

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Warrenton Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

Same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

See boundary description

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Warrenton

VICINITY OF

2nd

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

North Carolina

37

Warren

185

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BIRTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: TOWN
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mayor: W. A. Miles

County Manager: Charles Hayes

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Box 281

P. O. Box 531

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Warrenton

VICINITY OF

Warrenton, North Carolina

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Warren County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Warrenton

North Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic American Buildings Survey Davis Store, 1935; Green House, 1937

DATE

10/4, 1937

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Washington

D. C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Warrenton is a distinctively Southern and very traditional town, with one and two-story buildings deeply shaded by large trees, many porches, and yards filled with magnolias, crepe myrtles, cape jessamine, and boxwood. The town, while leisurely, is at the same time bustling and full of people. The courthouse and its lawn, the stores and sidewalks, the dwellings and the residential streets are, if not manicured, reasonably well kept and in constant active use. The character of Warrenton derives from its small size and surrounding open countryside, the consistent scale of its buildings, the presence of the trees and open green spaces, and the existence of a remarkable group of distinctive mid-nineteenth century buildings dating from the town's 1840-1860 boom period.

Warrenton was laid out by surveyor William Christmas. An alleged copy of Christmas's plan shows the town following a regular grid plan, a vertically aligned parallelogram with numbered lots 1 to 162 in six vertical rows, four blocks long. South of the center, running across the town were the Courthouse square, two blocks of public lots, and a spring lot. This basic arrangement has survived to the present, though expanded somewhat and with some additional streets cut through the blocks.

Gray's New Map of Warrenton of 1882 shows buildings and residents or owners, covers essentially the boundaries of the historic district area and shows the character of the town at that time. It appears that a great proportion of the buildings shown are antebellum ones, for most of the post-Civil War construction of the town did not occur until later than 1882. Three significant aspects of the town, then and now, are revealed by the map.

First, Warrenton's townscape was not a tightly packed one, except on the two-block commercial section of Main Street. Houses--with outbuildings--were spaced far apart, each with its own broad yard; in many cases, there were only two or three houses to a full, long block, particularly on the north and south ends of town. These buildings in many cases still stand, but through the years owners have sold off the surrounding land, so that the antebellum houses are interspersed among the houses of the post-Civil War era that supplanted the stables, kitchens, and lawns of earlier years.

Second, (also with the exception of the tightly packed two-block commercial section) of the roughly one hundred major buildings standing when Gray's map was drawn, roughly sixty per-cent are certainly still standing, and perhaps more.

Third, and perhaps most important, the usage has remained the same: the areas that were commercial in 1882 are still commercial; the areas that were residential are still mostly residential; and the chief institutions--the high school, the courthouse, the jail, and many of the churches--are still on the same sites, and in some cases in the same buildings.

The Warrenton Historic District includes nearly the full length of Main Street, which is the north-south spine of the town. The district is roughly thirteen long blocks long and seldom more than four or five wide, representing well over half the area within the town boundaries. At only two points, are properties outside the town boundaries included--the Hall House and the William Eaton, Jr., House. As the town is approached from the south, Main Street is residential and is flanked on the west by houses backed by open countryside and on the east by only one or two blocks of residential neighborhood. The

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE one

east-west street, Cousin Lucy's Lane/Plummer Street, marks the beginning of the more densely filled portion, where the town follows a grid plan. The first block of Main Street north of this has several intrusions--a supermarket, parking lots, gas stations. The next three blocks, centering on the courthouse square, are commercial, densely filled and essentially unchanged since the 1920s. To the east of the commercial section is a mixture of residential and light industrial (largely tobacco-related) fabric; this extends only two or three blocks before open fields begin. To the west is the north-south Front Street, still retaining some important buildings; beyond it is either dilapidated or recent fabric (not included in the district). Fairview Street/Church Street is the east-west street marking the northern end of the commercial section, and north of it Main Street and the streets flanking it are again residential, with schools and churches intermixed. Only on Front Street in this northern part of town are there any intrusions--three recent commercial structures of no particular distinction, replacing tobacco warehouses. Wilcox and Warren streets are the northernmost cross streets in the district: Wilcox is a nineteenth century neighborhood called "Baptist Hill." Warren, called "Sling Alley," is of particular interest as the section where the antebellum craftsmen and builders lived; among the modest dwellings along this now semi-rural part of the black community are at least three antebellum dwellings. The northern boundary of the district is the Warrenton railroad and its small depot.

This discussion of the history of Warrenton--and the buildings in the historic district--covers four fairly distinct periods: (1) the early years, roughly from the time of its founding until about 1815, from which few buildings survive intact, and during which time the town was rather small; and about 1815 to about 1840, from which some buildings survive and about which a considerable amount is known; (2) the boom period, 1840 to the Civil War era, from which most of the chief buildings date; (3) the post-war period which saw difficulties and slow but steady regeneration; and (4) the early twentieth century, a period of renewal of confidence and pride.

EARLY PERIOD

Warrenton was established in 1779 and presumably a number of houses and public buildings were constructed within a few years. It is not certain whether any of eighteenth century Warrenton's buildings exist, but there are a number of structures with Georgian characteristics that date from either the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century.

Early sketches and photographs from Warrenton and Warren County indicate that the most typical eighteenth century dwellings were of the Tidewater Virginia or "Williamsburg" type--three to five bays wide, one-and-one-half stories high, usually with gable dormers piercing the gable roof, and heavy exterior end chimneys. None of these survives intact, but a few can be detected within overbuilt shells. The rear section of the Falkener House (228), for example, is obviously a one-and-one-half-story Tidewater type house, but only a small portion of it remains visible following the construction of a mid-nineteenth century house and other additions. The interior retains a corner stair, HL hinge, flush-paneled

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE two

six-panel doors, and some early wall surfaces and other elements. Also altered is the one-story south portion of the Gloster-Crossan House (255), which is said to be the early house on that property, now much remodeled.

Even smaller one-story houses were quite common as well, and the two early Warrenton buildings that survive in their original configuration are both small one-story gable-roof frame buildings: the Macon Street House (235) and the building described as the Peter Davis Store (153). The former is by far the best preserved small early Warrenton building. The small house on Macon Street--said to have been built as a rental house--follows the hall-and-parlor plan typical of northeastern North Carolina eighteenth century houses, and stands high on a stone cellar. Blocks of stone are also used in the handsome chimneys--a double-shoulder one on the north, single on the right, both with steep paved shoulders. The exterior is covered with plain weatherboards and there is little exterior trim remaining, but the interior has its six-panel doors hung with HL hinges, sheathed walls, and very simple Georgian mantels.

Considerably altered over the years, but said to be an early building, is the four-bay-wide Peter Davis Store on Lot #14 behind the courthouse. When the Peter Davis Store was recorded by the Historic American Building Survey in the 1930s, its large exterior end chimney, early shutters, and an impressive studded door remained; these are now gone. The small house, often remodeled within, still has its two front doors, mitered front door frames, steep roofline, molded weatherboards, and a corner stair with a batten door hung with strap hinges. The history of the structure remains uncertain.

Certainly the most imposing Georgian-style house remaining in Warrenton is the Fitts-Mordecai-Plummer House (283) on Plummer Street. The large five-bay, two-story frame house is covered with molded weatherboards and has large stone chimneys--including one quite handsome double-shoulder one. The double doorway with tall transom and closely flanking windows is unusual. A two-story side extension, plus front and rear Greek Revival porches (the front quite fine, the rear one undistinguished), are the chief exterior alterations. The house follows a center-hall plan two rooms deep, with a handsome stair at the rear of the hall: a closed string with a cushion-like molding carries slim turned balusters and a heavy molded rail. The flat-paneled wainscot of the hall carries up the stair. Six-panel raised-paneled doors, mitered door and window frames, a handsome flat-paneled wainscot, and a vernacular mantel with cushion frieze compose the most impressive Georgian interior woodwork in Warrenton.

Almost as scarce as Georgian houses are Federal-style buildings in Warrenton, and here again, early houses were often swallowed up by Warrenton boom-era construction of the mid-century. In Warren and Halifax counties in the Federal period there was built a notable group of closely related houses--probably Virginia-influenced; as in later periods, Warrenton Federal era architecture is closely tied to that in the countryside. The greatest Federal era house in the region was Montmorenci, which was dismantled and removed to Winterthur. There are others in the area which are closely related to Montmorenci, but

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE three

only one known surviving house shares the curious triple windows with blind arch: the Coleman-White House (195), Warrenton's finest and best-preserved Federal house (NR). The two-story, three-bay frame house has, in addition to the Montmorenci-type windows, a handsome Palladian entrance clearly related to Montmorenci and nearby Elgin, and chimneys of brick laid in Flemish bond. The interiors are restrained but similar to those of the Montmorenci group, with especially impressive plaster work.

Also Virginia-influenced and found in northeastern North Carolina is the tripartite house form. It is represented in Warrenton in the Plunkett-Montgomery House (181) on Bragg Street. Mrs. Montgomery described it as "built after the style of a great many homes of that day," erected in the 1820s. Covered with aluminum siding following a nearby fire, and somewhat remodeled within, the house nevertheless retains its significant three-part form, handsome stone chimneys, and notable interior Federal-style woodwork.

Of traditional form--five bays wide and two stories tall beneath a gable roof--is the Federal-style Hall House (266), in a rural setting at the east end of Franklin Street. Somewhat expanded, it retains much of its original fabric--molded siding, Flemish bond brick chimney (with an unusual use of lozenge patterns in glazed headers), and some well-preserved vernacular Federal interiors; some early alterations are evident as well.

The other survivals from the Federal period in Warrenton are incorporated into later structures; only slight exterior evidence hints at the Federal remnants within. Tradition states that Warrenton builder Thomas Bragg built the Jones-Cook House (168) in the early nineteenth century--about 1810 according to Mrs. Pendleton. The exterior of the typical 1840s-1850s boom era house belies the tradition, but it is borne out within by the consistent Federal woodwork of the northern half of the house. It may have been a side-hall plan with chimneys on the north, and perhaps one-and-one-half stories tall; a handsome reeded mantel and flat-paneled wainscot survive. The period of the stair in the center hall is uncertain. Just up Bragg Street, a large, rather plain late nineteenth century shell (163) encases the house said to have been Thomas Bragg's home and to have been moved to its present site from a nearby one in the late nineteenth century. Within is high-quality vernacular Federal woodwork, including a tripartite mantel with the rich use of sunbursts, cables, and other carving typical of Warren and Halifax county Federal houses.

A representative example of the Tidewater-type house thought to have been common in Warrenton, but overbuilt in the early twentieth century in a Georgian Revival expansion is the Davis-Carr-Jones House (290). An early photograph shows its original appearance as a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; today, only the large stone chimneys of the two-story brick veneered house hint at its origins, and within, the Federal woodwork blends with the Neo-Georgian of the remodeling. Also well-concealed is the early fabric of the Hawkins-Allen-Arrington House (226) where Greek Revival and Victorian remodelings disguise a Federal house; from the early building there survive molded siding and nine-over-nine sash, and within, an extremely graceful Federal stair and a number of flush-paneled six-panel doors.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE four

The two-story frame exterior of the William Eaton, Jr., House (317), also disguises its original fine early Federal fabric, including a handsome stair and notable mantels.

Also concealed beneath at least two thorough renovations is the original Emmanuel Episcopal Church (39), said to have been constructed in the 1820s by Thomas Bragg; its original appearance is unknown, although its later nineteenth century and post-1927 appearances are known.

Probably transitional between the Federal and Greek Revival periods is the handsome brick commercial building (30) on Main Street just south of Courthouse square. It is significant as the only antebellum structure in the commercial row and a lone survivor of several fires; it is evidently the oldest brick building in Warrenton, and Elizabeth Montgomery, who grew up in the town in the mid-nineteenth century, recalled being told it was "the first brick house ever built in Warrenton," and that "it was built in the late thirties, and by a Mr. Osborne." It resembles the two other stepped-gable Flemish Revival buildings in this section of the state, the clerk's offices in Jackson and Halifax-- both dating from the 1830s and both built by Captain Abraham Spencer of Oxford. The two-story, six-bay by four-bay building is of brick laid in Flemish bond; the windows to the north are segmental-arched, those to the south trabeated. A pressed metal cornice is believed to conceal a coved plaster cornice (also found at the clerk's offices), and a plastered lunette accents the north gable end. A surface inspection of the interior showed only late nineteenth century and twentieth century finish. The first-level facade has been modernized, and the windows contain nine-pane upper sash over plate glass.

BOOM ERA

These fifteen buildings--of which only half retain their original form--are all that is known to remain of pre-1840 Warrenton. Presumably many other buildings of similar character were standing when Warrenton entered upon a boom period which was to create the body of architecture that gives the town its present distinctive character. It was apparently in the mid-1840s that the Greek Revival style suddenly flowered in Warrenton, evidently brought by the carpenters and other craftsmen who immigrated from Virginia, primarily from Prince Edward County. In Warrenton there are over twenty notable Greek Revival buildings, nearly all sharing certain identifiable stylistic features, and roughly sixteen more structures that show the combination of Greek Revival and Italianate features characteristic of Warrenton and related areas. Other buildings as well, now gone, are known to have been of these styles.

There is within the group of Greek Revival dwellings a remarkable consistency of form and detail, yet each has its own character; no two are exactly alike. Generally, the houses are two-story, highly cubical structures, often on raised basements. Most are of heavy timber frame covered with plain weatherboards, though a few are of brick. Houses are usually three bays wide (some few are five), with a central entrance with sidelights, corner lights, and transom surrounded by a heavy molded frame (and sometimes with classical columns), rather large windows with six-over-six sash and molded frames;

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE five

and strongly rectilinear facades defined by the heavy exterior baseboards, wide (often fluted) cornerposts, and a wide, plain frieze beneath the deep overhang of a shallow hip roof. Porches--one-bay to full-width--are classical, with Greek Doric columns, sometimes with a gallery serving the second level doorway. Interiors almost without exception follow a center-hall plan two (sometimes one) rooms deep, with a stair in the hall rising in two flights with an intermediate landing. For the most part, variations on a single stair pattern are used. An open stringer with simple molding on each tread carries slender balusters, usually square but occasionally turned, which support a rounded hand-rail that almost invariably ramps rather dramatically at the landing. Posts are usually turned urn-shaped ones, and newels vary--some have a voluted handrail over a slim newel, others are heavy turned or square newels. In some cases, the hall is divided midway by a wall with a door, and a second stair rises back-to-front in the rear hall. If present, this hall doorway will often retain a four-part folding movable-louvered door.

The house usually features two interior chimneys, one between the front and rear room on each side, serving front and rear fireplaces. Mantels are especially distinctive and repetitive. The typical "Warrenton mantel" in the Greek Revival era is among the most academic elements of the Warrenton Greek Revival houses; it may have been taken from Asher Benjamin's designs. A symmetrically molded architrave with cornerblocks frames the fire opening. Flanking it, and slightly forward, are single or paired, fluted or plain, tapered Doric colonnettes. These carry a heavy frieze, which may be plain, paneled, or--most typically--dominated by a horizontal fluted roll. Above is a heavy shelf. Another typical mantel has flat pilasters and frieze with vertical arched gougework to suggest pilasters and caps, and the frieze roll as on the colonnette mantel. Also found are simple, heavy pilaster-and-frieze Greek Revival mantels, generally used in the secondary rooms.

Also consistent is the use of a very wide molded baseboard, sometimes almost knee-high. Wainscots are rare. Door frames are also heavy, molded ones. First-floor door and window frames are usually symmetrically molded, second-level ones mitered. Especially characteristic is the breaking out of the baseboard in a distinctive molded "foot" at the base of the door or window frame. (This occurs on the front exterior entrance as well.) In most cases, the window frames continue to floor level to frame paneled aprons. Doors are of two or four flat panels, with heavy moldings. Surviving in some houses--and probably original to many more--is the use of skillful woodgraining (on doors, primarily) and marbleizing (often on baseboards, sometimes on mantels). This is the prototype, and there are many variations.

Some of the grander houses use elaborate Greek fret decoration; some have in some rooms crosssetted molded door and window frames instead of symmetrically molded ones. Some vary from the center-hall plan. Some of the simpler houses use only a few of the typical elements. Yet among them all runs the same unifying thread which makes Warrenton's Greek Revival houses a distinctive body of work. It should be noted that there are in Warren County a large number of plantation houses which partake with equal thoroughness of these characteristics. No documentation of the builder of these Greek Revival houses

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE six

has yet been located, but it seems likely (see Significance) that at least some and perhaps most were built by Jacob Holt: he was working in Warrenton from 1845 with a large staff by 1850; the houses are clearly and specifically similar to his documented Greco-Italianate buildings; and they are similar to each other in much the same way that the Greco-Italianate structures are.

Dating of these mid-nineteenth century buildings depends largely upon the excellent memoirs of two women who lived in Warrenton in the nineteenth century, Elizabeth Wilson Montgomery and Victoria Louise Pendleton. Brief assessments of each major Greek Revival house, noting their variance from the prototype, follow:

The Eaton Place (74), is a grand two-story Flemish bond brick house, five bays wide, one room deep, and not much like the prototype; it is said by Mrs. Montgomery to have been built in 1843. (Mrs. Pendleton recalled seeing it first in 1844, "fresh with new paint and the trees not large enough to give any shade, I thought it was a handsome house, but the hottest looking place I ever saw!"). Basically Classical Revival in character, it has some hints of Federal character in the arched central-bay doors and windows, front and back, the elaborate ornament, and the spectacular curved stair of Federal delicacy. The strong classical cornice, end chimneys, and windowless ends are all anomalies in Warrenton. The house is said to relate to houses in Prince Edward County, Virginia, but this is unproved, as is Mrs. Montgomery's statement that "Mr. Holt" was the contractor. There are two hip-roof brick outbuildings in the northern yard, and impressive heart-shaped boxwood gardens. Though altered--including shortening of the bracketed front porch--it is one of the town's major monuments.

The Green-Polk House (65) is the only other brick Greek Revival house in town and is more typical. Said by Mrs. Pendleton and Mrs. Montgomery to date from about 1850, the two-story, one-room-deep house with one-story rear extension stands on a raised basement. It has large eight-over-eight sash, an elaborate doorway richly carved with intricate geometric decoration, and a Doric porch. The interior is handsomely finished: the standard stair is enriched by a Greek fret along the stringer; there are a black-marbleized "Warrenton mantel," and heavy crosssetted architraves with Greek fret embellishment in the south parlor. Other elements are quite typical.

The Somerville-Graham House (155), is reported by Elizabeth Montgomery to have been built in 1850 and by Mrs. Pendleton about 1844 or 1845; this rather grand frame house has the massive crosssetted openings like the Green-Polk House. Relating it to others of the ambitious Greek Revival houses is the extensive use of Greek fret exterior ornament--on the twin front bay windows (an unusual feature) and the entablatures of porch and main roofline. The triple windows relate it to many of the country houses. Related to the T. E. Wilson House (below) is the impressive Doric entrance porch and columned entrance with inner Doric columns and outer square pilasters. Within, the plan, double stair (front with spiral newel), louvered hall doors, and massive columned mantels are close to the Warrenton prototype. According to a family relative, Temple Thorne, the house was built by Jacob Holt.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE seven

The T. E. Wilson House (250), dated by Mrs. Montgomery who grew up there in 1850, is obviously related to its neighbor, the Somerville-Graham House. Paired Doric columns occur on the full-width porch, and the handsome in antis entrance is essentially identical to the Somerville house. A rare survival (or replacement) is the porch roof's enclosing balustrade. Within, the woodwork and mantels are prototypical, except for the use of a wainscot (quite unusual), and a heavy molded dentil cornice. (The latter could be later additions coeval with the addition of a rear sun parlor of Neo-Classical character.) A fat turned newel begins the handsome stair, which has the Greek fret-adorned open string of the Green-Polk House and the slim turned balusters of the Italianate houses.

Arrington-Alston House (190). Less elaborate than those described above, this frame house is important as the most prototypical of the Warrenton Greek Revival houses. Its building date is said by Mrs. Montgomery to be early 1850s and by the present owner 1858. Lacking the embellishments of some of the grander houses, this four-square house has the folding louvered hall door, mantels, columned entrance porch, and the other elements representative of the Warrenton Greek Revival--and is most convincing evidence of a connection with the documented Holt houses.

Gloster-Crossan House (255). Described by Mrs. Montgomery as built for sea captain Thomas Crossan in 1857-1858, this house varies from the norm in its use of a gable (not hip) roof and a side-hall plan with the stair rising back-to-front in the hall. Obviously related to the others, it features a crossetted front entrance with elaborate and unusual geometric tracery in the lights, where traces of early paintings of lighthouses survive on the glass. Especially notable is the lavish use of the Greek fret motif inside and out. Unusual, but relating to Millbrook in the countryside, are the curious stepped moldings above the street side windows; this elevation is further dignified as the public side by the pedimented gable and elaborately treated window in the tympanum. Inside, mantels are not typical, but the spiral-newel stair is. Family tradition credits the house to Holt. Two small outbuildings with bracket cornices are notable survivals. The fluted columns of the handsome front porch replace the original ones--shown in an early photograph.

The Skelton-Howard House (67), like many others, is said to have been built in 1850. It differs from the prototype in being five bays wide and only one room deep, and thus lacking the four-square cubical quality. The Doric porch is quite typical, with a paneled balustrade closely related to the Jones-Cook House and other houses in the countryside. Generally, the house is less robustly Greek than the prototype: front corner pilasters replace cornerposts, windows are apparently more vertical, it is five bays rather than three wide, and chimneys are interior end ones. The doorway has transom and sidelights but lacks the corner light treatment. Within, the baseboards and door and window frames are less robust, but the mantels are of the Warrenton mold, as is the stair in the center hall. Overall, the house appears to be an early version of the prototype, with holdovers from the Federal, or by a hand other than that responsible for the main-stream of houses.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE eight

The Jones-Cook House (168), remodeled and expanded around an earlier house, is a typical Greek Revival house, with raised basement, cubical form, graceful stair with voluted handrail, columned mantels, and classical porch. Much of the sash was replaced in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, and some recent embellishment of the interior has occurred.

The Purefoy House (117) is dated by Mrs. Montgomery as being built about 1852. Of rather plain Greek Revival character on the outside, the two-story frame house lacks the robust classicism of many of the other houses; within, surprisingly, it relates strongly to the Italianate houses as well as to the Greek: stair with turned balusters and heavy rather ornate newel, arched-paneled doors, and a mantel with spearhead ornament. Handsome marbled baseboards survive. A number of notable frame outbuildings also exist.

The Old Episcopal Rectory (9) is a simple version of the two-story prototype with two-story rear ell. Typical are the columned mantels and the stair with slim turned newel. The exterior cornerposts rise from unusual bases, and the porch has evidently been replaced.

The Nathaniel Turner Green Guest House (49) is said to have been built in the 1850s as a guest house for the grand brick house across Main Street (and mortgaged by Green along with his own home), is a simple version of the prototype. It is only one-room deep with interior end chimneys. The simple Doric porch, second-level door, typical entrance, standard stair with slim turned newel, and simple Greek mantels define the house's place in the range of Warrenton architecture.

The John White Cottage (221) and another cottage on East Franklin Street (282) are among the few one-story examples of the Warrenton Greek Revival prototype. The door and window treatment, cornice and cornerposts, and general form are simpler versions of the grander houses.

Also contributing to the Greek Revival fabric of the town are the Jones-Williams-Dameron House (323), Holt-Johnson House (102) (much remodeled), the Blount-Norwood House (251), with an unusual barrel stair in the side hall; the Wilson/Williams-Macon-Serls House (326), moved and altered; the Mills-Foote House (59) said by Mrs. Pendleton to have been built, but more likely remodeled for cabinetmaker S. N. Mills by Jacob Holt; the Thomas Reynolds House (171), the Woodson-Owen House (293); the Wilson House (295); the Johnson House and another on Ridgeway Street (260s); the Female Institute (107) building on Wilcox Street, and a number of other houses throughout the town.

Through most, if not all of the 1850s, in Warrenton and in the countryside around it, the Greek Revival houses continued to be built, but by the late 1850s the style was to some degree supplanted by houses that combined elements of the Greek with those of the bracketed Italianate. It appears that the two styles were also contemporaneous, for some of the Greek houses are traditionally dated 1857-1850, the period when all of the documented Greco-Italianate houses were built and presumably most of the undocumented as well.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE nine

Three non-Warrenton Greco-Italianate houses, including one in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, are documented as the work of Jacob Holt. Holt is also documented as having done the antebellum courthouse--an important temple-form building with Italianate brackets. Stylistic similarities between the documented buildings and the many others seem to link Holt with the whole group; however, Holt had some employees in 1850 who were on their own by 1860, and these men rather than Holt himself may well have built a number of the "Holt-type" houses. For example, Cherry Hill, a prototypal Italianate country house, is apparently the work of an associate, John A. Waddell.

Very like the prototypical Greek Revival house in general form, and in the treatment of cornerposts, baseboard, frieze, roof, chimneys, plan, interior woodwork, and proportions, the Greco-Italianate prototype is distinguished by the replacement of the purely Greek details with bracketed trim--at the roof and porch cornice and at the cornerposts and entrance--and the use of arched elements instead of squared ones, in the entrance, in door panels, porch ornament, and windows; the window openings themselves are still rectangular but are filled with sash that has arched tracery at the top, usually paired. Within, the double stair, louvered hall door, and overall woodwork remain the same, but a spear-head ornament comes into use, particularly on mantels, as well as a bracketed mantel. The arched-incised pilaster and frieze mantel continues, as does the plain secondary mantel. The symmetrically molded door and window frame with roundel corner-blocks is relegated to the second floor, with very heavy mitered frames employed at the first level. Arched door panel forms vary from round to pointed to tudor. Stairs are the same in form, but turned slender balusters and more ornate newels are popular.

The full-blown Greco-Italianate mode is better represented in the countryside than in Warrenton, but there are two good domestic examples in the town.

Engleside (the John White House) (196) is said by Mrs. Montgomery to have been built in 1850--and if this is true, it is much earlier than the documented Greco-Italianate houses. Brackets occur on cornice, porch posts, and on the elaborate entrance; arched tracery fills the front and west elevation windows--including the triple entrance and the second level center bay. The interior is quite typical, with simple, graceful prototype stair (only one), mantels of the bracketed, incised arched with frieze roll, and plain Greek varieties, and round-arched paneled doors.

The William T. Alston House (313) is the other thoroughgoing Italianate house in Warrenton; it has arched windows in the front, the bracketed entrance, bracketed porch posts and cornerposts, and the main cornice adorned with brackets unusually close together, creating a vertical emphasis. The plan is highly unusual, with a front cross-hall and two large parlors to the rear. The ramped stair in the corner of the stair has turned balusters, and one bracketed spear-head-trimmed mantel exists. Remodeling added flanking wings and transplanted some earlier mantels from elsewhere.

These two, while less ornately overlaid with arches and brackets than some of the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE ten

rural examples, are representative of the Italianate/Greek Revival style documented as the work of Jacob Holt. More frequently found in Warrenton are basically Greek Revival buildings with rather token Italianate elements--a bracket cornice here, a few arches there, and spear-head patterns occasionally applied. It is not known whether these represent the transition from the Greek to the Italian, or are simply diluted, perhaps cheaper versions contemporary with the more ambitious houses.

The Spruill-King House (109) is a modest representative blending of Greek and Italianate, said by Mrs. Montgomery to have been built about 1850. It has typical incised-arched and bracketed-spear-head mantels, arched-paneled doors, and a bracket cornice. Windows are rectangular, and porch posts are two-dimensional paneled ones with tiny brackets above. Unusual full-length windows occur at the first level.

The Falkener House (228), dated "a few years before the War," has the bracket cornice and bracket-spear-head mantel of the Italianate but is otherwise typically Greek Revival. Scalloped muntins on the sidelight and transom of the entrance are unusual and link with the Jacob Holt House (see below). The stair is of the prototypal kind.

The Norwood-Ellington House (1), somewhat altered by roof remodeling, is a notable and unusual one-story version of the Greco-Italianate house, with bracket cornice, bracketed entrance, arched-paneled doors, and bracketed spear-head mantel. This is more than balanced by the Greek character of the rectangular windows, symmetrically molded door and window frames with roundel corner blocks, and other elements. The house is apparently that described by Mrs. Montgomery as "across the street from the Spruill Place . . . a very pretty cottage built by Phil Norwood about 1852."

Evidently related in some way to these houses is a group of less pretentious dwellings said to have been built for the most part shortly before the Civil War. Typically, but not always, incised paneled cornerposts replace the more fully developed ones; entrances have the heavy frame, sidelights, transoms, and corner lights, and frieze is wide and plain or bracketed. Porches are simple, sometimes with sawn brackets. Interiors are simple, with plain versions of typical Greek and Italianate features. The chief difference from the main stream houses is the use of a central front false gable more often found in post-Civil War houses--the typical "triple-A." Yet these houses, judging from interiors and from local tradition, evidently are of the 1850s period. Among them are these: the John W. White (113) and William White (116) houses, one on Halifax Street (193), one at 511 North Main Street (111A), and perhaps others. An apparent two-story version is at 336 North Main Street (62), said to be the Henry Harper House remodeled for John Waddell in 1876. The Tannahill House (72), also simple, with token Italianate elements, and of brick, is said to have been built shortly after the Civil War. It partakes of the ante-bellum feeling but has elements that suggest the later date.

Of completely different and eccentric Italianate character is the house described by Mrs. Montgomery and documented recently as the home in the 1850s of builder Jacob Holt (179). She described it as an "unusually shaped house for that time"--his own house being more

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE eleven

daring, perhaps, than those he built for clients. Now ironically in almost ruinous decay, it has a recessed central hip-roof three-story tower flanked by gable-end wings. The central entrance has a wide door flanked by sidelights and surrounded by a heavy crosssetted frame with splayed base. Scalloped muntins occur here and in the similar entrances at both levels above. Incised panels occur at all corners, and windows are plain double ones. A curious exposed-face chimney occurs at the sides of the wings. The interior--with a cavernous center hall in the base of the tower and rooms in the wings--has simple Greek Revival finish and a long single-flight closed-string stair with slim turned balusters and rounded rail. A documentary photograph shows the house in better days with multicolor paint, and with ornate arcaded sawnwork dripping ^{from} the roofline, plus a fancy sawn balustrade at the third-level tower balcony. To the rear, according to Mrs. Montgomery, there were a lumber shop "in which the materials for the handsome homes and stores were kept," and a brick kiln and lumber drying kiln.

Also perhaps the home of a craftsman is the small one-story side-hall-plan house (297) at the end of Warren Street. Its gable roof is adorned with delicate sawn bargeboards of vaguely Gothic character; within is a fanciful vernacular sawnwork mantel apparently unique in the town.

Not only domestic but also public and religious structures in antebellum Warrenton exhibit the distinctive boom period blend of Greek Revival and Italianate. Probably the most important was the 1850s Courthouse, recently documented as the work of Jacob Holt and brickmason Edward Rice. Unfortunately replaced in the early twentieth century, this pivotal structure was a temple-form brick building with an impressive columned portico lightened by a bracket cornice.

* Closely related to the courthouse--and to a documented Holt church in southern Virginia--is the still-standing and very well-preserved Presbyterian Church (51). It is the only non-residential building in the Greco-Italianate style remaining in Warrenton. No early church documents of the construction period (said to be 1855) survive, but it looks to be Holt's work. The temple-form church has a sense of quiet solidity lacking in the more ostentatious and sometimes busy domestic work, and the unlikely blend of temple-form and Italianate ornament is surprisingly successful. The main facade is windowless, with a central double door with two arched panels per leaf framed by a wide mitered molding. Four square-in-section fluted posts form the porch slightly in antis and carry a flush-sheathed pediment framed by a bracketed typical cornice. The bracket cornice carries along the sides, which are pierced by four simple pointed-arched windows. At the sides, as noted by Ned Symes, the entablature "is of special interest and shows great refinement. It is cut away above each of the arched windows to form an illusionary bay or frame, an effect which is enhanced by the placement of the Italianate brackets to either side of the cut away portion." The interior is simply finished with elements related to the mid-century domestic work. The simple pews, probably original, have curvilinear sides and woodgrained panels. Woodgraining occurs on other woodwork as well.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE twelve

From the same era but of different character was the remodeling in 1854 and 1855 of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, at which time "the building was much enlarged and the steeple added;" this and later nineteenth century remodeling resulted in an ornate frame structure of Gothic Revival character with a rather theatrical facade and plainer side elevations, with six pointed-arched sash windows and a bracketed cornice. This was all covered or removed in the 1920s remodeling. Some of the interior, however, appears to retain its nineteenth century character, including the stair, and the wainscot, sawn balustrade of the gallery and plain low pews, all woodgrained.

POST-CIVIL WAR

The Civil War of course slowed building activity, and Reconstruction continued the trend. Post-Civil War architecture in Warrenton is generally not of outstanding quality, and most buildings constructed between 1870 and 1900 are modest, unexceptional examples of types found all across the country. The extravagant eclecticism of more industrial cities is virtually absent in Warrenton, where antebellum buildings outshine most of the post-war ones--probably much as antebellum memories outshone the difficulties of Reconstruction for Warrenton's establishment.

The Warren County Jail, built after the previous one burned in 1868, is one of the few major Reconstruction era buildings. It is a two-story, cubical structure of stone heavily covered with stucco (240), with simple rather Greek Revival lines and a parapeted roof. The simply finished interior contains the jailer's domestic quarters (still so used) and cells--including one evidently late nineteenth century vintage, with an elaborate lock inscribed with the named Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, and patent dates 1862 and 1892. Two vernacular frame churches--the Baptist Church (19) on Main Street and the Methodist Episcopal Church (237) on Macon Street--were also evidently built the years after the war and were there by the 1880s. That on Macon Street is quite handsome and well-kept, with bracketed cornice and graceful spire.

The most notable Queen Anne style house is a classicizing frame dwelling at 332 North Main Street (63). Other examples of the style are John Kerr's Queen Anne cottage at 402 North Main Street (60), and the houses at 428 South Main Street (105), 331 North Main Street (52), 207 North Main Street (42), and 308 Wilcox Street (114).

An 1881 fire swept through nearly all of the apparently impressive commercial fabric along Main Street. As Mrs. Montgomery noted, "the fire was a terrible disaster to the town, and one from which its people were years in recovering. The good store buildings that were destroyed were replaced by small and cheap wooden structures. It has been only in the past twenty years that commodious brick stores have replaced the wooden ones." Sanborn maps bear out this assessment; only a few brick structures were constructed among the wooden ones before 1900, apparently among these were that at Macon Street (Ideal Florist) (81) a simple two-story building with segmental-arched windows, built before 1885; and that containing Warren Auto Parts (92), which was built between 1885 and 1891 and has the most elaborate brickwork in the town.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE thirteen

Other commercial fabric from the late nineteenth century appears to survive beneath the metal sheathing of the long, one-story gable-roof Boyd Warehouse between Macon and Market streets along Bragg Street (205). A frame building was there by 1891, of much the same shape; exterior wooden elements, especially a small spare bell tower, suggest this is an early tobacco building still in use.

TWENTIETH CENTURY

During the last years of the nineteenth century and the first years of the twentieth, building in Warrenton began to reflect improvement in the town's economy. Between 1900 and 1915, particularly, there appears to have been an upsurge in important construction. The typically stick-style railroad depot (58) at the northern end of town was built in 1907 to replace an earlier one further down Main Street, whose tracks ran down the street. Also during this period, the Main Street commercial district assumed essentially its present appearance. One and two-story brick buildings line the street, and many retain original pressed-metal facades and plate glass store fronts--creating a remarkably well-preserved and consistent streetscape. Notable are the handsomely painted plate glass show windows of the Miles Hardware Store (82), and the commercial fronts across from and south of the Courthouse.

In addition, Warrenton built not only a new city hall building but also replaced its courthouse during this period--an expression of newly returned confidence and economic stability. According to Mrs. Pendleton, it was stated by an architect that the mid-nineteenth century courthouse was no longer sturdy, and that a new one should be built. The eclectic new building (32) was designed by Milburn and Heister of Washington, D. C.; of red brick with strong white classical accents including a keystone over the arched entrance, volute Ionic capitals above brick pilasters, and a heavy modillion cornice forming a pediment over the entrance pavilion; it is capped by a belvedere with cupola. Lacking the indigenous character of its predecessor, it is nevertheless suitable in its scale and classicism to the town.

Somewhat similar in its application of classical elements is the Warrenton City Hall (204). The red brick building, two stories high, has arched openings with contrasting trim; the first-level openings are segmental-arched, the second-level ones round-arched with keystones. The four-bay main (north) facade has a two-bay pavilion with a simple, shallow pediment. At the second level, the bays are defined by corbeling into panels. Insurance maps show the multi-use of the building, which had not only the city hall offices but also a fire department, opera house, and market. It is still in use as the city hall and houses the fire department.

Also from the pre-World War I era is the impressive Neo-Classical Revival Boyd-Kerr House (225) on Church Street, the only major representative of a style particularly appropriate to Warrenton. The colossal bowed portico with its Corinthian columns is a flamboyant recollection of the Doric porches of Warrenton's boom era buildings. The interior, essentially unaltered, features especially handsome molded and painted plaster

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE fourteen

ornament on the ceilings. Of roughly the same era, but less flamboyant, is the Norwood Boyd House (204) on Ridgeway Street.

The period following World War I was one, evidently of prosperity and confidence unrivaled since the antebellum era, and this produced a number of typical 1920s buildings. A source of great community pride was the Warrenton Hotel, the most massive building in the district. It is a functional red brick structure, three stories tall, with Neo-Classical details. Also a focus of pride in Warrenton was the John Graham School (47). Classical and other elements combine in the large brick building built in the 1920s; it has the large multi-paned windows, parapeted roofline, and use of stone and brick ornament typical of 1920s consolidated schools, of which it is a handsome, well-kept example.

In the 1920s, too, the nineteenth century wooden building of Emmanuel Episcopal Church was remodeled from plans of New York architect William Lawrence Bottomley into a picturesque, well-executed edifice that is chiefly Gothic Revival in character, curiously but rather successfully combined with Neo-Georgian features. Some of the old fabric was retained, particularly inside. The three-bay structure has exterior walls of brick laid in Flemish bond, with a stone water table and stone or stuccoed surrounds, shaped as if quoined, outlining the pointed-arched windows. Buttresses define the corners, and the square-in-plan engaged tower has a series of stone belt courses and a crenellated roofline with quoins and stone coping. The roof is of slate, and the slate-covered cross-topped spire resembles that of the earlier church and is said by Lulie Price Gay, a long-time member, to be the same. The tudor-arched entrance and ornate "Gothic" door were added. Within, the walls are plastered above a sheathed wainscot. The heavy timbers of the ceiling are of the 1920s remodeling, but the pews and rear gallery are earlier, as is most of the handsome stained glass that fills the pointed-arched windows.

Particularly outstanding among the dwellings of the 1920s period is the Alfred Alston Williams House (107), 438 South Main Street, a brown-shingled house with bungalowoid characteristics; it is essentially unchanged. Other good examples of early twentieth century dwellings include those at 301 North Main Street (69), 445 South Main Street (2), and other, smaller houses on Ridgeway and Main streets.

Probably the most notable commercial building of the early twentieth century is the bank (87) on the corner of Main and Market streets, built between 1912 and 1918. Typical of the era, it is strongly Neo-Classical in character, with large Ionic columns set in antis, flanking the entrance, and a massive and complex classical entablature beneath a parapet. Of importance to the townscape is the treatment of the side street facade: unlike many of the corner-sited commercial building whose street side facades fail to acknowledge their visibility, this structure's Market Street elevation is quite handsome, with a simplified continuation of the cornice, and a well-articulated window treatment, with pedimented first-level windows beneath trabeated ones, creating tall, deeply inset openings. A rear extension is in character with the front block.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE fifteen

Few significant buildings date from the 1930s or later. Of some interest, however, is the Post Office (40), a typical one-story WPA "Colonial" brick building with quoins, a hip roof, a classical entrance and well-preserved interiors of dark polished wood and brass. Of particular interest is the mural on the south lobby wall, a rural scene with cows and horses and fields, executed by Alice Dinneen in 1938--quite appropriate for this rural county.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE sixteen

WARRENTON HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY LIST

MAIN STREET, WEST SIDE, going south to north

1. ^{should be 503} 305 S. Main St. Norwood-Ellington House, mid-20th c. Frame cottage on raised basement, with heavy cornerposts, bracket cornice, elaborate sawnwork porch; a typical boom-era cottage altered later in the 19th c.
2. 445 S. Main St., early 20th c. Shingled bungalow 1-story, "gambrel" roof form.
3. 443 S. Main St., late 19th c. Plain 2-story gable-roof house, uncertain date.
4. Barn of 443. Standard frame barn.
5. 437 S. Main St., late 19th c. 2-story frame 3-A, quite plain, shed porch.

(BATTLE AVENUE)

6. ___ S. Main St, late 19th c. 2-story plain frame gable-roof house, long porch.
7. ___ S. Main St., late 19th c. Carriage house, hip roof with cupola, large doors.
8. 417 S. Main St., late 19th c. Large 2-story frame, 3-A, shingled gable, slightly ornate Victorian porch, 1-story wing. ^{2 metal ceiling, 2 decorative, 1 g ceiling}
9. 411 S. Main St. Old Episcopal Rectory, mid-19th c. 2-story frame, rather plain boom era Greek Revival, dentil cornice, wrap-around hip roof porch.
10. 407 S. Main St., mid-20th c. 1½-story brick "Williamsburg" house, dormers.
11. 4__ S. Main St., early 20th c. 1½-story frame bungalow, gable roof, gable porch.
12. 4__ S. Main St., early 20th c. 1½-story frame cottage, single dormer, hip roof.
13. 4__ S. Main St., early 20th c. 1½-story gable-end cottage, quite plain.

(MARSHALL STREET)

14. 315 S. Main St., late 19th-early 20th c. 2-story frame gable-roof house, wrap-around porch, nice cornice detail.
15. 3__ S. Main St., early to mid-20th c. 1½-story brick house, irregular gable roofline.
16. 3__ S. Main St, early 20th or mid-19th c. Veneered. Hip-roof brick house, 3 bays wide, hip roof porch, fanlight over entrance.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE

seventeen

(COUSIN LUCY'S LANE)

17. Colonial Store, mid-20th c. 1-story brick, typical of earlier versions, considerable parking lot.

(COLLEGE STREET)

18. Gulf Station, mid-20th c. White tile, typical of function.
19. ___ S. Main St. First Baptist Church, late 19th c. Vernacular frame building built before 1885, shown on Gray's (1882) map as "Col Bapt Chu;" served as church and school for blacks soon after Civil War. In ruinous condition.
20. ___ S. Main St., 20th c. Small brick 1-story boxlike building, era and function unknown.
21. ___ S. Main St., mid-19th c. dwelling. Torn down recently.
22. ___ S. Main St. Amoco Station, mid-20th c. White tile, typical of kind.

(FRANKLIN STREET)

23. ___ S. Main St. Rodwell Hardware, late 19th or early 20th c. Small brick 1-story commercial building.
24. ___ S. Main St. Red & White Store, early 20th c. 1-story brick commercial, altered.
25. ___ S. Main St. Wood's Cash Grocery, early 20th c. (1900-1910). 1-story commercial, with good pressed metal front, brackets, parapet, classical motifs, some of lower facade preserved as well. (Formerly Citizens Bank.)
26. ___ S. Main St. Lanier Hardware Co. (was Frank Serls Hardware), 1900-1910. A continuation of 25.
27. ___ S. Main St. Warrenton Dept. Store, 1900-1910. Similar to but plainer than 25 and 26, some alterations; good iron cresting. First story front removed for restaurant in 1975 and remodeled with unfortunate "mansard" facade roof.
28. ___ S. Main St. Gardner Building, 1900-1910. Corbeled 1-story brick commercial, reworked lower portion.
29. ___ S. Main St. Polka-Dot Gifts, early 20th c. 2-story brick commercial, rather plain; brick panels across top and corbel cornice.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE eighteen

30. ___ S. Main St. Diamond's Discount House (the Brick Store), early 19th c., allegedly 1830s. Important commercial building, and the oldest in town. 6 bays wide, of brick laid in Flemish bond, with stepped gable ends, plastered lunette in north gable, perhaps plaster cove cornice.
31. Courthouse Square. Courthouse Annex (south), mid-20th c. 1-story brick box-like building with "colonial" details; innocuous, functional.
32. Courthouse Square. Warren County Courthouse, built in 1906. By Milburn & Heister. Large 2-story brick with heavy Neo-Classical details, cupola. Courthouse Square features Confederate monument of great local significance.
33. Courthouse Square. Courthouse Annex (north), mid-20th c. Essentially like 31.

BEGIN NORTH MAIN STREET, WEST SIDE, continuing south to north

(MACON STREET)

34. ___ N. Main St. Barber shop, mid-20th c. Plain brick box.
35. ___ N. Main St. Sears store, mid-20th ce. 2-story brick, "colonial" details.
36. ___ N. Main St. Western Auto, early to mid-20th c. 1-story plain brick box, brick panel.
37. ___ N. Main St. Miller's Grocery, early to mid-20th c. 1-story plain brick box, brick panel.
38. ___ N. Main St. Sampson's Paints, early to mid-20th c. Plain 1-story brick commercial building.
39. ___ N. Main St. Emmanuel Episcopal Church, 1820s, 1850s, 1920s. Gothic Revival. Handsome brick gable-end with crenellated tower combining 1820s, 1850s, and later fabric with 1927 remodeling of William Lawrence Bottomley, architect. To the rear is half-timbered Tudoresque parish house.
40. ___ N. Main St. Warrenton Post Office, 1936. 1-story Neo-Colonial WPA era brick building with quoins, hip roof. Notable mural inside.

(FAIRVIEW STREET)

41. ___ N. Main St. First Citizens Bank, 1973 or 1974. 1-story "colonial" building, very low silhouette. (Site of Ben Cook House.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE nineteen

42. 207 N. Main St., late 19th c. 2-story frame 3-A, bracket cornice, brackets and sawnwork on porch.
43. 211 N. Main St., late 19th or early 20th c. 2-story plain frame gable-roof dwelling, hip roof porch.
44. 214 N. Main St., early to mid-20th c. 1½-story brick house, steep gable roof-line.
45. 2__ N. Main St., late 19th c. 2-story frame, boxy house, shallow hip roof, plain; 1920s porch with tapered posts, door with transom and sidelights at both levels.
46. 2__ N. Main St. Bobbitt-Pendleton House, early to mid-19th c. Large, remodeled frame house with ambitious porch. Said to be home of carriagemaker William Bobbitt; later home of Mrs. Pendleton, memoirist, and daughter art society leader Katharine Pendleton Arrington, who collected mantels and other embellishments from the town and county and installed them here. Landscaped front lawn was site of Baptist Church in early 20th c.

(RIDGEWAY STREET)

47. ___ N. Main St. John Graham High School. Large, rather elaborately detailed consolidated school typical of 1920s. Site of considerable historical importance: it was the site of the 18th c. Warrenton Academy and Marcus George's "Red Academy," built in 1800-1802, which survived until the present building. Additions were made over the years. Here also John Graham ran a well-regarded high school; present building named for him.
48. ___ N. Main St., addition, Graham High School, mid to late 20th c. Unpretentious 1-story contemporary brick addition.
49. 317 N. Main St. Nat Green Guest House, mid 19th c. 2-story frame, hip roof Greek Revival house, typical of Warrenton's boom era.
50. 3__ N. Main St., early 20th c. Large brick Colonial Revival dwelling. After 1925.
51. 3__ N. Main St. Presbyterian Church, 1854-1855. Simple 1-story brick temple-form structure, Italianate bracketed cornice, pilasters. Good interiors. Built 1854-1855 through bequest of \$4,000 by Mrs. Martha Goodrum. Builder undocumented but likely Jacob Holt and Woodson and Rice.
52. 331 N. Main St., late 19th c. Large 2½-story Queen Anne style house.
53. 337 N. Main St., 1918-1925. 1-story brick and frame bungalow, unpretentious.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE twenty

54. 339 N. Main St., early 20th c. 1½-story brick bungalow, typical example.

(WILCOX STREET)

55. 4 N. Main St., early 20th c. 2-story brick Colonial Revival dwelling, good detail.

56. N. Main St., late 19th to early 20th c. 2-story frame Queen Anne, long porch, plain.

57. N Main St., 19th c. 1-story frame cottage, 3-A, shingled central gable, Victorian porch.

MAIN STREET, EAST SIDE, going north to south

(HAZELWOOD STREET)

58. N. Main St. Warrenton Depot, early 20th c. 1½-story frame building, with splayed hip roof and stick-style brackets, dormers, shingled roof--typical of type and era. Built in 1907.

59. N. Main St. Mills-Foote House, mid-19th c. Simple 2-story frame house. Said to have been built (or expanded) by builder Jacob Holt for cabinetmaker Samuel N. Mills. This was part of craftsmen's community at the northeast end of town.

60. 402 N. Main St., late 19th c. 1-story frame Queen Anne cottage, patterned shingled gable, sawn and turned ornament, porch altered. Built shortly before 1900 for John H. Kerr, Sr., soon after he came from Caswell County to practice law in Warrenton.

(WARREN STREET)

61. 336 N. Main St., 19th c. Brick outbuilding of 336.

62. 336N. Main St.. Henry Harper-John Waddill House, 19th c. 2-story, 3-A, 6/6 sash, simple bracketed entrance. Said to have been small antebellum home of Henry Harper, "improved" in 1876 for Waddill, a leading merchant and bank cashier.

63. 332 N. Main St., late 19th to early 20th c. Large, handsome classicizing Queen Anne, little fancy ornament, well-preserved, pedimented gables, dormers. Before 1925.

64. 3 N. Main St., early 20th c. Plain bungalow, 1-story frame.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE twenty-one

65. 3__ N. Main St. Green-Polk House, mid-19th c. Outstanding, well-preserved 2-story brick dwelling on raised basement; one of best of Greek Revival boom era houses. Built for Nat Green, later home of Mary K. Williams of Montmorenci, then of Tasker Polk, noted attorney and editor.
66. 3__ N. Main St., late 19th to early 20th c. 1½-story frame Queen Anne cottage.
67. 3__ N. Main St. Skelton-Howard-Green House, mid-19th c. Well-preserved 2-story frame boom era Greek Revival house, different from prototype in being only one room deep; finish relatively simple. Said by Mrs. Montgomery to have been built in 1850 for Skelton, a dentist, and later owned by physicians William T. Howard and Simon T. Green. Setting in well-kept, expansive yard evocative of earlier townscape of town.
68. 3__ N. Main St., mid-19th c. Outbuilding of 67. Small frame 2-bay, 1-story outbuilding probably office.

(ACADEMY PLACE)

69. 301 N. Main St., early 20th c. Large 1½-story bungalow, impressive roofline, long dormer, wrap-around porch.
70. 3__ N. Main St. Baptist Church, 20th c. (after 1925). Pedimented "Colonial" structure.
71. ___ N. Main St. Apartments, mid-20th c. (after 1925). 4-plex, large brick "Colonial" structure.
72. 220 N. Main St. Tannahill House, late 19th c. 2-story plain, bracketed brick house, said to be post-Civil War and not on 1881 map. Important to character of town.
73. ___ N. Main St. Outbuildings, mid-19th c. Brick square 1-story structures, part of Eaton Place complex.
74. 2__ N. Main St. Eaton Place, mid-19th c. Built in 1843. Grand and romantically classical early boom period house, differs from typical Warrenton houses of period. 2-story, Flemish bond brick, elaborate classical and other ornament, fanlit front and rear entrances and central windows. Heart-shaped boxwood gardens famous in town. Mrs. Montgomery credits Jacob Holt with construction; this is undocumented. was summer home built for wealthy planter William Eaton.
75. 2__ N. Main St. Wesley Memorial Church, late 19th, 20th c. Long-time site of Methodist church, 19th c. structure remodeled and expanded in 20th c. Handsome plantings.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE twenty-two

(CHURCH STREET)

76. 1__ N. Main St. Colonial Lodge, early 20th c. Built in 1919 as town-owned hotel, now retirement home. Massive 3-story brick structure with Neo-Colonial trim. Shaded lot.
77. 1__ N. Main St. Commercial buildings, early-mid 20th c. Block of brick commercial structures, undistinguished design but of scale consistent with the rest of commercial area.
78. 1__ N. Main St. Phillips 66 Station, late 20th c. Fortunately set back and well-kept gas station; only intrusion in this section of town, and intrusive to a relatively minor extent.
79. 1__ N. Main St. Commercial row, early 20th c. Unbroken row of 1-story brick commercial buildings, unified by upper corbel cornice panels.
80. 1__ N. Main St. Roses Store, early 20th c. (1912-1918). One 1-story and one 2-story brick building; south (2-story section) has segmental-arched windows, good side street facade.

(MACON STREET)

81. 1__ S. Main St. Ideal Florist, late 19th c. 2-story commercial building, segmental-arched side and front windows. Shown on 1885 Sanborn Map and thus one of oldest brick commercial buildings.
82. ___ S. Main St. (gap site). W. A. Miles Hardware, early 20th c. (1907-1912). Impressive, rather ornately finished 2-story brick commercial, round-arched second level windows, corner pilaster strips, heavy cornice, well-preserved, handsomely repainted lettering at street level windows. Still same firm.
83. and 84 were built as single structure 1901-1907, as 2-story, 8-bay tan brick structure with small pedimented classical entrance in north bay. North 4 bays (83) covered later with ambitious parapeted facade, large arched entrance and classical cornice; south 4 bays (84) still as built, with molded brick keystones, bracket cornice (ground floor altered).
85. ___ S. Main St. Lucille's Fabric and Odums Florist, early-mid 20th c. Plain 2-story brick commercial building, corbel cornice, segmental-arched windows, relates well to more ambitious ones to north.
86. ___ S. Main St. Leggett, mid-20th c. Plain 1-story brick box, fairly new facade, breaks up otherwise consistently 2-story block.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE twenty-three

(MARKET STREET)

87. ___ S. Main St. Citizens Bank (former Bank of Warren), early 20th c. (1912-1918). Handsome Neo-Classical 2-story brick building, typical of 1900-1929 banks with impressive Classical facade with large Ionic columns, heavy classical cornice. Notable side street elevation.
88. ___ S. Main St. Citizens Bank addition, mid-20th c. (after 1912). 1-story plain addition continues materials, but is much shorter.
89. ___ S. Main St. Hunter Drug Co., mid-20th c. (after 1912). Plain brick 1-story commercial.
90. ___ S. Main St. AAA Gas Co., early 20th c. 1-story brick commercial, corbel cornice.
91. ___ S. Main St. The Cash Co., early 20th c. 1-story brick commercial with unusually elaborate corbel cornice, 3 courses of ornament. Street facade preserved.
92. ___ S. Main St. Warren Auto Parts, late 19th c. (1885-1891). Handsome 2-story rather ambitious brick commercial, segmental-arched windows, elaborate all-brick ornament, including parapet; beneath at first level, wooden bracketed cornice.
93. ___ S. Main St., early 20th c. (1900-1918). Row (unbroken) of 1-story brick commercial buildings with corbel and sawtooth brick cornices.

(FRANKLIN STREET)

94. (Vacant lot with stone wall.)
95. ___ S. Main St. Drive'n' Shop, late 20th c. New gable-roof drive-in store, and a 1-story boxlike building, "mansard" porch.
96. ___ S. Main St. Farmers Warehouse, early 20th c. Complex of 1-story brick tobacco industrial buildings, important downtown reminder of importance of tobacco industry in late 19th c. Frame building of Arrington Brothers Tobacco and Prize Warehouse, there before 1891, burned, replaced by brick structure before 1918.

(PLUMMER STREET)

97. ___ S. Main St., early 20th c. (1920s). Large, impressive 2-story brick Colonial Revival, good detail.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE twenty-four

98. ___ S. Main St., early-mid-20th c. Similar, less sophisticated, perhaps newer Colonial Revival.

(MARSHALL STREET)

99. 4__ S. Main St., late 19th-early 20th c. 2-story frame with facades on both streets; main facade on side street, false gables both sides. Apparently that described by Mrs. Montgomery as a cottage in the 1850s owned by Ben Browning, later home of Mrs. Miles.
100. 410 S. Main St., 19th c. Small plain gable-roof 1-story dwelling, said to be rental house built by J. R. Johnson.
101. 4__ S. Main St., mid-20th c. 1-story plain frame dwelling, fairly new.
102. 416 S. Main St. Holt-Johnson House, mid-19th c. Curious raised cottage, frame, high basement covered with weatherboards; dormers. Said to have been built by Jacob Holt, used as home, then sold to shoemaker J. R. Johnson. Much altered.
103. 420 S. Main St., early 20th c. Typical 1½-story bungalow with long single dormer.
104. 424 S. Main St., early 20th c. Small gable-end bungalow, typical and unpretentious.
105. 428. S. Main St., early 20th c. 2-story late 19th c. house with false gables, pleasant wrap-around porch.
106. 432 S. Main St. "Ford Cottage," 19th c. Plain 2-story frame gable roof, exterior chimneys, hip-roof porch. Said to predate Civil War and have been owned by J. R. Johnson, home of daughter and family.

(BATTLE AVENUE)

107. 438 S. Main St. A.A. Williams House, early 20th c. Handsome bungalow with elements of Swiss chateaus, stick-style, and shingle style.
108. 442 S. Main St, mid-20th c. 1-story brick ranch style, modest.
109. 44½ S. Main St. Spruill-King House, mid-19th c. Handsome 2-story frame transitional Greek Revival to Italianate, typical of Warrenton's boom era, yet a simpler version in several respects. Important, with Norwood-Ellington House across street, as southern anchors of district.
- *110. 501 N. Main St., early 20th c. Frame bungalow, set back in trees.

*at north end of Main Street

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE twenty-five

- *111. 505 N. Main St. 2-story plain frame, with long porch.
- *111a. 511 N. Main St., mid-late 19th c. 1-story 3-A with bracketed frame house, one of several of type.

WILCOX STREET, NORTH SIDE, going west to east

112. Wilcox St. Outbuilding at corner, small frame. 19th c.
113. Wilcox St. John W. White House, mid-19th c. 1-story, 3-A antebellum cottage with brackets. Home of long-time clerk of court White.
114. Wilcox St., late 19th c. Tall 2-story Queen Anne frame, pedimented gables.
115. Wilcox St., mid-19th c. 1-story 3-A house with bracket porch, Greek Revival doorway.
116. Wilcox St. William A. White House, mid-late 19th c. 1-story, 3-A house with bracket porch, Greek Revival doorway. Important though modest boom era house. Home of post-Civil War clerk of court White, son of John W. White.
117. Wilcox St. Purefoy House, mid-19th c. 2-story square plain Greek Revival frame house, set far back, hip roof. Interiors identify it as typical boom era house; built for minister J. A. Purefoy.
118. Wilcox St., mid-20th c. 2-story brick Colonial Revival.
119. Wilcox St., early 20th c. (1920s). 2-story plain box, hip roof, hip porch.
120. Wilcox St., 1920s. 2-story gable-end frame, stick style brackets.
121. Wilcox St., early to mid-20th c. 2-story brick Colonial Revival, nice porch.

WILCOX STREET, SOUTH SIDE, going east to west

122. 107 Wilcox St. Female Academy, mid to late 19th c. 2-story frame structure evidently a Greek Revival, 2-story structure which faced east with Victorian porch and additions that disguise it as viewed from Wilcox St. Wilcox-Graves School was very important in town's education history.
123. 115 Wilcox St., mid-20th c. Simple brick house, 1½ stories.
124. 117 Wilcox St., early to mid-20th c. 1½-story brick bungalow.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE twenty-six

125. 119 Wilcox St., early to mid-20th c. 1½-story frame bungalow, dormers.

(SPRING STREET)

126. 303 Wilcox St., early to mid-20th c. 1½-story plain frame house.

127. 305 Wilcox St., mid-20th c. 1½-story plain brick house.

128. ___ Wilcox St., mid-20th c. Plain brick ranch, small.

SPRING STREET, EAST SIDE, going north to south

___ ball field.

129. 314 Spring St., mid-20th c. Small plain ranch, asbestos shingles.

130. ___ Spring St., early 20th c. Garage.

FRONT STREET, WEST SIDE, going south to north

145. ___ S. Front St. All Saints Episcopal Church, early 20th c. (1912-1918).
Painted faceted stone, Gothic Revival. Church of black congregations.

146. (facing Franklin) Texaco Station, mid-20th c.

147. ___ S. Front St. Spotless Cleaners, mid-20th c. 1-story concrete block.

148. ___ S. Front St., 19th c. Frame commercial building, tarpapered, arched
louvered second story vents.

149. ___ S. Front St., early 20th c. 1½-story 3-A, frame, asbestos shingles.

150. ___ S. Front St., mid-20th c. (post 1925). 2-story stone, "Colonial," raised
gables.

151. ___ S. Front St., mid to late 19th c. 2-story 3-A, bracketed eaves and porch,
6/6 sash, Greek Revival door.

(DAVIS STREET)

152. Davis St. Unpaved street lined by small 1-story gable roof dwellings. Gone.

153. 101 Front St. Peter Davis Store, early 19th c. 1-story frame, gable roof, said
to be oldest store in town. Some early elements survive. Altered. Identity
uncertain.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE twenty-seven

154. ___ Front St., mid to late 20th c. 1½-story brick "Georgian" office building.

155. ___ Front St. Somerville-Graham House, mid-19th c. (1844-1850). Exceptionally fine, well-preserved example of Warrenton Greek Revival. Bay windows unusual. Double stair inside. Large lot remains--an unusual survival--with good landscaping. Said by Mrs. Montgomery to have been built for John Somerville in 1850. Later home of educator John Graham; dormitory for Graham stood nearby until moved away (157).

(GRAHAM STREET)

156. (faces Graham St.) New contemporary office building, mid to late 20th c.

157. ___ Front St., late 19th c. 2-story frame house, long porch, plain. Said to be addition of Somerville-Graham House, used as dormitory for Graham School, then moved here.

158. ___ Front St., late 19th c. 1-story 3-A, shingle gable, fairly plain.

158a. ___ Front St. Funeral Home, mid-20th c. 2-story large frame "Colonial" building with pretentious Mount Vernon type porch, pedimented doorway.

158b. ___ Front St. Warren Freezer Locker, mid-20th c. 1-story brick functional "Colonial" building.

FRONT STREET, EAST SIDE, going south to north

158c. ___ Front St., mid-20th c. 1-story brick duplex.

158d. ___ Front St., mid-20th c. Tan mobile home.

ACADEMY STREET

159. (north side) Academy St., mid-20th c. 1½-story frame, arched porch.

160. (south side) 107 Academy St., early 20th c. 1½-story large bungalow, frame.

BRAGG STREET, EAST SIDE, going north to south

161. 236 Bragg St. Large 5-bay "Colonial" structure.

162. ___ Bragg St., early 20th c. Large 1½-story brick bungalow.

163. 228 Bragg St., early 19th/early 20th c. 2-story frame, plain, southwest part contains handsomely finished rooms of Federal house said to be Thomas Bragg home.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE twenty-eight

164. ___ Bragg St., late 19th c. 1-story 3-A with brackets, cornerposts, good detail.
165. 220 Bragg St., 20th c. Simple 1-story frame, asbestos shingles.
166. 216 Bragg St., mid-20th c. Simple 1-story frame.
167. 214 Bragg St., mid-20th c. 1½-story, large frame, gable roof sweeps to porch.
168. ___ Bragg St. Jones-Cook House, early and mid-19th c. Large 2-story typical frame boom era Greek Revival house, overbuilt around Federal-style smaller house traditionally said to have been built by Thomas Bragg as fee to Robert H. Jones. Later home of James S. Battle, Judge Charles A. Cook and others. Notable and recently renovated combination of Warrenton's early and mid-19th c. styles.

(CHURCH STREET)

170. ___ Bragg St., 20th c. Shed roof frame garage.

(WILLIAMS STREET)

171. Williams St. is a short, unpaved dead end street lined by small frame working class houses of no particular character except for one, called Thomas Reynolds House, early to mid-19th c. (172).
173. 110 Bragg St., mid-19th c. 2-story plain frame house, vernacular Greek Revival. Evidently owned by J. R. Johnson in 1880s.
174. Parking lot.

(MACON STREET)

175. ___ Bragg St., late 19th-early 20th c. (before 1912). 2-story frame gable end store.
176. ___ Bragg St. Second Baptist Church/Warrenton Baptist Church, early 20th c. (before 1912). Brick and shingles, round arches. Black congregation.
177. ___ Bragg St., late 19th c. (before 1896). 2-story, 2-bay, simple frame house. John Watson, merchant, evidently owner in 1880s.
178. ___ Bragg St., late 19th c. (before 1896). 2-story, 3-bay, simple frame house. George Harper evidently owner in 1880s.
179. ___ Bragg St. Jacob Holt House, mid-19th c. Deteriorating house of considerable historical importance and very unusual architecturally. Square central tower

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE Twenty-nine

is flanked by gable-end wings, composing a building distinctly unlike the typical cubical structures that dominate the town. Early photographs show fanciful sawn bargeboards and other ornament that gave it considerable charm. Mrs. Montgomery states that this "unusually shaped house for that time," was built by contractor Jacob Holt "for his own use;" she recalled the lumbering work shop "in which the materials for the handsome homes and stores were kept," as well as a brick kiln and lumber drying kiln. These latter are gone, but the house of Warrenton's chief builder stands.

(FRANKLIN STREET)

180. ___ Bragg St., late 19th c. 1-story frame 3-A.
181. ___ Bragg St. Plunkett-Montgomery House, 19th c. Tripartite house unique in town, with interesting Federal interiors including mantel with pinwheel ornament. House has stone foundations, chimneys; aluminum siding replaced original which was damaged by fire nearby. Allegedly built for a Dr. Plunkett in the 1820s "after the style of a great many homes of that day" and later owned by Thomas A. Montgomery, a merchant influential in town affairs.
182. ___ Bragg St., late 19th c. 1-story frame 3-A, plain.
183. ___ Bragg St., mid-20th c. 1-story plain.
184. ___ Bragg St., early 20th c. 2-story plain, 3 bays, German siding.
185. ___ Bragg St., mid-20th c. Large 2-story brick "Colonial."

HALIFAX STREET, NORTH SIDE, going east

186. 302 Halifax St., late 19th c. 2-story plain frame house.
187. 302 Halifax St., late 19th c. Frame outbuilding of above--perhaps smokehouse.
188. ___ Halifax St., early 20th c. Frame gambrel roof dwelling.
189. 206 Halifax St., late 19th c. (not on Gray's 1880s map). Plain 2-story frame, 2/2 sash, double door with sidelights and transom, some elements of Greek Revival.

(HALL STREET)

190. ___ Halifax St. Arrington-Alston House, mid-19th c. Very representative example of boom era architecture, with several features typical of documented work of

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE thirty

Jacob Holt. Quite well-preserved, with large lot. Said to have been built in the early 1850s for Richard T. Arrington; has been in Alston family many years.

(ARRINGTON LANE)

191. 402 Halifax St. Montgomery House, 19th c. Said to date from 1879, an expanded cottage. 2-story plain, asbestos siding, door with sidelights. Important as home of prominent Montgomery family.
192. 406 & 408 Halifax St., mid-20th c. Plain 1½-story 1950s asbestos sided.
193. ___ Halifax St., late 19th c. Handsome 1-story bracketed frame 3-A.

HALIFAX STREET, SOUTH SIDE, going west

194. ___ Halifax St., early to mid-20th c. 2-story, 4-bay "Colonial," well executed.
195. ___ Halifax St. Coleman-White House (NR), early 19th c. High Federal style house, probably built in 1820s, allegedly by a man named Burgess; connected with Montmorenci, other important Federal houses in area. Triple windows with arch notable, as well as interiors. Excellent condition. Home of William J. White, president of Warrenton railroad, merchant.
196. ___ Halifax St. Engleside (John White House), mid-19th c. (allegedly 1850). Handsome, well-preserved frame house, perhaps Warrenton's best example of bracketed arched-window. Italianate style typical of builder Jacob Holt. Home of prominent merchant, Confederate commissioner to England, John White; Robert E. Lee visited here.
- 196a. To rear of 196. Hugh Johnson House. Small frame structure said to have been early dwelling.
197. ___ Halifax St., early 20th c. Large brick house, tile roof, dormers, Spanish overtones.

BRAGG STREET, WEST SIDE, going south to north

199. ___ Bragg St. Open space, weeds.

(FRANKLIN STREET)

202. ___ Bragg St., late 19th-early 20th c. Small brick commercial building, common bond.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE thirty-one

203. ___ Bragg St. Small frame commercial building, covered with tin gable end to street.

(MARKET STREET)

(MACON STREET)

207. ___ Bragg St., early 20th c. 1-story brick, common bond, possibly tobacco warehouse.

(CHURCH STREET)

209. 219 Bragg St., mid-20th c. Small 1950s frame house.

HALL STREET, going south to north

(PLUMMER STREET)

210. ___ Hall St. (west side) is Warren Cotton Fertilizer Plant. A gable-roof tin-sheathed building is on stone foundation. On it too is a circular structure with tower--cotton gin and storage facility long important to area.

211. ___ Hall St. (east side), mid-20th c. A block-long concrete block warehouse, Currin's Warehouse #3.

(FRANKLIN STREET)

212. ___ Hall St. (west side). 2 small frame gable-roof houses.

213. ___ Hall St., mid-20th c. 1-story frame asbestos-sided 1950s house.

214. ___ Hall St., probably late 19th c. 1-story frame gable-roof house.

(MACON STREET)

217. ___ Hall St., late 19th to early 20th c. Small 1-story frame gable-roof house.

218. ___ Hall St., late 19th to early 20th c. Small 1-story frame house.

HALL STREET, EAST SIDE, going north to south

219. ___ Hall St., late 19th to early 20th c. Small frame gable-roof house, asbestos shingles.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE thirty-two

(CHURCH STREET)

220. Shed, late 19th to early 20th c.
221. ___ Hall St. John White Cottage, mid-19th c. (said to be 1840s). 1-story Greek Revival cottage, one of a few in town, simple but well-detailed.
222. ___ Hall St., late 19th c. Queen Anne cottage in middle of field. In ruinous condition.

CHURCH STREET, NORTH SIDE, going west to east

Between Main and Bragg streets is side of Methodist Church.

223. 200 Church St. Burwell House, 20th c. Large, pretentious eclectic 20th c. 2-story brick house with classical elements.
224. 200 Church St. Outbuilding, brick, in open space, relates to 223.
225. 2__ Church St. Boyd-Kerr House, ca. 1910. Grand frame Neo-Classical Revival house, colossal Corinthian columns carry curved porch. Interior quite elaborate with molded, painted ceiling ornament.

(HALL STREET)

(Vacant lot, stone-walled.)

226. 312 Church St. Hawkins-Arrington House, early and late 19th c. Federal era house much overbuilt at various times, now 2-story side-hall plan with shingled central gable. Moved from site of 225. Notable Federal stair, other early elements. Said to be home of Philemon, Hawkins, George Badger, and school of Mrs. Harriet Allen (where Mary Cheney taught).

CHURCH STREET, SOUTH SIDE, going east to west

227. 307 Church St. Dr. Peete's House, early to mid-20th c. Large hip roof 2-story frame house, with guest house.

(HALL STREET)

228. 2__ Church St. Ann Falkener House, early and mid-19th c. Notable house has front section typical boom era Greek/Italianate house built according to Mrs. Pendleton for Mrs. Falkener. Rear (facing Hall St.) much earlier, 1½-story late 18th to early 19th c. "Tidewater" type with some second story interior fabric preserved.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE thirty-three

- 229. 211 Church St., late 19th c. Typical 3-A, 2-story frame dwelling, simple Victorian.
- 230. 2__ Church St., 20th c. Simple 1-story frame dwelling with porch under main gable roof. Era uncertain.
- 231. 205 Church St., late 19th c. 2-story frame post-Civil War house with hip roof, central gable, rather elaborately trimmed porch.
- 232. 201 Church St., mid-20th c. Small 1-story brick ranch house.

MACON STREET, EAST OF MAIN STREET: NORTH SIDE, going west to east

- 233. 1__ Macon St. Fashion Cleaners, early 20th c. 1-story gable-end brick building, segmental-arched windows and doors.
- 234. 1__ Macon St. Warren FCX Service, mid-20th c. New 1-story concrete block structure. Concrete block construction, large size, much parking lot and starkness out of character with district. Fortunately not over about 1-story in height.

(BRAGG STREET)

(Municipal Parking lot)

- 235. 208 Macon St. Rental house, late 18th to early 19th c. Important and unusual example in town of early house surviving almost unaltered in many details: frame 1-story with attic, hall-and-parlor plan, stone chimneys and foundation, simple vernacular Georgian/Federal interiors.
- 235a. Tar Heel B. F. Goodrich Sales. Gas station and tire sales.

(HALL STREET)

- 236. 3__ Macon St. Barn or Store, late 19th to early 20th c. Large frame structure on high foundation, behind Exxon Station.
- 236a. 3__ Macon St. Exxon Station, mid-20th c. Frame hip-roof structure.

MACON STREET, SOUTH SIDE, going east to west

(blank lot)

(HALL STREET)

Oak Chapel M.E. Church

- 237. 2__ Macon St. Church, mid to late 19th c. Listed on Gray's (1882) map as "Col M.E. Church." Simple frame, well-preserved gable-end church with handsome engaged

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE thirty-four

tower, square in plan, with bracketed cornice at two levels, graceful wood-shingled tower. Notable as post-war black church.

238. 2__ Macon St. Used Cars, mid-20th c. Unattractive used car lot.
239. 2__ Macon St., mid-19th c. Commercial building, brick, 1-story, unobtrusive.
240. 2__ Macon St. Jail. Built in 1868. Sturdy 2-story stuccoed building of vaguely Greek Revival character, with some detail at cornice, narrow deepset windows. Pleasantly landscaped with trees.

(BRAGG STREET)

241. 1__ Macon St. Boyd's Warehouse, late 19th c. (before 1891). Large gable-roof tobacco warehouse, frame; runs through block to Market St. Significant to economic history of town, but is covered with corrugated metal sheathing. Interesting tower with bell on Market St. end.
242. 1__ Macon St. Boyd-Currin Warehouse, late 19th c. Gable-roof warehouse running through block to Market St., with stepped parapetted facades, handsome arched openings.
243. 1__ Macon St., late 19th to early 20th c. Small gable-roof 2-story frame building, gable end to street.

MARKET STREET, NORTH SIDE, going east to west

North side of Market St. is the other end of the warehouses mentioned above.

EAST MARKET STREET, SOUTH SIDE, going east to west

244. 1__ E. Market St. City Hall, early 20th c. (1908-1911). Handsome 2-story building of pressed red brick with stone trim, built to house fire station, city hall, theatre. Arched windows and doors accented with stone; shallow pedimented 2-bay central pavilion.
245. 1__ E. Market St. R. H. Green Insurance/Chamber of Commerce. Plain 2-story over basement brick box, "Colonial" entrance.

(MAIN STREET)

WEST MARKET STREET, NORTH SIDE, going east to west

247. ___ W. Market St. Police Station, mid-20th c. Plain 1-story brick box attached to side of Diamond Discount.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE thirty-five

248. ___ W. Market St. Ellis Market, early 20th c. 1-story plain brick structure with parapet.
249. ___ W. Market St. ParGas/Lynch's Auto Repair, early 20th c. 2-story brick building with segmental-arched windows, 1st-story showcase windows, simple corbel cornice.

(SOUTH SIDE OF WEST MARKET STREET IS COURTHOUSE SQUARE, AS IS NORTH SIDE OF WEST MACON STREET)

WEST MACON STREET, SOUTH SIDE, going west to east

250. ___ W. Macon St. Dr. T. E. Wilson House, mid-19th c. Exceptionally fine, well-preserved example of Warrenton Greek Revival. Sophisticated classical entrance, other excellent details. Dated 1850 by Mrs. Montgomery, who grew up there.
251. ___ W. Macon St. Norwood House, mid-19th c. 1-story frame gable-roof dwelling, 3-bay with side-hall plan. Good Greek Revival small house, formerly extensively overbuilt, now reduced to well-maintained core.
252. ___ W. Macon St. John Kerr, Jr., Law Office, mid-20th c. Now Perry Kittrell Blackburn. Small gable-roof law office, "Williamsburg" style, brick with stone accents. Important as modern version of small individual law office facing courthouse square used by noted Speaker of House Kerr.

(Parking lot)

RIDGEWAY STREET, SOUTH SIDE, going east to west

253. 109 Ridgeway St. Bobbitt-Pendleton House, late 19th and early 20th c. 2-story frame dwelling of many eras; said to have been home of coachmaker William Bobbitt; then home of memoir-author V. Pendleton, then of arts patroness Katharine Pendleton Arrington. Probably a small house much expanded; pretentious front porch, collection of ca. 1820s Warren County type mantels added by Katharine Pendleton Arrington in 20th c.
254. 2__ Ridgeway St. Norwood Boyd House, early 20th c. Large frame 2-story house, early 20th c. Neo-Classical Revival, in handsomely landscaped yard. Built for son of Henry Boyd of Gloster-Crossan-Boyd House next door--Norwood Boyd, tobacco businessman.
255. 2__ Ridgeway St. Gloster-Crossan-Boyd House, early 20th c. 2-story frame house, pedimented side elevation faces street. Outstanding example of antebellum boom period Greek Revival architecture, with side-hall plan unique for period in town. Intricate classical details relate to Millbrook in county. Porch columns replaced,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE thirty-six

otherwise intact; section to south, much altered, said to be early 19th c. Thomas Crossan was captain of North Carolina blockade runner the Advance.

256. 2__ Ridgeway St., early 20th c. Small, typical 1-story bungalow with stone chimney, bracketed eaves.

257. 2__ Ridgeway St., early 20th c. Small 1-story bungalow very similar to above.

RIDGEWAY STREET, NORTH SIDE, going west to east

258. 224 Ridgeway St., early 20th c. Small plain 1-story frame house.

259. 222 Ridgeway St., late 19th-early 20th c. Plain 2-story frame house, central shingled false gable.

260. 218 Ridgeway St. Johnson House, mid-19th and early 20th c. 2-story frame house, simple Greek Revival style, expanded in early 20th c.

261. 2__ Ridgeway St., 20th c. 1-story simple brick house.

262. 212 Ridgeway St. Baptist Parsonage, mid-19th c. Simple 2-story Greek Revival style frame house, details include sidelights and transom with brackets, wide frieze, heavy cornerposts, 6/6 sash.

263. 210 Ridgeway St., 19th c. 2-story plain frame house, gable roof, date uncertain.

264. 204 Ridgeway St., late 19th c. Plain 2-story frame house, projecting gabled central bay.

265. 202 Ridgeway St., 19th c. 2-story gable-end temple-form core, 2 bays, side-hall plan; extensive additions to west, 1-story. Wide hip-roof porch has delicate cast-iron balustrade gallery. Gable ornament of pediment. Handsomely kept up, colorfully painted.

FRANKLIN STREET, SOUTH SIDE, going east to west

266. ___ E. Franklin St. Hall House, early 19th c. Large 2-story frame house in secluded wooded setting; house built in several stages; oldest part Federal with molded siding and window sills, handsome interiors--one of few reasonably intact pre-Greek Revival buildings in town.

(HALL STREET)

269. 211 E. Franklin St., 19th c. Plain house, covered with tar paper: 2 sections, each with gable roof, and narrow: that to the west is 2-story, to the east 1-story. Not shown on Gray's 1880s map.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE thirty-seven

270. Garage of Bragg St. house, heavily wooded lot. 20th c.

(BRAGG STREET)

271. ___ E. Franklin St. Warrenton Furniture Exchange, 20th c. Plain stark 1-story brick box, considerably set back from street.

272. ___ E. Franklin St. Smith-Douglass/Westinghouse/Warren Record, early 20th c. Tall 2-story commercial building, quite plain, with slight cornice detail.

(MAIN STREET)

273. ___ W. Franklin St. Community Center, early 20th c. 1-story on raised basement brick structure, projecting pedimented gable at either end.

274. ___ W. Franklin St. Warrenton Billiards/Russells Beauty Shop, early to mid-20th c. Simple 2-story brick commercial structure, some brick detail.

FRANKLIN STREET, NORTH SIDE, going west to east

275. Block between Front and Main sts., gas station, side of building, parking. 20th c.

(MAIN STREET)

276. ___ E. Franklin St. Jet Vending Machines, early 20th c. Plain 2-story brick commercial building, regular fenestration; slight parapet facade, segmental-arched windows. Scale and setback appropriate.

277. ___ E. Franklin St. Warrenton Furniture Exchange, 20th c. 2-story concrete block building, regular fenestration, setback, scale appropriate.

(BRAGG STREET)

278. 210 E. Franklin St. LaCarrolls Beauty Salon, 20th c. 1-story concrete block, tiny.

279. 212 E. Franklin St., early 20th c. 1-story gable-end structure with parapeted facade, nice scale; covered with tar paper.

279a. 214 E. Franklin St., early to mid-20th c. Small plain 1-story frame dwelling.

280. 218 E. Franklin St., late 19th-early 20th c. Plain 2-story 3-bay frame house.

(HALL STREET)

281. 302 E. Franklin St., late 19th-early 20th c. Small 1-story 3-A, with some sawn ornamented porch post brackets; simple cornerposts.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE thirty-eight

282. 310 E. Franklin St., mid-19th c. 1-story frame cottage, simple Greek Revival style: hip roof, interior chimneys, 6/6 sash, cornerposts, door has sidelights and transom. J. W. Green shown as owner in Gray's 1880s map.

PLUMMER STREET, NORTH SIDE, going west to east

283. 210 Plummer St. Fitts-Mordecai-Plummer House, early 19th-mid-20th c. Important 2-story frame house with large east addition, handsome classical porch; significant interior, Georgian and Greek Revival. Believed to be home of Oliver Fitts. Said to have served as Mordecai School in early 19th c.
284. 2__ Plummer St., mid-20th c. Small 1½-story concrete block "Colonial" house.
285. 218 Plummer St., early 20th c. 1½-story frame house, quite simple.

(HALL STREET)

PLUMMER STREET, SOUTH SIDE, going east to west

286. 2__ Plummer St., early 20th c. 1½-story, large frame house with full dormer.
287. 2__ Plummer St., early 20th c. 1½-story large brick house with stuccoed full dormer.
288. 2__ Plummer St., early to mid-20th c. 1½-story brick house with "half-timbered" entrance gable.
289. 2__ Plummer St., early 20th c. 2-story stuccoed gable-end dwelling with Swiss Chalet elements.

(BRAGG STREET)

290. 1__ Plummer St. Davis-Carr-Jones House, early 19th-early 20th c. Large brick-veneered 2-story house with very handsome stone chimneys; Neo-Classical Revival detail. This is at core an early 1½-story frame house; following early 20th c. remodeling and enlargement, the chimneys, framing, and some interior woodwork survive; documentary photograph shows original "Tidewater" type house typical of late 18th-early 19th c. Warrenton. Said to be home of Dr. Stephen Davis, Governor Elias Carr.

COUSIN LUCY'S LANE, NORTH SIDE, going east to west

(MAIN STREET)

291. 1__ Cousin Lucy's Lane. "School Days," mid-20th c. Pretentious 2-story brick house with pedimented entrance pavilion, quoined corners, etc.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE thirty-nine

292. 1__ Cousin Lucy's Lane. Lucy Hawkins House, late 19th-early 20th c. Late 19th c. frame house was on site of 291, moved and stuccoed when it was built. Typical turn-of-the-century details, somewhat remodeled. Miss Hawkins revered local teacher.

WARREN STREET, BOTH SIDES, going west to east

293. N. Side Warren St. Woodson-Owen House, mid-19th c. 2-story frame, covered with asbestos sheathing; door with sidelights and transom, 6/6 sash suggest mid-19th c. date. Home of boom era mason Frank Woodson, later of Aaron Owen, prominent black citizen.
294. N. Side Warren St., early to mid-20th c. 1-story gable-end frame house, unexceptional; on or near site of home of Edward Rice, brickmason.
295. S. Side Warren St., mid-19th c. 2-story frame hip roof house, 6/6 sash, several extensions, likely mid-19th c. Probably home of builder-contractor John Wilson.
296. N. Side Warren St., mid-20th c. Small 1-story asbestos-sided dwelling, unexceptional.
- 296a. N. Side Warren St., mid-20th c. Small 1-story asbestos-sided dwelling, unexceptional, to rear is aluminum-sheathed storage building.
297. N. Side end of Warren St., mid-19th c. 1-story frame dwelling, side-hall plan with extensions, sawn scalloped bargeboards, vernacular interiors including remarkable mantel.

(WARREN STREET turns south)

298. E. Side Warren St., mid-19th c. Frame house of uncertain date, handsome stick balustrade on porch.
299. W. Side Warren St. "Sling Alley Apartments," mid-late 19th c. Long string of rooms in 1-story frame dwelling, four doors, three interior chimneys.
300. W. Side Warren St., early 20th c. Small frame house, unexceptional.

BUTE STREET, BOTH SIDES, going west

301. N. Side Bute St., mid-20th c. Small frame 1-story ranch house.
302. N. Side Bute St., late 19th-early 20th c. 2-story frame house, asbestos-sheathed, 6/6 sash, gable roof.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE forty

303. S. Side Bute St. Small frame house, uncertain date.

MARSHALL STREET, SOUTH SIDE, going west to east

304. 107 Marshall St., late 19th c. 2-story 3-bay frame house with central gable shingled, porch with turned ornament.

305. Marshall St., late 19th c. 2-story frame house with 2-story polygonal bays to each side, central gable, Doric posts on porch.

306. 111 Marshall St., late 19th c. 2-story frame L-shaped house.

307. 117 Marshall St., early 20th c. 2-story simple frame box, brick porch.

308. 121 Marshall St., mid-20th c. 1-story brick house with steep splayed central gable.

309. 125 Marshall St., early to mid-20th c. 1-story brick house.

MARSHALL STREET, NORTH SIDE, going east to west

310. 120-124 Marshall St., mid-20th c. Recent 1½-story brick building.

311. 118 Marshall St., mid-20th c. 1-story hip roof brick house.

EATON STREET, EAST SIDE, going north to south

312. White family cemetery: graves of members of White family who lived in Engleside to north. 19th c.

313. William T. Alston House, mid-19th c. Italianate boom era house, with closely placed roofline brackets, quite elaborate. Unusual cross-hall plan rather than central hall. Somewhat expanded (by wings to either side) and remodeled in recent years but maintains basic character. Huge semi-wooded lot.

314. 522 Eaton St., early to mid-20th c. Small 1-story frame cottage with gable roof porch.

315. 526 Eaton St., mid-20th c. 1-story brick house, paired front gables.

316. 532 Eaton St., mid-20th c. 1-story small frame ranch house.

EATON STREET, south end

317. William Eaton, Jr., House, early 19th c. Large 2-story frame house in rural

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE forty-one

setting, with early outbuildings. Originally 1 or 1½-story Federal house, expanded to 2 stories with central dormer. Massive stone chimneys, some molded weatherboards, and 1st-floor interiors including very handsome Federal stair, mantels, wainscots, etc., survive. Mrs. Montgomery describes it as outside the corporate limits but "intimately connected with the traditions and life of Warrenton." She says it was built for Colonel William R. Johnston upon his removal from a more distant country house, and later owned by William Eaton, Jr.

EATON STREET, WEST SIDE, going south to north

318. 521 Eaton St., early 20th c. 1-story frame bungalow with broad gable porches, porte cochere, and angular roofline brackets.
319. 517 Eaton St., late 19th-early 20th c. 2-story frame, boxlike house with pyramidal roof, wrap-around porch with plain Doric posts.
320. 511 Eaton St., early to mid-20th c. Small 1-story frame cottage with gable roof, "Colonial" doorway.
321. ___ Eaton St., early to mid-20th c. 1-story frame cottage, with wings, pedimented entrance porch, fanlit entry.
322. 503 Eaton St., mid to late 19th c. 1-story frame cottage with hints of late Greek Revival character: cornerposts, interior chimneys, entrance.

(BATTLE STREET)

323. 433 Eaton St. Jones-Williams-Dameron House, mid-19th c. A typical Greek Revival house with Victorian porch and shingled false central gable. Said by Mrs. Montgomery to have been built in the 1850s for N. R. Jones, and "much improved" by Major Buckner Williams. Long in the Dameron family. Features doorway with sidelights, corner lights, transom; heavy cornerposts and main frieze interrupted by windows--as at other Greek Revival houses.
324. 427 Eaton St., mid-20th c. 1-story frame house with asbestos siding.
325. 421 Eaton St., early 20th c. 2-story plain frame 3-bay house with hip roof, wrap-around porch.
326. 417 Eaton St. Wilson/Williams-Macon-Serls House, mid-19th c. Altered and moved in 20th c. 2-story very typical Greek Revival house of high quality (seen in documentary photographs). Said to have been built for William C. Williams, and by Mrs. Pendleton for contractor John Wilson; owned by several notable Warrenton families. It was brick-veneered and moved from its original site near Engleside; retains original shape but not detail.
327. ___ Eaton St., mid-20th c. 1-story 5-bay brick house, arched entrance porch.

0 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES Established 1779 BUILDER/ARCHITECT J. Burgess, T. Bragg, J. Holt, W.L. Bottomley, F. Milburn

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Warrenton is a small, intensely Southern courthouse town whose townscape and way of life retain much of the character of the place in antebellum years. Established in 1779, it was the center of wealthy plantation culture based on tobacco and cotton. Noted for its fine schools, influential and cosmopolitan citizenry, and active social and sporting life—including racing and gambling—Warrenton boomed during the twenty years before the Civil War. This boom era produced, through the work of builders and craftsmen from Prince Edward County, Virginia, including Jacob Holt and others, a remarkable body of Greek Revival and Greco-Italianate architecture of a high quality, robust individualism, and stylistic coherence seldom rivaled in the South. The modest scale and gracious tree-shaded character of the townscape are given panache by a unified collection of highly cubical mid-nineteenth century buildings whose rich variety of classical and vernacular detail ranges from chaste Doric porches and columned entrances to the lively bracket cornices and arched ornament of the Italianate. Post-war recovery and an early twentieth century resurgence based largely on tobacco sales brought some changes to the townscape, but a lack of rapid economic loss or growth, the permanence and long memories of old families, excellent local memoirs, and an innate conservatism have enabled Warrenton to retain much of its important architectural fabric and distinctively Southern charm.

EARLY PERIOD

During the eighteenth century, the land south of the Virginia border in the eastern Piedmont was settled largely by people who came from or through Virginia to claim the land which was well suited for tobacco growing. These settlers included a number who established plantations, became relatively large slaveholders, and developed a plantation society of considerable wealth.

In 1764 Bute County was established; and in 1779 Bute was divided into Franklin and Warren counties, named after Benjamin Franklin and Joseph Warren (killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill). On February 12, 1779, the Assembly at Halifax passed an "Act to lay off and establish a town in Warren County, on the land already purchased by Commissioners, at the place fixed for setting the Court-House of said County, and for other purposes therein mentioned." The bill noted that "the inhabitants of said County believe it would be greatly to their advantage, also to the benefit of traders and artificers, to have a town laid off and established by law on the aforesaid land." The town was to be called Warrenton. Commissioners were William Johnson, Philemon Hawkins, Edward Jones, Jr., John Faulcon, Adkin McLemore, and William Duke; these men were, as expected, of early-settled families and prominent in political affairs of the county.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE one

As required by the legislation, a plan of the town was drawn--by surveyor William Christmas who later drew a more sophisticated plan for the capital city of Raleigh. One hundred lots were to be marked and sold; and the usual requirement was made that the purchaser build a house not less than 16 by 20 feet. Also a lot of ground was to be "set apart," upon which the commissioners were to "contract with workmen to build a court house, prison and stocks." Until a courthouse could be built, however, court was to meet "at the house of Thomas Christmas."²

The county seat served as market and court town for the wealthy plantation county (which was as shown by the 1790 census the only county in the state with more slaves than free citizens), and did, as predicted, benefit "traders and artificers"--for whom the town would be well known. In 1786, Elkanah Watson visited the town in his extensive travels and described it:

Warrenton was just emerging from the forest; but, possessed a refined neighborhood, a salubrious air, temperate climate, and pure, delightful water. Just extricated from the baneful malaria of the low country, I seemed to receive here a new tenure of life. At Warrenton, I met in the midst of a crowd, at a tavern, Colonel H., formerly a member of Congress, to whom I had a letter of introduction from Philadelphia. After our exchanging the usual civilities, and my promising to visit him at his plantation, we parted. I proceeded to the new court-house, standing amid trees and stumps, to witness a North Carolina election, then in full progress.³

In addition to the tavern and new courthouse described by Watson, there were soon stores, dwellings, and an academy in the young town. The academy had been authorized in 1786 by the Assembly, and opened in 1788; its building fund was raised by a lottery. Its principal was Marcus George, an Irishman and graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. Among its students over the years were a number of boys who were to become important in the state--among them future chief justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court Thomas Ruffin, political leader Weldon Edwards, Robert Broadnax, and Cadwalader Jones. Storekeepers in the early years of the town included Peter Davis and Joseph Volkes; of the oldest store buildings in town, only that identified as Peter Davis's still stands (153), to the rear of the courthouse square, and its construction date is uncertain. Immigrants from Scotland in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century included several who established businesses. Probably the best known were Peter Mitchel and Thomas Whyte (White), who founded a major mercantile business. Also settling in Warrenton from Richmond in 1792 was Jacob Mordecai, a tobacco broker.

In 1794, when organized national postal service began, Warrenton was at the cross-roads of two mail lines--north-south from Petersburg, Virginia, and east-west from Halifax to Salisbury.⁴

Many of the leaders of late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century Warren County lived not in town but on plantations. Pre-eminent among those important to the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE two

state and nation was Nathaniel Macon, described by Thomas Jefferson as the "last of the Romans." A longtime antifederalist/democratic leader of great influence and conservatism, he served in the United States Congress continuously for thirty-seven years, as representative 1791-1815, as speaker of the House 1801-1807, and as senator 1815-1828. Also important were Benjamin Hawkins, United States senator and superintendent of Indian affairs; James Turner, governor and United States senator; William Ransom Johnson, called the "Napoleon of the Turf," whose plantation south of town was home for a time of the famous racehorse and sire, Sir Archie, and site of the town racetrack. Racing--along with cockfighting and other gambling sports--was popular among the planter society of the region and in the town of Warrenton.

The first decades of the nineteenth century saw Warrenton increase somewhat in size and considerably in influence and importance. In 1816, John Young Mason wrote to James H. Bryan, "The society, tho' not as learned or brilliant as that which New Bern affords is completely unexceptionable." In this period, a number of important men made their homes in the town--and several of their houses survive.

As a courthouse town, Warrenton naturally attracted lawyers, and many of them were of some significance in state political circles. Kemp Plummer was a noted attorney and state senator of influence. Blake Baker, who "commenced the practice of law shortly after the town was established," but lived at his plantation "Fontena" where he taught law, was attorney general of the state from 1795 to 1803 and judge of the Superior Court in 1802 and 1818. John Hall, a Virginian who settled in Warrenton in 1799, was appointed a judge of the Superior Court and was appointed in 1818 to the first North Carolina Supreme Court; he served until 1832. His son, Edward, entered law practice in 1815 and was a judge of Superior Court for many years. The elder Hall is said to have built the house at the end of Franklin Street (266) about 1800-1810; it is described as the only house still owned by descendants of the family who built it. Robert H. Jones, another Virginian, came to Warrenton early in the nineteenth century, and served in 1828 as state attorney-general. It was for Jones, a noted and sometimes irascible attorney, that Thomas Bragg is said to have built a house on Bragg Street (173). Yet another Virginian who became a prominent attorney and served (1808-1810) as state attorney general was Oliver Fitts (283). In 1810 he was appointed Federal judge in the territory of Mississippi. William Miller, who lived in the county not far from Warrenton, but owned a town lot and may have had a law office in town, succeeded Fitts as attorney-general, was governor from 1815 to 1817, and was appointed charge d'affairs to Guatamala. George E. Badger of New Bern, who married the daughter of James Turner, came to Warrenton about 1818 and practiced law briefly, living, according to Mrs. Montgomery, in the Hawkins-Arrington House (226), moved two lots to its present site early in this century. After leaving Warrenton, Badger became judge of Superior Court (1820-1825), secretary of the Navy (1841-1845), and United States senator (1846-1852).

Other professional men in the early years of Warrenton included a number of physicians. Dr. Gloucester or Gloster, a Virginian, is said to have built the first section of the large house on Ridgeway Street (255), and Dr. Stephen Davis of Warren

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE three

County is said to have built the core of the remodeled house on Plummer Street (290).

The town in this period was gaining a reputation for its good schools. The Warrenton Male Academy was still operating; in 1802 William Falkener and his wife established an early and important school for girls; and Jacob Mordecai, whose tobacco brokerage had failed, served for a time as steward of the Academy, then opened in 1809 another school for girls. The Mordecai school was to be among the best in the state, and it was run for several years almost exclusively by members of the Mordecai family. This large family was to spread across the state and produce leaders in many fields; a daughter, Ellen, wrote "The History of Hastings," a vivid account of life in early Warrenton. In 1811 Mordecai's buildings burned and Oliver Fitts offered his house (283) to the Mordecais as a school building; the school operated successfully there under Mordecai until he removed to Virginia in 1818.

The schools in Warrenton employed a series of young men and women, many from Northern states, as teachers; these were among the few non-Southerners living in the town, evidently. Among them were Miss Mary Cheney of Connecticut, who taught at the school of Mrs. Harriet Allen (who is said to have run the school as well as lived in the Hawkins-Arrington House /226/). Miss Cheney was not particularly popular because of her outspoken abolitionist views. In July, 1836, her fiance, Horace Greely, came to Warrenton, and their wedding was held at Emmanuel Church (39) on July 5. Also in Warrenton for a brief time as writing master of a Warrenton school was Amos Bronson Alcott, later editor, author, abolitionist, and founder of Utopian colonies--as well as the father of Louisa May Alcott.

Churches as well as schools were established in the early nineteenth century, and they too attracted from out of state persons of education and stature. According to Mrs. Montgomery, the Methodist church was organized first but no building erected until 1835. Emmanuel Episcopal Church was established in 1821 and a building soon constructed--and consecrated in 1824 (39). Presbyterians were organized by 1827 but Baptists not until the 1840s. An early rector of the Episcopal Church was the Reverend William Mercer Green, afterwards bishop of Mississippi. The first minister of the Presbyterian Church (51) was William Swann Plumer, "who afterwards became a minister and author of national reputation," with a long series of positions as minister and professor, including service from 1867 to 1880 at the "Theological Seminary of Columbia."

During the early nineteenth century, Warrenton was apparently developing as a small town of some style and sophistication. It was already the center of a substantial plantation economy. One of the tobacco-growing tier of North Carolina counties along the Virginia line, Warren produced increasingly large amounts of tobacco; for a time, hogsheads holding more than 1,200 pounds of the cured leaf were spiked with an axle and rolled by oxen or horse power to Petersburg and other Virginia markets. Cotton, too, was produced, in increasing amounts. During this era--to judge from the plantation architecture--the planters were becoming wealthier, more sophisticated, and spending rather freely to express their taste and wealth. Grand houses like Montmorenci, Elgin,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE four

Prospect Hill, and others were built. The mineral spring resort south of Warrenton, Shocco Springs, attracted the wealthy and socially oriented as well as the fevered from across the state and beyond. Warrenton, center for trade, politics, and society, began to take on something of the character of its clientele.

The firm of Mitchel & White--run by two Scotsmen, Peter Mitchel and Thomas White--was a dry goods store of regional reputation, and their accounts for 1824 provide a vivid picture of the times. Among the entries are

Robert R. Johnson--best gilt buttons, imported tea; John H. Hawkins--English silk gloves; Thomas Bragg--1 pr sealskin pumps (\$2.75); Dr. Stephen Davis--1 pr English silk gloves, 1 pr Butt Hinges, 1 toothbrush, 1 pr Buck skin gloves, 1 pr Prunella shoes, 1 fancy Wine Basket; Jas Somervell--1 jocky cap; Green Perry--1 pr small Red shoes, 1 pr white silk Hoze (\$1.75); William T. Williams--1 dozen Seegars; Henry G. Williams senr.--bone stays, 5 lb. almonds, long white kid gloves, 1 white turban & feathers (\$7.50), 1 head ornament, 1½ doz. crimson frog, 1 oz nutmegs; Henry G. Williams for estate William Eaton Decd--crimson velvet, 1 feather fan; Thomas Bragg--1 thumb Latch, 1 doz screws, cheese, silk, homespun; Dr. Stepheg Davis--1 pr Lafayette gloves; John Fleming--3½ yds superfine Blue Cloth (\$29.75).

Also reflecting an interest in fashion was the October 22, 1824, Warrenton Reporter advertisement of Stiner and Radcliff, tailors. They reported that "By a regular correspondence with a gentleman in New York, long in the profession, they will regularly receive the earliest fashions from that city, which will be exhibited by calling on them." Customers were assured that garments "will be made in a style, and with an expedition, little, if any, inferior to New York or Philadelphia."

From New York and Philadelphia, and from the nearer city of Petersburg, Virginia, came books, which were generally available at the newspaper office--the Warrenton Reporter. In August, 1825, they advertised Female Quixotism and Conversations of Lord Byron. Also advertised as having come from Petersburg were a number of books including North American Indians, Recollections of Lord Byron, Quentin Durward, Scottish Chiefs, a Life of Washington, White's Cattle Medicine, also many "Plays and Farces" including "Shakspear's" works (in 8 volumes), and farces including Poor Gentleman, Three Weeks After Marriage, and others.

Also on sale at the newspaper office was Laws of the Pit, described as rules and regulations for the government of a show for a main of cocks, and of the pit--just published and for sale. Warrenton was known as a gaming and racing town. Cockfights were frequent and highly wagered on. Even more important was racing: Races were advertised, and many gentlemen owned prominent horses as well, which were frequently advertised at stud. On October 22, 1824, Robert R. Johnson advertised in the Warrenton Reporter the Warrenton Fall Races, which "will commence over the Warrenton Course . . . and continue FOUR DAYS." A sweepstakes of one-mile heats the first day for three-year-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE five

old colts and fillies; a Jockey Club Purse of \$350 the second day, with three-mile heats; a Proprietor's purse of \$200 for two-mile heats the third day, and a Handy Cup the last day were advertised. The proprietor pledged himself to "have the track in good order," as well as "Stables and litter furnished Race Horses gratis." Also advertised was "A BALL" to "be furnished on the evening of the 2d and 3d day's races," by the proprietor.

Elaborate social events, apparently, were not unusual in early nineteenth century Warrenton. A newspaper account of the Fourth of July celebration, 1825, reported the dinner--for men--held at a local hotel, which included thirteen toasts, "with full bumpers of cool and palatable Madeira, or exhilarating Port, according to the fancy of the happy feasters, occasionally interspersed with comic, Patriotic, and sentimental Songs." Ellen Mordecai's "History of Hastings," a fictionalized account of early Warrenton, recalled the "dinner and dancing parties in many homes on Christmas day, and egg-nogg in all."¹⁰

Taverns, too, were important to the social and political life of the town. Five taverns were listed in the county for 1832, eight in 1833, and eleven in 1835. Robert R. Johnson--proprietor of the race course--advertised his "House of Entertainment in Warrenton" in 1825, assuring customers that they "will find every accomodation that could be afforded by his personal attention. From which place the Stages, North and South, will continue to arrive and depart regularly every day."

Craftsmen and builders found Warrenton a likely market. The Arts and Crafts in North Carolina records thirteen carpenters or house carpenters in Warren County during the period 1786-1824, and one long-lived cabinetmaker, Thomas Reynolds. As early as February 27, 1811, Reynolds took an apprentice to the trade, and advertised in the (Raleigh) North Carolina Star the following April 12:

Elegant Cabinet Work. Executed in Warrenton, N. C. After the most approved modern fashions. The subscriber has provided himself with the best materials, and has in his employ a complete Master Workman which authorizes him to assure his friends that all kindof business in his line shall be executed a la mode New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore &c. or after any manner they may think proper to direct. ¹¹

A similar advertisement ran in the May 3, 1811, Raleigh Register, noting that "If the applicants should prefer Inlaying to the present manner of finishing furniture, . . . it will be executed with neatness." He again cited his having "in my employment a person who is acquainted with the Cabinet-Maker's business in general," who had worked in "N. York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, &c." The identity of this well-traveled man is not known. On October 22, 1824, Reynolds advertised locally that

The subscriber HAS JUST COMPLETED a first rate SIDEBOARD, after the latest plan, and made of the best ST. DOMINGO MAHOGANY; also on hand, WITH FASHIONABLE COLUMNS,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE six

3 Secretaries; 2 Bureaus; and a CHINA PRESS; all made of the best materials, and in the most faithful manner, which will be sold on moderate terms. All kinds of Cabinet Furniture made in conformity to order, and at short notice.

Reynolds was advertising for an apprentice as late as October 10, 1833. At least one piece of Reynolds's work is identified as still being in Warrenton, a sideboard with drawers, turned engaged corner elements, in the hands of his descendants; others are believed to exist as well.

Of the six carpenters and house carpenters--John Sims, Ambrose Minga, James Burgess, Thomas Bragg, Gideon Harton, and John Smith--known to have taken apprentices in the early nineteenth century, two in particular seem to have taken a firm place in the town's traditions concerning its builders of the period: a Mr. Burgess and Thomas Bragg. A man named Burgess is said locally to have been responsible for the fine Federal period houses in the area, which included Montmorenci and Prospect Hill, as well as the Coleman-White House (195) within the historic district. The Burgess attribution is not documented. There is clearly a stylistic strain that runs through these houses and others in the Warren and Halifax County area.

More is known of Thomas Bragg. Thomas Brag (sic) is recorded as taking an apprentice to the carpenter's trade in 1802, and Thomas Bragg took an apprentice to the same trade in 1822. In August, 1825, Bragg advertised in the Warrenton Reporter for "Journeyman Carpenters":

To two steady sober men, who are good carpenters, I will give constant employment and liberal wages. Application to be made to me in Warrenton.

In March, 1827, Bragg advertised in the Warrenton Reporter,

Sash, Venetian Blinds, &c. FOR SALE. 1000 Light of Sash, different sizes, made of best yellow heart pine. Venetian Blinds. Pannel Doors. Together with all other kinds of shop work, will be kept constantly for sale at my shop in Warrenton.

Bragg is said to have been the builder of the 1820s Emmanuel Episcopal Church, and his work in Warrenton for the county is documented in county court minutes and building accounts. He apparently worked in the 1820s on the courthouse, including making a "clerk's table" and painting the courthouse. In 1840 he was contracted to build a second story to the jail.

In addition, there are two dwellings attributed to Bragg's hand. One is the much-overbuilt house said to have been his home (163), which contains one room with elaborate vernacular Federal woodwork; the other, the Jones-Cook House (168), was according to local tradition built by Bragg as a fee to Robert H. Jones who successfully defended Mrs. Bragg on a murder charge. The house is now in form the typical mid-nineteenth century two-story Greek Revival house, but the north portion contains

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE seven

Federal interiors that must date from the early years of the nineteenth century. Bragg, described as "a man of good judgment, and hard common sense, who invested his earnings in the education of his children,"¹² had sons who became outstanding. Among them, John Bragg became a political figure of importance in Alabama; Braxton Bragg became a famous general in the Mexican War and later in the Civil War; Thomas Bragg, Jr., became governor of North Carolina (1854); United States senator, and attorney general of the Confederacy.

Thus by the 1820s and 1830s Warrenton had evidently developed into a thriving small county seat town whose substantial planters, merchants, doctors, and lawyers supported a moderately sophisticated culture, with churches, social events, an abundance of schools, several good builders and craftsmen, an active political life and the taverns that went with it, and shops of regional reputation.

BOOM ERA

It was in the mid-1840s that Warrenton apparently entered upon a period of unprecedented wealth, which produced the remarkable group of mid-nineteenth century buildings that give the town its unique character. During the fifteen to twenty-year period before the Civil War, judging from the number and quality of buildings, there must have been almost constant building activity. The reasons for this surge are uncertain.—The state as a whole in this period was becoming wealthier and more progressive, spurred by such developments as wider use of the cotton gin, internal improvements, and the railroad in particular. The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad did not run through Warrenton but did cross the county, stopping at Ridgeway, three miles away. The plantations upon which Warrenton depended to some extent were flourishing, providing wealth to the town as well. Warrenton was, as Peter Mitchel Wilson recalled, "the nucleus of the spreading plantations owned by old-time Carolinians of prosperous, so-called 'aristocratic' class."¹³

A wealth of information about this halcyon period of Warrenton's history is available. Primary sources include the records of certain craftsmen, businessmen, as well as local newspapers from the period, and census records. Secondary sources, especially, are valuable: two women who lived as girls in Warrenton in the years before the Civil War wrote memoirs early in the twentieth century. A large proportion of their descriptions, of course, is undocumentable, but most of the material that can be checked is reasonably accurate, and one can assume with some degree of confidence that what Elizabeth Montgomery and Victoria Louise Pendleton recall of antebellum Warrenton provides an unusually vivid and detailed description of a small town's mid-nineteenth century heyday.

As Mrs. Montgomery recalled, the 1840s surge of growth paralleled the arrival of a group of craftsmen who were to shape the architectural fabric produced by the boom period:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE eight

In the early forties the town of Warrenton began to improve in business and in numbers; new citizens moved in, and a colony of skilled mechanics and their families from Prince Edward County, Virginia, and adjoining counties, all Baptists, came there to reside. Soon building interests increased. No community ever received a more valuable acquisition than did Warrenton in the settlement of that colony as her citizens. It embraced the callings of architecture, carpentry, brick-laying, lathing and plastering. They were all experienced and capable managers or workers. The individuals, without exception, were religious, sober, honest, truthful, orderly, and industrious. They were all intelligent, well informed, and possessed of sufficient education to meet the demands of their several callings.

The two Holts, Thomas and Jacob, architects, had more than a local reputation; and Edward T. Rice was held in much repute throughout his entire section as a contractor in brick buildings. Under the superintendence of these three contractors most of the handsome residences in the county, as well as those in town, before the War Between the States, were built.¹⁴

Census and tax records, contemporary newspaper articles, and business and public records bear out Mrs. Montgomery's assessment of the importance of Prince Edward County "colonists." The 1850 census shows that among those who came to Warrenton in the 1840s were Jacob and Thomas Holt, carpenters; Edward T. Rice and his partner for several years; Francis S. Woodson, brickmasons, the latter a plasterer as well; E. C. Waddill, mechanic; and twelve young men, apparently carpenters, in Jacob Holt's household, listed as coming from Virginia, no county listed. Several more in his household were from North Carolina. Some of these men owned a few slaves, generally fewer than a dozen; Jacob Holt, an exception, was listed as the owner of forty-two slaves, most young men; presumably among them were some expert slave craftsmen.

It is not known exactly how many buildings these builders constructed, but stylistic evidence and Mrs. Montgomery's account suggests that they were responsible for most if not all of the more than forty extant Warrenton buildings of the 1840-1860 era, and for several more that have been lost. Three non-Warrenton houses are documented as Holt's work, but the only known in-town work is the 1854-1857 Courthouse, now gone; county court records document payments to Holt and to Woodson and Rice. (These latter two announced the dissolution of their partnership in 1858.) No other in-town documentation is known, but it appears that the mid-nineteenth century architectural fabric of the town was in large part the work of these men.

Most of these craftsmen lived at the northeast end of town, and presumably built their own houses. Both Woodson and Rice bought land from Holt. The simple two-story frame dwelling (293) on Warren Street is evidently Woodson's; Rice's is gone, and another (295) built by another contractor, John Wilson, who lived elsewhere in town. Holt, who owned real estate, nevertheless leased the downtown property where his residence and workshop stood (179) and is said to have built the vernacular villa-style dwelling himself.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE nine

Also of Prince Edward County, Virginia, was cabinetmaker Samuel N. Mills (59), examples of whose work still exist around Warrenton. Mills, owner of five slaves in 1850, was listed in the industrial schedule of that year as having \$1,000 invested in his business and hiring two hands at \$28 per month to produce by hand labor furniture worth \$1,700. He had on hand 600 feet of mahogany worth \$90. In the same year Mills advertised in the local newspaper that he was "prepared to do all work in his line of business with neatness and despatch, and warrants all work going from his shop to be made of good material and well put together." He further advised the public that "There is no need for persons in the community to go North to purchase furniture as he guarantees to furnish as good work upon as favorable terms?" Mills's furniture factory was located, according to Mrs. Montgomery, on the ground and second floors of the Masonic Lodge (now gone) next to the Episcopal Church.¹⁵

Another business that was thriving in Warrenton during this period was the coach-making trade. The industrial census of 1850 listed three coachmaking concerns: the two major firms were William C. Crabtree with an output of \$4,000 worth from eight employees, and William Bobbitt and Minitree, whose thirteen employees produced \$7,500 worth per year. Crabtree, from Virginia, owned nine slaves and had employees living in his household that included painters, coach trimmers, a free black blacksmith, and a New Jersey coachmaker. Bobbitt, from Granville County, North Carolina, owned seven slaves and had four assistants in his household. Mrs. Pendleton had heard that Bobbitt lived in her own house (46) on North Main Street. Bobbitt manufactured "carriages and buggies of the handsomest and most expensive styles"--including the six-horse omnibus which ran from the train station and Warren Plains to the resort at Shocco Springs.¹⁶ A Bobbitt and Minitree advertisement of March 24, 1853, called attention to their Buggies, Four Seat Rockaway, Sulky, and a Family Carriage.

A tradesman of importance in Warrenton was J. R. Johnson, a shoemaker from England who became a respected businessman, operating in a Main Street shop allegedly built from the first courthouse. He lived in a house on Main Street bought from and probably built by contractor Jacob Holt (102). In 1850 the shoemaker--with children ranging from fifteen years to seven months old--owned real estate valued at \$14,300, and personal property worth \$5,000. Mrs. Montgomery recalled that Johnson made a full range of shoes and boots--including very expensive boots popular among "young men of fortune in the several southern states" who learned of Johnson's boots from Warren County boys who wore the boots to the University at Chapel Hill. Among the surviving records of the early boom period is Johnson's 1844-1847 ledger. The earliest entries, for August, 1844, showed dealings with S. M. Mills, Kemp Plummer, and Mr. Holt (the earliest reference to Holt, probably Jacob); later references in 1844 are to Julius Wilcox, G. D. Basherville, Ridley Browne, W. H. Bobbitt, Edward Rice, Thomas Montgomery, William Eaton, Jr., Mr. Charles Cook, and others living or trading in Warrenton at the time. His 1857-1865 ledger continued to show his everyday dealings at the height of Warrenton's heyday. Thomas M. Crossan, 1 pr. fine boots, \$9; J. W. Holt for lady, \$.25 for repair; General M. W. Ransom, 1 pr fine shoes, \$3.75; J. W. Holt for William Bowles, fine Navy shoes, \$4; E. T. Rice for son Henry, new heel; William Eaton, Jr., for Lady, \$.25 garter repair.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE ten

Johnson's newspaper advertisements began, "He's always prepared to make and mend, /and aid to understanding lend."

Along with tradesmen, the town in 1850 included about sixteen merchants, of whom Scotsman John White, younger brother of Thomas White of Mitchel and White, was perhaps the most prominent. Listed as pedlars rather than merchants were two Germans, Jacob August and Marx Schloss.

As earlier in the century, Warrenton in the 1840s and 1850s was well known for its schools, private academies which attracted the children of the townspeople, plus those from the surrounding counties and nearby states. The 1850 census listed several school-masters--Daniel Turner, a former congressman who was head of the Warrenton Female Academy; Robert A. Ezell, in charge of the Warrenton Male Academy (the school established in the eighteenth century); Luke C. Graves who with Julian Wilcox and others had charge of a seminary for girls--the Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute. Luke was the brother of Nelson Z. Graves, who had formerly been head of the Female Academy until replaced by Turner; the two Graveses and brother-in-law Wilcox had established the Collegiate Institute--or Wilcox and Graves School--in competition with Turner's school, and are said to have used a building still standing on Wilcox Street (107). During the 1850s, the leadership of the Warrenton Male Academy was assumed by John Dugger, who had prepared for college there, and who returned after graduating from the University of North Carolina; of the principals of the school, it is said that Dugger "perhaps left the deepest impression on the school and the community." Peter M. Wilson, who went to school to Dugger, recalled that "he made the academy an important school and while it was never in a class with Bingham's or with Dr. Wilson's at Alamance, yet it was on a much higher plane than any school in its section of the state."¹⁷ (After the Civil War, Dugger, who served as an officer in Company F, North Carolina 8th Regiment, went to Raleigh to be the first principal of the graded school there, and returned to Warrenton in later years.)

These schools evidently were quite successful, drawing students from many states, and providing a reasonably good classical education. The female academies, of course, were not entirely academic in their orientation, but provided as well niceties regarded as appropriate for young ladies. In 1841, for example, the Graves school advertised its offerings, which included instruction in piano, guitar, accordian, landscape drawing and painting, wax flowers and fruit, mezzotinto and Chinese painting. The male schools were presumably more strictly academic, and a number of prominent North Carolinians attended them.

At the June, 1850, exercises of the Male Academy, an address was delivered which suggests the attitudes of the era that produced the architectural trends of the period. There was a strong emphasis on things classical in the continuous comparisons and references to personae and events of classical antiquity. This was accompanied by a fascination with progress:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE eleven.

This is emphatically an age of improvements, not only in the mechanic arts but in literature, in governments, and in every department of science, both physical and moral. . . . The application of steam to machinery has almost annihilated space. . . .

And, emptomizing the two dominant themes of the ¹⁸era, the speaker declared, "Morse has accomplished what perhaps Prometheus attempted.

Warrenton's schools, as earlier, employed a number of young men and women from distant places--among those recorded in the census of 1850 were a music teacher from Sweden and his wife from England, a tutoress from New York; the Graves brothers were from Vermont. By 1860, there was a music teacher from Germany, a teacher of oil painting from New York, and others from Vermont and New Hampshire. A Miss C. E. Holt was one of the northern women who taught briefly in Warrenton, coming in the winter of 1852; she wrote of her stay there:

It is, or was then, a small inland country village, perhaps I ought to call it a town, at some distance from the railway, and reached by a lonely drive through the woods. It was my first meeting, face-to-face, with slavery, and though I am no rabid Abolitionist, I could not help being struck with the "Sleepy Hollow" air which seemed to pervade the whole place in every department.

The proprietor of the school /Daniel Turner/ was a large unwieldy man. . . . Member of Congress. . . . Mr. T. did not teach in the Seminary. The society of Warrenton was very small, but good; and I was specially pleased with the kind attentions of Mrs. G., the wife of the Presbyterian minister /Mrs. Graves/. . . . The Reverend Mr. G. was also the Principal of a rival Academy.

The Virginia-born craftsmen and the teachers from various states and countries were but a few of the population mix that gave Warrenton much of its character in this period. Census records indicate that, especially in 1850, the population was a young one, with many men and women in their 20s and 30s, and relatively few in their 40s or beyond. A great many people were from Virginia--particularly professional men, merchants and tradesmen, and a significant number were from foreign countries, such as the peddlers Max Schloss and Jacob August, jeweler C. King, and coach trimmer H. Augerman, from Germany; merchant John White from Scotland; pianomaker George Wilde of Prussia; editor W. A. Walsh and shoemaker J. B. Roach of Ireland; carpenter J. Bawden, shoemaker Johnson, mantuamaker Susannah Jones, and painter A. R. Pitcher from England. This was in contrast to the composition of the county, where North Carolinians dominated, with a sprinkling of Virginians. Also surprising is the transience of people in this period: comparison of the 1850 and 1860 censuses shows very little correlation; for example, at both times there were ten physicians and dentists in Warrenton, yet only one--Dr. T. E. Wilson--was there in both years. Persons remaining in Warrenton during both censuses are the exception, not the rule.

As earlier, Warrenton continued to have not only tradesmen and craftsmen,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE twelve

foreigners and teachers from out of state, but also a number of prominent lawyers, wealthy planters, and professional men, and the town's society continued to be strongly interconnected with the gentry of the outlying county and the state.

Among the wealthiest of Warren County's planters was William Eaton; he was described by Mrs. Montgomery as "probably the wealthiest planter on Roanoke River in slaves and land." The 1850 census shows him with a plantation of 6,000 acres, 3,000 under cultivation, worth an estimated \$75,000, and 153 slaves. The 1860 census showed him with real estate valued at \$60,000 and a personal estate of \$150,000. These figures make him outstanding even among the wealthy planter class of the area. Born about 1783, Eaton married in 1810 Seignora Macon, daughter of the great Nathaniel Macon, and among their seven children were William Eaton, Jr., and Nathaniel Macon Eaton, the latter of whom was estranged from his father. Following his first wife's death, Eaton married again, first Eliza Hickman and then her sister Martha, in 1834. This marriage produced a daughter, Ella Rives. According to Mrs. Montgomery, it was for Ella to entertain in that William Eaton (whose plantation was some sixteen or seventeen miles from town) had built the grand Classical Revival mansion (74) on North Main Street as a summer house; Mrs. Montgomery states that it was built in 1843 and the contractor was Mr. Holt. No documentation supports the Holt attribution, but if it is his work it was likely his first job in Warrenton and adds significantly to his stylistic repertoire. (In the History of Prince Edward County, by H. C. Bradshaw, it is described as "the finest example of Prince Edward craftsmanship.") The 1843 date accords with Eaton's acquisition of the lots in 1842 and an 1844 deed reference to the lot "now occupied by William Eaton Senr." Eaton's estate papers make clear that the house was, as Mrs. Montgomery states, built as a summer home; Dr. T. E. Wilson recalled that he lived there "during the summer and part of the fall." Eaton continued to be of sound mind and hearty constitution into his eighties, of strong will and, according to one friend, a man "of the strongest natural sense I ever knew." Settlement of his estate after his death in 1869 took several years, but the grand town house came into the possession of his daughter Ella and her second husband, former governor Peter H. Bell of Texas, who lived there many years. Mrs. Montgomery recalled Bell riding horseback about Warrenton elegantly accoutered with a handsome gold-mounted saddle and bridle given him by the state of Texas.

Another of William Eaton's children, William Eaton, Jr. (Macon's grandson), achieved prominence in his own right: he served in the state legislature in 1838, 1840, 1850, 1854, and 1856, was the author of law reference books, and was state attorney-general 1851-1852. According to Mrs. Montgomery, upon William Eaton, Jr.'s marriage about 1830, his father bought for him the property--formerly owned by William Johnson--at the end of present Eaton Street, which included "an unpretentious . . . house . . . in the story-and-a-half style." Here, too, the younger Eaton had his law office for many years. It was for Eaton's daughter, Laura, and her husband William T. Alston, that the nearby Greco-Italianate house on Eaton Street (313) was built--according to Mrs. Montgomery at the time of their marriage, which was in 1851. They remained there until after the war, when they moved in with the widowed Mr. Eaton.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE thirteen

Another planter of means was Nathaniel Turner Green, said to have moved from his Nut Bush plantation (an area now in Vance County) to Warrenton to "secure better educational advantages for his children." For him was built the only other substantial brick mansion of the era (65). For Green, too, the frame house (49) across the street was built, supposedly to accommodate his many guests. A regal spender, Green was forced in 1855 to mortgage his property to settle his debts (including a longstanding debt to Jacob Holt, suggestive of a Holt connection for one or more of Green's houses). He then moved to Tennessee. His Warrenton mansion was purchased in the early 1850s by Mrs. Mary K. Williams, who moved from the great country house, Montmorenci. Coming to live with her in 1859 was a daughter, Lucy Polk, widow of William H. Polk, brother of president James K. Polk. She brought with her two young children, Tasker and William.

There was a number of professional men in the town, and for some of them notable houses were built, including Virginia-born physician T. E. Wilson (250), whose children, Peter and Elizabeth (Montgomery) were to write memoirs of antebellum Warrenton; and Georgia-born dentist William T. Skelton (67), whose house was later owned by physicians Howard and Green. Matt Ransom--later state attorney general and Confederate general--practiced law in Warrenton for a time. In 1850 he was listed as staying at the Goodlow Hotel. Wealthy Scots merchant John White is said to have built first a small Greek Revival cottage (221) and later a grand Italianate house (Engleside) (196). Retired United States Navy officer Thomas Crossan lived in the imposing Greek Revival house on Ridgeway Street (255) and is credited by Mrs. Montgomery with being its first owner. Another well-known merchant was Thomas Montgomery (181), who served as mayor of the town for a time. Others prominent in town or county government were John W. White, long-time clerk of court, whose house on Wilcox Street (113) is near the site of a celebrated event, the "Great Bragg Dinner," held on August 8, 1848, to celebrate the return of Captain (later general) Braxton Bragg from the battle of Buena Vista in the Mexican War.

During this period, a newspaper was published in Warrenton. Originally the Warrenton Reporter, it had been edited first by a Mr. Davidson, then by Mr. Robert Verell, who edited it up to about 1850. (It was then changed to the Warrenton News and edited by Robert A. Ezell, principal of the male academy, and later by W. A. Walsh, an Irishman who came from Petersburg, Virginia.) Articles and advertisements of the boom era provide a vivid picture of the life of the town. Two tendencies are consistently apparent: first, trade focused largely on Virginia trade centers, rather than North Carolina ones, particularly Petersburg, which was a major outlet for tobacco sales; second, there was a strong sense of competitiveness with Northern goods and shops, for advertisements frequently emphasized the virtues of the local or Petersburg's goods as being equal to or cheaper than northern goods.

Schools were frequently advertised, as were a lecture on phrenology (1850) to take place at the Warrenton Female Academy, and a meeting of the Sons of Temperance chaired by schoolmaster, Robert Ezell. There were a number of hotels and public houses,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE fourteen

including Ann Bellamy's, advertised as new in 1840, and which according to Mrs. Montgomery was located on Main Street and burned in the fire of 1881. An 1853 advertisement advised the public of the change in operation of a hotel from James Owen to T. S. Brownlow. It was later operated (1873) by the Norwoods. The hotel, at the north side of the courthouse on Main Street, is said to have burned in 1878, but the small Greek Revival house north of the courthouse (32) is believed to be the core of a building connected with the hotel and may be that advertised for sale in 1858--owned by Mr. Maghee, and formerly by T. A. Blount. Another public house, that run by O. P. Shell, advertised in the Warrenton News in 1858 its bill of fare--which may be typical of the other operations as well:

The Bar is well-supplied with Hennessey Otard, Dupuy and Co., and Apple Brandies, N.W. and Irish whiskies; Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Port, Madeira, Sherry, Claret and Champagne wines, all the finest and best that the Markets could furnish. And, in the Culinary Department, he is always prepared to have dressed in a few minutes, Fish, Steak, Tongue, Ham, Eggs, Chicken, Oysters, Turkey, Rabbit, Coffee, Toast, &c, &c.

Lighter refreshment was available from G. R. Sledge, who advertised in 1853 that he had just purchased and put up a soda fountain--for "those who may desire something cool and palatable during the warm weather."

In another line, F. M. Cory, "Daguerrean artist," advertised in 1850 his availability at Goodloe's Hotel, stating that with his technique he could assure "ugly faces made pretty, and pretty faces made ugly, if desired." Three years later, D. Parrish, practicing the same trade, advertised his newly sky-lit Daguerrean Gallery, where he could better copy "the human face divine."

Other tradesmen advertising were a professor of music and piano tuner; Richardson, a house, sign, or ornamental painter; John Waddill, who sold tin goods; and Francis Woodson, mason and plasterer.

During this period, as before, the churches in Warrenton flourished, with a number of the congregations constructing new buildings. A tiny Greek Revival style Baptist Church (now gone) was built and occupied by 1849, with Jacob Holt, Edward Rice, and Francis Woodson among the original trustees. The present Presbyterian Church was erected in 1855, with \$4,000 donated by Mrs. Martha Goodrun. The Episcopal Church was remodeled in the 1850s as well, but has been remodeled since.

Social life in town continued to be closely related to that of the outlying counties and of other plantation areas in the state. Peter Mitchel Wilson, writing early in the twentieth century, recalled his youth in antebellum Warrenton:

The Warrenton people entertained a great deal, not so much in large parties as in many and continuous small ones. What we today call "house parties" were

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE fifteen

popular. Card playing was reserved for the family circle or the gaming table; "card parties" were unknown. At the formal entertainments there was conversation, always supper, nearly always music and dancing. I remember that the town boasted a "Thespian Theatrical Club" which gave amateur plays.

Warrenton was the seat of a county made up primarily of planters; unlike most of North Carolina, the county's white population was exceeded by its slaves. The economic and social life was based on slavery, and abolitionism was far from popular. Not only did planters own large numbers of slaves, but also tradesmen owned from two or three to perhaps twenty slaves--some of them expert craftsmen--and the large town houses depended upon slaves to run the operation of the house. Generally, apparently, the system ran smoothly, but with the slave population outnumbering the white, there were occasional problems. In 1853, for example, the newspaper editorialized against

the practice of selling liquor to slaves, and the fact of the slaves congregating in several parts of the county for purposes of drinking, gambling, and other immoralities.

Census records show that along with the large slave population, there was a significant number of free blacks and malattoes in Warrenton, most of them engaged in trade. Among those in the 1850 census were William Curtis, blacksmith; James Green Hilliard Boone, painter; Cap (?) Mayho, mattressmaker; James Lowry, wheelwright; William Hogens, laborer. In 1860 there were J. White, farm laborer; James Green and Allen Green, farmers; P. Lowry, washerwoman and N. Lowry, seamstress; C. Ransom, seamstress and J. Ransom, a coachmaker; A. Andrews, H. Caudle, and I. Evans, all "ditchers;" W. Lowry, stonemason, W. Lowry, seamstress; Sol Curtis, blacksmith, and L. Hedgepeth, his apprentice; L. Evans (65, of Virginia) a washerwoman; M. B. Howard and Thomas Howard, barbers. With the one exception noted, these were all from North Carolina; most but not all were illiterate, and only a few were recorded as owning property. It is of interest to note that these free black families are among the few--except the school-teaching white families--where the wife as well as the husband was listed as engaged in a trade or occupation.

CIVIL WAR

In a region dominated by slave-holders, the secession of South Carolina and the anticipation of civil war evoked a generally favorable and emphatic response. An editorial in the March 22, 1861, Warrenton News favored Secession but sought a cautious approach. The editor also wrote, "the majority of the people of the state are in favor of 'waiting' . . . before . . . leaving the Union," but that the "honor, interest, feelings and happiness of our people are irrevocably bound up with the Southern States." It was seen as inevitable that "a slaveholding minority cannot enjoy equal rights in a Union with an abolitionized majority."

The Warren Rifles, under the command of Captain T. L. Jones, and the Warren Guards,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE sixteen

commanded by Captain B. O. Wade, enlisted immediately after Fort Sumter, and a sunrise service at Emmanuel Episcopal Church, on April 20, 1861, saw the men off. By the time North Carolina seceded in May 20, six Warren County companies were formed. Other Warrenton men enlisted in the Confederate army as well, and a great many were killed in the war. Braxton Bragg, well known in the Mexican War, became a Confederate general of varying success; his brother Thomas was appointed attorney general of the Confederacy; Matt W. Ransom of Warren County, who had practiced law in Warrenton, became a brigadier general; Walter A. Montgomery, later an editor of the Warrenton paper, enlisted in the 12th North Carolina Regiment at the age of sixteen and "served throughout down to Appomattox." Schoolteacher John E. Dugger enlisted, became a captain, and was captured and paroled; many local physicians served as surgeons during the war. According to historian Manley W. Wellman, of some 5,000 white citizens, at least 1,200 went to war, and roughly one-third of them died.

Among the most colorful North Carolina Civil War stories is that of the blockade-runner Advance, a ship commissioned by Governor Zebulon Vance to run the Union blockade in order to obtain goods for North Carolinians. Captain of the Advance was Thomas Crossan of Warrenton (255), and the agent for the state, sent to England to purchase clothing and supplies for North Carolina troops, was Scots merchant John White (196). It was because of the Advance, and in part because of the effectiveness of these two men, that "North Carolina soldiers were better supplied with clothing, shoes and medicine, especially quinine, than any other soldiers in the confederate army."²¹

The war brought to Warrenton hardship and lack of goods; in the early years particularly it brought a stream of new people: Peter Wilson recalled,

January 1, 1862, found the town of Warrenton with an overflowing population. It was a most convenient as well as most hospitable haven for the refugees from the vicinity of Newport News, Hampton, Norfolk, and parts of Eastern Carolina, then in possession of the Federal troops.

The schools were filled with girls and small boys; the youth had volunteered. There were practically no men left to carry on the schools for boys and co-education was the only resort.²²

Another visitor during the war was Lieutenant Albert Kautz, a Federal naval officer captured by the ship commanded by Captain Thomas Crossan, who obtained a week's leave and brought the prisoner to Warrenton on parole. Kautz recorded his North Carolina stay in an article in Harper's Weekly, February 12, 1898.

After dinner I took a walk with my host, who pointed out to me the principal objects of interest in the town. Among them was the residence of old Colonel Eaton, who was at the time enjoying great notoriety on account of his having offered \$100,000 and the hand of his niece (a Miss Martha Washington) to the man who would fetch him Mr. Lincoln's head.²³

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE seventeen

Though Warrenton never saw military action, the war brought hardship, and defeat brought bitterness. Walter A. Montgomery, writing a regimental history, recalled the troops' return to Warrenton after surrender at Appomattox:

Upon our arrival at Warrenton the streets were alive with the inhabitants anxiously waiting for the particulars of the surrender, of which they had heard only vague reports. They were astonished as the news and many of them expressed themselves in favor of "continuing the struggle," as they expressed it; but they were noncombatants. . . .

POST-CIVIL WAR

After the surrenders of Lee to Grant and shortly after of Johnston to Sherman, Federal troops occupied Warrenton briefly in May--first the cavalry of the Federal Fifteenth Corps, then the infantry. Mary White, daughter of commissioner John White, wrote in her diary, "they seem to be a very quiet, well-behaved set, but look very common indeed."²⁵ The soldiers camped on the courthouse square, and no serious incidents appear to have occurred.

POSTWAR ERA

Reconstruction of course brought great social and economic change, and many fortunes were lost. Not the bustling place of the 1850s, postwar Warrenton did nevertheless show some continuity. John Dugger returned from the war to the principalship of the Warrenton Male Academy, and other schools functioned as well. Builder Jacob Holt was advertised as having remodeled a building for the Central Hotel in 1868. William A. White (116) served as clerk of court, continuing a long family tradition. Shoemaker John R. Johnson advertised in 1868 that he was "at his old stand, where he has been for the last 24 years . . . is still prepared to make and mend, and aid to understanding lend, and never was better prepared." The Warren Indicator of February 19, 1867, a conservative paper, recorded hopefully,

In spite of the radicals our town is improving and our people are either thriving or appearing to thrive. We have four church edifices--one without a pastor, or congregation, two colored church congregations, five ministers, two newspapers, one female college, one female seminary, one male academy, one children's day school, three freedman's schools.

The "colored congregations" and the three freedman's schools had come by 1867. A number of churches were built in the postwar period for black congregations. That on South Main Street--First Baptist Church (19) was standing by 1882 and served as a school. On Macon Street is the "Col M E Ch," on Gray's 1882 Map. Second Baptist Church (176) was built by 1912; All Saints Episcopal Church (145) was built between 1912 and 1918. When young female schoolteachers came from the North to teach in the schools for blacks, they were shunned by most whites but graciously welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Burgess--a black couple living in the former Bragg House (later divided and

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE eighteen

remodeled into 161 and 163. Many former slaves departed the area, but others remained or returned, such as blacksmith Aaron Owen, who returned from Kentucky to buy the Francis Woodson House (293). Soon political changes began to occur as well. Especially prominent was John Hyman, a black man who served as state senator three terms beginning in 1868 and a congressman in 1874. Mrs. Montgomery describes him as having worked in a store before Emancipation, whom the storekeeper, Mr. King, a jeweler, had taught to read and write. (King had himself been harassed by whites for doing so.)²⁶

For many years, Conservative old-guard and radical Republicans and blacks were in conflict--as was the case in much of the South. The Ku Klux Klan was in evidence in the late 1860s, and one of the two young Pennsylvania schoolteachers who arrived in 1869 to teach at a school for black children, described Warrenton as "intensely Southern, with old houses out of repair, unkept yards and wide streets."²⁷ By 1870, when the census was taken, the county and town had changed noticeably from 1860. The population was roughly the same--in 1860, the county population had been 17,746--4,293 white, 676 free black, and 10,777 slaves. By 1870 the population was 17,768--5,276 white and 12,492 black. The farm lands, valued at over \$3.3 million in 1860, were worth only about \$1.6 million in 1870. Warrenton, a town of 1,520 in 1860, had dwindled to 941 by 1870. Some construction took place during the years after the war, but far less than before. One of the few substantial surviving buildings is the stone jail, built in 1868 when the previous wood one burned. County commissioners court records from August 15, 1868, through much of 1869, document the construction of the new jail, a project supervised by David Parrish, formerly a daguerrotype artist and later the jailer. On February 12, 1869, the court ordered that Edward H. Plummer be paid \$35.50 "for account transferred to him by J. W. Holt for lumber for calaboose." Other references are to hire and boarding of workmen, materials ordered, freight fees, and other details of construction.

An event of 1870 was recorded vividly in local tradition and memory. During the war, Robert E. Lee's daughter Annie Carter Lee had died while staying at the mineral springs resort south of town, and local citizens had erected a monument over her grave--with an inscription sent by the general, who had been unable to come to her funeral. On March 29, 1870, according to Mrs. Montgomery, William J. White (son of merchant and commissioner John White) was at the depot at Warren Plains, awaiting his sister who was coming on the train from Petersburg. On the same train, to his surprise, was General Lee, who had come to visit the grave of his daughter. The general was invited to stay at Engleside, the home of former commissioner John White (196), and the next day he visited the grave at Jones's Springs--accompanied by a procession of Warrenton citizens carrying flowers; one writer recalled that "there could hardly have been a blossom left in any garden in Warrenton."

The last decades of the nineteenth century brought only slow and sporadic recovery, and many people left Warrenton for better prospects elsewhere. Fire struck the business district--once in 1878, and more severely in 1881, the latter destroying much of the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE nineteen

commercial fabric; rebuilding was slow, and few of the new buildings rivaled their predecessors. One hopeful sign, though, was the incorporation and construction of the Warrenton Railroad, which was completed on November 8, 1884, to provide a spur from Warrenton to the main line of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad (later the Seaboard Air Line), at Warren Plains--a distance of three miles.

In the 1880s, an important boost to Warrenton's economy came with the "birth of the Warrenton tobacco market." Long the center of a tobacco-growing region, Warrenton had not been a market; tobacco had been carried instead to Virginia markets. After the Civil War, tobacco marketing methods changed; the auction system gave rise to more local warehouses. In 1885, according to a local newspaper account in the 1940s, the "old Arrington Warehouse, operated by Captain W. J. White and P. H. Allen, father of George G. Allen of New York, now vice president of the British-American Tobacco Company and head of its business in this country, opened for the sale of tobacco at auction." A major market had been opened a few years before at Henderson, and Warrenton was the first east of Henderson. Among the men instrumental in making the tobacco sales business important in Warrenton were Walter Boyd (225), Walter G. Rogers, Richard B. Boyd, Peter Arrington, and J. E. Rooker. Sanborn Insurance Maps of the period show the proliferation of the warehouses and sales rooms. The 1896 Sanborn map shows Arrington Bro's Tobacco and Prize Warehouse, a frame structure on Main and present Plummer Street (a structure replaced after a fire by the present brick building as the Farmers Warehouse). The Boyd and Rogers Warehouse, built before 1891, sided on Bragg Street, and running the length of the block between Market and Macon, survives as well; it may incorporate a smaller pre-1885 structure. The firm had other buildings, including the Prize House north of Macon Street, now gone.

In this period, Warrenton continued to have good schools, among them the Warrenton Male Academy, run for a time by John Dugger (who left for Raleigh and returned), and later, under John Graham, the Warrenton High School; and the school run by Miss Lucy Hawkins. Also important was the Shiloh Institute, a school for blacks occupying the Fitts-Plummer House once used by the Mordecai School.

Prominent men in Warrenton during this era included attorney, writer, and editor Tasker Polk, who lived in the house bought by his grandmother Mary K. Williams and built for Nathaniel Turner Green (65); Walter Montgomery (181, 191), lawyer and editor and later supreme court justice whose wife, Lizzie, wrote a memoir of the town; William J. White, president of the railroad and merchant; Henry A. Foote, editor of the Gazette; William White (116, 195), clerk of court and son of John W. White, who had held the same office; John H. Kerr, lawyer, and longtime congressman of considerable influence (225, 60); Charles A. Cook, lawyer, political figure, and supreme court justice (168); M. F. Thornton, a black who served for many years as register of deeds and local Republican leader, who established good relations with the white community as well.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
- NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE twenty

TWENTIETH CENTURY

By 1900 the town was on a firmer footing: the population had risen to 836, and more by 1910. Tobacco was a source of prosperity, and there were a number of tobacco prizing houses and warehouses. In this period two major public buildings were constructed. A \$12,000 bond issue was passed to build a municipal building (204) which was completed before 1912. In 1906, too, a new courthouse (32) was constructed by the firm of Milburn and Heister, replacing the handsome antebellum courthouse. In 1913 the Confederate Memorial on the courthouse green was erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. In addition, nearly all the main street commercial buildings date from the first decades of the twentieth century. The expectations of early twentieth century Warrenton were high, higher than they had been since the war.

In this period, too, however, many of Warrenton's young men left "to seek their fortunes in far places"--among them were men who became important business leaders, particularly those who "lured by Buck Duke and the promise of wealth into the Yukon, of New York City," became prominent in the tobacco industry in New York and abroad. Those who left included George G. Allen, William Henry Alston, Peter and Richard Arrington, H. E. White, William K. and Harry Williams, and others. The daughter of Tasker Polk (who stayed in Warrenton as a lawyer and editor) recalled, "when these young men in their flat straw hats and tight trousers . . . said, 'good-bye, Tasker we're going to New York by way of Durham.'"²⁹

An article in 1920 described the town:

Warrenton has 927 folks; about as many as it had a hundred years ago, but it hangs up a record for owning itself which many a far greater place may well envy. The assessed value of its property is \$1,800,000. For 35 years it has owned a railway three miles long . . . and this little road gives a net profit . . . of \$5,000 a year. . . . The town is excellently paved and sidewalked, and owns a water plant and sewerage system, costing \$112,000. It owns an ice plant with a capacity of 40 tons daily, with a refrigerating system. It owns a power and light plant which cost \$40,000 and operates 24 hours a day. It is building a hotel to cost \$120,000, with 35 bedrooms, each with a bath, the hotel having a laundry, bakery and refrigerating plant. By an overwhelming vote the town has just ordered the issue of \$100,000 in bonds for a public school building to replace an old one.³⁰

The Hotel Warren, the most massive building in the town, was a source of great local pride; a newspaper article of 1932 boasted that the hotel--completed in 1919 and furnished in 1920 "at a cost of \$146,000," and its 1924 annex--"gives Warrenton a hotel that no other city of similar size can match." The high school funded by the bond issue described in 1920 was soon completed; on the site of the Marcus George Academy and its successors was built an ambitious consolidated high school building which continued the local pride in Warrenton's educational facilities. It has been named for John Graham, well-known principal of the Warrenton High School in the late nineteenth century.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE twenty-one

With the town as a whole conscious of improving itself, the altar guild of the Emmanuel Episcopal Church passed a resolution concerning "the great need of a more substantial building," suggesting that "steps be taken to repair the old or build a new building." The building committee recommended in July, 1926, construction of a "new brick church," but the architect they contacted, Georgian Revivalist William Lawrence Bottomley of New York, estimated that a new church would cost about \$45,000; "restoring" the old would run about \$17,444. The latter course was chosen, and within two years, the "restored" church--a brick and stone structure in Gothic Revival style which enclosed the earlier frame building--was complete. Bottomley was a noted architect whose work included eclectic buildings in various "revival" styles, especially Georgian Revival.

During the twentieth century, the town has remained essentially the same size, and nearly all the buildings standing in 1920 are still there. Warrenton, however, no longer "owns itself": the utilities are supplied by private companies, and the hotel is in private hands, providing housing for the elderly. The chief besetting problem of the town and county is lack of growth; there are few significant industries, and the town and especially the county have been plagued by out-migration. The county population, 22,539 in 1950, was 15,810 in 1970--about 65% black, 35% white; the town had 1,166 people in 1950 and 1,035 in 1970. In the last few years, however, according to the county manager's office, there has been an upswing in population and the county is looking for industry. Recent planning efforts include increased emphasis upon historic preservation and the possibility for attracting tourism. The town itself appears busy and alive; the downtown stores and banks are in active use, and nearly all the significant houses are well maintained. The railroad station has been renovated recently for use as the Women's Club headquarters and meeting place; the county is considering plans to renovate the Peter Davis Store for offices; and most recently, application has been made for the renovation of the Jacob Holt House with Community Development funds as a crafts and recreation center for the elderly.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

FOOTNOTES

1. State Records.
2. Ibid.
3. Watson, Winslow C., ed. Men and Times of the Revolution; or, Memoirs of Elkanah Watson. (New York, 1856), p. 286-287.
4. Wellman, Manly Wade. The County of Warren, North Carolina 1586-1917. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1959. p. 70, based on research by Arthur Nicholson. Hereinafter cited as Wellman.
5. Letter from Jacob Mordecai about fire, to newspaper in Wilmington, N.C., original in Warren County Historical Society files, library.
6. Montgomery, Lizzie Wilson. Sketches of Old Warrenton. Raleigh: 1924. Hereinafter cited as Montgomery.
7. Adams, R. W. "Bronson Alcott in North Carolina." North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1944.
8. Montgomery, pp. 170-208.
9. Account book of Mitchel and White, Warren County Historical Society files.
10. Montgomery, p. 23.
11. Craig, James H. Arts and Crafts in North Carolina 1699-1840. Winston-Salem: Old Salem, Inc., 1965.
12. Ashe, Samuel A., ed. Biographical History of North Carolina from Colonial Times to the Present. Greensboro, North Carolina: Charles L. Van Noppen, 1907.
13. Wilson, P. M. Southern Exposure, p. 2. Hereinafter cited as Wilson.
14. Montgomery, pp. 196-197.
15. _____ p. 96.
16. _____ p. 94.
17. Wilson, p. 25.
18. Barnes, David A. "Address delivered to the students of the Warrenton Male Academy, June, 1850." North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
19. Holt, Miss C. E. An Autobiographical Sketch of a Teacher's Life. Quebec: 1875, p. 7.
20. Wilson, pp. 8-9.
21. Montgomery, p. 86.
22. Wilson, p. 29.
23. Warren Record, Sept. 13, 1946.
24. Wellman, p. 149, quoting Walter A. Montgomery's Regimental history.
25. _____ p. 151.
26. Montgomery, pp. 274, 88.
27. Wellman, p. 160.
28. Wellman, pp. 210-211.
29. Polk, Mary. The Way We Were. Winston-Salem, North Carolina: John F. Blair, 1962, pp. 103-104.
30. Olds, Fred. "The Town Which Owns Itself," The Orphans Friend, Nov. 19, 1920.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE one

- Holt, Miss C. E. An Autobiographical Sketch of a Teacher's Life. Quebec: 1875.
- Montgomery, Lizzie Wilson. Sketches of Old Warrenton. Raleigh: 1924.
- Pendleton, Mrs. V. L., unpublished memoirs of Warrenton, written in early twentieth century, manuscript in ownership of Warren County Historical Society.
- Polk, Mary. The Way We Were. Winston-Salem, North Carolina: John F. Blair, 1962.
- Polk, William T. Southern Accent: From Uncle Remus to Oak Ridge. New York: William Morrow and Company, 1953.
- Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1885-1925, North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
- Smithdeal, E. O. "The Development of Education in Warren County." M.A. Thesis, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
- Symes, Edward. An Architectural Survey of Warrenton, North Carolina, 1971. Copy in survey files.
- United States Census Office, 1850, 1860, 1870: Warren County, North Carolina.
- Warren County Historical Society, files in Warren County Library, containing newspaper articles, photographs, ledgers, books, etc.
- Warren County Records, Warren County Courthouse, Warrenton, North Carolina (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills, Estates Papers).
- Warren County Records, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills, Estates Papers).
- Warrenton newspapers, including Warrenton Reporter 1824-1841, News 1850-1861, Indicator 1867-1868, Gazette 1872-1897.
- Wellman, Manly Wade. The County of Warren, North Carolina 1586-1917. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1959.
- Wilson, Peter Mitchel. Southern Exposure. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1927.

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

BOUNDARIES FOR WARRENTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

Begin at a point on the west side of South Main Street (U.S. 401), at the south lot line (now marked by a hedge) of the Norwood-Ellington House. Go west along this line to the city limit line. Go north along the city limit line to the north side of Folly Spring Lane. Then go northeast along a line parallel to and roughly 500 feet west of Main Street to the middle of Cousin Lucy's Lane. Thence go east down the middle of Cousin Lucy's Lane to the rear (west) lot line of the west side of Main Street. Then go north along this line to the rear (south) lot line of the south side of Franklin Street. Go west along this line to the west lot line of the All Saints Episcopal Church. Then go north along the rear or west lot line of the west side of Front Street to its junction with the rear (south) lot line of the south side of Ridgeway Street. Go west along this line to the middle of Brehon Street. Go north along Brehon and Spring streets to the middle of Wilcox Street. Go west along the middle line of Wilcox Street to the middle of Rodwell Street. Go north along that street to the rear (north) lot line of the north side of Wilcox Street. Go east along this line to the rear lot line of the rear (west) property or lot line of the west side of North Main Street. Go north along this line to the railroad, and across the railroad to the city limit. This marks the northernmost point of the district. From this point, follow a line 50 feet on the north side of the railroad in a southeasterly direction to the eastern boundary of the city limits. Follow this eastern city limit line south to the south side of Church Street. Then go south along a line about 300 feet east of Hall Street, excluding the construction on Macon Street east of the gas station on the corner of Macon and Hall Street. Follow this line to a point 100 feet north of Franklin Street. Then go east along a line 100 feet north of Franklin Street to a point 300 feet to the rear (east) of the Hall House, thence south 200 feet along a line 300 feet east of the Hall House, thence west along a line 200 feet south of said house, to the city limit. Thence south and west along city limits line to a point 200 feet east of Eaton Street. Thence south along a line parallel to and 200 feet east of Eaton Street to a point 400 feet to the rear (south) of the William Eaton, Jr., House. Then west along a line 300 feet south of the William Eaton, Jr., House, to a point 10 feet east of the lane on the west of the house. Then north along a line 10 feet east of the said lane to the city limit. Then continuing north along the rear (west) lot line of the west side of Eaton Street to the rear (south) lot line of the south side of Marshall Street. Thence west along this rear lot line to the rear (east) lot line of the east side of Main Street. Thence south along this line to the south side line of the Spruill-King House lot. Then west along this line to the beginning.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Ashe, Samuel A., ed. Biographical History of North Carolina from Colonial Times to the Present. Greensboro, North Carolina: Charles L. Van Noppen, 1907.
- Barnes, David A. "Address delivered to the students of the Warrenton Male Academy, June, 1850." North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
- Cockshutt, Catherine. Interviews in 1975 with various persons familiar with Warrenton history and buildings, including Mary Hinton Kerr, Lula Gay, Mariam Boyd and Anne Boyd Graham, Panthea Twitty, plus the owners of various houses.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 300 (Approx.)

UTM REFERENCES

A	17	755550	4030530	B	17	755440	4030780
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	17	755250	4030600	D	17	754560	4030840
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

E 17 754820 4032420 F 17 755040 4032700 G 17 755260 4032700

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Catherine W. Cockshutt, survey supervisor

ORGANIZATION

Division of Archives and History

STREET & NUMBER

109 East Jones Street

CITY OR TOWN

Raleigh

DATE

30 January 1976

TELEPHONE

919/829-7862

STATE

North Carolina

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE x

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Larry E. Din

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 30 January 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

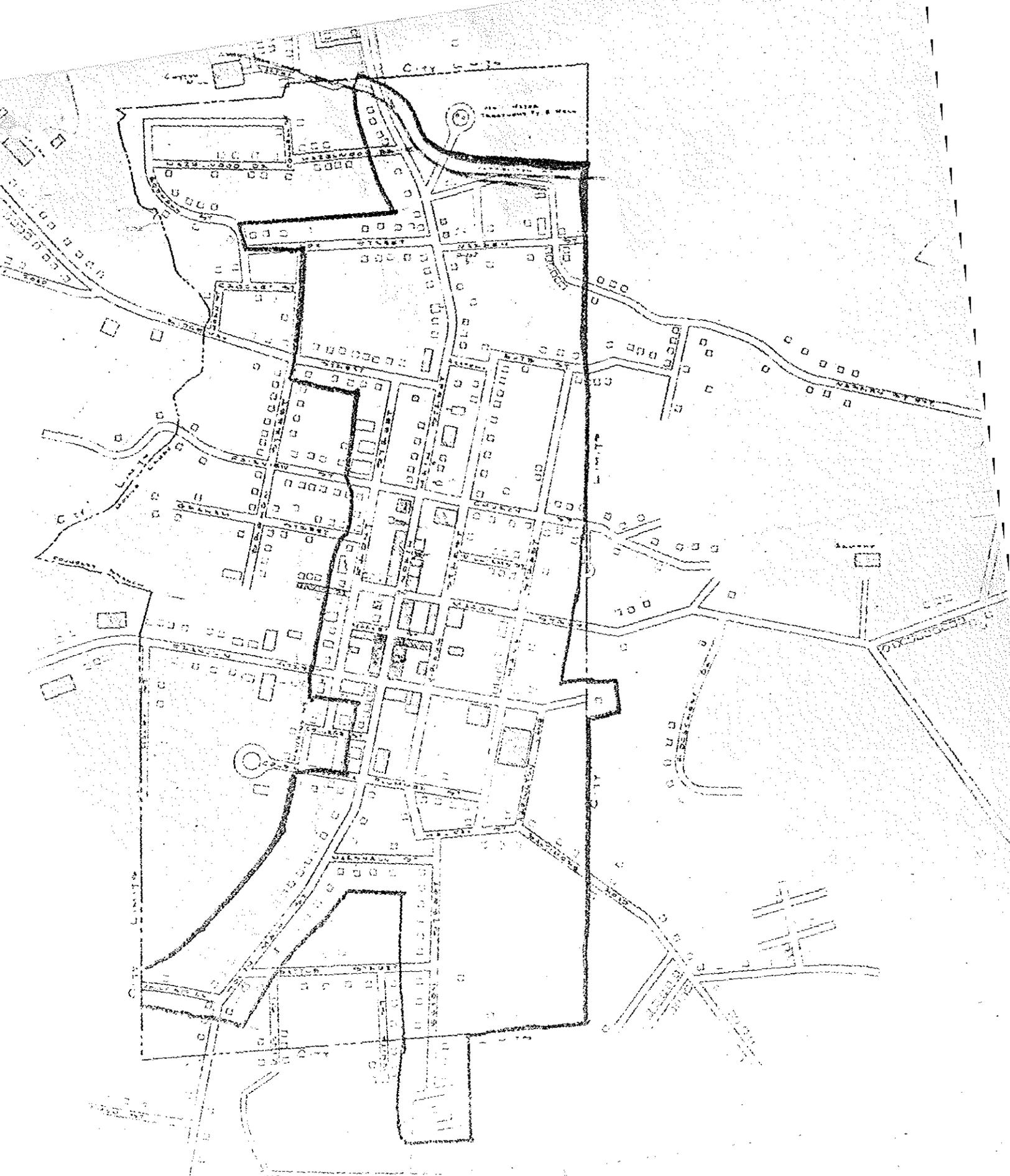
DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Warrenton Historic District
Warrenton
North Carolina
Plan of Warrenton, N.C., Sheet 1. Edwards, Consulting Engineer
(Enlargement): 2 3/16" = 800 ft. (from