were located close to the public square and few homes were built north of Ruff Street along Poplar. Several families owned property along the street but most of the land was utilized for crops. No ante-bellum buildings or structures exist.

After the Civil War the area along N. Poplar Street was gradually developed and subdivided. In the 1870s an octagonal frame school was constructed and operated by Mrs. S.H. Welch on the west side of the street. This school was one of Paris' main private academies of the late 19th century. Alongside the schoolhouse several frame dormitories and residences were built. Throughout the 1870s numerous other homes were built along N. Poplar up to the vicinity of present day Riser Street.

The Welch School was closed in 1885 but the building continued to house the school of Professor Todd Hunter. By the early 1890s the school continued to be an important institution of the town and N. Poplar became a preferred area for the residences of the merchant and professional class. The Sanborn map of 1891 shows approximately twenty frame one and two-story residences built from Ruff Street to Brown (Riser) Street. Beyond Riser were only scattered frame dwellings and farmland. Most of these residences were simple frame dwellings of the period but large Queen Anne style residences began to appear in the 1890s.

By the mid-1890s several major residences had been built along N. Poplar Street. The most significant homes were those built by O.C. Barton and F.M. Vancleave. Both Barton and Vancleave built large two-story frame Queen Anne residences with prominent towers. Barton served as mayor of Paris from 1893 until 1897 and was head of the lumber firm of Barton and Lasater. Vancleave owned the firm of Vancleave and Morton which was a large dry goods company operated on the square and Vancleave was also a director of the Bank of Henry. These large homes were the first of many to be built on N. Poplar by the upper class businessmen and merchants of the city. Both the Vancleave and Barton Houses were replaced by brick houses in the early 20th century.

From the late 1890s until 1920 the N. Poplar Street area became one of Paris' most popular residential neighborhoods. Lots were continually subdivided and sold and new one and two story brick and frame residences were built in these years. Most of these residences were variations of Colonial Revival styles or were vernacular forms of the period. The Welch House at 608 N. Poplar is a good example of the transitional Colonial Revival/Queen Anne while at 610 N. Poplar is a good example of the Neo-Classical style with a large two-story portico on the main facade. Another excellent Neo-Classical design was the

Edward Grove House at 605 N. Poplar. Many of the houses built on the street were Foursquare designs displaying symmetrical facades and simple decoration. Examples of these styles can be seen at 316 and 504 N. Poplar. Interspersed among these large brick and frame residences were many one-story frame homes built in T-plans or pyramidal roof plans. These homes were built with milled porch posts, eave vergeboard and other decoration of the period.

In the early 1900s N. Poplar Street continued to be settled by many of the town's leading citizens. At 605 N. Poplar the present brick residence was remodeled and occupied by Dr. Edward Grove, a noted druggist and entrepreneur. Grove started the Paris Medicine Company and marketed a variety of drugs. His business was an immense success with "Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic" an important drug of the period. In 1899, his sales totalled over one-half million dollars and new plants were built in St. Louis. Grove later divided his time between his home in Paris and his home in Asheville, North Carolina.

Grove's business was funded by several notable Paris investors such as O.C. Barton and William Lasater. The success of the company resulted in Barton, Lasater and other Paris families to become quite wealthy and they built many of the fine homes along N. Poplar Street. Many of the homes built along N. Poplar Street were designed and built by the Lasater family. In 1900, William Lasater was listed as an "architect" and he was a partner in the Barton and Lasater lumber company. Lasater and other members of his family are identified as having built at least a half dozen homes in the district. These include the house at 404 N. Poplar, 610 N. Poplar and several in the 700 block. Those in the 700 block were built for the L&N Railroad to house their employees. The Lasater family not only built a number of houses on the street but also resided here for many years.

By 1915, most of the present homes on the street had been built and continued to be occupied by some of Paris' leading citizens. One of the last major homes constructed on the street was the Italian Renaissance residence of O.C. Barton at 614 N. Poplar. This two-story brick residence was one of the largest and most ornate homes constructed in the town. It featured arched windows, terra cotta panels and interior wall frescoes. The house was one of the showplaces of Paris when it was completed and it continues to be one of the most prominent homes on the street.

In addition to the many residences the Baptist Church occupied a brick church in the 300 block of N. Poplar and later built the two-story brick Neo-Classical building on E. Ruff Street. One of the largest apartment buildings in town was built ca. 1915 at the corner of N. Poplar and E. Ruff Streets. Built by the Barton family, the Lockhart Apartments was one of the largest apartment buildings constructed in Paris and reflected the town's growing population of the early 20th century.

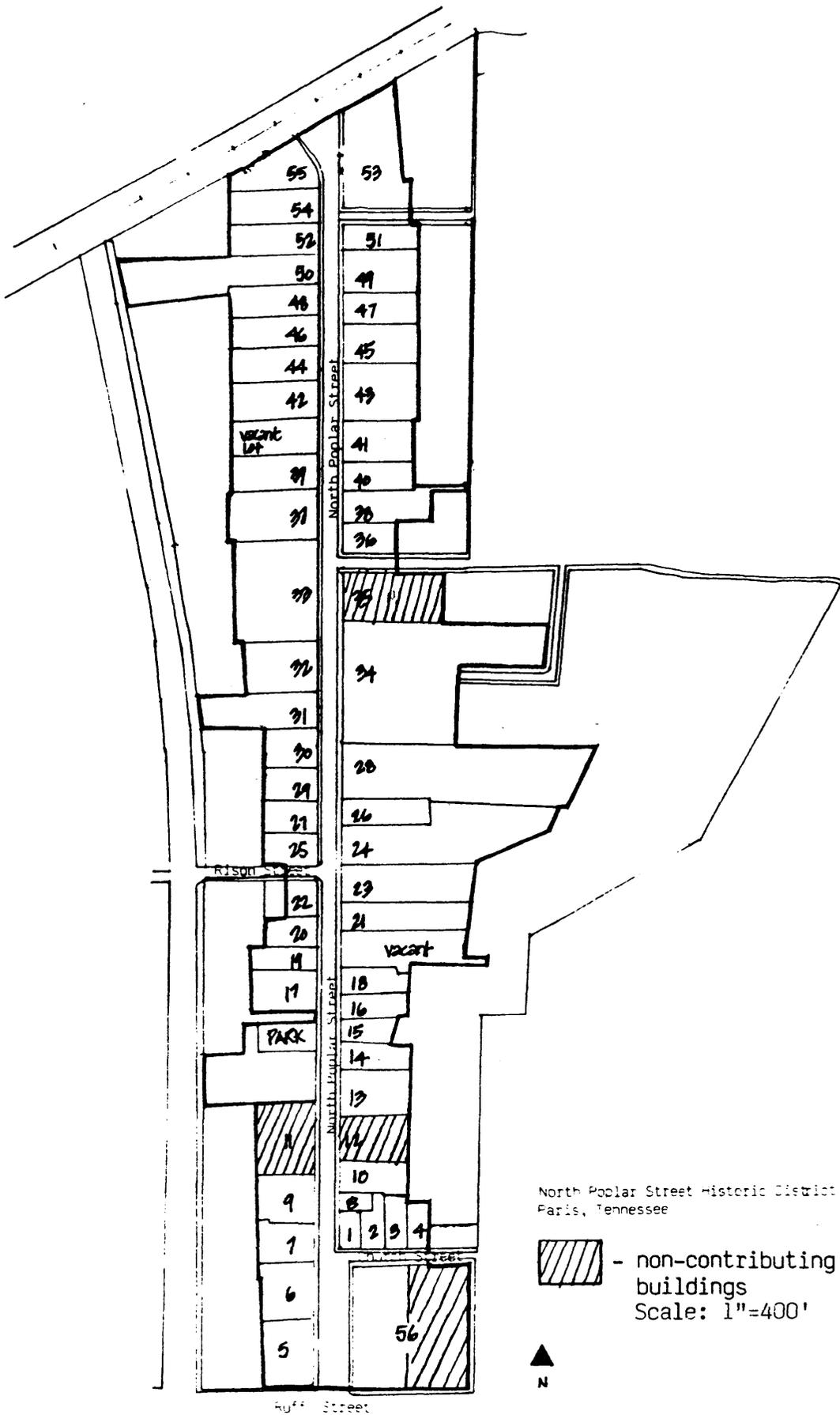
Since the early 1920s few new homes have been built on N. Poplar Street and it displays its early 20th century character. Alterations to most homes have been minimal and original details and designs of the residences remain intact. The street continues to be the home for many of Paris' leading citizens and it is the largest collection of late 19th and early 20th century residential architecture in the town.

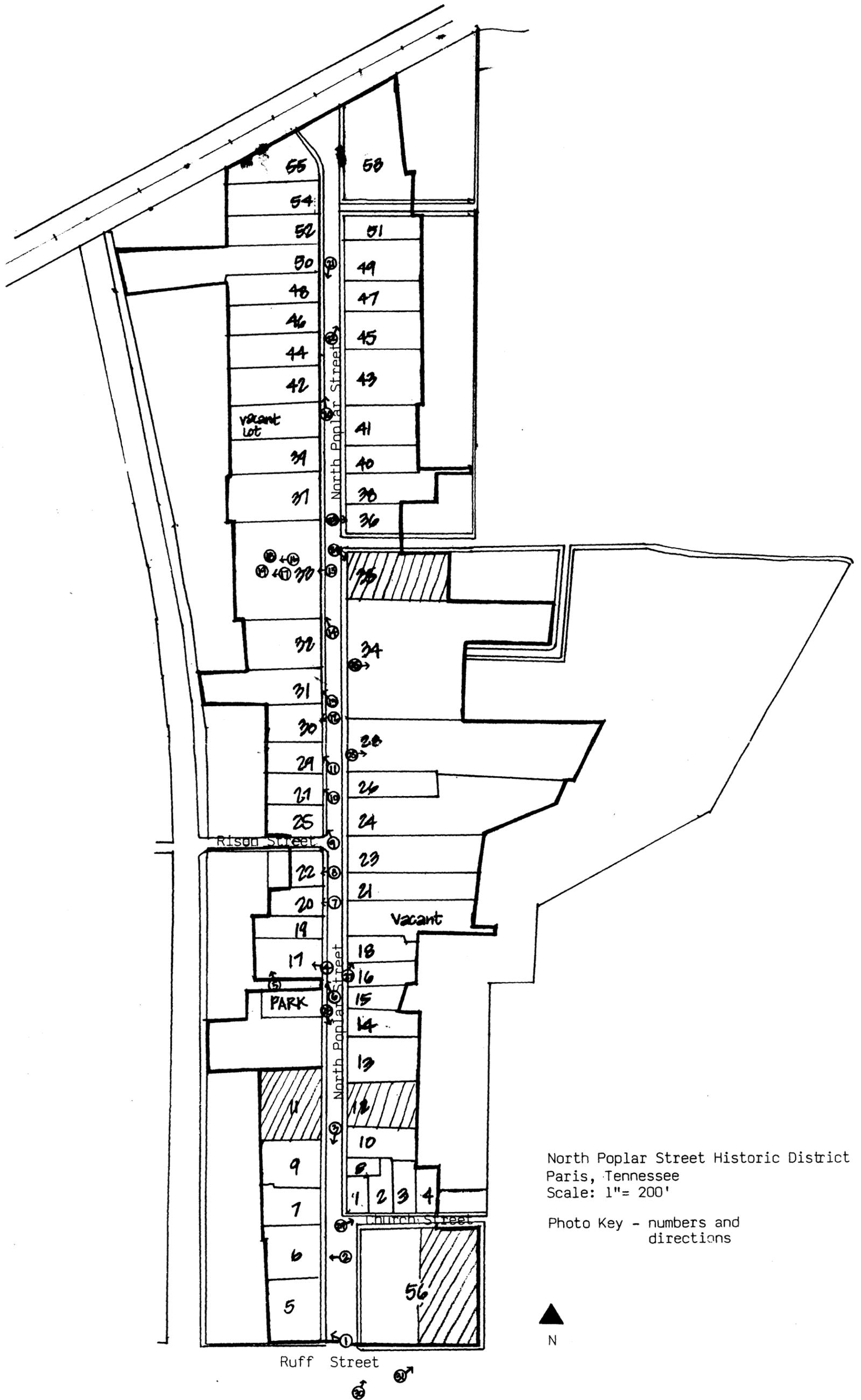
Acreage: 25.8 acres

UTM References: Paris Quad/ A. 16/380990/4019000 B. 16/381060/4019060 C. 16/380980/4018250 D. 16/381100/4018250

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification: The boundary for the North Poplar Street Historic District is illustrated on accompanying Henry County tax maps and the accompanying sketch map. The boundary is drawn to include all property's facing N. Poplar Street from Ruff Street on the south to the Seaboard Railroad line on the north. The boundary is also drawn to include adjacent contributing buildings along Church and E. Ruff Streets.

Supplemental Bibliographical References:





North Poplar Street Historic District  
 Paris, Tennessee  
 Scale: 1" = 200'

Photo Key - numbers and directions

