

Warrenton Historic District
(Additional Documentation, Boundary Increase,
and Boundary Decrease)
Name of Property

Warren County,
North Carolina
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Warrenton Historic District (Additional Documentation, Boundary Increase, and Boundary Decrease)

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by East Bute, Church, West Franklin, Halifax, North and South Hall, Harris, Hawkins, East Macon, North and South Main, and Warren Streets; the west ends of Fairview, Graham, and Rodwell Streets; Battle and Eaton Avenues; and Hazelwood Drive

City or town: Warrenton State: North Carolina County: Warren

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national X statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 X A B X C D

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Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**
North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau**
or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
- ___ determined eligible for the National Register
- ___ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ___ removed from the National Register
- ___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within the Warrenton Historic District

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>359</u>	<u>74</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>45</u>	<u>17</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>406</u>	<u>92</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1
 Coleman-White House, Listed 1973

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Number of Resources within the Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>185</u>	<u>40</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>29</u>	<u>6</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>214</u>	<u>47</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1
 Sledge-Hayley House, Listed 1980

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- DOMESTIC: hotel
- COMMERCE/TRADE: business
- COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant
- COMMERCE/TRADE: warehouse
- SOCIAL: meeting hall
- GOVERNMENT: correctional facility
- GOVERNMENT: fire station
- GOVERNMENT: government office
- GOVERNMENT: post office
- GOVERNMENT: courthouse
- EDUCATION: school
- EDUCATION: college
- EDUCATION: library
- RECREATION: park
- RELIGION: religious facility
- RELIGION: church-related residence
- FUNERARY: mortuary
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage
- LANDSCAPE: street furniture/object

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Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- COMMERCE/TRADE: business
- COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant
- COMMERCE/TRADE: warehouse
- SOCIAL: meeting hall
- GOVERNMENT: fire station
- GOVERNMENT: government office
- GOVERNMENT: post office
- GOVERNMENT: courthouse
- EDUCATION: college
- RELIGION: religious facility
- RELIGION: church-related residence
- FUNERARY: mortuary
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage
- LANDSCAPE: parking lot
- LANDSCAPE: street furniture/object
- VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COLONIAL: Georgian
- EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal
- MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival
- MID-19TH CENTURY: Gothic Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
- LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH C. REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH C. REVIVALS: Classical Revival
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH C. REVIVALS: Tudor Revival
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH C. AMERICAN: Bungalow/Craftsman
- MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco
- OTHER: Period Cottage
- OTHER: Minimal Traditional
- OTHER: Ranch
- OTHER: Contemporary
- OTHER: Modernist

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OTHER: Traditional/Vernacular

OTHER: Vernacular Commercial

Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property:

WOOD: weatherboard

BRICK

CONCRETE

ASPHALT

STUCCO

METAL: aluminum

SYNTHETICS: vinyl

WOOD: shingle

STONE: granite

STONE: slate

METAL: iron

METAL: tin

ASBESTOS

Project Summary

When the Warrenton Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976, it encompassed the core of Warrenton with the oldest and most architecturally significant residential, commercial, and governmental resources. The district included development that dates from “four fairly distinct periods:” the founding of Warrenton through 1840, the “boom period” from 1840 to the Civil War, the post-war period, and the early twentieth century.¹ The architectural context presented in the nomination extends only to the 1920s, though without a thorough analysis for buildings constructed in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Similarly, the historic context included in the 1976 nomination is largely focused on antebellum Warrenton, though does include a brief overview of Warrenton in the Reconstruction era and early-twentieth century. The 1976 district boundary followed the town boundary on the north and east but was contracted from the town boundary on the west and south to exclude post-1930 residential development as well as an early-to-mid-twentieth century, traditionally African American neighborhood that developed just west of the town boundary.

This nomination provides Additional Documentation for the 1976 Warrenton Historic District, a Boundary Increase to include early-to-mid-twentieth century buildings and African American resources, and a Boundary Decrease to remove vacant lots, recent construction, and substantially altered properties on the periphery of the Historic District.

Additional Documentation for the Warrenton Historic District includes an updated inventory for the district with full written descriptions and a contributing status given for all resources within the district boundary. It clarifies the beginning of the period of significance for the Warrenton Historic District to begin c.1783, corresponding with the construction of the Peter Davis Store, the earliest extant above-ground resource, and extends the end of the period of significance to extend to 1971 to include

¹ Catherine Cockshutt [Bishir], “Warrenton Historic District,” Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 1976.

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Warrenton's period of racial conflict related to the Civil Rights Movement and integration of the schools. The Additional Documentation also clarifies the areas of significance for the Warrenton Historic District. It expands on the early twentieth century commercial, political, and legal context contained within the original nomination and includes additional historic context through the turn of the twenty-first century. Though landscape architecture and religion were also included as areas of significance in the original nomination, justification for significance was not provided for these areas and the Additional Documentation serves to remove them as areas of significance. The Additional Documentation also includes additional context for the continued Architectural significance of the Warrenton Historic District through the early 1970s. Finally, it provides context for African American Ethnic Heritage in the area of Social History.

This document also includes a Boundary Increase, expanding the district in five different areas and by 163 primary resources. The Boundary Increase areas include a large platted residential development northwest of downtown with early to mid-twentieth century houses; three smaller groups of early to mid-twentieth century residential resources located immediately adjacent to the south and east boundaries; a pair of mid-twentieth century commercial buildings, one of which operated as an African American funeral home; and a collection of traditionally African American resources, including homes, stores, and schools, which extends west of the original town boundary. The period of significance for the Boundary Increase extends from c.1890, the beginning of concentrated development in the Boundary Increase areas, to 1969, when the schools were integrated. The Boundary Increase provides history and context for Social History and Education as it relates to the African American experience in Warrenton. Context is also provided for the Architectural significance of the Boundary Increase, as it illustrates the continued growth and development of Warrenton through the mid-twentieth century.

This document also includes four Boundary Decrease areas, all on the east side of the district. The Boundary Decrease serves to remove vacant land where historic resources have been lost, to exclude incompatible late-twentieth and early-twenty-first century development, and to remove a small area of residential structures at the northeast that have both low material integrity and collectively present with a lower density than the rest of the district. The four Boundary Decrease areas are all located on the periphery of the district and thus their removal does not result in the removal of significant above-ground resources from the district, nor does it affect the overall character or significance of the Historic District. Instead, it serves to increase the density of contributing resources within the district boundary.

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Warrenton Historic District includes the core of Warrenton's commercial area flanked by nineteenth- and early twentieth-century residential development to its north and south. As was typical with early development, the district followed the topography of the area with Main, Bragg, and Front Streets following a north-south ridge, and Franklin, Macon, Church, and Ridgeway Streets intersecting these north-south streets and dropping off slightly as they extend away from downtown. Thus, the center of town is laid out on a grid, skewed approximately fifteen degrees east of true north, with most streets radiating off of that grid. The lengthy period of development, with most buildings constructed between 1810 and 1970, has resulted in irregular spacing and setbacks throughout the district and a wide variety of building sizes and styles. Architectural styles present in the district include Georgian/Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival/Neoclassical, Art

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Deco, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, and Modernist styles, as well as standard commercial, vernacular, and Ranch forms.

The Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase expands the Warrenton Historic District in five separate areas labeled on the boundary map as Boundary Increase Areas A-E. The areas being added illustrate the continued residential and commercial development of Warrenton through the mid-twentieth century. They also include historically African American residences, schools, and businesses, the inclusion of which provides a more complete and balanced narrative of Warrenton's nineteenth- and twentieth-century history. Because the Boundary Increase areas are on the periphery of the Warrenton Historic District and were largely developed later in the town's history and/or on land outside of the original town boundary, they tend to be at lower elevations, descending away from the city center, and may have more uneven terrain. While the planned and platted neighborhoods northwest of the Historic District have semi-regular street patterns, the other increase areas developed more organically with irregular spacing and setbacks. Buildings in the Boundary Increase areas illustrate common early to mid-twentieth century forms and styles including Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Period Cottages with Tudor Revival detailing, and Minimal Traditional styles, as well as vernacular and Ranch forms.

Both the Warrenton Historic District and Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase retain a high degree of architectural integrity with little infill construction and few substantial additions or alterations to the historic buildings.

Narrative Description:

INVENTORY LIST

The inventory list for the Warrenton Historic District Additional Documentation, Boundary Decrease, and Boundary Increase is divided into three sections. The first section updates and expands the inventory included in the 1976 Warrenton Historic District nomination. That nomination included an inventory list with addresses, date ranges, and a very brief notation of the architectural style. Only the oldest and most architecturally significant buildings had building names or information regarding the building histories included in the nomination. Full descriptions of the buildings, accessory structures, and site features were not included for all properties. The updated inventory list includes a brief summary of the setting and character of the district, a table of demolished resources within the district boundary, full descriptions of all resources, and assigns an updated contributing or noncontributing status to each resource, based on architectural changes and an extended period of significance for the district. Property descriptions were derived from a 2018 survey of Warrenton conducted by the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO).² They are arranged alphabetically by street name, then ascend numerically by building number along each street. Building names and construction dates were derived from the original nomination, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, Warren County deeds and plats, posted signs within the Historic District, and from survey files held by the NC-HPO. Information about attributed architects and builders was obtained from the North Carolina State University Libraries *North Carolina Architects and Builders: A Biographical Dictionary* database.³ Numbers assigned to the resources in the 1976 inventory have been included in parenthesis as a means of cross-referencing the resources as, in some instances, building addresses have changed or were not listed in the original inventory. Information not otherwise

² Sarah Woodard, Warrenton Survey Update, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office Survey Files, Raleigh.

³ North Carolina State University Libraries, *North Carolina Architects and Builders: A Biographical Dictionary*, <https://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/>.

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cited in the entries can be found in the survey files held by the NC-HPO. Properties individually listed in the National Register or documented through the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) are identified as such in the individual entries.

The second section of the inventory provides a description and justification for the boundary decrease.

The third section of the inventory provides a complete inventory for the resources located within the Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase. It begins with a description of the overall setting and character of the expansion areas. It includes descriptions of all resources within the Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase and assigns a contributing or noncontributing status to each resource. Property descriptions were derived from a 2018 survey of Warrenton conducted by the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO), as well as from survey work conducted by the nomination preparers from 2021 to 2023. The inventory is arranged alphabetically by street name, then ascends numerically by building number along each street. Building names and construction dates were derived from Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, Warren County deeds and plats, posted plaques within the district boundary, architectural analysis, and, when present, survey files held by the NC-HPO. Information about attributed architects and builders was obtained from the North Carolina State University Libraries *North Carolina Architects and Builders: A Biographical Dictionary* database. Information not otherwise cited in the entries can be found in the survey files held by the NC-HPO. Properties individually listed in the National Register are identified as such in the individual entries.

Properties in both sections of the inventory are coded as C (contributing) or NC (noncontributing due to age or alterations) based on their date of construction and level of material integrity. All contributing resources were constructed during the periods of significance, c.1783 to 1971 in the Historic District and c.1890 to 1969 in the Boundary Increase, and retain sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to contribute to the historic character of the district.

Common changes to residential buildings within both the Warrenton Historic District and the Boundary Increase include the installation of vinyl or other synthetic siding, replacement windows and doors, replacement of original roof materials and porch posts, and the enclosure of side or rear porches. While these changes in combination may render a property noncontributing, a building is contributing if it retains its original form, fenestration, and significant architectural features. For example, the c. 1900 house at 111 Marshall Street has a replacement door, siding, and windows but retains its original gable-and-wing form, fenestration, and several Queen Anne-style elements, including a projecting polygonal bay. Therefore, this building is contributing to the Historic District. Due to the lengthy period of significance, several buildings have alterations that include the application of stylistic elements from a later period. However, if these changes were completed within the period of significance, the buildings remain contributing to the district. One example is the c.1885 Greek Revival-style house at 503 Eaton Avenue, which was altered around 1950 with the installation of a Craftsman-style portico, replacing an earlier porch. These changes took place during the period of significance and have achieved importance in their own right, therefore this building is also contributing to the Historic District. Resources are noncontributing when the fenestration has been altered, a front porch has been enclosed or replaced with a new porch outside of the period of significance, or the primary roofline has been altered. For example, the c.1925 house at 119 Wilcox Street has been substantially altered with the enclosure of the front-gabled porch and is therefore noncontributing to the Historic District.

The alteration of commercial storefronts is common in the Warrenton Historic District and Boundary

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Increase and illustrates the changing and continued use of the buildings over time. The replacement of original storefronts is typical, with many replaced during the period of significance or rehabilitated and returned to their historic configuration in recent years. Thus, if a commercial building retains its historic roofline, massing, materials, and for multi-story buildings its upper-level architectural detailing and fenestration, it contributes to the district's significance and is considered a contributing resource. For example, the c.1917 Citizens Bank (122 South Main Street) has a replacement storefront on the façade, and infilled windows and storefronts on the north elevation. However, it retains distinctive Neoclassical-style detailing, including a decorative cornice and Ionic columns supporting a pediment, and is thus considered contributing to the district. The c.1920 commercial building at 124-126 North Main Street, was altered about 1950 when an Art Deco façade was added to the building. However, since this alteration falls within the period of significance, the building is considered contributing. However, substantial or cumulative changes to the building's storefront or upper floors can render a commercial building noncontributing, as is the case with the c.1933 commercial building at 139 South Main Street, which was altered with the reconfiguration of the roofline on the south end of the building, the removal of the entrance from the north storefront, and the installation of a fully inset brick storefront in the south bay.

Finally, it should be noted, that all buildings in the Warrenton Historic District and Boundary Increase have brick foundations and asphalt-shingled roofs unless otherwise indicated. All outbuildings are one-story, unless otherwise noted. Outbuilding dates, except those listed in the original inventory, are estimates based on field observation of forms and materials. Deep lots, especially in the original Historic District, hindered the documentation and evaluation of outbuildings that were not visible from the public rights-of-way. Outbuildings that are visible on aerial photos, but were not able to be field surveyed have been noted within the descriptions, but not counted as resources in the inventory. Prefabricated sheds and mobile homes were considered to be temporary and thus were noted in the descriptions but not counted as resources in the inventory.

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WARRENTON HISTORIC DISTRICT ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

The Warrenton Historic District includes the commercial core of Warrenton and the adjoining, residential development to the north and south. It is located on a relatively flat but elevated plain and laid out on an irregular grid plan that is skewed approximately fifteen degrees east from true north to align with Main Street (US Highway 401 and NC Highway 1305). Block sizes vary with regular, square blocks in the commercial core, around the courthouse square, and elongated blocks in the residential areas.

Streets in the commercial core are wide with on-street parking located on both sides of Main and West Market Streets and on one side of Bragg, Franklin, Front, East Market, and Macon Streets. Wide sidewalks about the street and small flowering trees have been planted in the downtown core. The courthouse square is well landscaped. Conversely, in the residential areas, street widths tend to be narrower, allowing for parking on only one side of the street at most. Sidewalks, located close to the street, are generally present on only one side of residential streets, and while there is no formal landscaping in the right-of-way, there are mature trees, shrubs, and foundation plantings throughout the residential areas of the district. Driveways are common, though most were constructed well after the houses they serve. They are typically concrete or asphalt and lead past the house to a garage at the rear of the property. Fences and low garden walls are common, especially stone walls which exist throughout the residential areas. As character-defining features of the district, fences and walls have been noted and counted in the inventory list.

Lot sizes and building setbacks vary considerably in the district, due to the lengthy period of development and varied property usage. Generally, residential resources along North and South Main Streets are set well back from the street with broad, grassy lawns. Residential resources on the east-west cross streets tend to be set closer together and closer to the street, while one- and two-story brick commercial buildings abut each other and the sidewalk in the downtown core. Churches are typically set back from the street on picturesque lots with mature trees. Several have multiple additions and accessory buildings, resulting in small campuses.

A wide range of resource types, building styles, and sizes are present in the Warrenton Historic District, including nineteenth-century residences constructed in the Georgian/Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne styles; early twentieth century houses constructed in the Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, and transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival styles; and mid-twentieth century houses constructed in the Colonial Revival, Period Cottage, and Minimal Traditional styles and Ranch forms. Governmental, religious, and educational buildings were constructed in the Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival, and Neoclassical styles. Extant commercial buildings are mostly vernacular one-and-two-story forms with applied early-twentieth century Italianate or mid-twentieth century Modernist-style detailing.

Changes that have occurred since the listing of the Warrenton Historic District in 1976, specifically the demolition/removal of historic resources, are addressed below. Demolition of historic buildings within the district since 1976 occurred due to building damage or deterioration or as the redevelopment of a commercial site. Most sites remain vacant, though several are used for parking or new commercial construction. Demolition dates were derived from aerial photos from 1993, 1998, 2010, and 2017. Demolition of primary resources is shown in the following table. Shaded resources are those removed from the Historic District boundary through the Warrenton Historic District Boundary Decrease, with the Boundary Decrease areas noted in the table. Justification for the Warrenton Historic District Boundary Decrease, which removes four areas of vacant or redeveloped land along the east side of the district is

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provided in the second section of the inventory list, beginning on page ~~122~~ 123.

Name	No.	Location	Date of Demolition	Current Site Use
House	No.173	110 N. Bragg	pre-1993	vacant
House	No.164	224 N. Bragg	pre-1993	vacant
House	No.175	108 S. Bragg	c.1980	office building
House	No.184	b/t 214-218 S. Bragg	pre-1993	vacant
Commercial Building	No.148	b/t 111 and 117 S. Front	pre-1993	vacant
Jet Vending Machine	No.276	N sd 100-blk E. Franklin	pre-1993	vacant
LaCarrolls Beauty Salon	No.278	210 E. Franklin	pre-1993	vacant
House	No.269	211 E. Franklin	b/t 1998-2010	vacant
House	No.279	212 E. Franklin	pre-1993	church
House (Area C)	No.281	302 E. Franklin	pre-1993	shopping center
House (Area C)	No.282	310 E. Franklin	pre-1993	shopping center
Judge John Hall House (Area C)	No.266	E end E. Franklin	pre-1993	shopping center
Gas Station	No.235a	126 N. Hall	b/t 1993-1998	Walgreens
House	No.217	W sd 100-blk N. Hall	pre-1993	vacant
House	No.218	W sd 100-blk N. Hall	pre-1993	vacant
House (Area B)	No.219	E sd 200-blk N. Hall	pre-1993	vacant
House	No.222	south of 112 N. Hall	pre-1993	vacant
Two Houses (Area C)	No.212	W sd 100-blk S. Hall	pre-1993	vacant
House	No.214	W sd 100-blk S. Hall	pre-1993	vacant
Currin's Warehouse #3 (Area C)	No.211	E. sd 200-blk S. Hall	pre-1993	vacant
Boyd's Warehouse	No.241	S sd 100-blk E. Macon	pre-1993	parking
Boyd-Currin Warehouse	No.242	S sd 100-blk E. Macon	pre-1993	parking
Frame Building	No.243	S sd 100-blk E. Macon	pre-1993	parking
House	No.235	208 E. Macon	b/t 2010-2017	vacant
Used Cars	No.238	209 E. Macon	b/t 2010-2017	Dollar General

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Commercial Building	No.239	209 E. Macon	b/t 2010-2017	Dollar General
Barn	No.236	behind 302 E. Macon	b/t 1998-2010	vacant
Roses Store	No.80	102-104 N. Main	b/t 2010-2017	vacant
McGraw House (Area A)	No.111a	511 N. Main	b/t 2010-2017	vacant
Warrenton Depot (Area A)	No.58	N. Main and Depot	b/t 2017-2020	vacant
Confederate Monument		109 S. Main	b/t 2018-2022	
Draper-Ben Powell House	No.21	207 S. Main	c.1976	bank
First Baptist Church	No.19	b/t 207-223 S. Main	pre-1993	vacant
Farmers Warehouse	No.96	236 S. Main	c.2003	fire department
Old Episcopal Rectory	No.9	411 S. Main	b/t 1998-2010	house
Ellis Market	No.248	117-121 W. Market	pre-1993	vacant
House	No.263	210 Ridgeway	pre-1993	driveway
Baptist Parsonage	No.262	212 Ridgeway	pre-1993	vacant
House	No.261	214 Ridgeway	b/t 2010-2017	vacant
House (Area A)	No.295	205 Warren	b/t 2010-2017	vacant
House (Area A)	No.298	E sd 300-blk Warren	pre-1993	vacant
"Sling Alley Apartment" (Area A)	No.299	Warren	pre-1993	vacant
Female Academy	No.122	107 Wilcox	pre-1993	vacant

Finally, approximately ninety primary resources were constructed between 1927 and 1971 and, with the extended period of significance, approximately eighty-one of these are now considered contributing to the district. Sixteen primary resources, as well as the Vance-Granville Community College campus were constructed within the district boundary since 1976 (when the district was initially listed), though three have been removed through Boundary Decreases.

The Warrenton Historic District Additional Documentation and Boundary Decrease include two hundred thirty ~~five~~^{seven}~~four~~ (235²³⁷) primary contributing resources, all of them buildings. ~~Forty-one~~^{Thirty-nine} noncontributing primary resources are also all buildings. Secondary resources include sheds, garages, and carports as well as cemeteries, fences, and low stone walls. Contributing secondary resources include one hundred twenty-three (123) buildings, forty-five structures, and two sites. Fifty-three noncontributing

Commented [HB1]: I counted 34

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secondary resources include thirty-five buildings, seventeen structures, and one site. Fifty-one vacant lots are located within the Warrenton Historic District boundary. Within the Warrenton Historic District, one property is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places: the 1821-1824 Coleman-White House (NR1973) at 305 Halifax Street. In addition, the c.1783 Peter Davis Store at 103 South Front Street was documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in 1935.

Commented [HB2]: I counted 40

ACADEMY STREET

107 Academy Street (No. 160)

House, c.1920, c.1950

Contributing Building

Constructed between the publication of the 1918 and 1925 Sanborn Maps, this two-story, Colonial Revival-style house features a gambrel roof with broad shed dormers on the façade and rear elevations. The house has vinyl siding and retains some nine-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, but many windows have been replaced with vinyl windows. The symmetrical, three-bay façade includes a centered nine-light Craftsman-style front door with six-light sidelights. It is sheltered by a flat-roof, single-bay portico supported by square columns. Windows on the façade, including those in the shed roof dormer, are arranged in groups of three with a tripartite window centered in the dormer above the entrance. Two interior brick chimneys are located on the ridgeline. A flat-roofed porch on the east gable end is supported by square columns matching those on the façade. It was constructed as an open porch and enclosed later with full-height windows and sections of vinyl siding with stacked awning windows. A one-story, flat-roof addition on the west gable end was added after 1942 and features six-over-six wood-sash windows. A broad one-story, hip-roof wing spans the rear elevation with a screened porch at the southwest corner.

Garage, c.1920

Contributing Building

Located south of the house and accessed from Bragg Street, this gable-front frame garage appears with the house on the 1925 Sanborn map. It retains weatherboards, a window on the north elevation, and a single-car clipped opening with paired plywood doors on the east gable end. A flat-roof carport supported by square posts has been added to the east gable end.

108 Academy Street (No. 159)

House, c.1940, c.2017

Noncontributing Building

This one-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival cottage, constructed between 1925 and 1942, was substantially altered with the addition of a full-width front porch after 2016. The house is three bays wide with two gabled dormers on the façade and a wide shed-roof dormer on the rear elevation. It has vinyl siding, replacement windows, flush eaves, and an exterior brick chimney in the west gable end. The full-width hip-roof front porch is supported by two-part square posts and encompasses an original, front-gabled stoop centered over the entrance, a six-panel wood door. The porch ceiling under the gable is arched. An original, flat-roof side porch on the east elevation has been enclosed. A matching one-story addition on the west gable end was built after 1942. A low stone wall extends across the front of the property.

Garage, c.1922

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a hip-roof, two-car garage with weatherboard siding, exposed rafter tails, and sliding wood doors. The garage appears on the 1925 Sanborn Map, predating the house.

Garage, c.1922

Contributing Building

A hip-roof, single-car garage with weatherboard siding and a single-car clipped opening with paired plywood doors is located off the house's northwest corner. The garage appears on the 1925 Sanborn Map, predating the house.

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NORTH BRAGG STREET

East side of North Bragg Street, south of Williams Court – VACANT

111-113 North Bragg Street

Commercial Building, c.1920, c.1950

Noncontributing Building

Though not included in the inventory of the 1976 Warrenton Historic District, Sanborn maps indicate this one story, brick building was constructed between 1918 and 1925. It appears to have faced south, though window openings on the north and south elevations have all been bricked in. A modern entrance on the south elevation is sheltered by a shed-roof porch. A wide vehicular bay on the east elevation, facing North Bragg Street has been infilled with concrete block, fixed aluminum-framed windows, and a metal door. After 1942, the building was connected to the rear of 124 North Main Street with a two-story, parapet-roof addition. This addition has fixed aluminum-frame windows, a stuccoed exterior, and terra cotta coping at the parapet.

North of 111-113 North Bragg Street – VACANT (parking lot)

210 North Bragg Street (No. 168)

Jones-Cook House, c.1810, c.1850

Contributing Building

Constructed about 1810 as a Federal-style side-hall-plan house, the house was enlarged in the Greek Revival style in the mid-nineteenth century. The current form of the house—two-story, hip-roof form that is three bays wide and double-pile—dates to that mid-nineteenth century remodel. It stands on a tall, brick foundation and has plain weatherboards, fluted cornerboards supporting a wide frieze, a standing-seam metal roof, and two interior brick chimneys. Centered on the three-bay façade is a double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel door with decorative sidelights and three-part transom, all within a fluted surround with bullseye corner blocks. The entrance is sheltered by a hip-roof portico with a wide frieze supported by fluted Doric columns. A paneled balustrade extends between the columns and a long, wood stair leads to the porch from the front sidewalk. First-story windows on the façade are five-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows with the upper sashes arranged as a diamond pane surrounded by nearly triangular panes. Other windows are six-over-six wood-sash windows with several two-over-two windows also present, all with molded wood surrounds. Centered above the entrance is a nine-light-over-two-panel door with decorative sidelights matching those of the main entrance. The second-story entrance likely opened to roof-level porch with a railing that is no longer extant. A full-width, two-story, shed-roofed wing spans the east elevation with open porches at the first- and second-story levels of the northeast corner. Early Federal-style mantelpieces remain, though other interior woodwork dates to the Greek Revival-style remodeling and expansion. Aerial photos show a formal garden with planned hedges in geometric patterns in the rear (east) yard. The house was built by Thomas Bragg, Sr., for whom the street is named, apparently as a fee to local attorney Robert H. Jones. The c.1850 Greek Revival-style remodeling is attributed to local builder Albert Gamaliel Jones. Later owners include James S. Battle and Judge Charles A. Cook.

214 North Bragg Street (No. 167)

Charles and Jennie Tucker House, c.1920

Contributing Building

This finely finished Colonial Revival cottage is finished with flush board sheathing on the façade and mitered weatherboards on the side and rear elevations, as well as on two gabled dormers on the façade. The façade is sheltered by a full-width engaged porch with a flared extension of the main roof slope. The

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porch is supported by square posts at the outer corners with arched wood lattice on the north and south ends of the porch. A six-panel door with four-light transom is centered on the façade and is flanked by fluted pilasters supporting a decorative entablature with an oval sunburst panel. Windows retain six-over-nine wood-sash and paneled shutters with arrow-shaped cut-outs in the upper panels. The two gabled dormers are finished with mitered-corner weatherboards and six-over-six wood-sash windows. The south gable end contains six-over-nine windows flanking an interior brick chimney and above which are quarter-round attic vents. A one-story, shed-roof wing on the south elevation appears to have been constructed concurrent with the house. It has grouped pilasters at the corners and is enclosed with six-over-nine wood-sash windows above wood panels. The north gable end contains an arched nine-light window. A one-story wing on the north elevation is set back from the façade and contains six-over-six wood-sash windows and a gable-end chimney. According to a 2015 deed, this property was surveyed in 1955 as the property of Charles A. Tucker.⁴ It was likely constructed soon after his marriage to Jennie B. Jackson in 1919.⁵

Outbuilding, c.1920

Contributing Building

The outbuilding stands east of the primary dwelling and southeast of the secondary dwelling. The one-story, front-gable outbuilding has a six-panel pedestrian door with a four-light transom on the west elevation. The west elevation appears to have been stuccoed and features a pedimented gable with flush sheathing and an ocular light. The side elevations are clad in a horizontal siding. A shed-roof sunroom has been added on the rear (east) elevation. The building appears on the 1925 Sanborn map and was likely constructed concurrent with the house.

Secondary Dwelling, c.1937

Contributing Building

East of the house is a one-story, frame dwelling that was built between 1925 and 1942 to match the main house. The two-part gabled building has a lower gable on the west with a four-over-four wood-sash window in the west gable end. The east part has a higher roofline and an exterior brick chimney in the west gable, partially obscured by the west wing. The building has plain weatherboards and partial gable returns.

215 North Bragg Street (No.73)

Eaton Place Outbuilding/Ranch House, c.1850, 1955

Contributing Building

Noted on 1912 Sanborn Maps as "cotton storage," the taller, hip-roofed wing that forms the south end of this house is similar to a brick cotton storage building located a few yards to the west at 214 North Main Street. The hip-roofed, brick wing has a high, stuccoed foundation, wide friezeboard, and a single window and double-hung window on the south elevation. The building was historically associated with the William Eaton Place (214 North Main Street) to the south, which is why it faces south, but was split onto a separate parcel after 1942. However, as early as 1925 the building had been converted to a dwelling and had a wing attached to the north elevation. The Ranch-style house that currently extends from the north elevation was constructed after 1942, likely in the 1950s. The four-bay, side-gabled, mid-century addition faces North Bragg Street. It has plain weatherboards, eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a small, flat-roof portico with decorative iron posts sheltering a six-panel door. A garage is incorporated at the north end of the house.

Shed, c.2000

Noncontributing Building

Northwest of the house is a small, square, pyramidal-roof, frame shed with weatherboard siding.

⁴ "Catherine P. Blankenship to Victoria Lehman," December 10, 2015, Deed Book 989, Page 236, Warren County Register of Deeds, Warrenton (hereafter WCRD).

⁵ "Tucker-Jackson Wedding," *The Warren Record*, April 11, 1919, www.newspapers.com.

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216 North Bragg Street (No. 166)

House, c.1950

Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled house with deep, gabled rear ell, may be an alteration of an earlier front-gabled house, visible on the 1942 Sanborn Map, or may be a fully new building, either of which was likely constructed in the 1950s. The building is three bays wide with an engaged, full-width front porch supported by square columns with arched spandrels between the columns. A nine-light-over-two-panel door in the northernmost bay is flanked by a Colonial Revival-style surround with fluted pilasters supporting a broken pediment. The house has vinyl siding, six-over-one wood-sash windows, and knee braces the gable ends. A prefabricated frame shed with plywood sheathing is located southeast of the house.

219 North Bragg Street (No. 209)

Carrie Stallings House, c.1951

Contributing Building

Carrie Stallings, the widow of Peter Stallings, purchased this lot in 1951 and probably built this house around that time. The one-story, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide with a shed-roof porch supported by square columns spanning the south two bays. The porch shelters a six-panel wood door. A small, gable-front projection is located near the center of the façade. Vinyl siding covers the exterior, but original six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows remain. There is an exterior brick chimney in the south gable and a nine-light-over-two-panel door in the north gable.

North of 219 North Bragg Street – VACANT (Parking Lot)

220 North Bragg Street (No. 165)

House, c.1945

Contributing Building

Based on Sanborn Maps, an earlier house at this location had been removed by 1942. The wide, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style house has a gable-front wing on the north end of the façade with an engaged, shed-roof porch to its south. The porch shelters a nine-light-over-two-panel door with a fluted surround and is supported by decorative iron porch posts. The house has asbestos siding and six-over-six wood-sash windows, paired in the center of the façade and in the side gables. Three vinyl-sided gabled dormers on the south end of the façade each have a single window. An exterior brick chimney is located on the north elevation. Two prefabricated sheds stand northeast of the house.

224 North Bragg Street (No. 164) – VACANT

A late-nineteenth century, one-story, triple-A-roof house was demolished after 1976.

228 North Bragg Street (No. 163)

Thomas Bragg House, c.1810, c.1910

Contributing Building

This house originally stood on the south side of Bute Street. In the mid-nineteenth century, the Allen House (236 North Bragg Street) was enlarged with a two-story form facing Bragg Street and this house became the rear ell. This house was moved to this location in the early twentieth century and appears on the 1912 Sanborn Map, the earliest to cover this part of Warrenton. The two-story, side-gable house is three bays wide with vinyl siding, a six-panel door centered on the façade, and paired windows covered with paneled shutters. A hip-roof porch, constructed after the house was moved and appearing on the 1912 Sanborn map, spans the façade and wraps the north elevation. It is supported by square columns on low brick piers. Windows on the second story and side elevations are two-over-two wood-sash windows. There is an interior brick chimney centered on the ridge line and a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the left

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rear (northeast). While the exterior of the house has been altered over time, the interior retains portions of its Federal woodwork and at least one Federal-era mantelpiece. The house was built by carpenter Thomas Bragg, Sr., who was born in Craven County and moved to Warrenton around 1800. He became a prominent builder in the region, constructing houses, churches, and other buildings along the North Carolina-Virginia border in the Federal and Greek Revival styles with the assistance of about fourteen enslaved workers. His shop in Warrenton was notable for offering ready-made building components, such as windows and doors, in the 1820s.⁶

Shed, c.1900

Contributing Building

Southeast of the house is a one-story, front-gable frame shed with vertical metal sheathing. It has a batten door in the west gable end and shed-roofed wings on the north and east elevations.

230 North Bragg Street (No. 162)

C. Pryor and Virginia Allen House, c.1928

Contributing Building

On June 30, 1922, *The Warren Record* reported the marriage of Virginia Jeffress and Charles Pryor Allen, noting that "Madame Rumor had frequently coupled them as life partners but the wedding bell tingle assuredly caused surprise." In 1928, C. Pryor and Virginia Allen purchase the property from E. S. Allen and likely constructed the Craftsman-style house soon after.⁷ The brick bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a wide, shed-roof dormer on the façade. A six-panel door with eighteen-light-over-one-panel sidelights and thirty-six-light transom is centered on the façade. It is flanked by paired twelve-over-one wood-sash windows and is sheltered by an engaged full-width porch supported by battered posts on brick piers. On the north end, the porch opens onto a patio that wraps around the house's northwest corner. A brick balustrade with integrated arched-shaped scuppers finishes the porch and patio. Pebbledash covers the shed dormer, which contains twelve-over-one sash windows. Substantial chimneys with heavy corbeling are located on each gable end. Soffits and crown molding have been covered with vinyl siding.

Well, c.1930

Contributing Structure

A stone structure is located on the south side of the primary dwelling. The tapered stone structure is approximately 4' high with a concrete cap.

Fence/Wall, c.1930

Contributing Structure

Constructed of the same stone as the nearby stone well, a low stone wall runs parallel to the southern property boundary.

Shed, c.1940

Contributing Building

Small, side-gable, frame outbuilding is clad with horizontal board and has a shed roof extension sheltering the south elevation. This building stands northeast of the primary dwelling.

236 North Bragg Street (No. 161)

Eugene S. and Florence Davis Allen House, c.1855, c.1935 **Contributing Building**

Likely constructed in the mid-nineteenth century, this house was altered to its current Colonial Revival-style appearance between 1925 and 1942. A two-story rear ell that predated the house was moved in the early twentieth century by Eugene S. and Florence Davis Allen. That ell, the Bragg House, now stands at 228 North Bragg Street. The remaining front part of the house appears on the 1912 Sanborn Map, the earliest to record this part of Warrenton, with a one-story rear wing. The two-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer added about 1935. It has six-over-one, six-over-six,

⁶ North Carolina State University Libraries, "Bragg, Thomas, Sr. (1778-1851), *North Carolina Architects and Builders: A Biographical Dictionary*, <https://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000125>.

⁷ "Virginia J. Allen to Charles Pryor Allen," December 8, 1983, Deed Book 390, Page 89, WCRD.

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and one eight-over-eight wood-sash window, arched attic windows, heavy modillions in the cornice, partial gable returns, and a broken scrolled pediment over the second-story center window. A one-light-over-one-panel door is centered on the façade, flanked by three-light-over-one-panel sidelights, and topped by a three-part transom. A one-story, three-bay porch, constructed c.1935 when the house was veneered, has been removed, though brick foundation walls for the porch remain intact. A hip-roofed porch on the south gable end, constructed c.1935, has been enclosed with six-over-six windows and plywood sheathing over and original paneled knee wall. One-story frame weatherboard-clad wings project from the rear (east) elevation. Inside, the house has some Colonial Revival finishes but also retains Greek Revival-style trim and mantelpieces.

Shed, c.1930

Contributing Building

Located southeast of the house is a one-story, gable-front, frame building with weatherboard siding. A paneled door in the west gable end features two panels with Greek keys; probably an interior door reused here.

Shed, c.1920

Contributing Building

North of the garage and east of the house is a one-story, shed roof frame outbuilding with flush wood sheathing.

Garage, c.1920

Contributing Building

North of the gabled shed is a front-gable, two-bay, frame garage covered with vinyl siding.

Secondary House, c.1930

Contributing Building

Located east of the house and facing Bute Street, this one-story cottage was likely constructed as a rental property. The side-gabled house has weatherboard siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, an inset porch on the northwest corner, and a gabled stoop. The house has Craftsman details including decorative trusses in the gables, and a pressed metal shingle roof.

Fence/Wall, c.1930

Contributing Structure

A stone retaining wall with piers has been constructed along the northern half of the property. The wall begins north of the house and fronts the northwest corner of the property along North Bragg and then turns the corner onto Bute Street where the vegetation is thick and the wall overgrown. The wall itself is in good to fair condition with ivy and other groundcovers growing on and around it. It matches the wall that extends along the south side of the adjacent property at 230 North Bragg Street.

SOUTH BRAGG STREET

108 South Bragg Street

Office Building, c.1980

Noncontributing Building

Likely constructed about 1980, the building post-dates the 1976 Warrenton Historic District, replacing a two-story, frame gable store (No.175) that stood on the property in 1976 when the district was listed. The Colonial Revival-style office building is six bays wide with a gambrel roof. The brick building has quoins at the corners and a six-panel door with vinyl sidelights inset within a sided bay. The entrance bay is flanked by fluted pilasters and a dentil cornice spans the façade. Six gabled dormers are located on the façade, each with a single replacement window.

110 South Bragg Street

Commercial Building, c.1960

Noncontributing Building

Not listed in the 1976 inventory for the Warrenton Historic District, this one-story, concrete block commercial building is located southeast of the Office Building at 108 South Bragg Street, on an adjacent parcel, but under the same ownership, and predates the office building. The building, which faces north, has a flat roof and may have been a small shop or garage. The three-bay façade features replacement

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doors flanking a wide opening that has been enclosed with vinyl siding and a wide, display window.

114 South Bragg Street (No. 176)

Warrenton Missionary Baptist Church, 1907-1908, c.1921 Contributing Building

A cornerstone dates this church to 1908, though construction began in 1907. *The Warren Record* reported on September 4, 1908, that the cornerstone of the "colored Baptist Church" had been laid by the Odd Fellows. The church appears for the first time on the 1912 Sanborn Map, replacing an earlier "coffin shop" on the site. The building today houses Warrenton Missionary Baptist Church, but Sanborn Maps call this Second Baptist Church and note that the congregation is African American. Historical records use "colored Baptist Church" and "Second Baptist Church, negro," but those names were applied, presumably, by white news reporters and mapmakers.

The front-gable brick church is one story with a raised basement and a square entrance and bell tower centered on the façade. The building has a stone foundation on which brick is laid in five-to-one common bond. Segmental arch window and door openings have a double row of rowlock brick with a projecting header course above. Windows on the main level are double-hung wood-sash windows; each sash features small square stained-glass panes framing a square single light. Basement-level windows are one-over-one wood-sash windows. The tower contains a double-leaf, six-panel front door with three-light transom. The entrance is sheltered by a later gabled stoop supported by metal pipe posts. Vinyl siding covers the gable ends and the upper part of the tower. The roof is covered with later metal roofing. The brick steps and a brick and concrete ramp are additions to the façade. A one-story, hip-roof wing at the rear, constructed between 1918 and 1925 with a bay added to its south end after 1942. It features a running-bond brick exterior and wood-sash windows in plain, rectangular surrounds. A vertical brick tablet holds a modern sign encased in plexiglass. The sign identifies the congregation and worship services.

116 South Bragg Street (No. 177)

House, c.1895, c.1910

Contributing Building

This two-story, two-bay house is simply finished with plain weatherboards, a wide frieze board, and narrow cornerboards that terminate at a molded cap. The gable ends feature gable returns. A two-story, full-width ell extends to the rear (east), constructed about 1910 and replacing a narrower gabled ell that appears on earlier Sanborn Maps. The house has replacement windows throughout. The replacement door on the north end of the façade is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch with a 5V metal roof supported by mid-twentieth-century wrought-iron posts. The house appears on the 1896 Sanborn Map.

118 South Bragg Street (No. 178)

Burrows-Harper House, 1846-1847, c.1910

Contributing Building

The Greek Revival-style I-house has a shallowly pitched side gable roof with an overhanging eave. It has a parged foundation, plain weatherboards, and a plain friezeboard. Cornerboards are only on the façade and do not wrap the corner. Windows retain six-over-six wood sash. A two-panel door with three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom is centered on the façade. It is sheltered by a single-bay portico supported by paneled square posts created from planks that, when viewed straight-on, appear to be square-in-plan columns, when, in fact, they are very thin. A one-story, shed-roofed wing extends from the northeast and a gabled ell at the southeast was constructed between 1907 and 1912. The house was built in 1846-1847 by Jacob Holt for coachmaker Thomas Burrows (sometimes also spelled Burroughs), for which Burrows paid the fee to Holt in goods including a buggy and wagon. Historic preservation covenants placed on this house specifically protect the house's interior features including: five Greek Revival mantels, two-panel Greek Revival doors, molded door and window surrounds, baseboard, crown

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moldings, wood floors, and open-stringer staircase.⁸

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121 South Bragg Street (No. 203)

Warehouse, c.1890, c.1910

Contributing Building

This early front-gable warehouse is frame on brick piers with batten doors. Labeled on the 1896 Sanborn Map as a warehouse, the 1912 Sanborn Map specifies this as a lime warehouse. The main part of the building has weatherboards on the north elevation, a 5V roof, and vertical metal sheathing on the façade. Although the double-leaf warehouse doors on the north elevation appear original, all openings are currently boarded. A gabled wing on the west was made between 1907 and 1912, connecting the building to a "general warehouse" constructed to the west during the same period. Both rear wings are covered with corrugated and 5V metal sheeting and have metal roofs.

122 South Bragg Street (No. 179)

Jacob Holt House, c.1855

Contributing Building

Constructed by noted regional builder, Jacob Holt, as his own residence, this Italianate-style cottage is based on Andrew Jackson Downing's "cottage residence" and is organized with two gable-front, one-and-a-half-story single-bay wings flanking a three-story, hip-roof tower. The tower, which contains the interior stair hall, is inset slightly. A double-leaf three-panel door is flanked by decorative three-light-over-one-panel sidelights all within a crosssetted surround. The entrance is sheltered by a one-story, hip-roofed porch that spans the full width of the entrance tower and is supported by paneled, square columns with sawn brackets. A double-leaf one-panel door at the second story has matching sidelights and is sheltered by a flat roof on curved brackets. At the tower's third story is a double-leaf three-light-over-one-panel door with matching sidelights. Historic photographs show lacy eave trim, a delicate balcony at the tower's third-floor level, and a low railing on the porch roof, though these features are no longer extant. The tower and flanking wings all have plain weatherboards, paneled cornerboards, and standing-seam roofs with exposed rafters at the eaves. The flanking wings contain a single room on each level, paired four-over-four wood-sash windows on the façade, and six-over-six windows flanking interior corbelled brick chimneys on the side elevations. A one-and-a-half-story gabled ell extends from the rear of the three-story tower. It is flanked by one-story, shed-roofed wings at the rear of the main gable-front wings. The building retains Greek Revival-style interior detailing and the building is currently operated as a Visitor's Center.

Fence/Wall, c.1900

Contributing Structure

A low stone wall extends across the front and south sides of the property along South Bragg and East Franklin streets.

123 South Bragg Street (No. 202)

Warehouse, c.1910

Contributing Building

According to Sanborn Maps, this one-story brick warehouse was constructed between 1907 and 1912 as a feed and cotton warehouse. It was shown as a general store in 1918, and by 1925, the building functioned as a hay warehouse. The utilitarian building was constructed in a five-to-one common bond with flush eaves and a standing-seam metal roof. It retains batten doors and a faded Coca Cola advertising sign on the south and west elevations, but no fenestration facing the street. A small, one-story, flat-roof square brick addition appears at the northwest corner on the 1925 Sanborn map. A single-leaf pedestrian entrance

⁸ "Preservation Warrenton, Inc., to Steven J. Mullinex and Loretta Mullinex," March 27, 2014, Deed Book 965, Page 235, WCRD.

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in a segmental arch surround was located on the west elevation, but has been bricked in.

202 South Bragg Street (No. 180)

House, c.1910

Contributing Building

Based on Sanborn Maps, this one-story, three-bay, Queen Anne-style cottage was built between 1907 and 1912. It has a hip roof clad in pressed metal shingles, plain weatherboards, and two-over-two wood-sash windows. The entrance, centered on the façade, has a one-light-over-three-panel door with a two-light transom. The full-width porch has paired square posts and a grid-like balustrade that references Japanese design. A steep gable on the facade contains a stained-glass attic window. Slightly smaller roof gables with stained glass attic windows are located on the north and south elevations. Brick corbelled chimneys pierce the roof ridge at the intersection of each dormer with the main roof ridge as well as the ridge of the rear ell. A one-story ell at the left rear (northeast) is original.

Garage, c.1910

Contributing Building

This two-story, hip-roof garage is located east of the house and accessed from East Franklin Street. It has exposed rafter tails, six-over-six wood-sash windows, weatherboard siding, and pressed metal shingles on the roof. Two garage doors are located in a projecting, hip-roof bay on the north elevation that may be an alteration to the building.

Fence/Wall, c.1940

Contributing Structure

A stepped dry-laid stone retaining wall runs along the north property line parallel to East Franklin Street and connecting to the picket fence that runs along South Bragg Street. The wall has been capped/sealed with concrete.

Fence/Wall, c.2000

Noncontributing Structure

A white picket fence extends along the east, south, and west sides of the property. A double-leaf gate is positioned on the west elevation, at the pea gravel path that leads to the front porch/entry.

204 South Bragg Street (No. 181)

Plunkett-Montgomery House, c.1818

Contributing Building

Local tradition holds that a Dr. Plunkett built this house and Thomas Montgomery, an influential merchant, was a subsequent owner. The Federal-style tripartite house features a two-story, gable-front core and one-story, side-gable wings. The center section retains a six-panel door and flanking nine-over-nine wood-sash windows. A hip-roofed porch spans the center section, supported by slender columns. A historic photograph shows the house with plain weatherboards and a Victorian-era porch with sawnwork and chamfered posts. The porch may have been replaced in the early twentieth century and aluminum siding was added in the mid- to late-twentieth century. Windows at the second level and on the side wings have nine-over-six wood sash. The house has a stone foundation, returns in the gables, and a replacement metal roof. Broad stone chimneys are located in the gable ends of the flanking wings. A series of one-story gabled wings extend from the rear (east) of the house, all with brick foundations and aluminum siding.

Outbuilding, c.1850

Contributing Building

Southeast of the house is a one-story, side-gable, frame outbuilding. The building sits on a coursed brick foundation and is clad with plain weatherboard siding. Standing-seam metal covers the roof. Overgrown vegetation obscures an entry on the west elevation and window opening on the south gable end.

Fence/Wall, c.1880

Contributing Structure

A black cast-iron fence is visible near the south elevation of the primary dwelling and lining the yard around the unidentified outbuilding.

210 South Bragg Street (No. 182)

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House, c.1915

Contributing Building

Sanborn Maps reveal that this house was built between 1912 and 1918. The one-story, side-gable, double-pile house has a low gable centered on the façade and two interior brick chimneys. The three-bay façade has a double-leaf one-light-over-three-panel door with matching sidelights. It is flanked by paired two-over-two wood-sash windows and sheltered by a full-width porch supported by square columns with a sawnwork balustrade. The north end of the porch has been enclosed with screens. The house has vinyl siding, gable returns, and two-over-two wood-sash windows. There is a gabled ell at the northeast and a side-gable wing at the southeast that extends beyond the south elevation of the house. A vinyl fence extends along the south property line.

Shed, c.1960

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a shed-roofed, frame shed with weatherboard siding and batten doors.

214 South Bragg Street (No. 183)

Joseph and Camille Bobbitt House, c.1956

Contributing Building

The Bobbitts purchased this property in 1956 and probably built this house around that time.⁹ The one-story, three-bay dwelling is a gable-front, Minimal Traditional cottage clad in asbestos shingle siding. A gabled stoop with an arched ceiling shelters the replacement door. Windows have one-over-one replacement sash.

218 South Bragg Street (No. 185)

House, c.1920

Contributing Building

Prominently sited at the northeast corner of South Bragg and Plummer streets, Sanborn Maps date this Colonial Revival-style house to between 1918 and 1925. The two-story, side-gable house is three bays wide with a brick veneer, plain cornice with partial returns, vinyl-covered soffits, and two interior brick chimneys. A six-panel door is centered on the façade and has a pedimented surround with Tuscan pilasters. Windows on the first-story façade contain twelve-over-eight wood sash while second-story windows have eight-over-eight wood sash. Windows in other parts of the house contain six-over-six wood sash. A one-story, side-gable wing on the northeast corner is original. A shed-roof porch on the south elevation was enclosed after 1942.

Outbuilding, c.2000

Noncontributing Building

Log outbuilding north of the house was built from logs that are not notched or chinked and appears to be of modern construction.

Outbuilding, c.2000

Noncontributing Building

Northeast of the house is a small, gable-roof outbuilding constructed of deeply overlapping square logs with no chinking. Like the other outbuilding, it appears to be modern construction.

BUTE STREET

West of 212 Bute Street – VACANT

The 1918 Sanborn Map shows a one-story, gable-ell house at this site. Demolished before 1976, all that remains of the house is a ruinous brick chimney.

Garage, c.1945

Contributing Building

North of the brick chimney is a deteriorated, one-story, gable-front, single-bay, frame garage with molded weatherboards and a metal roof.

Garage, c.1960

Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of the lot, very near Bute Street, is a shed-roof, frame garage with vertical

⁹ "Ruth E. Temple to Joseph N. Bobbitt, Jr., et ux," April 28, 1956, Deed Book 185, Page 609, WCRD.

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metal siding and two metal-sheathed sliding doors on the south elevation, facing Bute Street.

212 Bute Street

House, c.1933

Contributing Building

Not listed in the 1976 inventory for the Warrenton Historic District, this one-story, double-pile, side-gable house was likely constructed in the early 1930s. It is three bays wide with four-over-four wood-sash windows flanking a replacement front door. The façade is sheltered by a replacement shed-roof porch on square posts. The house has asbestos siding, partial gable returns, and two interior brick chimneys. A shed-roof wing at the rear (north) is two bays deep with vinyl siding and windows on the west elevation. A 1914 subdivision map does not show any buildings along Bute Street.¹⁰ This house is not shown on the 1925 Sanborn Map, but does appear on the 1942 update.

Shed, c.1970

Noncontributing Building

Northwest of the house is a one-story, concrete block shed with a gable roof.

216 Bute Street (No. 302)

House, c.1900

Noncontributing Building

Located close to the street, the I-house features vinyl siding and windows, flush gable ends, a boxed cornice, and a low-pitched side-gable roof. The house has been substantially altered with the construction of a replacement porch; the small porch, supported by square posts, replaces a full-width porch illustrated on the 1918 Sanborn Map. A short, one-story gabled ell extends from the right rear (northeast). The house stands on a stone pier foundation with concrete block between the piers. The loss of distinguishing features makes it difficult to determine the date of construction, but the form is typical of those constructed from c.1880-c.1910.

Shed, c.1900

Contributing Building

North of the house is a one-story, side-gable shed with several siding materials including rolled asphalt, asbestos siding, and narrow weatherboards. The 5V roof has exposed rafter tails.

301 Bute Street (No.303)

House, c.1940

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of Bute and North Hall Streets, this one-story, front-gable house is double-pile. The three-bay façade features an off-center front door sheltered by a front-gable porch on square posts. The house has vinyl siding and windows and an interior brick chimney. A small, enclosed porch extends across the rear. The house is not on the 1925 Sanborn Map, but it is on the 1942 map.

Shed, c.1950

Contributing Building

North of the house is a one-story, gable-front, concrete block shed.

302 Bute Street (No. 301)

House, c.1955

Contributing Building

The elongated form of this five-bay, side-gable Ranch house sets it apart from the narrow, front-gable houses on the south side of Bute Street. The house has a replacement door centered on the façade, accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. A picture window to the west of the entrance is flanked by two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. Paired two-over-two windows are located east of the entrance. Both groups of windows have integrated brick planters beneath. An engaged carport on the west end of the house has a brick wall on its west elevation. A gabled wing on the east elevation is inset

¹⁰ "Halifax Placer Mining Co's Land, Map of Proposed Standard RR," no date, Plat Book 1, Page 5, WCRD.

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slightly and has a triple window on the façade and an interior brick chimney. An entrance on the east elevation of this wing is accessed by an uncovered brick stair.

303 Bute Street

Charlie and Maria Williams House, c.1941

Contributing Building

Not listed in the 1976 inventory for the Warrenton Historic District, this gable-front house is similar in form and scale to the adjacent house at 301 Bute Street. It has an attached, shed-roof, partial-width porch with square posts. The porch has been enclosed with screens and has a turned balustrade that is likely a later addition. The house retains six-over-six wood-sash windows, a one-over-one window in the front gable, and plain weatherboards. A central brick flue pierces the roof ridge. In 1941, G. H. Macon sold this lot to Charlie and Maria Williams.¹¹ The lot was part of a larger lot known as Gallows Hill. Sanborn maps confirm the construction of the house between 1925 and 1942.

CHURCH STREET

201 Church Street (No.232)

House, c.1975

Noncontributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of Church and South Bragg streets stands this one-story, four-bay, side-gable brick Ranch house. The house has paired and single six-over-six wood-sash windows and a denticulated cornice on the façade and rear (south) elevation. An exterior end brick chimney is situated in east gable end while a corbeled brick flue pierces the rear roof slope near a shed roof screened porch addition. A prefabricated, aluminum carport stands southeast of the house.

204 Church Street (No.223)

J. Palmer and Kate Scoggins House, c.1920, c. 1945

Contributing Building

Olin Jones, an architect practicing in Greenville, NC, dates his plans for J.P. Scoggin on January 24, 1920. The plans remain with the house. The current homeowner also has plans for alterations made to the home by George Hackney, an architect practicing in Durham, in the 1940s. Those alterations appear to address enclosing a back porch. The two-story, hip-roof house is a rigidly symmetrical Classical Revival house executed in variegated brick. The five-bay façade features a central entrance, an eight-panel wood door with a blind fanlight. It has decorative leaded-glass sidelights and a classical surround featuring an open pediment supported by Doric columns and paneled frieze. Sidelights are flanked by pilasters supporting a wide, denticulated entablature. First floor windows contain eight-over-eight wood sash flanked with slender pilasters and topped with blind fanlights. Second floor windows have six-over-six wood sash. The central second floor window contains a pair of paired eight-light casement windows. There are shallow modillions at the eaves and three interior corbelled brick chimneys. A full-width, uncovered brick terrace spans the façade. One-story, flat-roof porches on the east and west elevations project beyond the façade and are supported by grouped Tuscan columns. The east porch has been screened in. Two one-story, hip-roof wings on the rear (north) elevation are connected by a narrow shed-roof.

Fence/Wall, c.1920

Contributing Structure

A low stone wall extends across the front of the property, along the sidewalk adjacent to Church Street. It is capped by cast-concrete coping and two low brick piers flanked the concrete stair to the front walk.

Garage, c.1920

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a two-car brick garage with a jerkinhead slate roof and batten garage doors on

¹¹ G.H. Macon et ux to Charlie Williams et ux," April 4, 1941, Deed Book 152, Page 157, WCRD.

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the south elevation.

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**205 Church Street (No.231)
Falkner-Britt House, c.1890**

Contributing Building

A sign in front of this house designates it as the Falkner-Britt House, dating from c.1890. The two-story, hip-roof, I-house has a full-width Colonial Revival porch with Tuscan columns above which is a Queen Anne-style single-bay porch with a spindlework balustrade and a bracketed hood trimmed with a spindlework frieze. A gable also trimmed with a sawnwork crossbrace is centered on the front roof slope. Below this centered gable, the two-story center bay projects forward. The porch follows the façade and projects forward around the center bay. The porch features sawtooth trim in the cornice and along the gable rakes. A smaller version of this sawtooth trim also decorates the peaked hoods above the two-over-two sash windows. The six-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade and flanked by two-light-over-one-panel sidelights with a three-part transom above. It is trimmed to match the windows with a peaked surround with sawtooth trim. An uncovered brick terrace with brick knee walls extends from the east elevation, extending the porch floor. Matching brick piers at the sidewalk mark entrances to the property. The footprint for this house appears to have reached its current configuration by the time of the 1918 Sanborn map and includes a one-story, single-pile hip-roof ell at the southeast and a parallel deeper ell at the southwest. The latter has a projecting gabled wing on its west, just beyond the main block of the house, and a hip-roof wing at its southwest corner. A hip-roof porch on Tuscan columns extends across the gable wing, terminating at the hip wing. While outbuildings appear on Sanborn maps as late as 1942, they do not match the two building footprints that appear on current aerial photos, which were not visible for documentation.

**209 Church Street (No.230)
House, c.1934**

Contributing Building

According to Sanborn maps, this one-story, side-gable dwelling was constructed between 1925 and 1942. The Colonial Revival-style house has a full-width engaged porch supported by square columns below a wide cornice. The porch shelters a three-bay façade on which is centered a paneled door with fluted pilasters supporting a broken pediment. The door is flanked by eight-over-twelve wood-sash windows. A full-width, gabled ell extends from the rear (south) elevation with a gabled wing projecting from east elevation of the ell, extending beyond the east elevation of the main block of the house. A shed porch on the front of the side wing is supported by square posts. The house has vinyl siding throughout, single windows in the gables, and an interior brick chimney in the rear ell.

**211 Church Street (No.229)
House, c.1885**

Contributing Building

This two-story, side-gable I-house features elevations of both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. It has a slightly projecting front-gable center bay featuring two windows at the second story below a series beaded board panels trimmed with molding that form a cornice between the window and gable. At the first story, the entrance features a wide single-leaf door with three vertical panels below a large glazed panel. The door has wide one-light-over-two-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. The full-width, hip-roof porch is supported by fluted Doric columns. The house has a brick pier foundation and curtain wall, plain weatherboards, one-over-one and two-over-two wood-sash windows, and a modern metal roof. At the rear (south) is a series of one-story, hip-roof wings and a hip-roof dormer flanked by brick chimneys at the rear of the main block.

216 Church Street (No.225)

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Boyd-Kerr House, 1908, c.1923

Contributing Building

The Boyd-Kerr House is a grand Neoclassical-style house that stands on a large, well-landscaped lot at the northwest corner of Church and North Hall streets. The two-story, hip-roof house has a gabled dormer on the front roof slope and gabled wings projecting from the rear of the right (east) and left (west) elevations. The house is dominated by a full-width, full-height portico supported by fluted Corinthian columns and featuring a half-round bay that projects from the center of the house. The portico has a wide entablature with dentil cornice and is accessed by wide, concrete steps. The wide door features a single light over a series of decorative, irregularly shaped panels. The door is flanked by leaded-glass sidelights and a three-part leaded-glass transom. Above the front door, brackets support a balconette reached by a double-leaf door at the second story. Cottage windows on the first-story façade feature a fixed upper sash above a larger one-light lower sash. Windows at the second story and on the side elevations are decorative twelve-over-one, wood-sash windows with panes in the upper sash arranged with two rows of square panes above a third row featuring curved muntins. The house has plain weatherboards, paneled cornerboards, paneled window surrounds at the first-story façade, and a slate roof with two interior corbelled brick chimneys with inset arched panels. One-story porches project from both side elevations, each supported by grouped, fluted Corinthian columns. A wide, two-story, hip-roof ell extends from the northeast corner of the house. A one-story, hip-roof wing at the northeast may have been constructed as a separate building, but is connected to the northwest corner of the rear ell and has an L-shaped porch on its east elevation. The porch, supported by square posts has been enclosed with screens. The house was built in 1908 by Raleigh architects Charles Barrett and Frank Thomson. The house first appears on the 1918 Sanborn map, though without the rounded portico or side porches, which were in place by 1925.

Fence/Wall, c.1890

Contributing Structure

A stone wall runs along the Church and North Hall street sides of the property with stone piers at the entrances to the sidewalks and driveway. The stone walls match at the vacant lot at 312 Church Street, indicating they were constructed concurrent with the walls on that property.

Shed, c.1910

Contributing Building

Immediately north of the house is a small, hip-roof frame shed. It has plain weatherboards and a batten door on the south elevation. While the building does not appear on Sanborn maps, it was likely constructed concurrent, or shortly after, the house.

Garage, c.1920

Contributing Building

Located northeast of the house and facing North Hall Street, the one-story, hip-roof frame garage has a hip-roof bay on its north elevation. It has plain weatherboards, paired batten doors on the east elevation, and a metal tile roof. According to Sanborn maps, the garage was constructed between 1918 and 1925.

217 Church Street (No.228)

Ann Falkner House, c.1800; 1847

Contributing Building

The rear ell of this two-story house predates the front section. The gabled, turn-of-the-nineteenth-century cottage retains a nine-over-nine wood-sash window and a narrow gabled dormer with six-over-six window on the east elevation. In the 1840s, the two-story, hip-roof front block was added. This section reflects Greek Revival-Italianate sensibilities with a symmetrical façade with bracketed eaves and fluted cornerboards. The double-leaf front door features molded panels and is flanked by one-light-over-one-panel sidelights with decorative tracery. The three-part transom features matching tracery. Historic photographs show a full-width porch with Tuscan columns and a second-floor porch over the front door. That porch remained in place until at least 1942, but has since been replaced with a one-story, one-bay wide porch supported by Tuscan columns. The second story double-leaf door has fixed in place as a window. The house retains plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a standing-seam metal roof with two interior brick chimneys. An additional dormer on the earlier rear ell was removed

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prior to 1925 when a second-floor addition was made to the rear of the front block. A projecting, canted bay on the east elevation of the rear ell features a Victorian-era multi-light window, indicating that it was constructed in the late nineteenth century. A one-story, side-gabled wing at the rear (south) end of the house features a stone chimney in the east gable end and peaked window surrounds, indicating that it was likely constructed in the mid- to late-nineteenth century.

Gazebo, c.1900

Contributing Structure

South of the house, visible from North Hall Street, is a hip-roofed, frame gazebo. The octagonal structure is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and has a metal roof.

307 Church Street (No.227)

Charles and Lucy Pete House, c.1911

Contributing Building

According to the current owner, Dr. Charles Pete and his wife, Lucy Jones, built this house and the office in the front yard around 1911. The two-story, Colonial Revival-style house has a hip roof over the broad three-bay façade. The centered entrance retains a paneled door with sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a portico on Tuscan columns. The house retains plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, sawn rafter tails, and exterior brick chimneys on the east and west elevations. Windows on the first-story façade are paired six-over-nine windows and the window centered on the second-story façade is flanked by smaller four-over-one sash windows. An eyebrow dormer is centered on the front roof slope. A one-story porch with Tuscan columns stands on the west end of the house accessed by two double-leaf French doors on the west elevation, each with a multi-light transom. Paneled aprons below the second-story windows on the west elevation indicate that there may have originally been doors that opened to the porch roof. A two-story sleeping porch is located on the east elevation. The first story has been enclosed with plain weatherboards and the second story features eight-light wood casement windows. A one-story, hip-roof porch at the rear (south) is supported by Tuscan columns and enclosed with screens.

Barn, c.1911

Contributing Building

South of the house, near the rear of the lot, is a one-and-a-half-story, gable-roof, L-shaped, frame barn. The barn, which appears on the 1925 Sanborn map, has plain weatherboards, a 5V metal roof, and windows in the north gable. Open shed-roof bays are supported by square posts.

Office, c.1911

Contributing Building

Located just northeast of the house, adjacent to the front sidewalk, is a one-story, hip-roof, frame office built to match the main house. The building has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a six-panel door sheltered by a shallow, gabled roof with arched ceiling and sawn brackets. The door is flanked by narrow six-light windows. The roof has sawn rafter tails and an interior brick chimney. This building served as Dr. Charles Pete's office.

Wellhouse, c.1911

Contributing Building

East of the house and south of the office is a small, hip-roofed building, likely constructed as a wellhouse or small shed. It has plain weatherboards and a cupola centered on the roof. It appears on the 1925 Sanborn map and was likely constructed concurrent with the house.

West of 312 Church Street – VACANT

Fence/Wall, c.1890

Contributing Structure

A multi-coursed, dry-laid stone wall extends along Church and North Hall streets, constructed for a house that previously stood at the northeast corner of the two streets. A pair of stone piers have been constructed to access the corner lot from each street. A matching stone wall extends along the property at 216 Church, indicating that the land may have historically been associated with this property.

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312 Church Street (No.226)

Philemon Hawkins House, c.1820; c.1905

Contributing Building

This early-nineteenth-century house was likely remodeled or overbuilt to its current appearance about 1905. The two-story, side-gable house features a center roof gable with decorative sawn boards laid diagonally to emphasize the point of the gable. The house has beaded weatherboards, sawn brackets at the roofline, a metal tile roof. There are nine-over-nine windows at the first story and nine-over-six wood-sash windows at the second story. A double-leaf door with decorative molded panels, featuring a Greek key design, is located on the east end of the façade. It has twelve-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a decorative three-part transom all within a molded surround. The full-width shed-roof porch wraps around the west gable end and is supported by chamfered posts. It has a turned balustrade and spindle frieze with square-cut spindles installed at a diagonal. A deep, one-story, gabled ell extends from the right rear with an inset porch supported by later turned posts on its east elevation. A gabled wing extends from the west elevation of the rear ell, adjacent to the main block of the house. This wing has two-over-two windows and a pedimented gable with decorative shingles. Other shed-roofed additions extend the rear of the building. The survey noted that some molded weatherboards are located on the back of the house in a now-enclosed area and that the additions on the back of the house consist of at least two separate houses or buildings that were moved and joined to this house. According to a local landmark sign in the front yard, the house was a "former school run by Harriet Allen. Later home S.P. Arrington family and the Edward Davis family." The original Warrenton Historic District application notes that the building originally stood at the northwest corner of Church and North Hall Streets, implying that the house was moved to its current location prior to 1908 when that building was constructed. The alterations to the exterior likely date from that period. A privet hedge lines the front of the property in front of the house.

Shed, c.1920

Contributing Building

North of the house, and west of the garage, is a front-gable, frame outbuilding with weatherboard siding, a 5V metal roof, and a six-over-six sash window in the south gable end. The building has two five-panel wood doors on the south elevation and a door opening on the west elevation has been covered.

Garage, c.1950

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a front-gable, frame garage with plain weatherboards and a 5V metal roof. The garage was extended to the south with concrete block piers supporting an open bay at the front gable. An open shed-roof bay extends from the west elevation.

COUSIN LUCY'S LANE

109 Cousin Lucy's Lane (No.292)

Lucy Hawkins House, c.1900; c.1955

Contributing Building

This late-nineteenth century house was originally constructed north and east of its current location, but was moved to the southwest corner of the site after 1942 to accommodate the construction of the Warren County Public Schools building about 1955. The two-story, hip-roof building retains its original form, original decorative shingles and diamond-shaped vents in the front and side gables, and a wide, flat cornice. A full-width porch originally wrapped around the left (east) elevation, but was removed when the house was relocated. The double-leaf one-panel-over-one-light-over-two-panel door has a two-light transom and is sheltered by a flared hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts. Replacement windows, paired on the first-story façade, have molded surrounds. The stuccoed exterior appears to have been in place as early as 1912, as the Sanborn Map from that year notes the house as "plastered." A one-story wing at the rear was enlarged to two stories after 1942 and the deep, hip-roofed garage at the south end was added after the building's relocation. The house was occupied by local teacher Miss Lucy Hawkins, for whom the street is named. It is currently used by the Warren County Public Schools.

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109 Cousin Lucy's Lane (No.291)

Warren County Public Schools, c.1955

Contributing Building

The large mid-twentieth-century, Colonial Revival-style office building stands in the original location of the Hawkins House and mimics residential forms from the early- to mid-twentieth century. The masonry building features a two-story, central section flanked by one-story, hip-roof wings, both of which extend to the rear (south) beyond the central section's rear wall plane, creating a U-shaped plan with a small courtyard. The east wing has been extended by the addition of another hip-roof wing projecting to the east. The painted brick building has a projecting water table and brick quoins on the two-story block. It has six-over-six wood-sash windows throughout with paneled aprons and molded cornices at the first-story windows of the two-story core. Three-light windows are located at the basement level. Modillion and dentil cornices are present on the two-story core with more modest molded cornices on the one-story wings. A projecting center bay with pedimented gable is centered on the façade. A six-panel door at the first story of this bay has leaded-glass-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part leaded-glass transom. The entrance is sheltered by a shallow, slightly bowed, one-story portico with slender Corinthian columns and metal railing above the dentil cornice. An inset porch at the southwest corner of the west wing has been enclosed with screens on a paneled knee wall. Paired entrances on the south elevation of the two-story block each have nine-light-over-two-panel doors flanked by six-over-six windows. The land was conveyed by Lucy Hawkins's estate in 1954 and the building was likely constructed soon after.¹² Known as "School Days" in the Warrenton Historic District National Register Nomination, the building currently houses the Warren County School District's administrative offices.

Fence/Wall, c.1955

Contributing Structure

A low brick wall extends across the north side of the property, bordering the sidewalk along Cousin Lucy's Lane. The wall flanks brick steps and a brick walk that lead to the main entrance.

EATON AVENUE

415 Eaton Avenue (No.327)

William and Eva Lanier House, c.1940

Contributing Building

Likely erected about 1940, after William and Eva Lanier purchased this property from Frank Serls in 1939, the house appears on the 1942 Sanborn map, though without the south porch.¹³ The one-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style cottage features a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and gabled wall dormer dominating the façade. The five-bay façade features a centered entrance, a six-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights below a flat arch lintel with a cast stone keystone. The entrance is sheltered by an arched portico with arched ceiling and fluted columns. Windows are modern replacements with flat-arch brick lintels and brick sills. Windows on the façade are flanked by shutters featuring square panels, each finished with a clover cut-out, above louvered panels. Oversized modillions adorn the cornice, include along the front gable and flanking porch and porte cochere. The porte cochere on the north elevation replaced an earlier porch in that location and is supported by full-height brick piers with a low brick knee wall between the piers. A porch on the south elevation, likely constructed when the north porch was converted to a porte cochere, also stands on brick piers. A full-width, hip-roofed wing extends from the rear (west) elevation.

¹² Mary Garland Allen Gregg to Lucy Burwell Allen Fowlkes," November 1, 1976, Deed Book 287, Page 340, WCRD.

¹³ Frank Serls, Sr., and Fannie L. Serls to William K. Lanier and Eva E. Lanier," September 18, 1939, Deed Book 145, Page 207, WCRD.

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Name of Property

417 Eaton Avenue (No.326)

Williams-Macon-Serls House, c.1850; 1930

Contributing Building

The twentieth-century appearance of this house belies its mid-nineteenth-century construction. The two-story, hip-roof Greek Revival-style house was located slightly to the north and west and oriented facing north, toward Marshall Street. Between 1925 and 1942, it was moved slightly east, rotated to face Eaton Avenue, and covered with brick veneer. The house features a pressed metal tile roof, two-over-two wood-sash windows, likely installed in the late nineteenth century, and a centered entrance. The paneled door is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roof porch with fluted columns on brick piers reflecting the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles popular at the time the house was moved. It has exterior brick chimneys on the north and south elevations and a full-width, one-story, hip-roof rear wing. The house is believed to have been built by Jacob Holt. Two prefabricated metal sheds are located at the far west end of the property.

Fence/Wall, c.1930

Contributing Structure

A low, coursed stone retaining wall extends along the east side of the property, parallel to Eaton St and along the driveway south of the house. The stone wall was likely installed after the house was moved to this location.

421 Eaton Avenue (No.325)

Frank and Myrtle Serls House, c.1920

Contributing Building

This two-story I-house was built between 1918 and 1925 by Frank Serls, Jr. and Myrtle Lloyd, likely shortly after their 1920 wedding. An article about their wedding notes that Frank Serls was a "promising young businessman of this city who since his return from France has been associated with his father in the hardware business here."¹⁴ Though constructed in a vernacular form, popular throughout the region from the mid-nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries, the I-house employs elements of the Craftsman and Colonial Revival style popular in the 1920s. It has six-over-one Craftsman sash windows and a Craftsman-style French door with matching sidelights. The house also has deep eaves that could be interpreted as a reference to the Prairie style. The porch is supported by square columns and wraps around the north elevation. The house has plain weatherboards, two brick chimney at the rear of the main block, and an original one-story gabled ell at the right rear (northwest). A two-story, shed-roofed wing is at the left rear (southwest). The Serls remained in the in house until their deaths in 1977. This property is described as the property of the heirs of Frank Serls, Jr. in a 1979 deed.¹⁵

Garage, c.1920

Contributing Building

Located southwest of the house, the gable-front garage appears on the 1925 Sanborn Map. It has a gable and a shed room along the north elevation, six-over-six sash windows in the gable ends, and a double-width garage opening with wooden doors. The building is covered with plain weatherboards and has a metal roof.

Outbuilding, c.1920

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house, behind the outbuildings accompanying the adjacent house at 427 Easton, is a one-story, side-gable, frame outbuilding. The building has plain weatherboards, a standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and a long, narrow window or pass-through opening on the east elevation, shuttered with metal. The building may have been constructed as a chicken coop or other early domestic outbuilding.

North of 426 Eaton Avenue – 3 VACANT

¹⁴ "Couple Go North on Bridal Tour After Surprise Wed'ng," *The Warren Record*, March 2, 1920, www.newspapers.com.

¹⁵ Mavis S. Utley and Johnnie McArthur Utley to Joanne S. Amundson and Frank Brent Amundson," February 15, 1979, Deed Book 320, Page 174, WCRD.

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**426 Eaton Avenue
House, c.1980**

Noncontributing Building

Constructed after the Warrenton Historic District was listed in 1976, this one-story, four-bay, side-gable house features a steeply pitched gable over the entrance. The gable is finished with a sunburst design and supported by slender turned posts. It shelters a six-panel door. The house is clad in Plywood sheathing and sits atop a concrete block foundation. A brick exterior end chimney is located in the north gable end. A prefabricated shed stands east of the house.

427 Eaton Avenue (No.324)

Robert and Cora Neal House, c.1946

Contributing Building

Robert and Cora Neal acquired this property in 1946 and likely built this house soon after as it does not appear on the 1942 Sanborn Map, but is typical of post-World War II architecture.¹⁶ The one-story, side-gable dwelling has a symmetrical façade with paired windows flanking the entrance. The six-panel door is sheltered by a small gabled roof supported by brackets. The house has six-over-six wood-sash windows, aluminum siding, concrete-block foundation and chimney, and flush eaves typical of the Minimal Traditional style. A flat-roof carport on the north elevation is supported by square posts and has a metal roof railing and an enclosed storage area the rear (west).

Outbuilding, c.1946

Contributing Building

West of the house and garage is a gable-front frame outbuilding with a low-slope roof. It has rolled asphalt sheathing, a metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and an open garage bay in a shed-roof wing on the south elevation.

Garage, c.1946

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a one-story, gable-front garage with a one-story addition on the east elevation. The garage has asbestos siding throughout. The east addition has a parapet wall and paired one-light-over-three-panel doors, though the lights have been boarded. A shed addition with a single-leaf pedestrian door has been added to the south elevation.

432 Eaton Avenue

House, c.1985

Noncontributing Building

Constructed after the Warrenton Historic District was listed in 1976, this one-story brick Ranch house has a recessed entry centered on a sprawling, seven-bay façade. The roof above the center five bays is slightly higher than the flanking end bays. The entrance features a four-light-over-four-panel door in an inset bay with flush wood sheathing. Windows are six-over-six wood-sash windows with paneled aprons on the façade. A side-gabled wing on the north elevation has an enclosed breezeway with vinyl windows on a brick knee wall. The carport is supported by full-height brick piers on a brick knee wall.

433 Eaton Avenue (No.323)

Jones-Williams-Dameron House, c.1855

Contributing Building

Though not documented as the work of Jacob Holt, the two-story, hip-roof house exhibits several features common to Holt's work in Warrenton. The house is covered in vinyl siding, but the siding does not obscure the Greek Revival-style cornice, window trim, or corner boards. The molded cornice is notched to frame the tops of the second-story windows, which have molded surrounds. The fluted cornerboards are capped with molded capitals. A gable centered on the façade is finished with diagonally-laid sawtooth trim. The house retains six-over-six wood-sash windows throughout, a stone foundation, and two interior

¹⁶ "Ernest L. Hudgins et al to Robert B. Neal et ux," July 1, 1946, Deed Book 160, Page 396, WCRD.

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chimneys near the west elevation of the main block. Centered on the façade is a six-panel door with three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a full-width porch that wraps around the south elevation. The fluted porch columns are later replacements; the original columns may have been relocated to the rear porch. A two-story, hip-roofed ell extends from the southwest. A hip-roof porch at the west end of the ell appears to have been constructed between 1918 and 1925. It has a stone foundation, is supported by paneled square columns with sawn brackets, and is enclosed with screens. The railing features square pickets supported by a wide rail with pointed-arch openings between the pickets. A deep, shed-roof, modern carport extends from the west elevation of the porch. It is supported by square posts and has vinyl siding below the roof on the north and south elevations. A one-story, shed-roof wing, constructed before 1918, extends from the north elevation of the rear ell and projects beyond the north elevation of the main block of the house. It has a stone foundation and two-over-two wood-sash windows, dating the addition to between 1880-1900. The interior features a center-hall plan with the hallway divided. Woodwork includes two-panel doors, tall baseboards, and Greek Revival mantelpieces. Northwest of the house are two prefabricated metal carports and a small, prefabricated, metal shed.

Kitchen, c.1855

Contributing Building

The form of this outbuilding suggests it may predate the house and may be of log construction. However, an exact date of construction and original building use is not known. Located west of the house, the two-part, side-gabled building appears to have two separate rooms, each with an entrance on the east elevation. It has vinyl siding, a boxed cornice, flush gable ends, and small four-light wood-sash windows on the south gable end. A full-width, shed-roof wing, which appears as an open porch on the 1925 Sanborn map, spans the west elevation. A garage at the southwest corner of the building was removed after 1942.

503 Eaton Avenue (No.322)

House, c.1885, c.1950

Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of Eaton and Battle Avenues, this one-story, side-gable cottage features a stone foundation, partial gable returns, and Greek Revival-style form that could date from the mid- to late-nineteenth century. The house is three bays wide with vinyl siding, replacement windows, and a Craftsman-style portico, replacing an earlier full-width porch after 1942. Centered on the façade is a six-light-over-three-panel door with three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part multi-light transom. The double-pile house has two interior brick chimneys at the roof ridge, indicating the likely presence of four interior fireplaces. A full-width, shed-roof wing spans the west elevation, replacing an earlier rear ell after 1942. The house appears on the 1918 Sanborn map (the first to show this part of Warrenton), though with a full-width porch and partial-width gabled ell. A 1976 deed describes this property as Lot 9 in the survey and map of James H. Egerton made on September 18, 1885.¹⁷ A prefabricated shed stands west of the house, installed about 2005.

Garage, c.1910

Noncontributing Building

Southwest of the house is a one-story, gabled, frame garage. It retains a 5V metal roof, but has replacement windows and vinyl siding.

507 Eaton Avenue (No.321)

Duke and Cassie Jones House, c.1937, c.1960

Contributing Building

Duke and Cassie Jones bought this property in 1937 and likely constructed the core of this house soon

¹⁷ Robert B. Neal and Cora P. Neal to Robert H. Marlin and Aileen A. Marlin," March 18, 1976, Deed Book 278, Page 81, WCRD.

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after.¹⁸ The 1942 Sanborn map shows a one-story, three-bay house with a small gabled porch, indicating that the one-story wings to the north and south are later additions. The house has aluminum siding and six-over-six wood-sash windows that are paired on the façade of the main block. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, is flanked by three-panel blind sidelights and topped by a four-light fanlight. It is sheltered by a gabled portico with an arched ceiling supported by slender Doric columns. A former exterior end corbelled brick chimney is now encapsulated by the later north wing addition. Side-gable wings on the north and south elevations are each a single bay wide with six-over-six wood-sash windows. A gabled ell at the southwest replaced a small porch that appears on the 1942 Sanborn map. A screened porch is located on the south elevation of the rear ell.

Fence/Wall, c.1950

Contributing Structure

A wooden white picket fence spans the front (east side) of the property along Eaton Avenue. A single leaf gate is positioned in front of the front brick walk and is flanked by two square posts that are capped by spherical finials.

Between 507 and 511 Eaton Avenue – VACANT

508 Eaton Avenue (No.313)

William T. Alston House, c.1855, c.1955

Contributing Building

Set well back from Eaton Avenue on a large, twenty-acre lot (between two parcels), the Italianate-style house is one of the best examples of the style in the district. The two-story, hip-roof, three-bay house has fluted cornerboards, a bracketed cornice, and two interior brick chimneys. A double-leaf door centered on the façade has arched nine-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is topped by a three-part, multi-light transom. The entrance has an ornate surround with narrow, paneled pilasters flanking the sidelights and topped by sawn brackets. These, together with wide, paneled pilasters flanking the entire door assembly support a wide entablature. The entrance is sheltered by a one-story, one-bay portico supported by fluted, square columns topped with bracketed capitals. The current porch replaced an earlier full-width porch after 1925. First-story windows on the façade are paired with arched upper sashes set in flat arch openings. Second-story windows are four-over-four wood-sash and a three-part window above the entrance is flanked by pilasters matching the porch columns. Windows on the side elevations and flanking wings are six-over-six wood-sash. Wings to the north and south are later additions made after 1942 and before the architectural survey in the mid-1970s. A one-story gabled ell on the south elevation connects to a hip-roofed wing that is two bays wide with an interior corbelled brick chimney. An open colonnade extends from the north elevation supported by fluted square columns with arched spandrels. It connects to a hip-roofed garage with two windows on the west elevation and two overhead left doors on the north elevation.

Shed, c.1900

Contributing Building

South of the house is a one-story, hip-roof, frame building of indeterminate function. It has plain weatherboards and a single-leaf entry.

Shed, c.1920

Contributing Building

North of the barn is a one-story storage shed with an asymmetrical gable roof with plain weatherboards and a metal roof.

South of 508 Eaton Avenue and east of 522 Eaton Avenue - VACANT

Barn, c.1900

Contributing Building

Southeast of the house at 508 Eaton Avenue, and just outside of the town limits, stands a gabled, frame barn. It has plain weatherboards (painted red), batten doors on the north and west elevations, and a shed-

¹⁸ W. Barham Davis et ux to W. Duke Jones et ux," February 12, 1937, Deed Book 143, Page 495, WCRD.

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roof addition on the south elevation.

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511 Eaton Avenue (No.320)

House, c.1940

Contributing Building

Typical of post-World War II construction, the house does not appear on the 1942 Sanborn map. The one-story, side-gable dwelling is unique for its recessed entrance wing on the south elevation. The building is two bays wide with three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows and aluminum siding. A side-gable wing on the south elevation is recessed beyond the façade and has a replacement door with a Colonial Revival-style surround with fluted pilasters supporting a molded cornice. The roof has been replaced and an interior chimney removed since 2008. A deep, one-story shed addition extends from the west elevation. From it, a deep, gabled ell extends from the southwest, though not visible from the street. While deed research regarding this property indicates a family lawsuit among descendants of H.T. Macon in the 1940s, the current occupant reported that the cottage was constructed in the 1940s by the owner of the adjacent house at 517 Eaton Avenue to house his sister.

517 Eaton Avenue (No.319)

House, c.1915

Contributing Building

The two-story, hip-roof house has an asymmetrical American Foursquare form that first appears on the 1918 Sanborn Map, the first to cover this part of Warrenton.¹⁹ The three-bay, double-pile house has vinyl siding and replacement windows. A one-light-over-two-panel door on the façade is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roof porch that wraps around the north elevation and is supported by Doric columns. A one-story, hip-roof wing on the south elevation was added after 1942. A series of one-story wings at the west have both hip and shed roofs. An exterior wood stair at the northwest accessed a second-story door on the north elevation. A vinyl fence extends across the front (east) of the property and along the driveway to the north.

Garage, c.2000

Noncontributing Building

North of the house, facing Eaton Avenue, is a gable-front, one-story, two-car garage with vinyl siding.

521 Eaton Avenue (No.318)

Walter R. and Hazel Hight House, c.1918

Contributing Building

In 1918, W.R. Hight purchased this property from J.J. Tarwater, constructing this house soon after.²⁰ The house is shown on the 1918 Sanborn Map, the earliest map to cover this part of Warrenton. Characteristics of the Craftsman style include the low-sloped side-gable roof, nine-over-one Craftsman-style windows, sawn rafter tails, thin knee brackets in the gables. The bungalow has a full-width gable-front porch that wraps around the south elevation as a side-gable porch. The front porch is an open span with square, paired posts on brick piers only at the corners. A brick knee wall wraps the porch with brick piers flanking the entrance. A gabled porte cochere, with supports matching those on the porch, extends from the north end of the house. A six-panel door is centered on the façade and flanked by one-light-over-one-panel sidelights. The house has plain weatherboards and each gable features a band of vertical paneling, similar to board-and-batten, across the bottom above which is weatherboard siding and false half-timbering. Paired nine-light, Craftsman-style casement windows are located in the front gable. A gabled bay projects from the north elevation, west of the porte cochere, and there is a full-width, gabled ell at the rear (west) of the house with a shed porch on its south elevation. In 1934, the Hights used the house as collateral for a loan, but in 1940, they defaulted. Walter's brother, T.R. Hight, bought the house

¹⁹ "American Realty & Auction Co.," July 29, 1909, Deed Book 79, Page 128, WCRD.

²⁰ "J.J. Tarwater to W.R. Hight," November 27, 1918, Deed Book 103, Page 184, WCRD.

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at auction in 1940 and that deed mentions that the house is "a one story bungalow now the residence of the said W.R. and Hazel Leslie Hight." Walter Hight is listed in the census as a carpenter and he may have built the house himself.

Shed, c.1960

Contributing Building

West of the house and north of the garage is a one-story shed-roof open-air storage shed supported by square posts with diagonal braces.

Garage, c.2000

Noncontributing Building

Southwest of the house, and partially on the adjacent vacant parcel to the south, is a one-story, front-gable, four-bay (three-car) garage, constructed between 1998 and 2010. The building mimics most of the stylistic finishes of the primary dwelling, including the band of vertical wood at the base of the front gable, knee brackets, and nine-light casement windows. It is clad in vinyl siding and there is a double-leaf pedestrian entry in the north bay of the building.

South of 521 Eaton Avenue – VACANT

522 Eaton Avenue (No.314)

House, c.1930

Contributing Building

Although the house has been remodeled with a new foundation and vinyl siding, this Colonial Revival-style house and its extant garage appears with its current footprint (minus the south addition) on the 1942 Sanborn Map. This house is a one-story, side-gable house that terminates in a hip roof at the south end. A six-panel door centered on the main block of the house is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square posts. An original, gable-front wing projects from the south end of the façade and a later, side-gable ell extends from the east end of the south elevation. A side-gable porch, matching that on the façade, shelters a brick and concrete patio/porch on the north elevation. The house retains six-over-six wood-sash windows, including paired windows on the façade.

Garage, c.1930

Contributing Building

Southeast of the house is a gable-front, frame garage with plain weatherboards and a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails.

526 Eaton Avenue (No.315)

House, c.1950

Contributing Building

This one-story, Minimal Traditional-style house has a side-gable roof with a front-gable bay near the north end of the façade and a projecting, front-gable bay at the south end of the façade. It has a brick veneer, replacement windows, and an exterior brick chimney in the south gable end. A six-light-over-three-panel door between the front gables is sheltered by a shallow shed roof. A gable porch on the south elevation has been enclosed with vertical plywood sheathing, though retains asphalt shingles in the gable.

Garage, c.1950

Contributing Building

Southeast of the house is a gable-front, frame garage with plain weatherboards siding, exposed rafter tails, and a wide, open bay on the west gable end.

Garage, c.2000

Noncontributing Building

Northeast of the historic garage is a modern, one-story, frame garage with metal siding.

532 Eaton Avenue (No.316)

House, c.1950

Contributing Building

This one-story, Minimal Traditional-style house has a projecting gabled bay near the center of the façade and a brick chimney partially obscured by a shed-roof porch that spans the south two bays of the façade. The entrance is located between the gabled bay and chimney. It is sheltered by the porch supported by

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decorative iron posts with an iron balustrade. The house retains two-over-two horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows and aluminum siding that is likely original to the house. A gable stoop supported by decorative iron posts and a bay window are located on the north elevation.

534 Eaton Avenue (No.317)

William Eaton, Jr. House, c.1800; c.1875

Contributing Building

Located at the south end of Eaton Avenue, this house was constructed about 1800 as a one- or one-and-a-half-story Federal-style house, built for Colonial William R. Johnson. The house, though outside the town limits of Warrenton at that time, was "intimately connected with the traditions and life of Warrenton."²¹ The house was enlarged to its current two-story hip-roof form in the late nineteenth century and was occupied by William Eaton, Jr. for whom the street is named. The three-bay house has a double-leaf one-light-over-two-panel door on the east end of the façade sheltered by a full-width, hip-roof porch. The porch is supported by fluted square columns with a turned balustrade. It retains plain weatherboards, nine-over-nine wood-sash windows at the first story, and six-over-six windows at the second story. A gabled dormer was removed from the façade and the "deck" part of the roof replaced with a low hip roof after 1976. Two impressive stone chimneys are located on the west elevation of the house with a projecting shed-roofed bay between them. A one-story, hip-roof ell extends from the southwest. A one-story hip-roof wing on the east elevation has tall six-over-six windows with the panes arranged vertically. This wing also has a wide cornice and rear chimney. Mantels and woodwork documented in 1973 reflect its early nineteenth century construction and its later nineteenth century remodeling. Further, beaded weatherboards were visible at the time of the 1973 survey on a wall that had become an interior wall. The house is centered on the one-acre site, at the southern terminus of Eaton Avenue. A boxwood hedge flanks the front walk, furthering the vista from Eaton Avenue to the house. Low stone walls extend across the north side of the property and a circular drive extends around the rear of the house, accessing the three outbuildings on the property.

Fence/Wall, c.1820

Contributing Structure

A low stone wall extends across the north property line, along Eaton Avenue, with stone piers flanking the front walk.

Office, c.1820

Contributing Building

West of the house stands a one-story, hip-roof, frame office building. The east end of the building, a twentieth-century addition, has a concrete block foundation. The building has plain weatherboards six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a replacement brick chimney on the west elevation. The entrance appears to be on the south elevation, as it is not visible from the street.

Shed, c.1930

Contributing Building

South of the Office is a shed-roof, frame shed with plywood sheathing and open bays on the east elevation sheltered by a bracketed pent roof.

Garage, c.1990

Noncontributing Building

Located southeast of the house, the gable-front, garage may be the same building that appears on 1993 aerial photos. It has plain weatherboards.

EAST FRANKLIN STREET

101-107 East Franklin Street (No.272)

Citizens Mercantile Company, c.1915

Contributing Building

Constructed between 1912 and 1918, this building replaced a one-and-a-half-story house that had been

²¹ Cockshutt, "Warrenton Historic District."

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used for commercial purposes. According to the 1918 Sanborn map, the building housed the following in the four bays (from west to east): Gen'l S.; Printing; Supply Ho.; and a Stable (based on the "X" across the footprint of the eastern-most bay). The two-story, brick commercial building features three storefronts grouped in the western two-thirds of the building. The westernmost storefront wraps the west elevation and appears to feature original windows resting on a low bulkhead. The transom has been boarded and the inset entrance altered with an entrance flush with the façade. The six-light-over-three-panel door is flanked by opaque panels. The middle storefront retains a double-leaf one-light wood door with transom. The inset transom entrance is flanked by aluminum-framed windows on a later brick knee wall. The east storefront, labeled as 105 East Franklin Street, has an aluminum-framed glass door flanked by aluminum-framed windows on a brick knee wall. A one-light door (now boarded) between the east storefronts leads to the second floor. The three storefronts are unified with a metal cornice that extends across all three units and around the corner along the west elevation for the depth of the display window on that side of the building. The east two storefronts retain multi-light prism-glass transoms. The east one-third of the façade is more utilitarian in appearance with a pedestrian door, a garage door, and three wood-sash, double-hung windows. Timber-frame supports are located at the first-story interior of this part of the building. Paired windows at the second story of the façade have been removed as part of a 2023 rehabilitation of the building. Parapet detailing on the facade includes light colored bricks that outline brick panels studded with additional light-colored bricks. A segmental-arch window on the east elevation has been enclosed with plywood sheathing and a six-light-over-three-panel door. Single nine-over-one wood-sash windows at the second story of the west elevation remain, though boarded, while windows have been removed and the wall reconstructed on the rear (south) elevation.

115 East Franklin Street (No.271)

Warrenton Furniture Exchange, c.1966

Contributing Building

A 1966 deed regarding this property gives the sellers time to remove items from the former Center Tobacco Warehouse #1, which had stood on this property for many years, and was demolished for the construction of this building.²² Located at the southwest corner of East Franklin and South Bragg Streets, this low, one-story, brick commercial building is set back from the street with parking on both of the street-facing sides of the building. The five-bay façade features four pairs of large, plate glass display windows flanking a centered entrance. The entrance contains paired, glass doors and a full-width, shingled pent roof spans the façade. The side and rear elevations are blind with the exception of an entrance with paired, glass doors on the east elevation, sheltered by a pent roof.

South of 115 East Franklin Street (west side of South Bragg Street) – VACANT

West of 116 East Franklin Street – 2 VACANT

116 East Franklin Street (No.277)

Warrenton Furniture Exchange, 1959

Contributing Building

This two-story, concrete-block commercial building was constructed in 1959 as the Warrenton Furniture Exchange.²³ The four-bay building has a parapet roof that steps down toward the building's rear (north) elevation. The first floor features two storefronts. The east storefront occupies a single bay and features an inset one-light door with one-light transom. It is flanked by metal windows on a brick knee wall. The

²² "M.P. Carroll and Dora S. Carroll to Thomas Scott Gardner and Emily T. Gardner," May 17, 1966, Deed Book 224, Page 542, WCRD.

²³ "David Scott Gardner et al to David Scott Gardner," November 30, 2011, Deed Book 927, Page 448, WCRD.

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west storefront is three bays wide. The center bay matches the east storefront and is flanked by bays with metal-framed windows on brick knee walls. A shingle-clad pent roof spans the full width of the façade over the storefronts. The second story is eight bays wide and four bays deep with six-over-six wood-sash windows on the façade and east elevation. The parapet is unadorned.

214 East Franklin Street (No.279a)

House, c.1950

Contributing Building

Not shown on the 1942 Sanborn Map, this one-story, side-gable, Minimal Traditional cottage is typical of post-World War II construction. The three-bay, double-pile house retains a concrete-block foundation, weatherboard siding, and exposed rafter tails. A single-bay, gable-front porch supported by square posts shelters the replacement front door. Windows are also modern replacements. An inset porch is located at the northwest corner, supported by a square post.

Between 216 and 214 East Franklin Street – VACANT

216 East Franklin Street

Faith Temple Herald of Truth Church, c.1985

Noncontributing Building

Constructed on the site of an African American fraternal order lodge that stood at this location for much of the 20th century, this front-gabled building was built after the Warrenton Historic District was written in 1976. Despite the address, the building is actually located to the west of the vacant lot as 212 East Franklin Street. The gable-front building has a gable-front wing on the east end of the façade. It has a brick veneer on the façade and west elevation with exposed concrete block on the east elevation. Two large, picture windows are located in the front-gable wing above two integrated brick planters. The entrance is on the west elevation of the front-gable wing and is sheltered by flat-roof awning. Wide siding is located in the gable of the main roof.

South Side of East Franklin Street – VACANT

218 East Franklin Street (No.280)

House, c.1910

Noncontributing Building

Fanny Arrington purchased this property in 1873 and may have built this house around that time, but the exposed rafter tails suggest an early twentieth-century construction date or alteration, and the house appears on the 1918 Sanborn map, the earliest to cover this part of Warrenton.²⁴ The two-story, hip-roof house has a low-slope roof, exposed rafter tails, and six-over-six wood-sash windows at the second story. Vinyl siding has been installed and, on the first story, original windows have been replaced with triple casement windows that appear to be wider than the original openings. A six-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a hip-roof porch supported by battered posts on brick piers. Picket fencing has been installed between the porch posts. Two brick chimneys rise along the rear elevation, pointing to a nineteenth-century construction date. The east chimney has been parged. A full-width, one-story, hip-roof wing spans the north elevation with a shed-roof bay at the northeast that is likely an enclosed porch.

²⁴ “David L. Barnes and Eleanor S. Barnes to Harold L. Spruill and Carrie H. Spruill,” August 11, 1995, Deed Book 608, Page 333, WCRD.

Warrenton Historic District
(Additional Documentation, Boundary Increase,
and Boundary Decrease)

Warren County,
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County and State

Name of Property

WEST FRANKLIN STREET

111 West Franklin Street (No.273)

Warren County Community Center, 1936

Contributing Building

On June 14, 1935, *The Warren Record* published a lengthy report detailing efforts to construct a community building for Warren County's African American residents. The "Negro Parent-Teacher Association" put forth the concept and eventually, leaders formed a group called the Warren County Library and Community Center. By June 1935, the group had acquired this lot on West Franklin Street. Professor G.E. Cheek was a primary leader of the effort, and the group planned for the building to house an assembly room, library and reading room, and restrooms, the need for public restrooms for African Americans apparently one of the motivating factors for the project.

On November 8, 1935, *The Warren Record* noted that the group had raised over \$1,000 and was applying for assistance from the Public Works Administration. On November 15, the paper reported that the project had been given PWA approval. A December 20, 1935, article also mentions the WPA's involvement in the project. A woman named Mary Wortham donated land from which soil could be taken to make bricks. The bricks were handmade and baked in kilns located on the Warrenton-Norlina Road, perhaps on the Wortham land from which the clay was being mined. According to an October 23, 1936, article in *The Warren Record*, a dedication was planned for October 30, 1936, and would feature speakers and performances from both the black and white communities.

The building is one story with a raised basement, the wide, hip-roof form flanked by projecting, front-gable brick wings with pedimented gables. A shed-roof porch extends between the gable-front wings and is supported by tapered square columns. The porch is accessed by a broad flight of brick steps. Three pairs of French doors on the façade open to the porch, the doors flanked by six-over-six windows. Windows throughout the building retain six-over-six sash with replacement windows at the basement level. Basement level windows on the east elevation have been shortened to prevent water infiltration. Gabled wings at the east and west ends of the rear (south) elevation also have pedimented gables and between them is an extension of the hip-roof, resulting in a roughly rectangular building footprint. All of the gables have five-sided vents. The two-story building appears on the 1942 Sanborn map update as the "Community Bldg. (Colored)." The building hosted meetings of all types including county-wide meetings of the Warren County Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, the Home Demonstration Club, 4-H Club, and a wide variety of social activities.²⁵

114 West Franklin Street (No.275)

Gas Station, c.1955

Noncontributing Building

Set well back from the street with paved parking in front, this building was initially constructed as a three-bay stuccoed gas station with two garage bays, an office/retail area, and rounded corners. Plate-glass windows at the southwest corner of the original building light the office space. The building has been considerably altered with the construction of a shed-roof, frame addition on the west elevation. The addition has plate-glass windows on a concrete-block half wall and wide weatherboards in the gable ends. A flat-roof, concrete-block addition to the east doubled the building's size with two additional garage bays. The peeling paint on the parapet along the façade reveals red and white paint scheme that was part of Esso's Standard Oblong Box design, indicating that the building may have been constructed as an Esso Station. The 1942 Sanborn Map shows a gas station at this location, but the footprint does not match the existing building, indicating that the current building was constructed after 1942.

²⁵ Jennie A. Johnson Franklin, "Celebrating Black History Month: Growing Up and Living on The Hill," *The Warren Record*, February 4, 2021, https://www.warrenrecord.com/news/article_4c65a92e-6637-11eb-b57b-1fe393528a31.html.

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(Additional Documentation, Boundary Increase,
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**115-119 West Franklin Street (No.274)
Commercial Building, c.1935**

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of West Franklin and Front Streets, the two-story, brick commercial building has three storefronts at the ground level. Each storefront is recessed with wood-frame display windows above brick knee walls. The three entrances differ slightly but all appear to contain original wood-frame, one-light doors in either a single-leaf or double-leaf arrangement. Three-light transoms span each storefront, though some transom windows have been boarded. One-story brick pilasters with sloped concrete caps separate the storefronts. Decorative brickwork includes basketweave brick panels above each storefront, soldier-course brick lintels at the paired second-story windows, and an inset sign panel. A cornice consisting of two courses of brick laid in a sawtooth pattern extends across the stepped parapet. Second-story windows are boarded throughout, but original, six-over-six wood-sash windows remain on the rear elevation at the first-floor level. The west elevation, facing Front Street, has a single plate-glass window at the north end and basement-level and first-story entrances, stacked one atop another, at the south end. A one-story, two-part, shed-roof, concrete-block addition extends from the southeast corner of the building. The west part has a multi-light steel-sash window on its south elevation and an inset entrance on its west. Recent deterioration has led to a partial roof collapse and interior damage, though the exterior walls, doors, and windows, remain.

According to the Warrenton African American History Walking Tour brochure, this building was constructed in the 1930s by John Edwards, Jim Burchette, Emanuel Davis, Jacob Jordan, and H.P. Williams. Consistent with the date in the brochure, the building first appears on the 1942 Sanborn Map. The building served as a professional and commercial hub for the African American community, housing a variety of businesses over the years including grocery stores, a printing shop, restaurants, McKinley Winn (the town's first African American pharmacist), two dentists, Dr. Thomas Haywood (Warrenton's first African American physician), and WVSP radio. The radio station is of particular significance as one of the first Black public radio stations in the nation. One of its founders was NC philanthropist Valeria Lee who was elected to the NC Women's Hall of Fame in 2009. The station operated from 1976 to 1986 and was headed by Valeria and Jim Lee, activists who had worked with Malcom X Liberation University, Floyd McKissick's Soul City, and their own rural advocacy group, Andamule.²⁶

**201 West Franklin Street (No.145)
All Saints Episcopal Church, 1914**

Contributing Building

Oriented to face Front Street to the east, All Saints Episcopal Church is a front-gable church with small, gabled wings at the northwest and southwest, resulting in a cruciform plan. A square entrance tower is located at the northeast corner, at the intersection of Franklin and Front Streets. The building is constructed of rusticated stone block with projecting pilasters at the corners and separating the bays on the north and south elevations. A tripartite window on the east gable end has a large, stained-glass center window flanked by smaller windows, each with a peaked transom. On the east elevation of the corner tower is a double-leaf, peaked door accessed by a later concrete-block ramp. A stained-glass window with peaked transom is located on the north elevation. On three sides of the tower, a round vent or possibly a window has been boarded up. The pyramidal roof has exposed rafter tails. The side elevations of the sanctuary are each five bays deep with peaked stained-glass windows at the main level and four-light windows at a basement level. The north gable has an entrance on its east elevation and a two-part peaked window on the north gable end. Peaked windows at the west end of the north and south elevations have been covered. The west elevation is blind. A gabled breezeway from the west elevation of the north

²⁶ Franklin, "Growing Up and Living on The Hill."

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and Boundary Decrease)

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gabled wing connects to the parsonage (203 West Franklin Street). Traditionally an African American church, this congregation formed after splitting off from the Emmanuel Episcopal Church, first meeting in the home of members Albert and Anna Burgess, though the exact date of the split is not known. According to church history, the rusticated stone blocks were handmade by Freeman and Marion Jenkins, and a school was housed in the church basement, though the details of the school's operations are not known.²⁷

202 West Franklin Street (No.145)

Davis Service Station, c.1955

Contributing Building

This a one-story, concrete block gas station with a stuccoed exterior is similar in design to the Service Station at 114 West Franklin, though is unaltered by later additions. Large plate-glass windows on the east end of the facade wrap around the east elevation. Two garage bays with later aluminum doors are located on the west end of the facade. A metal cornice of horizontal bands extended across the facade and around the east elevation, but only a short section of cornice remains on the front elevation. Ghost marks of a former name are still visible on the facade. According to the Warrenton African American History walking tour brochure, this building was originally owned by Edward Hendrick, but was operated by Julius Davis and known as Davis Service Station. A later manager and namesake was George Shearin.

203 West Franklin Street

All Saints Episcopal Church Parsonage, c.1920

Contributing Building

Built between 1918 and 1925, this house was constructed on the same parcel with All Saints Episcopal Church (201 West Franklin Street) to serve as a parsonage. It was not listed in the 1976 inventory for the Warrenton Historic District, despite being located on the same parcel as the church. Since the listing, the parcel has been split and the house given a separate address, though a gabled breezeway still connects them. The two-story, three-bay, front-gable house has vinyl siding and windows, but retains its original form and knee brackets in the gables. Replacement doors on each end of the facade are sheltered by small, gabled porches. The east porch replaces an earlier porch shown on Sanborn maps, its gable supported by square posts. The west porch gable is supported by knee brackets and accessed by concrete steps. Shed-roof, wall dormers are located on the east and west elevations.

NORTH FRONT STREET

101 North Front Street (No.154)

Office, c.1938

Contributing Building

Constructed between 1925 and 1942, this building is similar to the Kerr Office Building (106 West Macon Street), built about 1938. The Colonial Revival-style, brick office building has a narrow, three-bay facade that contains a centered entrance flanked by eight-over-twelve, wood-sash windows with paneled aprons. The six-panel door has five-light sidelights and a three-part transom. A denticulated cornice spans the facade below the slate-shingled, side-gable roof. Two gabled dormers, each with plain weatherboards and a six-over-six wood-sash window, punctuate the front roof slope. Eight-over-twelve, wood-sash windows with paneled aprons are located on the north and south gable ends. A one-story, flat-roofed wing at the rear (west) was constructed between 1945 and 1993. It is four bays deep with one-over-one windows and terra cotta coping at the parapet. The westernmost bay projects slightly to the north and south. A later, one-story wing at the west end of the building, constructed between 1998 and 2010, has a

²⁷ Jennie A. Franklin, "African American Walking Tour of Warrenton, NC," Louis Round Wilson Special Collections Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

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and Boundary Decrease)

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lower flat roof, terra cotta coping at the parapet, and an inset bay on the north elevation.

West of 101 North Front Street – VACANT

107 North Front Street (No. 155)

Somerville-Graham House, c.1850

Contributing Building

Well-sited on a large lot at the southwest corner of North Front and Graham Streets, this two-story, Greek Revival-style house is unusual for the projecting, one-story bays that flank the entrance. The three-bay, double-pile house has plain weatherboards, fluted cornerboards, and a molded cornice with Greek key and dentil motifs on the façade only. Tripartite windows are a combination of diamond-light, one-over-one, and two-over-two double-hung windows flanking centered one-over-one windows. Each tripartite window has a molded surround with bullseye corner blocks. A double-leaf door with raised panels is centered on the façade within an inset bay. It is flanked by three-light sidelights and topped by a three-part transom. Fluted columns support the inset bay. The entrance is sheltered by a wide, hip-roof porch with fluted columns supporting a wide entablature with Greek key and dentil detailing. The one-story bays each feature a tripartite window on the façade flanked by four-over-four windows on the side elevations. They have paneled cornerboards and decorative cornices matching that on the porch. Two interior brick chimneys are located within the truncated, hip roof. A one-story porch extends the depth of the south elevation. It is supported by grouped posts with decorative fretwork between the posts and a turned railing. A one-story, shed-roof wing spans the rear (west) elevation and from it, a two-bay gabled wing extends to the south. The wing has an open carport and an enclosed garage bay. A shed-roof bay in the west gable end provides another garage bay. The house is said to have been built by Jacob Holt for John Somerville in 1850. Later, it was the home of educator John Graham. An addition to the house served as the Graham School Dormitory before it was moved about 1930 to 117 North Front Street and converted for use as a private residence.

Fence/Wall, c.1850

Contributing Structure

A stone wall extends across the front (east) side of the property, adjacent to the sidewalk along North Front Street. Stone piers mark the entrance to a brick walk.

112 North Front Street

Garage Apartment, c.1940

Contributing Building

This building was not listed in the 1976 inventory for the Warrenton Historic District, despite being an existing outbuilding associated with the Dr. T.E. Wilson House (116 West Macon Street). The building first appears on the 1942 Sanborn Map as a brick garage apartment. The two-story, side-gable building has a painted brick veneer and exterior brick chimneys in the south gable end. It retains six-over-six wood-sash windows at the first story and a combination of six-light windows and replacement sliding windows at the second story, all with soldier-course brick lintels. A three-light-over-two-panel door on the west elevation is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. A deteriorated, one-story, shed-roof porch on the south elevation is supported by Tuscan columns.

Fence/Wall, c.1880

Contributing Structure

The tall dry-laid, random rubble stone wall is a continuation of the wall that lines the perimeter of the Dr. T.E. House at the corner of North Front and West Macon Streets and likely dates to the late nineteenth century, concurrent with that earlier house.

117 North Front Street (No. 157)

Graham School Dormitory, c.1850; 1930

Contributing Building

Constructed as a dormitory building at the Graham School, it was moved from its location, adjacent to the

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Graham-Somerville House (WR0035), between 1925 and 1942. The two-story, hip-roof, four-bay Greek Revival-style house has plain weatherboards and six-over-six wood-sash windows. The twentieth century foundation is stone with rope mortar joints. A double-leaf, four-panel door near the center of the façade has two-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-light transom. It is sheltered by a Victorian-era porch with chamfered posts supporting a wide entablature with sawtooth molding. A turned balustrade spans the posts. A five-panel door at the far north end of the façade may have been added later. A clipped corner at the north end of the porch may indicate where the building was adjoined to the Somerville-Graham House. The entrance on the south elevation is sheltered by a one-story, hip-roof porch supported by square columns at the corners and square posts along the south elevation. An entrance on the north elevation is sheltered by a hip-roof porch on square columns. Two interior chimneys are located within the hipped, standing-seam metal roof. The two-story house is in a state of neglect and resulting deterioration.

Shed, c.2000

Noncontributing Building

An open shed with 4x4 post supports is located behind west of the house.

123 North Front Street (No.158)

John and Daisy Henderson House, c.1900

Contributing Building

While smaller in scale than nearby houses, this one-story, side-gable, Queen Anne-style cottage is finely finished. It is five bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows with peaked surrounds, and three interior brick chimneys. A double-leaf one-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade under a two-light transom. The door is flanked by windows and sheltered by a three-bay-wide, partially inset porch. The projecting part of the porch has a hipped metal roof supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and retains a sawnwork balustrade. Above the porch, a gable is finished with a punched, paneled cross brace and sawtooth shingles. A projecting, polygonal bay on the south elevation has windows on three sides and a hip roof. A gabled ell extends from the southwest with a shed-roof porch along its north elevation. The house stands on a stuccoed pier foundation with stuccoed masonry between the piers. John L. Henderson purchased this lot from John Graham in 1899 and likely constructed the house soon after, as a corner of the house appears on the 1901 Sanborn map, which only partially covers this part of Warrenton.²⁸ According to *The Warren Record*, John L. Henderson was the town's mayor in 1894. The 1900 census documents John, age 50 and employed as a tobacconist, and his wife, Daisy, age 24, living on Front Street with their infant son, Douglas.

124 North Front Street – VACANT

203 North Front Street (No. 158a)

Blaylock Funeral Home, c.1956

Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of Fairview and North Front Streets, the Blaylock Funeral Home is a two-story Neoclassical-style building with a double-pitched hip roof. The building is three bays wide and double-pile with flanking one-story, hip-roof wings. It has aluminum siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a two-story, full-width portico supported by square, paneled columns. The portico shelters a six-panel wood door with three-light sidelights and a three-part transom, all within a classical surround with broken pediment. The north wing is a single bay wide and three bays deep. The south wing is wider and has an entrance matching the main entrance, though at a slightly smaller scale. It is sheltered by a full-width, one-story porch supported by square posts. The wing extends roughly twice the depth of the

²⁸ "John Graham and Wife, and P.N. Allen, Trustee, to John L. Henderson," April 8, 1899, Deed Book 63, Page 72, WCRD.

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main building and aligns with a flat-roof addition at the northwest corner of the building. For the first half of the twentieth century, the R. B. Boyd Tobacco Prizery, stood on this site, the complex of three buildings with three different owners extant as early as the 1890s. Dorman Blaylock established Blaylock Funeral Home in 1937 and in 1947 and 1956, purchased land on Front Street from the Boyd family. It appears Blaylock bought this corner lot in 1956 and likely constructed this building soon after.

209 North Front Street (No.158b)

Warren Freezer Locker, c.1950

Noncontributing Building

Constructed about 1947, this one-story, side-gable industrial building was altered considerably after 1997 when the building was sold and converted for residential use. The brick building retains wide soldier-course lintels indicating garage bays or broad storefront windows on the façade. However, the eight-bay façade currently has vinyl windows. Two six-panel doors near the center of the façade are sheltered by a front-gable porch on square posts. Vinyl siding has been installed in the gables and several gable-end windows have been shortened or bricked in. In 1947, Warren Freezer Locker bought this property from P.B. Boyd, who ran a tobacco prizery here.²⁹

Outbuilding, c.2005

Noncontributing Building

A one-story, gable outbuilding is located west of the building. The building has a concrete-block foundation with vinyl siding above. A single leaf entry door in the north gable end is sheltered by a gabled porch on square posts. Aerial photos indicate the building was constructed between 1998 and 2010.

North of 209 North Front Street – VACANT

212-214 North Front Street (No.158c)

Duplex, c.1950

Contributing Building

This duplex may have been constructed around 1950 by Ida King Haithcock and her niece, Rachel King Davis as Ida Haithcock sold a half-interest in this lot to Rachel in 1950.³⁰ The one-story, Minimal Traditional-style brick building features a U-plan comprised of two front-facing gables, each three bays deep, connected by a four-bay-wide, side-gable block between them. Six-over-six wood-sash windows are generally paired, including paired windows in each front gable. Six-light-over-three-panel wood doors are located adjacent to the front-gable wings, each sheltered by a small, hip-roof porch supported by a square post. Between the two front doors are two pairs of six-over-six sash windows.

SOUTH FRONT STREET

103 South Front Street (No. 153)

Peter Davis Store, c.1783, c.1950, 2007-2008

Contributing Building

Set close to the street, this one-story, side-gable building is four bays wide. It has beaded weatherboards, two-panel Greek Revival-style doors, and a wood shingled roof with reconstructed interior brick chimney. Original six-over-nine windows that were visible on the north and south ends of the façade were replaced with larger windows between 1937 and 1976. The current six-over-six wood-sash windows were installed as part of a 2007-2008 building restoration, but more closely replicated the size of the pre-1937 windows. A full-width, engaged shed-roof porch spans the façade, reconstructed in 2007-2008, and shelters two

²⁹ “Warren Freezer Lockers, Inc., to Lewis A. Thompson, III, and Susan M. Thompson,” March 20, 1997, Deed 635, Page 36, WCRD.

³⁰ “Ida K. Haithcock et vir to Rachel K. Davis,” June 28, 1950, Deed Book 169, Page 176, WCRD.

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doors on the façade. The porch is supported by square posts with a wood railing. A full-width, shed-roof rear wing spans the west elevation. A large exterior end stone chimney on the north elevation of this wing has also been reconstructed. A sign in front of the building dates the building, also known as the Peter Davis Tavern, to 1783 and the restoration to 2007-2008. The 1976 Warrenton Historic District National Register nomination indicates that the property was recorded by HABS in the 1930s and "its large exterior end chimney, early shutters, and an impressive studded door remainder; these are now gone."³¹ The nomination goes on to state that "the county is considering plans to renovate the Peter Davis Store for offices..."³²

Between 103 and 105 South Front Street – VACANT (parking lot)

105 South Front Street (No.151)

Aaron and Alice Hendrick House, 1870

Contributing Building

Constructed in 1870, this two-story I-house with a hipped roof and Italianate detailing was a rare survivor of an 1881 fire that destroyed virtually all of the downtown businesses. The house was constructed by Charles Fain (or Fane) and his wife Jennie Hendrick, members of a prominent African American family whose descendants owned and occupied the property into the mid-twentieth century. The house is three bays wide and single-pile. It retains plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and sawn brackets at the roofline. The standing-seam metal roof has a decorative gable on the façade and two stuccoed chimneys on the west side of the two-story block. A nine-light Craftsman-style door is centered on the façade and flanked by two-light-over-one-panel sidelights. It has a four-part transom and molded surround. A full-width, hip-roof porch spans the façade. It is supported by paneled square posts and has bracketed (single and paired) eaves. A full-width, one-story, hip-roof wing at the rear (west) appears to be original as the finished match that of the two-story block and the wing appears on the 1901 Sanborn map. Alterations since 1976 include the construction of an accessible ramp leading to the front porch and the installation of a second-story, single-leaf door in the east end of the south elevation, accessed by a metal fire escape. Fixed shutters have been installed on the façade.

109 South Front Street (No.150)

Greene Funeral Home, c.1950

Contributing Building

Constructed after 1942, the two-story, parapeted side-gable Colonial Revival-style building replaced an earlier house on the site. The stone-vener building is three bays wide with paired six-over-six wood-sash windows flanking the entrance. Centered on the façade are paired aluminum-framed glass doors flanked by four-light-over-one-panel sidelights. It is topped by an elliptical blind transom. A three-bay terrace extends across the façade accessed by stone steps. At the second story, a single window is flanked by paired windows. A dentil cornice spans the façade. Both gable ends are two bays deep and finished with parapets that follow the roof slope with pilasters at the corner and center that extend above the roofline. A one-story wing at the rear (west) has a shed roof and stepped parapet walls on the north and south elevations. Constructed in stone, the wing appears original to the building. At the far west is a one-story, shed-roof frame wing with vinyl siding. Otis Greene founded Warrenton's first African American funeral home, located on West Franklin Street, and was counted in the census as an undertaker in 1920, 1930, and 1940. Sometime before 1921 he purchased this property and the house that previously stood here, though he didn't construct the current building until after 1942.³³ While the census recorded the Greene family

³¹ Cockshutt, "Warrenton Historic District."

³² Cockshutt, "Warrenton Historic District."

³³ "Otis M. Green and Wife to James H. Green," May 18, 1921, Deed Book 113, Page 160, WCRD.

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without the last "e" on their name. Greene is the spelling on the building. Otis Greene also operated a gas station at 402 Macon Street. In 1977, he sold the funeral business to his brother, Richard H. Greene.

111 South Front Street (No.149)

House, c.1890

Noncontributing Building

According to Sanborn maps, this house was constructed between 1885 and 1891, though has been substantially altered with the construction of a replacement porch. The one-story, side-gable house features a central gable on the three-bay façade. It has been resided with fiber cement siding and all of the windows and doors are modern replacements, including a one-light French door in the front gable. The full-width porch is supported by dressed timbers on a concrete slab floor. A modern wood railing extends along the roofline. A one-story, shed-roof wing spans the rear (west) elevation.

Between 111-117 South Front Street – VACANT

117 South Front Street (No.147)

Commercial Building, c.1950

Contributing Building

Constructed in the mid-twentieth century, this one-story, concrete-block commercial building features an inset, brick-veneered entrance bay centered on the façade. The bay features angled side walls, each with an entrance to one of the two businesses that occupy the building. The inset bay is flanked by large plate-glass display windows with brick quoined surrounds on concrete-block knee walls. Terra cotta coping caps the parapet wall on the façade and side elevations. Multi-light, steel-sash windows are in the eastern-most bays on the north and south elevations. An integrated, concrete-block planter is attached to the northeast corner of the building with a modern wood stair at the northwest corner leading to a single-leaf door on the north elevation. The building housed a variety of African American owned businesses, including Irving and Flavius Green's shoe repair shop, Jasper and Ida Johnson's beauty/barber shop, and James Jordan's florist shop.³⁴ The 1976 Warrenton Historic District nomination notes this as the Spotless Cleaners. It is currently occupied by a barber shop and hair salon.

East side 200-block South Front Street (No.20)

Store, c.1933, c.1980

Noncontributing Building

This one-story, two-bay brick store was originally constructed to face east, to South Main Street, as it appears on the 1942 Sanborn map. However, when the Warren Savings and Loan (207 South Main Street) was constructed around 1980, the building was moved to its current location at the rear (west) of the lot and turned to face South Front Street. The building, which once housed a meat market, appears to be vacant and neglected. A boarded door on the south end of the façade is accessed by a brick stair with metal railing. It, and a boarded window opening to its north are sheltered by a shingled pent roof. The brick building has a parapet that steps down toward the rear (east) of the building. There is a second door near the rear of the south elevation. A shallow, concrete block addition extends from the rear of the building.

GRAHAM STREET

202 Graham Street (No.156)

Office Building, c.1960

Contributing Building

Graham Street was laid out after 1942 and this property (lot 25) subdivided in 1948 from the W.H. and

³⁴ "Franklin, African American Walking Tour."

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and Boundary Decrease)

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Katherine Horne property.³⁵ The one-story, side-gable, Modernist office building was likely constructed about 1960 and features a five-bay façade with entrances at each end. Both feature replacement doors and sidelights sheltered by low, gabled porches on square posts. The easternmost entrance projects slightly and has a ramp leading up to the porch. Between the two entrances are three banks of ribbon windows. Windows on the east gable end are paired one-over-one windows with paired windows in the gable separated from the first-story windows by a spandrel panel.

HALIFAX STREET

105 Halifax Street (No.197)

William and Mattie Dameron House, c.1922

Contributing Building

Impressively sited on a large, well-landscaped lot, the Dameron house is a large, two-story, hip-roof Colonial Revival-style house. The house, executed in blonde brick and features six-over-six wood-sash windows and a modillion cornice. The four-bay façade features triple windows—four-over-four windows flanking a six-over-six window—on either side of the entrance. The double-leaf, paneled door has a six-light fanlight and sidelights that are set to the outer edges of the composition, rather than being immediately adjacent to the front door. The entrance is sheltered by a classical portico with Tuscan columns supporting a wide entablature with dentil cornice. The southernmost bay contains a single six-over-six sash window. At the second story, a double window is located over the entrance. The other bays contain single windows. There are two gabled dormers on the façade, each with an arched six-over-six window flanked by flat pilasters supporting the cornice returns. Green tiles cover the side elevations of the dormers and, according to the Sanborn map, the house was constructed with a tile roof that remained in place through at least 1976, giving this house more of a Mediterranean Revival appearance. A one-story, hip-roof porch on the north elevation is supported by grouped columns and accessed by paired French doors on the east elevation of the house. A one-story, hip-roof, projecting bay is located just west of this porch. A matching porch on the south elevation has been enclosed with six-over-six wood-sash windows and has an entrance with three-light transom on the east elevation. A large, two-story, hip-roof addition at the rear is constructed with a slightly darker brick. In 1922, William and Mattie Dameron purchased this property, and a 2014 deed describes this as the "dwelling house of the late Mattie W. Dameron."³⁶ Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1918 and 1925. The 1920 census records the Damerons as living on a farm, but by 1930, they were at this location and William was running a farm supply business.

Garage, c.1922

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a one-story, hip-roof, two-car brick garage. Sanborn maps indicate it was built concurrent with the house. A gabled wing extends from the south elevation of the garage.

Fence/Wall, c.2000

Noncontributing Structure

An aluminum fence follows the property line along Halifax Street and partially along Plummer Street. (vegetation prevented determining the distance along Plummer (northern property boundary). There appears to be black-painted chain-link fencing at the southern property line and photographs shows wooden fencing along at least a portion of the western property line. There is a double-gate located at the sidewalk entrance as well as the driveway, both off of Halifax Street.

202 Halifax Street (No.188)

³⁵ "Subdivision of a Part of the Property of W.H. Horne, Jr., and Katherine D. Horne," April 1948, Plat Book 4, Page 85, WCRD.

³⁶ "Mary Smiley Harris et al to Joan K. Arbuthnot," August 8, 2014, Deed Book 970, Page 834, WCRD.

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House, c.1910

Contributing Building

This two-story, gambrel-roof transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival-style house is oriented with the gable end of the gambrel roof facing the street. The house is three bays wide with plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows on the first story, and two twelve-over-one windows in the front gable. A one-light-over-two-panel door near the west end of the façade has a two-light transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roof porch supported by turned posts with a turned railing that also shelters a narrow one-over-one window west of the door and a larger-scale one-over-one window in the eastern bay. There is a gabled dormer with single window on the east elevation, a small, shed dormer with single window on the west elevation, and two interior brick chimneys within the pressed metal-tile roof. A one-story wing spans the rear (north) elevation. The house appears on the 1918 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Warrenton.

Garage, c.1920

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a front-gable, frame garage constructed between 1918 and 1925. It has plain weatherboards and a wide opening in the south gable end. A prefabricated carport stands south of the garage, partially obscuring the entrance.

203 Halifax Street (No.196)

John White House/Engleside, c.1850

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of Halifax Street and Eaton Avenue, the John White House is set well back from the street with a deep, grassy lot to the north and a circular drive to the south, accessed from Eaton Avenue. Typical of the work of local builder, Jacob Holt, the two-story, hip-roof Italianate-style house has paired, rounded-arch windows found on other Holt-designed houses in the area, including Pool Rock Plantation in nearby Vance County. The house is three-bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, fluted and capped cornerboards, and two interior brick chimneys. Centered on the façade is a double-leaf paneled door with round-arch nine-light-over-one-panel sidelights. It is topped by a three-part transom with an oval light over the door and round lights over the sidelights. The entrance is sheltered by a wide, flat-roof portico supported by square columns. An entrance at the second-story façade is flanked by sidelights and opens to the portico roof. The house retains paired arched windows throughout, sawn brackets at the eaves, and a stuccoed foundation with paired four-light windows. A one-story, hip-roof ell extends from the southwest with a shallow, hip-roof bay at its south end, likely and enclosed porch. The house is believed to have been constructed by Jacob Holt for prominent local merchant John White. White was also a Confederate commissioner to England and Robert E. Lee is rumored to have stayed in the house.

Outbuilding, c.1850 (No.196a)

Contributing Building

Possibly contemporary with the house, this small, frame outbuilding, located south of the other outbuildings, has a boxed cornice and weatherboard siding. There is a six-over-six wood-sash window in the north gable, an entrance on the west elevation, and a shed-roof bay on the east elevation that is partially enclosed. It is said to have been constructed as an early dwelling.

Outbuilding, c.1910

Contributing Building

Located southwest of the house, this one-and-a-half-story, gabled, frame outbuilding has exposed rafter tails and weatherboard siding. A three-sided stone wall (former foundation) is adjacent to the west elevation and a seam in the siding on the north elevation of the building seems to indicate the location of the gabled roof of the north part of the building. Its original use is not clear.

206 Halifax Street (No.189)

Montgomery House, c.1879; 1881

Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of Halifax and Hall Streets, the core of this house was constructed as a

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smaller cottage about 1879 and expanded to current I-house form in 1881. The three-bay, hip-roof house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and two stuccoed chimneys at the rear (north) side of the main block. Centered on the façade is a double-leaf, paneled door with two-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a four-light transom. It is partially obscured by a double-leaf screened door with sawn millwork including spindles and brackets. The entrance is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roof porch supported by square columns. A two-story, hip-roof ell extends from the northwest with a one-story, hip-roof wing to its east. One rear room contains a mantel, wainscoting, and shutters from the Judge John Hall House, which stood at 408 East Franklin, but is no longer extant.

Office (306 Hall Street), c.1918

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house, facing Hall Street, is a one-story, front-gable, two-bay office building. The building has plain weatherboards and a six-over-six wood-sash window in the east gable. A six-panel door on the east elevation has a five-light sidelight and is sheltered by a shed porch on turned posts. A large opening on the south end of the east elevation is enclosed with sections of hinged pickets. The building, which appears in 1918 Sanborn map, is currently occupied by Benton Real Estate Inc.

Garage, c.2010

Noncontributing Building

North of the house is a large three-bay, side-gable, frame garage. It has a brick foundation, synthetic siding, and three overhead garage doors on the south elevation. Two gabled dormers on the south elevation each have a single two-over-two wood-sash window. An entrance on the east gable end is sheltered by a small gabled roof on brackets.

302 Halifax Street (No.186)

House, c.1915

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of Plummer and Halifax Streets, this two-story, transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival-style house has an address of 302 Halifax Street (seemingly a continuation of the South Bragg Street numbering), despite being located across from 105 Halifax Street. The two-story, hip-roof house has a projecting hip-roofed wing on the left (north) elevation and a shallow, hip-roofed bay projecting from the right (south) elevation. It has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The house has a side-passage plan with an entrance on the north end of the façade. The entrance is topped by a one-light transom and sheltered by a hip-roof porch that wraps around the north elevation, terminating at a second entrance on the projecting north wing. The porch is supported by square columns and has a sawnwork railing. A one-story, hip-roof, polygonal bay projects from the north wing. A series of one-story, hipped and gabled additions extend from the rear (east) elevation. The house does not appear on the 1912 Sanborn Map but is present on the 1918 map.

Outbuilding, c.1915 (No.187)

Contributing Building

Located south of the house, this tall, gable-roofed outbuilding is clad in weatherboards and trimmed with very small eave brackets. There is a six-light-over-three-panel door on the west elevation, a double-hung window on the south elevation and six-over-six wood-sash windows in the north and south gables. The outbuilding, along with a second outbuilding that is no longer extant, appears on the 1918 Sanborn Map. Its use is not clear.

305 Halifax Street (No.195)

Coleman-White House (NR1973), c.1821-1824

Previously Listed

Located on a large lot southeast of downtown Warrenton, the Coleman-White House stands well back from the street with a deep grassy front lawn and low, loose-stone wall lining a gravel drive east of the house. The two-story, side-gable, Federal-style house has detailing similar to other notable Federal-style houses in Warren and Halifax counties—particularly with Prospect Hill and Montmorenci—which are no longer extant. The symmetrical façade is three bays wide with tripartite windows at the first and second

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stories, each with three-over-three windows flanking nine-over-nine wood-sash windows. First-story windows have paneled aprons and ramped entablatures topped by blind fanlights. Second-story windows have ramped entablatures. An elaborate, Palladian entrance is centered on the façade and features a double-leaf paneled door with decorative sidelights with intricate tracery. The sidelights feature delicate bead-and-reed trim with a pear-shaped bead, and are each flanked by slender Doric columns. A fanlight over the entrance has similar tracery. The entrance is sheltered by a one-story, flat-roof, three-bay portico with Tuscan columns supporting a Doric entablature with triglyph cornice. Above the entrance, at the second story, a Palladian window with four-light windows flanking a six-over-six window, features a paneled apron and molded cornice. A fanlight above the center window contains light tracery and is flanked by flat pilasters supporting a molded entablature. The house retains plain weatherboards, molded cornerboards, and a modillion cornice on the façade. The gable ends are flush with paired Flemish-bond, exterior brick chimneys in the east gable and a single chimney in the west gable. The rear (south) elevation features a two-story, full-width wing with a second-floor porch supported by paneled square posts. At the time of the original National Register nomination in 1972, the house was the most intact and highest-style example of Federal architecture in Warrenton. Believed to have been built by Virginia carpenter James Burgess, the house is most associated with William J. White, a merchant and president of the Warrenton Railroad. The interior is finished consistently with Federal trim, doors, and mantels throughout.

Garage, c.1990

Noncontributing Building

Southeast of the house is a one-story, side-gable, two-bay frame garage with cornerboards fashioned to match those on the house.

Outbuilding, c.1940

Contributing Building

Located south of the garage, and not visible from the street, is a one-story, side-gable outbuilding of unknown function. It appears from aerial photos to have a metal roof with chimney and a shed-roof porch along its west elevation.

Swimming Pool, c.2000

Noncontributing Structure

Based on aerial photography, the in-ground pool, located south of the house, is surrounded by a concrete deck.

White Family Cemetery, 1833-1901

Contributing Site

South of the house, near the south property line, a small grove of trees marks the location of the White Family Cemetery. The cemetery is encircled by a metal fence and contains fifteen markers, including those of John and Priscilla White and their descendants. The oldest marked grave is that of Sarah White (1831-1833).³⁷

307 Halifax Street (No.194)

Peter and Janice Seaman House, 1932

Contributing Building

Accomplished woodworker Peter Seaman constructed this house 1932 for he and his wife, Janice. The couple was well known for their appreciation of Warrenton's architecture and the house mimics the scale, massing, and some of the details of Warrenton's early- and mid-nineteenth century houses. The two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays with a symmetrical façade. Centered on the façade is a six-panel door with narrow sidelights and a fanlight with delicate tracery. The entrance is sheltered by a front-gable portico with Corinthian columns supporting a wide cornice with small-scale Greek key detailing. The portico is similar to that on the c.1922 William and Mattie Dameron House (105 Halifax Street). The house, though deteriorated, retains mitered weatherboards and six-over-six wood-sash

³⁷ Email correspondence between Heather M. Slane and Richard Hunter (Warrenton resident) dated May 16, 2022.

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windows with paneled shutters featuring crescent moon cut-outs in the upper panels. The cornice is finished with narrow modillions and three interior corbelled brick chimneys pierce the roof. A one-story side-gable wing extends from the east gable end. A flat-roof porch is located on the west elevation. A gabled outbuilding south of the house is visible in aerial photos, but could not be evaluated from the street.

308 Halifax Street (No.190)

Arrington-Alston House, c.1858

Contributing Building

This two-story, hip-roof, Greek Revival-style house stands on a large lot at the northeast corner of Halifax and South Hall Streets with a manicured lawn and a semicircular drive that accesses the rear of the property from South Hall Street. The three-bay house exhibits attributes characteristic of the work of local builder, Jacob Holt. The three-bay, symmetrical façade features a centered entrance flanked by six-over-six wood-sash windows. A double-leaf, paneled door with six-light-over-one-panel sidelights is topped by a three-part transom. A wide, one-story, Doric portico shelters the entrance. It is supported by fluted columns, and a geometric railing lines a second-floor porch at the roof. A double-leaf eight-light-over-two-panel French door, centered on the second-story façade opens to the porch roof. It has matching eight-light-over-two-panel sidelights and a two-light transom. The door is flanked by fluted pilasters that support the molded cornice that spans the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, fluted cornerboards, and a molded cornice. A two-story, hip-roof ell at the northeast has finishes matching those of the main block. A shed-roof porch extends along its west elevation and an enclosed, shed-roof wing extends along the northwest elevation of the main house. The interior features Asher Benjamin detailing and the central hall is divided into a front stair hall and back stair hall. A sign from Preservation Warrenton notes the house as the Arrington-Alston House, constructed c.1851, associated with Richard T. Arrington and later the Alston family. The house is believed to have been built by Jacob Holt and features elements from Asher Benjamin's *Practical House Carpenter*.

Kitchen, c.1852

Contributing Building

North of the house is a hip-roofed kitchen with central chimney, vinyl siding, and replacement windows. The building dates from about 1852 and may have been associated with an earlier house on the site that burned.

Gazebo, c.2000

Noncontributing Structure

Northwest of the house is an octagonal, frame gazebo. It has a metal roof supported by fluted, square columns and four sides of the structure have Chippendale style railing while the remaining sides are open.

402 Halifax Street (No.191)

Montgomery House, c.1879

Contributing Building

This late-nineteenth century, three-bay I-house retains original six-over-six wood-sash windows at the first story, but second-story windows have been replaced. Asbestos siding, noted in the 1976 nomination, has been removed, revealing plain weatherboards on portions of the first-story façade. The second story is covered with plywood sheathing. A six-panel door and sidelights are centered on the façade, though it appears a transom has been removed. A full-width, hip-roof porch spans the façade, supported by plain square columns with a sawnwork balustrade. The house was the home of the Montgomery family, a prominent Warrenton family.

406 Halifax Street (No.192)

House, c.1950

Contributing Building

Typical of post-World War II construction, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style house has flush eaves. The three-bay house has vinyl siding and windows, including a single

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window in each side gable and a single window in each of two gabled dormers on the façade. A replacement six-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a front-gable porch on square posts with an arched ceiling. A pair of windows occupy the east bay while a single window is located in the west bay of the façade. A small interior, concrete-block chimney pierces the front roof slope between the dormers.

408 Halifax Street (No.192)

House, c.1950

Contributing Building

Nearly identical in form to the neighboring house at 406 Halifax Street, this house varies only in that it contains a single-bay-wide, gabled wing on the east elevation. The one-story, side-gable Minimal Traditional-style house has vinyl siding, but retains original six-over-six wood-sash windows, including a paired window to the east of the entrance. The six-panel door is sheltered by a gabled porch on decorative metal posts. Two gabled dormers, each with a single window punctuate the front roof slope with a central brick chimney between them. The house is two bays deep with a single window in each end gable.

410 Halifax Street (No.193)

House, c.1870

Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of Halifax Street and Hall Memorial Drive, this one-story, three-bay cottage has a centered front door flanked by single windows. The entrance is composed of a single-leaf door sheltered by a louvered storm door. The door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a seven-light transom all surrounded by a crosssetted, Greek Revival-style surround. Two-over-two wood-sash windows also feature crosssetted surrounds. The entrance is sheltered by a flat-roof porch on turned posts with sawn brackets and a sawnwork balustrade. The porch has been enlarged with the addition of a projecting bay at the center of the porch supported by paneled, tapered square posts. The house has a brick pier foundation, plain weatherboards, and two parged chimneys at the rear (north) elevation. A gable is centered on the façade and the eaves of the gable and main block are finished with a bracketed cornice. A gabled ell extends from the northwest corner of the house, flanked by multiple small shed-roof additions to the north and east. A front-gable wing at the northwest extends beyond the west elevation of the house and features paired six-light windows in the gable. A prefabricated shed stands north of the house, adjacent to the kitchen.

Kitchen, c.1900

Contributing Building

North of the house is a gabled, frame outbuilding that appears to have had a chimney and may have served as a detached kitchen. The building has plain weatherboards and a metal roof. Constructed of traditional materials, it appears to date to the early twentieth century, though on aerial photos was moved to this location between 2010 and 2017.

NORTH HALL STREET

South of 112 North Hall Street – VACANT

112 North Hall Street (No.221)

John White Cottage, c.1845

Contributing Building

The one-story, hip-roof, Greek-Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It is deteriorated and the porch has been removed, but the house retains plain weatherboards, molded cornerboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. A double-leaf entrance, centered on the façade, has been boarded, but a fifteen-light transom remains visible all within a molded surround with bullseye detailing. The stone pier foundation has been infilled with concrete block and brick. A one-

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story, hip-roof ell at the southeast corner has been expanded with several gable and shed-roof wings. A gabled wing at the far southeast may have been a separate building connected to this building via the additions. Notes in the 1970s architectural survey file suggest this house was moved to this location, though it appears in this location by 1925, the earliest year that this part of Warrenton is recorded on Sanborn maps. The survey file indicates a six-room plan created from a center-hall, double-pile plan in which the center hall was divided into two rooms, separated by French doors.

**126 North Hall Street
Walgreens, c.1995**

Noncontributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of North Hall and East Macon streets, this modern building was constructed as Kerr Drug Store, but is currently occupied by Walgreens. The one-story, flat-roofed building has brick veneer on the lower one-half of the walls with stucco above. An entrance on the east end of the south elevation is sheltered by a projecting, hipped roof that is supported by brick piers. Storefront windows and doors are aluminum framed. A gas station, Tarheel B.F. Goodrich Sales Gas Station and Tire Sales, was in this location in 1976 when the Warrenton Historic District was listed. That building was demolished between 1993 and 1998 and this building erected on the site.

**217 North Hall Street
House, c.1930**

Contributing Building

Though not listed in the 1976 inventory for the Warrenton Historic District, Sanborn Maps indicate this house was built between 1925 and 1942. The three-bay, one-story house has an open brick pier foundation, plain weatherboards, and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails. Two-over-two wood-sash windows flank a five-panel wood door centered on the façade. There does not appear to have ever been a porch sheltering this entrance. Aerial photos indicate a rear ell at the southwest corner of the house.

North of 217 North Hall Street – VACANT

A house appears in this location on the Sanborn Maps, constructed between 1918 and 1925, but is no longer extant (only a stone chimney remains).

**232 North Hall Street
House, c.1950**

Contributing Building

This building was not listed in the 1976 inventory for the Warrenton Historic District, despite being within the boundary. Typical of post-World War II construction, this one-story, three-bay Minimal Traditional-style house is addressed to North Hall Street, but is located on the same parcel with 301 Bute Street to its north. The side-gable house is three bays wide and double-pile with a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and flush eaves. A six-panel door near the center of the façade is sheltered by a shed-roof porch supported by decorative metal posts. A two-bay, hip-roof wing at the northeast extends beyond the north elevation of the main building. It has vinyl siding and windows and a concrete-block flue on its north elevation. This house is not on the 1942 Sanborn Map, but was likely constructed in the mid-twentieth century.

SOUTH HALL STREET

North of 107 South Hall Street – VACANT

**107 South Hall Street (No.213)
House, c.1950**

Contributing Building

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This one-story, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style house features characteristic flush eaves and asbestos siding. It has a front gable on the south end of the façade. A fifteen-light French door is centered on the three-bay façade and sheltered by a front-gable porch supported by decorative metal posts. The house retains a picture window flanked by two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood-sash windows on the south end of the façade. Other windows are six-over-six wood-sash windows (both paired and single). A decorative attic vent in the front gable features wooden "keystones," though the vent itself has been covered over. Paired windows are located in the side gables.

201 South Hall Street (No.210)

Tobacco Prizery and Cotton Gin Complex, c.1890; c.1930; c.1950 Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of South Hall and East Franklin Streets, this industrial complex was constructed as a tobacco prizery, but was adapted between 1925 and 1942 to serve as a cotton gin. The two-story, gabled building at the northeast of the complex, nearest the intersection, dates to at least 1896, when it appears on Sanborn maps as the American Tobacco Prize House, a three-and-a-half-story with raised basement. Between 1918 and 1925, the upper portion of the building appears to have been removed, as beginning in 1925, it is listed on Sanborn maps as a two-story building. The building has a stone foundation, corrugated metal sheathing, and modern vinyl windows. The 5V metal roof has exposed rafter tails. A loading bay near the south end of the east elevation has a sliding door covered with 5V sheathing. At the south end of the building is an engaged porch on a high stone foundation, the roof supported by square posts. A near-full-depth, shed roof on the west elevation likely sheltered additional loading bays. The building changed ownership several times in the early twentieth century. In 1901, it is labeled as Walter Boyd Prize House and by 1907, it is called M.P. Burwell Stemmer and a Steam Dry House and engine room had been added to the west elevation. This may be the same gabled wing that currently extends from the west elevation with corrugated metal sheathing, a 5V roof, and three tall garage bays on its north elevation. By 1925, the property was operated by Massenburg's Tobacco Prizery. By 1942, it was housing W.H. Dameron and Company, a cotton gin, and a multi-sided scales house had been added to the site. A two-story, gabled building was constructed to the south, adjacent to the engaged porch. It has a concrete-block foundation, corrugated metal sheathing, nine-light steel-sash windows at the first story and six-light steel-sash windows just below the roofline. A square, flat-roof bay projects from the east elevation of this wing, near its north end and a shed-roof bay projects from the south end of the east elevation.

Scales House, c.1930

Contributing Building

Constructed between 1925 and 1942 when the complex was converted for use as a cotton gin, this octagonal, frame scales house stands southwest of the main building. It has corrugated metal sheathing, a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and a central tower with later vinyl windows. An entrance on the northeast side is sheltered by a shed roof supported by square posts.

EAST MACON STREET

110 East Macon Street (No.233)

Warehouse, c.1915

Contributing Building

Based on Sanborn maps, this warehouse was constructed between 1912 and 1918 as a "store house." The three-bay, gable-front, brick building contains a central entrance with a modern, aluminum-framed glass door. The entrance is sheltered by a later fabric awning and is flanked by one-over-one wood-sash windows in segmental-arch openings. On the east elevation, two large, segmental-arch window openings have been mostly bricked-in and a small window has been added. A modern metal roof covers the building. In 1925, the building was being used for hay storage and by 1942, it housed a dry-cleaning

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112 East Macon Street (No.234)

Warren Cooperative Seed Exchange, c.1948

Noncontributing Building

Part of the Warren Cooperative Seed Exchange, this building is a one-story, flat-roofed, concrete block building appears to have been altered with a later storefront. The lower part façade is inset and plywood sheathing covers the recessed wall plane, which has two replacement doors. Above the inset entrance, the parapet is covered with metal sheathing. The west elevation had small windows, though all have been infilled, and a stepped parapet with terra cotta coping.

114 East Macon Street (No.234)

Warren Cooperative Seed Exchange, c.1947

Contributing Building

Boyd and Rogers Tobacco built a prizery at this corner in the early 1890s and the prizery remained in this location through at least 1942. In 1947, W.N. and Lizzie Boyd sold this lot and the adjacent lot to the west (112 East Macon Street) to the Warren Cooperative Seed Exchange. This one-story, gable-front building was utilitarian in nature and devoid of distinctive architectural detailing. The concrete-block building has an overhead garage door, a pedestrian door, and a ~~fixed~~ single double-hung window with transom on the façade, all sheltered by a metal shed roof on square posts that extends the width of the façade and wraps around the southeast corner of the building where it is supported by knee brackets. Vertical metal sheathing and small brackets are in the front gable. The east elevation, facing North Bragg Street, has two windows at its south end, under the porch roof, though one has been infilled. One of two loading bays on the east elevation remains. Loading bays on the north end of the east elevation and the east end of the north elevation are sheltered by a deep, shed roof that wraps around the northeast corner of the building, supported by wood brackets.

Shed, c.1950

Contributing Building

North of the building and accessed from North Bragg Street, this gabled, frame storage shed is covered in vertical metal siding. The building stands on concrete piers and has sliding metal doors on the east gable end.

South side East Macon Street – VACANT

185 East Macon Street³⁸ (No.240)

Warren County Jail, 1868, c.1950

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of East Macon and South Bragg Streets, the two-story jail stands one block east of the Warren County Courthouse. The building is three bays wide and two bays deep with a two-story, one-bay wing at the rear (south). The masonry walls are covered with stucco and steel-sash windows likely date from the mid-twentieth century. An entrance with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom is centered on the façade and sheltered by a front-gable porch supported by decorative metal posts. The façade features a stepped parapet and projecting cornice. Original cells (two back rooms) have flat bars and locks, patented 1862 and 1892. A one-story, parapet-roof brick wing is located on the east elevation, replacing an earlier attached dwelling in that location. It has a single two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash window on the north elevation and an entrance and window opening on the east elevation. A two-story hyphen on the south elevation connects to a two-story, parapet-roof wing that is one bay deep and four bays wide. The wing, which is of brick construction with

³⁸ While county tax records list the address as 185 East Macon Street, the signpost in front of the building reads 201 East Macon.

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steel-sash windows, was constructed after 1942.

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**202 East Macon Street
Warren Wash Depot, c.1980**

Noncontributing Structure

This one-story structure is composed of brick walls separating ~~five~~ six car wash bays and an enclosed storage space. It has is sheltered by a metal-frame, flat roof surrounded by a metal parapet. An asphalt parking lot surrounds structure and the lot is framed by low, stepped brick retaining wall lines. Cobra style lighting and three vacuum islands are also present on site.

Commented [BHS3]: There are six. The easternmost bay is separated from the others by a utility room space maybe?

208 East Macon Street – VACANT

Site of a late-18th or early-19th century, hall-parlor dwelling that was demolished between 2015 and 2016. Cut stone chimney and partial stone foundation are all that remain.

211 East Macon Street

Dollar General, c.2018

Noncontributing Building

Based on Google Streetview and aerial images, this building replaced an older garage/service station, bus station, and two-story dwelling after 2017 and was thus, not listed in the 1976 inventory for the Warrenton Historic District. It is a one-story, standardized, commercial building with a brick façade, aluminum-frame storefront doors and windows, and a parapet sheathed in faux stucco. Paved parking extends across the front of the site.

219 East Macon Street (No.237)

Oak Chapel AME Church, c.1868, c.1950

Contributing Building

Notable as a post-Civil War African American church, the one-story, front-gable, Gothic Revival-style building remains in use today. Located near the southwest corner of East Macon and South Hall Streets. The building includes a square bell tower that projects slightly from the façade with the main entrance located in the base of the tower. Paired six-panel doors have a stained-glass transom within a molded and peaked surround. A bracketed pent roof wraps around the tower, above the entrance, which is accessed by a later brick stair and metal, accessible ramp. Above the pent roof is a tall louvered vent, also with a peaked surround. Truncated louvered vents are located on the tower's side elevations, above the main roof of the sanctuary. There is a bracketed cornice at the top of the square tower, just below the steeple. The sanctuary is four bays deep with five-over-four, pointed-arch wood-sash windows. Stained glass replaced the original clear glass in the 1950s.³⁹ Small, six-light windows are located below each Gothic arch window, providing light to the basement. On the rear (south) elevation, a shed-roof projection creates an apse in which two Gothic arch windows are set on the south elevation. The building has a stone foundation, plain weatherboards, and an original terne-coated metal roof.

Listed on Gray's (1882) map as "Col M.E. Church," the church was formed in 1866 with several leading Warrenton families as early members. According to the church website, land for the church was given by John H. Hyman, North Carolina's first African American elected to the United States Congress, and the building was constructed by master carpenters John and Charlie Branch, with the help of John S. Plummer, Richard "Waddie" Harris, Charles Fain, Richard Green, Ossian Hawkins, Lafayette Harris and others. During the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s and 1970s, the church served a gathering place and staging area for citizens advocating racial equality and inclusion.⁴⁰

³⁹ Oak Chapel AME Church, "History," <https://oakchapelame.org/history>.

⁴⁰ Oak Chapel AME Church, "History."

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**302 East Macon Street (No.236a)
Greene Gas Station, c.1928**

Contributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of East Macon and North Hall Street, this one-story, hip-roof gas station was constructed in the late 1920s. The lot was part of the L.L. Brown property subdivided in 1928, with this lot sold to Otis and Nancy Greene in 1928 and the building likely constructed soon after.⁴¹ The building is of concrete-block construction with boarded display windows at the southwest corner resting on concrete-block knee walls. Plain weatherboards are located above the windows and a one-light-over-three-panel door with one-light transom at the west end of the façade. The center bay may have originally been an open garage bay, but has been infilled with plain weatherboards, a display window, and a one-light-over-three-panel door. A garage bay with six-panel-over-three-light-over-six-panel door projects slightly from the east end of the façade. The building has a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails. The 1942 Sanborn maps indicates that there may have been a covered canopy or other shelter projecting from the façade to shelter the gas pumps, though its design and location is not clear. Otis and Nancy Greene owned the station until 1956. In addition to operating the gas station, the 1940 census records Otis Greene as an undertaker, and Greene is credited with founding Warrenton's first African American funeral home.

WEST MACON STREET

**106 West Macon Street (No.252)
Kerr Office Building, c.1938**

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style office building is similar to one constructed at 101 North Front Street. The three-bay, brick office features a side-gable slate roof with parapet walls on each gable end. The rear of the building extends beneath a gently sloping shed roof concealed by parapets that are capped by glazed terra cotta coping. A six-panel door with three-light transom and granite lintel is located in the easternmost bay of the façade, accessed by three stone steps. Six-over-nine wood-sash windows on the west end of the façade have matching stone lintels. A denticulated cornice spans the façade. Windows on the side elevations are six-over-nine wood-sash windows, with soldier-course brick lintels. This building was probably constructed around 1938 when John Kerr purchased the lot from Effie Ellington.⁴² The 1925 Sanborn map shows a frame building at this location housing a millinery shop and according to the 1920 census, Effie Ellington worked as a milliner, was unmarried, and lived in Warrenton with her parents.

**112 West Macon Street (No.251)
Blount-Norwood House, c.1855**

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable house features a side hall plan with curved staircase. The house is three bays wide with a stone foundation, plain weatherboards, paneled cornerboards, and six-over-six wood-sash windows. An entrance at the west end of the façade has a molded surround with bullseye corner blocks. A modest double-stair (finished with several brick treatments) leads into the front entry. A one-story, hip-roof bay projects from the north end of the west elevation with paired two-over-two wood-sash windows on its west side and single one-over-one windows on its north and south sides. There is a shed-roof dormer at the rear (north). An interior brick chimney is located on the front roof slope, near the east gable end, with two additional chimneys near the rear of the building. In the 19th century, the house was

⁴¹ "Plat of Lots Owned by L.L. Brown," April 25, 1928, Plat Book 2, Page 23, WCRD; "L.L. Brown to Otis M. Greene," May 14, 1928, Deed Book 126, Page 379, WCRD.

⁴² "Effie Ellington et al to John Kerr, Jr.," March 30, 1938, Deed Book 144, Page 278, WCRD.

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enlarged and remodeled into a two-story hotel or boarding house. Before 1976, it was reduced back to its original size.

Fence/Wall, c.1880

Contributing Structure

The dry-laid, random rubble stone wall extends from the northeast corner of the house.

116 West Macon Street (No.250)

Dr. T. E. Wilson House, 1850; c.1934

Contributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of West Mason and North Front Streets, this two-story, hip-roof, Greek Revival-style house faces the Warren County Courthouse to its south. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width rear wing, separated from the original house by original cornerboards, which now create a seam in the siding. The house has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash, and paneled cornerboards supporting a wide frieze. The entrance is centered on the façade and features a double-leaf paneled door with three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. The inset entrance is in antis, flanked by fluted columns that, with flat pilasters at the outer corners, supported a wide entablature with molded cornice. The entrance is sheltered by a full-width, flat-roof porch supported by paired, fluted columns. A railing at the roofline has been removed since 1976. A twelve-light-over-one-panel door, centered on the second-story façade, has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is flanked by fluted pilasters. An entrance on the west elevation is sheltered by a hip-roof bay sheathed with plywood sheathing. The rear wing, constructed between 1925 and 1942, is three bays deep with six-over-six windows and tiny, paired four-light windows at the cornice level. An entrance, centered on the north elevation of the rear wing, is supported by fluted columns. A sign in front of the house notes it as the Wilson-Christmas-Davis House, c.1850, though nothing is known of the later owners. The house is believed to have been built by Jacob Holt.

Fence/Wall, c.1880

Contributing Structure

The tall dry-laid, random rubble stone wall extends from the northwest corner of the house and follows the west property line along North Front Street. Two stone piers (taller than the wall) and a metal gate are situated within the wall just north of the house.

Shed, c.1900

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a one-story, gabled shed. It has a metal roof, paired entry doors, and a side addition to the east. The addition, which extends beyond the parcel line to the northwest corner of the adjacent property at 112 West Macon Street, is constructed of similar scale and materials to the original building.

NORTH MAIN STREET

102-104 North Main Street – VACANT

In May 2019, a fire broke out on the second floor of the two-story, brick commercial building at 102 North Main. The fire led to the demolition of that building and the adjacent one-story building at 104 North Main Street. The site, now combined to a single parcel, remains vacant.

South of 103 North Main Street – VACANT (parking lot)

103-105 North Main Street (No.34)

Commercial Building, c.1968

Contributing Building

The one-story, brick building contains two storefronts, each two bays wide. Recessed entrance bays at the north and south ends of the façade each have angled walls and an aluminum-frame glass door. The center two bays are large, fixed windows on brick knee walls. An aluminum awning shelters the north storefront.

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Terra cotta coping at the parapet also extends along the south elevation, which is constructed of concrete block. The building does not appear on the 1942 Sanborn Map and a deed regarding the adjacent building notes that permission was given in 1968 for a one-story building to be constructed at this location.⁴³

106 North Main Street (No.79)

Commercial Building, c.1900

Contributing Building

This one-story, brick commercial building has an altered storefront, but retains a brick parapet richly ornamented with corbelling and panels. The storefront, trimmed with stone, has been infilled with blonde brick and aluminum-framed windows on brick bulkheads. Centered in the storefront is a recessed entrance with aluminum-framed glass door and transom. Two small, fixed windows remain at the transom level, which has otherwise been infilled with brick. This building was not illustrated on the 1896 Sanborn Map, but it is on the 1901 map. At that time, it was described as a grocery store (masonry construction). The building remained a grocery through at least 1918.

107-111 North Main Street (No.35)

Dameron Building, c.1915; 1938

Contributing Building

The two-story, brick commercial building features a three-bay, Colonial Revival-style façade with a recessed entrance flanked by storefronts. The centered entrance has an aluminum-frame glass door with one-light transom all within a classical surround featuring fluted pilasters supporting a pediment. The south storefront has a recessed entrance with aluminum-frame glass doors flanked by aluminum-frame display windows on a tiled bulkhead. It retains a five-part transom. A wide, though matching, storefront is located in the north bay. The second story is eight bays wide with replacement, six-over-six wood-sash windows, each with a cast concrete sill and soldier-course brick lintel. Matching windows at the second story of the south elevation appear to have been cut into the brick wall at a later date, perhaps as early as 1938. A wide molded cornice extends across the façade below the parapet.

The building, likely constructed about 1915, appears on the 1918 Sanborn Map as a two-story garage with a fifty-car capacity. The Warren Theater also operated in the building for some period before 1938. *The Warren Record* reported on April 22, 1938, that the remodeling of the Dameron Building was almost complete, a remodeling that likely included the reconstruction of the façade into its currently Colonial Revival style. It noted that the Puritan Café was opening in one of half of the building and Dr. W.D. Rodgers was preparing to open a suite of offices in the newly renovated building.

108 North Main Street (No.79)

Boyce Drug Company, c.1915

Contributing Building

The oldest in a row of similarly detailed, one-story, brick commercial buildings, this building was constructed between 1912 and 1918. It features a denticulated and corbeled brick parapet, recessed sign panel, and metal cornice above the storefront. A transom spanning the storefront has been boarded. The storefront has been altered, likely in the mid-twentieth century, and features a recessed entrance with paired aluminum-framed doors with narrow sidelights and transom. It is flanked by aluminum-framed windows in angled walls, the windows resting on opaque panels. The building was vacant in 1918 but housed a drug store by 1925. The Boyce Drug Company has occupied the building since at least the 1960s and was the subject of Civil Rights demonstrations in 1964, during which protestors sat in doorways and laid on floors in opposition to discriminatory practices.⁴⁴

⁴³ "Candies Christmas Rudd to Ahmed I. Ibrahim, LLC," December 11, 2015, Deed Book 989, Page 186, WCRD.

⁴⁴ "Tear Gas Used: Warrenton Demonstration Brings 70 Negro Arrests," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, March 29, 1964; "School Boycott Planned," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, March 30, 1964.

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110-112 North Main Street (No.79)

Commercial Building, c.1920

Contributing Building

Built between 1918 and 1925, with details matching the earlier, adjacent building at 108 North Main Street, this commercial building was always divided into two stores. The building retains a denticulated and corbeled parapet, two inset sign panels, and a molded and denticulated metal cornice over the storefront. The southern storefront (110 North Main Street) retains original wood-framed display windows on paneled brick bulkheads. The one-light wood-framed entrance is deeply inset and has a one-light transom. A three-light transom spanning the storefront remains open. The northern storefront (112 North Main Street) has metal-framed display windows and the transom has been boarded.

113-115 North Main Street (No.36)

Commercial Building, c.1933

Contributing Building

Built between 1925 and 1942, this one-story, brick commercial building is two bays wide with recessed sign panels in the parapet above the two storefronts. Storefronts retain one-light wood doors, flanking a display window on the south storefront (113 South Main) and centered between display windows on the north storefront (115 North Main). Wood-framed windows rest on brick knee walls. Transoms above each storefront have been boarded.

114-116 North Main Street (No.79)

Commercial Building, c.1915

Contributing Building

Based on Sanborn Maps, this building was built between 1912 and 1918, concurrent with the similar building at 108 North Main Street. The one-story, brick commercial building has two narrow storefronts below a molded and denticulated metal cornice. The corbelled parapet features dentils and a single, wide sign panel. According to Sanborn Maps, the building initially housed a single business, but by 1942, it had been subdivided into two businesses, an office and a store. The storefront materials appear to date to this period. Each storefront has an inset, aluminum-framed glass door with one-light transom. The doors are flanked by angled, aluminum-framed display windows on opaque, aluminum-framed panels.

Garage, c.1930

Contributing Building

Located southeast of the building, at the interior of the block, this one-story, gabled building appears to be older than the 1930s, but does not appear on Sanborn maps until 1942 when it is described as a garage. The brick building has segmental-arch door and window openings. It is not clear that it was historically associated with the building at 114-116 N. Main, but it is currently on the same tax parcel.

117-121 North Main Street (No.37)

Commercial Building, c.1933

Contributing Building

The one-story, brick building is very similar to the adjacent building at 113-115 South Main Street and may have been constructed concurrently or shortly after. Sanborn maps indicate it was built between 1925 and 1942. The three-bay building has brick sign panels in the parapet above each storefront. Storefronts retain inset entrances with one-light wood-frame doors. Wood-frame display windows rest on brick knee walls. Transoms in the north two bays have been boarded and all are largely obscured by fabric awnings.

120 North Main Street (No.78)

Garage, c.1970

Contributing Building

The current building, likely constructed about 1970, replaced an earlier gas station that appeared in this location as early as 1942. Set well back from the street with the entire west part of the parcel paved, the one-story, flat-roof, brick building is five bays wide with an aluminum-framed display window on the

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north end of the façade and three garage bays with overhead lift doors on the south end. Near the center of the façade the entrance has paired aluminum-framed glass doors with a one-light transom. The doors are flanked by narrow, fixed windows. A metal canopy projects from the center of the façade, supported by metal columns, and shelters gas pumps. Pete Smith Tire and Quick Lube currently operates here.

**123 North Main Street (No.38)
Commercial Building, c.1920**

Contributing Building

Based on Sanborn Maps, this building was constructed between 1918 and 1925. The one-story, brick commercial building has a stepped and corbelled parapet and a wide molded cornice that extends around the north elevation. North of center, the entrance has three one-light, wood-framed doors. Flanking the entrance are metal-framed display windows on brick knee walls. The transom is largely obscured by a fabric awning that spans the storefront. Storefront windows on the east end of the north elevation match those on the façade. Smaller windows are located near the west end of that elevation, which was constructed with five-to-one common bond.

Garage, c.1930

Contributing Building

West of the building and accessed from North Front Street is a wide, gabled, frame garage. The building, which appears on the 1942 Sanborn map features open bays with weatherboards only in the gables. It is supported by square posts.

Shed, c.1960

Contributing Building

Northwest of the building, accessed from a gravel drive from North Front Street, is a one-story, gabled, concrete-block storage building. It has a four-light steel-sash window in the west gable end.

**124-126 North Main Street (No.77)
Commercial Building, c.1920, c.1950**

Contributing Building

This one-story, brick building was constructed between 1918 and 1925, when it was illustrated on a Sanborn Map as a garage with a twenty-car capacity. However, the Art Deco façade was likely installed after 1942, when the building changed uses. The smooth stucco façade features Art Deco-style, fluted pilasters flanking the two storefronts. Each storefront has an aluminum-framed glass door and aluminum-framed windows on a stuccoed knee wall. A detached building (111-113 North Bragg Street) stood behind it to the east, but was attached with a connecting addition in the mid-twentieth century.

**127 North Main Street (No.39)
Emmanuel Episcopal Church, c.1824, c.1855, c.1927**

Contributing Building

The Gothic Revival-style exterior of the Emmanuel Episcopal Church reflects a 1927 remodeling of the church, though the core of the structure dates to about 1824. The brick, gable-front building is three bays wide, with the central bay extended through the gable's apex to form the front wall of a square entrance and bell tower. The tower features a crenelated parapet, within which a six-sided, slate-clad steeple rises and is topped with a cross. The upper part of the tower features louvered vents on the north, east, and south elevations, all with cast stone, quoined surrounds. Two cast stone belt courses also extend around the top of the tower. Paired eighteen-light leaded-glass windows with a pointed-arch, multi-light transom are located on the east elevation of the tower above the entrance, which consists of paired, paneled doors in a pointed-arch, cast stone surround. Both the entrance tower and the main sanctuary have brick buttresses with cast stone water tables and sloped cast concrete caps at each stepped stage. The front gable features decorative corbelling at the roofline, including repeating rounded arches. The north and south elevations of the sanctuary are six bays deep with pointed-arch stained-glass windows in cast-stone, quoined surrounds. They have a cast-stone water table and a denticulated brick cornice. A one-story, gabled wing extends from the west gable end, flanked by shed-roofed bays.

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The church's interior features a reredos and altar hand carved by Silas McBee of Lincolnton, who also carved the reredos of St. James Episcopal Church in Wilmington. The pulpit, lectern, and parclose are of hand-carved Appalachian oak. Of special beauty are the stained-glass windows. Eight of them, depicting the Life of Christ, are done in the Tiffany mode.⁴⁵

A front-gable Parish House wing at the northwest corner of the sanctuary was constructed in 1928 and appears on the 1942 Sanborn map as an attached Sunday School Building. It has a concrete foundation, Flemish-bond brick exterior, and parapeted front gable with metal coping. Paired batten doors on the east gable end have a multi-light, pointed-arch transom. The entrance and multi-light windows all have cast-stone, quoined surrounds. The north and south elevations are six bays deep with six-over-six and twelve-light windows.

Land for the church was given by Miss Hannah Lees and a frame sanctuary was built in 1824 by Thomas Bragg, Sr., father of Civil War Confederate General Braxton Bragg. In 1836, Horace Greeley, politician, author, and founder of the *New York Tribune* newspaper, married Mary Youngs Cheney, a teacher from Connecticut, in Emmanuel Church. A substantial remodeling of the church by local builder Jacob Holt in the 1850s, enlarged the structure and added the steeple and elaborate woodwork on the façade and along the roofline. The church was remodeled to its current appearance, including the installation of the brick veneer and stained-glass windows about 1927 by architect William Lawrence Bottomley. The Parish House and Rectory were also added at that time.

Cemetery, c.1850

Contributing Site

Several graves are on the church grounds, including that of young Mary Turner (d.1855), granddaughter of Francis Scott Key and also of North Carolina Governor and United States Senator James Turner. The North Carolina Cemetery Census lists eight graves, most located just south of the sanctuary, and all dating from 1850-1855. It seems that after the church was remodeled about 1855, parishioners were no longer buried on this site.

Fence/Wall, c.1927

Contributing Structure

A low stone wall extends across the east side of the property, along North Main Street, with stone piers marking the entrance to the sanctuary. A decorative iron gate spans a second set of piers at the south end of the wall, the piers marking a path to the rectory. The stone wall also extends along the north side of the property.

Rectory, 1928

Contributing Building

Southwest of the sanctuary, with a deep grassy lawn that extends east to Main Street, is a two-and-a-half-story, front-gabled rectory. The Tudor Revival-style building has a running-bond brick veneer at the first story with faux half-timbering at the second story and in the gable. The house is three bays wide with paired, ten-light steel-sash casement windows at the first story and eight-light steel-sash casement windows at the second story. The north two bays of the first-story façade are inset and feature a batten door and paired six-light windows. The entrance is sheltered by the inset porch supported by a square column with large sawn bracket. An inset bay centered on the second-story façade is framed by a pointed-arch bracket and balustrade with pointed-arch openings. Two interior brick chimneys have clay chimney pots. A one-story gabled wing extends from the north elevation. A summary from the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina indicates the rectory was constructed in 1928, concurrent with the remodeling of the church and construction of the parish house wing. Sanborn Maps confirm its construction between 1925 and 1942.

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⁴⁵ Mary Raiford, "Meet Emmanuel, Warrenton," *The Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina*, <https://www.episdionc.org/blog/meet-emmanuel-warrenton>.

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Commercial Building, c.1920

Contributing Building

Based on Sanborn Maps, this one-story, brick building was constructed between 1918 and 1925. While the transom has been covered, the building does retain a brick sign panel outlined with brick header and rowlock courses and brick corbelling at the parapet. The current storefront retains an inset entrance with one-light wood door. Flanking display windows may be later replacements, but retain brick bulkheads below. Arched window openings (boarded) and a door are located on the rear (east) elevation.

130 North Main Street (No.77)

Warrenton Grocery Company, c.1920

Contributing Building

Warrenton Grocery Company, a wholesale grocer, built this building and a freestanding rear warehouse (no longer extant) sometime between 1918 and 1925. The two-story, five-bay, brick building has a stepped parapet and brick pilasters at the north and south ends of the façade. A deeply inset entrance is centered on the façade and features paired aluminum-framed doors. The entrance bay is topped by a heavy pediment supported by brick pilasters. First-story windows are replacement, metal-framed display windows with opaque panels above. Brick panels are located between the first- and second-story windows. Original steel-sash multi-light windows with operable central sashes, remain at the second story. The large, one-story warehouse to the east, facing North Bragg Street, was demolished after 1942.

134 North Main Street

Commercial Building, c.1980

Noncontributing Building

This one-story, brick commercial building was constructed after the 1976 listing of the Warrenton Historic District. It has a low, hip roof and deep eaves. To accommodate the drop in grade, the building and roof step down toward the rear of the building. It has a multi-color brick veneer and fixed, aluminum-framed windows on the façade and along the north elevation. Entrances on the north elevation are aluminum-framed glass doors. The building, constructed to house multiple offices, currently houses the Family Eye Clinic.

143 North Main Street (No.40)

United States Post Office, 1936

Contributing Building

The one-story, hip-roof, brick post office building has a symmetrical façade, low-sloped roof, and wide cornice, all referencing the Greek Revival-style homes common in Warrenton. The building is five bays wide with a central entrance, a replacement aluminum-framed glass door and sidelights in an inset, paneled bay. Above the door are two decorative leaded-glass windows, in lieu of a transom. The entrance bay is framed by a tall Greek Revival-style, crosssetted surround topped by a denticulated cornice. Twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows throughout the building have flat-arch brick lintels and cast-stone sills. A molded, denticulated cornice and brick quoins finish the main block. An original, flat-roof wing at the northwest has windows and a cast-stone water table matching that of the main block. A lower, one-story wing at the southwest has a flat roof sheltering several loading bays. The interior of the post office retains original bulletin board frames, brass mailboxes and mail slots, wood wainscoting, and pedimented doorways. Round windows transfer light from the main lobby to the rear spaces. The lobby retains a mural entitled North Carolina Pastoral, by Alice Dinneen, a New York artist who won several WPA commissions. On August 16, 1935, *The Warren Record* reported that the federal government had authorized construction of a new Post Office in Warrenton. The July 30, 1937, edition of *The Warren Record* reported that the new post office had opened on Monday, July 26, 1937, describing it as "modern and handsome."

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Hotel Warren/Colonial Lodge, 1920-1922

Contributing Building

The Hotel Warren occupies a large 0.8-acre lot bounded by North Main, Church, and North Bragg Streets. The three-story, red-brick, Colonial Revival-style hotel is seven bays wide on the west elevation, facing North Main Street. The first story features double-leaf ten-light French doors with round-arch, ten-light fanlights. The center three bays also have five-light sidelights and a corresponding arched window that wraps the fanlight. Doors are set in round-arch brick openings with cast-stone keystones. The outer two bays on the west elevation are sheltered by flat-roof porticos supported by slender, grouped Tuscan columns. A wood cornice extends around the building between the first and second stories, aligning with the portico roofs. Paired ten-light French doors with four-light transoms open to the portico roofs. Upper-level windows are eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows, with cast-stone lintels at the second story. A wide wood modillion cornice wraps the building at the parapet. The north elevation matches the east elevation, though with blind fanlights in the center three bays and without second-story doors opening to the portico roofs. An original three-story, L-shaped wing at the east end of the building is set back from the north elevation. It has eight-over-eight wood-sash windows at the first story, in lieu of paired doors, with cast stone panels below them and blind brick arches with cast-stone keystones above. The wing is otherwise identical to the main building in detail. An original, one-story, stuccoed wing stands at the southeast of the main building, roughly centered on the south elevation.

The Warren Record, December 23, 1921, reported that construction started in 1920, but was paused in September and October of that year. The reason for this was unclear, but construction resumed and the hotel was slated to open in April 1922. Each room would have steam heat and hot and cold water. The town of Warrenton was the hotel's primary investor and owned 80% of the project. No architect was mentioned, but the contractor was H.H. Williams. The 1925 Sanborn map notes the building as "Hotel Warren," though it was alternately called the Warrenton Hotel or Hotel Warrenton in newspapers until the early 1960s, but by 1965, the hotel had changed names to the Colonial Lodge. The 1976 Warrenton Historic District lists the building as a retirement home and, in the mid-1990s, the building was renovated as apartments.

Fence/Wall, c.1880

Contributing Structure

A low stone retaining wall extends along North Bragg Street, at the east side of the property. The wall likely predates the construction of the building.

205 North Main Street (No.41)

First Citizens Bank, c.1974

Noncontributing Building

Constructed about 1974, the First Citizens Bank was built on the site of the Benjamin Cook House, which was demolished for the bank's construction. The one-story, hip-roof, brick Colonial Revival-style building is five bays wide with fixed twenty-light windows with flat-arch brick lintels and a wide, modillion cornice. An inset, paneled entrance bay is centered on the façade and features paired aluminum-frame doors with five-light sidelights and a three-part transom. The entrance is flanked by slender, fluted Doric pilasters. A matching entrance, though with slender sidelights, is located on the north elevation, facing Fairview Street. A hip-roof drive-thru on the west elevation is supported by square columns.

210 North Main Street (No.75)

Wesley Memorial Methodist Church, c.1894; c.1935; 1956 **Contributing Building**

The original structure was a T-shaped Gothic Revival-style building, centered on the lot between North Main and North Bragg Streets, with the bell tower tucked in the southwest corner of the building. The building features a brick veneer, slender lancet windows, and a tripartite pointed-arch window in the south gable. All of the windows have pointed-arch brick surrounds with slightly projecting brick hoods. The bell tower features a paired door on the west elevation with a blind, pointed-arch transom above. The

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tower features two windows on each elevation of the second story and the tower is topped by an octagonal belfry with pointed arch louvered vents and pointed spire, added in 1956.

Between 1925 and 1942, a two-story, gabled wing was added to the rear (east) elevation. The wing is four bays deep with an entrance in the westernmost bay. The paired doors feature quatrefoil-shaped lights in the upper portion. They are inset within a projecting, parapeted front-gable bay with cast-stone quoined surround and coping. Above the doors are paired diamond-light casement windows. The east three bays feature paired replacement windows at each story. Triangular, louvered dormers are located on the roof. The east gable end is six bays wide with single replacement windows and one-light-over-one-panel doors at the first and second stories.

At the Easter 1956 service, the church dedicated another addition: a cross-gable wing on the north elevation that extended from the existing shallow gable of the original T-plan church, terminating in a front-gabled form with projecting gabled bay on its north elevation. The wing contains lancet windows, buttresses at the corners, a cast-concrete pointed-arch entrance bay centered on the west gable end, and a stone-capped parapet that follows the gable's profile.

According to *The Warren Record*, Methodists established a congregation in Warrenton by 1785. By the 1880s, they were in their second building and decided to either make needed repairs or build a new sanctuary. They opted for new construction and dedicated this building in 1894.⁴⁶

Fence/Wall, c.1950

Contributing Structure

A low brick retaining wall extends along North Main and Church Streets where it steps up to follow the topography of the street.

211 North Main Street (No.42)

Shoemaker House, c.1890

Contributing Building

This two-story Queen Anne-style house, like many in Warrenton, may incorporate a much older house as the rear ell. The front-facing I-house, however, was built before 1896, when it first appears on the Sanborn Map. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a triple-A roof and bay windows projecting from the first story of each gable end. The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and partial gable returns. A double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel door with transom is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width porch. The porch is supported by chamfered posts with sawnwork brackets supporting a bracketed cornice and standing-seam metal roof. A heavy turned balustrade extends between the posts. The house features a bracketed cornice that also follows the gables' rakes. Round attic vents are trimmed with quatrefoil outlines. The projecting bays on the north and south elevations have paneled aprons below the windows and sawn brackets at the rooflines. A modest one-story rear shed addition spans the width of the steeply pitched one-story rear ell, which has an exterior brick chimney in the west gable end. A sign at the road indicates it is "The Shoemaker House" with the rear portion constructed about 1800 and the front constructed about 1900.

Outbuilding, c.1950

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a one-story, side-gable building that was likely constructed as a garage. It does not match the footprint of an outbuilding in this location on the 1942 Sanborn map, indicating that it was constructed to replace that building.

Trailer (210 North Front Street) (No.158d), c.1970 **Noncontributing Building**

This trailer is on the same parcel with 207 N. Main Street, but it has its own address and, therefore, was treated as an independent building in the 1976 National Register nomination. This single-wide trailer is

⁴⁶ "Wesley Memorial United Methodist Church: From a Modest Log Building to Chimes Marking the Hours with Hymns," *The Warren Record*, April 19, 2017, https://www.warrenrecord.com/arts_entertainment/article_dbe8cb16-2500-11e7-81ae-ef6291403876.html.

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sheathed in metal siding and windows appear to be metal-frame, original windows.

213 North Main Street (No.43)

House, c.1900

Contributing Building

This two-story, three-bay I-house features a full-width porch supported by turned posts with brackets and retaining a turned balustrade. It has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof. A one-light-over-two-panel door has two-light sidelights and a narrow transom. A low, hip-roof dormer on the façade is likely a later addition. A bay window projects from the south gable end at the first story level. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the left rear (southwest) with a shallow rear wing at the right rear (northwest).

Outbuilding, c.1980

Noncontributing Building

Aerial photography shows a one-story gable-roof outbuilding of moderate size, constructed between 1942 and 1993. The building has metal sheathing and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails.

Fence/Wall, c.1900

Contributing Structure

A cast iron fence follows the front (east) property boundary and extends along the north and south elevations where it meets with a modern wooden picket (tall) fence. The iron fence is decorated with pineapple finials and fleur-de-lis.

214 North Main Street (No.74)

William Eaton Place, c.1843; c.1950

Contributing Building

Constructed about 1843, the William Eaton House stands well back from the street, centered between North Main and North Bragg Streets. The two-story Classical Revival-style house has a raised basement, Flemish-bond brick exterior, and wide triglyph cornice beneath a truncated hip roof. It has six-over-six wood-sash windows throughout with molded surrounds, brick sills, and cast-lintels with bullseye corner blocks. Molded panels are located between the first- and second-story windows. Centered on the façade is a six-panel door with decorative sidelights and elliptical transom featuring delicate tracery. The entrance is located in a molded, segmental-arch surround and sheltered by a one-bay-wide, flat-roof portico supported by fluted Doric columns. It has sawn brackets at the roofline and a wide brick stair. The porch replaced an original full-width porch after 1942. Centered on the second story is a four-part window below an elliptical transom, all within a molded surround matching that of the main entrance. A similar second-story window is located on the east elevation above a one-story, hip-roof wing with inset, screened porch on square columns. The house has interior brick chimney on the north and south elevations. A one-story, hip-roof wing at the southeast corner of the house was constructed (or moved to the site) after 1942. It features a brick exterior, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a standing-seam metal roof.

The house is believed to have been constructed by local builder Jacob Holt and likely the project that brought Holt to Warrenton from Virginia. It is said to have been built for William Eaton as a summer home for entertaining. While some sources indicate it was built for his daughter, Eliza, she would have been only a teenager at its time of construction. Additionally, Eliza divided her time between Washington, DC, Warrenton, and her extensive travels. She married in 1847, divorced in 1850, and married Peter Bell, a former governor of Texas, in 1856. They lived in Washington while Bell served in Congress. In the late 1860s, they returned to Warrenton to manage William Sr.'s estate. Located just north of the Wesley Memorial Methodist Church, it was purchased by the church in the mid-1900s for use as their parsonage.

Cotton Storage, c.1845

Contributing Building

Located northwest of the house, the brick outbuilding is noted on the 1912 Sanborn map as "cotton storage." The building has a raised concrete foundation, common-bond brick exterior, and hipped roof with wood cornice. An entrance is location on the south elevation, facing the house. A matching building

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to its east was incorporated into the house at 215 North Bragg Street.

Garage, c.1920

Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roof, brick garage stands very close to the rear addition of the Methodist Church, but is shown on this property on the 1925 Sanborn Map. The building has three segmental-arch brick openings on the east elevation, facing North Bragg Street, each with a paneled overhead garage door. Two soldier-course bands extend around the building, just below the wood cornice.

Fence/Wall, c.1950

Contributing Structure

A stepped brick kneewall follows the front (west) property boundary adjacent to the sidewalk. The wall turns to follow a brick walkway that leads to the house, the walkway bisected to form two baths that lead around a brick planter.

215 North Main Street (No.44)

W. F. and Julia Alston House, c.1932

Contributing Building

Based on Sanborn Maps, this house was constructed between 1925 and 1942, replacing an earlier house on the site. W.F. and Julia Alston bought this property in 1932 and a 1972 plat describes the lot as the Alston residence.⁴⁷ A projecting gable-front entrance wing dominates the façade of this one-and-a-half-story, side-gable, brick Period Cottage. Centered on the wing is a six-panel door with four-light fanlight surrounded by narrow pilasters supporting an open pediment. In the gable above the front door is a pair of four-over-four wood-sash windows surmounted by a narrow, peaked attic vent. Flanking the entrance bay are hip-roof wall dormers with paired four-over-four windows aligning with matching windows at the first story. Exterior brick chimneys are located in each gable end. A concrete terrace extends across the façade in lieu of a porch. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the right rear (northwest) and a hip-roof wall dormer is located at the left rear (southwest).

Carport, c. 1980

Noncontributing Structure

West of the house is a two-bay, flat-roof carport supported by square posts with diagonal braces.

217 North Main Street (No.45)

House, c.1915

Contributing Building

This large, two-story, hip-roof house is three bays and four bays deep with matching fenestration on the first and second stories, indicating that the building may have always been divided into multiple units. It has a stone foundation, plain weatherboards, and six-over-six wood-sash windows. Centered on the façade is a double-leaf paneled door with sidelights and three-part transom. This arrangement is repeated in the second story where the door opens onto the porch roof. The full-width front porch has Craftsman-style, battered and paneled posts on stuccoed piers. Sanborn Maps indicate this house was built between 1912 and 1918. By 1942, the Sanborn map shows the building as a boarding house, likely established during the Depression.

220 North Main Street (No.72)

Tannahill House, c.1885; 1925; c.1995

Contributing Building

This two-story, brick, Greek Revival-Italianate house was altered in the early twentieth century with a Craftsman-style front porch. The three-bay building has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and two interior brick chimneys. The six-panel door is centered on the façade, flanked by two-light-over-one-panel sidelights, and has a three-part transom, all within a heavily molded surround. The entrance is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roof porch supported by paired posts on brick piers, the posts tied by

⁴⁷ "W.F. Alston to Julia Alston," January 8, 1932, Deed Book 136, Page 238, WCRD; "Map Showing Property of W.F. Alston and Wife," April 17, 1972, Plat Book 11, Page 40, WCRD.

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horizontal braces. A second-story entrance, centered on the façade has a double-leaf door with two-light-over-one-panel sidelights and three-part transom. It opens to a small roof deck, atop the first-story porch, which is encircled by a later wood railing. The house is finished with a wide, bracketed cornice. A one-story wing on the north elevation was likely constructed with a low hipped or flat roof, but has been altered with the construction of a low-sloped shed roof. A brick wing to its east also has a shed roof. A stone patio to the south is encircled with a brick wall. A one-story, gabled, frame building southeast of the house, constructed between 1993 and 1998, is connected to the southeast corner of the house bay a gabled hyphen. The property tax parcel boundary extends to North Bragg Street (one block to the east). A concrete driveway from North Bragg Street and paved parking pad provide access to the rear wing, which houses an appraisal company.

Fence/Wall, c.1995

Noncontributing Structure

South of the house, a high brick wall encircles a paved patio. Paired wood gates on the east elevation of the wall access the space. The wall was likely constructed concurrent with the construction of the frame wing southeast of the house.

224 North Main Street (No.71)

Annie Lee Apartment Building, c.1935

Contributing Building

Constructed between 1925 and 1937, the large, hip-roof, Colonial Revival-style brick building is seven bays wide with a symmetrical façade. The house has a brick veneer, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows throughout, a cornice enriched with a sawtooth molding, and brick quoins highlight the corners. A gable-front, full-height portico shelters the three center bays with an arched roof over the center bay. The portico is supported by full-height square columns. The center bay features a paneled door with sidelights all within a classical surround with broken pediment. On the second floor, a nine-over-six sash window with a blind fanlight is located over the central entrance. On either side of the front door are secondary entrances with French doors, four-over-four windows that create wide sidelights, and narrow transoms. Paired French doors at the second story open onto the second-floor porches. Entrances on both levels are sheltered by the portico, which incorporates porches at each level. Balustrades at each porch feature an x-pattern. The building does not appear on the 1925 Sanborn map, but a July 19, 1937, report in *The Warren Record* mentions someone living in the Annie Lee Apartments, indicating it was constructed by that time. The Warrenton Baptist Church (next door) has owned this building since 1962, and it was known as the Annie Lee Apartments prior to the church's acquisition of it, according to an article in *The Warren Record* from March 17, 2017.

Fence/Wall, c.1935

Contributing Structure

A low stone wall extends along the west, south, and north property lines with stone piers at the corners and flanking the central walk.

226 North Main Street (No.70)

Warrenton Baptist Church, 1937

Contributing Building

The Warrenton Baptist Church was founded in 1849. In 1935, its sanctuary, located across Main Street from this building, burned down. The congregation rebuilt quickly, however, and completed this building in 1937. The front-gable, Colonial Revival-style brick church is three bays wide and five bays deep with a two-story, cross gable wing at the rear (east), resulting in a T-shaped plan. Paired six-panel doors are centered on the façade beneath a round-arch, stained-glass transom. The arched brick surround has a cast stone keystone and springers. The entrance is flanked by rectangular stained-glass windows and there are three matching windows at the second story of the façade. A pedimented portico extends from the pedimented front gable of the building. It is supported by full-height Doric columns supporting a plain, molded entablature. The pediment is sheathed in flush sheathing and finished with a round window. Atop

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the façade is a steeple composed of a frame, square base with wood quoins. The base is topped with a balustrade from which rises an octagonal belfry with arched, louvered openings, above which the steeple roof rises to a cross finial. The north and south elevations feature round-arch, full height, stained glass windows with cast stone keystones and springers. The stained glass was installed in the existing openings in the 1940s. The two-story rear wing has six-over-six wood-sash windows.

Fence/Wall, c.1937

Contributing Structure

A low stone wall extends along the west, south, and north property lines.

304 North Main Street (No.69)

G. H. and Annie Macon House, c.1935; c.1950

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of North Main and Academy Streets, this large, one-and-a-half-story, side-gable Colonial Revival-style house features a full-width, engaged porch that wraps around the northwest corner. The house is three bays wide with grouped nine-over-nine wood-sash windows on the first story. A six-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights is centered on the façade within a richly detailed Georgian Revival surround. The porch features square columns at the corners with Tuscan through the center of the span. The porch extends as a side-gable porch as it wraps around the north elevation with paired nine-over-nine windows in the pedimented north gable. A wide dormer extends across most of the front roof slope and is composed of two hip-roof dormers connected by a shed dormer, all with four-over-four wood-sash windows. A two-story, hip-roof ell was added to the right rear (southeast) elevation after 1942 and connects to a one-and-a-half-story garage. The gable-roof garage, accessed from Academy Street, has six-over-six windows and a pedimented gable on the west end. The north elevation has an overhead garage door and wide, hip-roof dormer with a triple window. Gideon and Annie Macon purchased this property in 1920 and an earlier house stood here until at least 1925. By the time of the 1942 Sanborn Map, the older house had been replaced with this Colonial Revival dwelling. Gideon Macon was a physician and practiced here from 1908 until his death in 1950. Annie appears to have lived here until her death in 1982, and their children owned the property until 1989.⁴⁸

307 North Main Street (No.47)

John Graham High School, c.1922

Contributing Building

The John Graham School building replaced the earlier buildings of the Warrenton Academy and, later, the Warrenton High School. It was designed by architect, Gadsden Sayre, a prolific school architect who designed prominent schools across North Carolina during the 1910s and 1920s. His designs are representative of popular trends in school design from the era, drawing from Classical and Gothic precedents. The two-story, Collegiate Gothic-style buildings stands on a raised basement and follows an H-plan with a broad central block flanked by projecting wings. It has a red brick exterior and a cast stone water table encircles the building between the first story and the raised basement. A molded, cast-stone cornice extends around the building above the second story windows and a crenelated parapet rises above this cornice. Centered on the façade is a projecting three-bay entrance wing highlighted by a two-story, cast-stone bay with cast-stone quoins. A Gothic arch opening leads to a recessed entrance featuring paired doors with sidelights and transom. Above the entrance is a group of three six-over-six wood-sash sash windows. Flanking cast-stone bay are narrow four-over-four wood-sash windows at both levels. The central bay is finished with a crenelated parapet accented with a cast stone crest featuring an open book. Windows in the central block, flanking the entrance bay, are grouped six-over-six wood-sash windows above narrow stuccoed panels. Basement-level windows are much shorter six-over-six windows.

⁴⁸ "William Hodges Mann et al to Gideon H. Macon," March 10, 1920, Deed Book 109, Page 233, WCRD; "Mary Macon Coffey to Helen P. Shaw and James Shaw," May 31, 1989, Deed Book 500, Page 313, WCRD.

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Windows are the projecting end wings include three six-over-six wood-sash windows at each story. The north elevation features an exterior concrete stair that leads to an exterior stairwell and inset entrance in a projecting two-story bay. Flanking the bay are narrow four-over-four windows and grouped six-over-six windows matching those on the façade. A large, two-story auditorium wing originally extended from the rear (west) of the building. However, the wing was removed c.2000 and a modern entrance with two-story glass walls, constructed when the school was rehabbed for use as the John Graham Center, which houses county social services department.

The building's namesake, John Graham, was a local education leader, having served as principal of the Warrenton Male Academy and principal of the Warrenton High School. He died in 1921, as plans for this building were underway. The earlier campus' buildings were demolished in early 1922 and the school was scheduled to open on November 1, 1922, according to various reports in *The Warren Record*.

Additional buildings to the northwest, though on the same parcel, are associated with the Vance-Granville Community College and are included in the inventory under West 210 Ridgeway Street.

Board of Elections Building (No.48), c.1970

Contributing Building

North of the school stands a one-story, Modernist-style brick building with a cornice consisting of a slightly angled cast stone molding topped with a shingled parapet. The five-bay building has narrow, single-light windows flanked with vertical cast stone trim and topped by solid metal panels. An aluminum-frame glass door near the north end of the façade is sheltered by a flat-roof canopy supported by cast stone posts with a metal screen forming a cornice. An original, round light fixture hangs under the canopy to light the entrance.

Gymnasium (113 Wilcox Street), c.1950

Contributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of the campus and accessed from Ridgeway Street to the north, this large brick building was constructed as a gymnasium for the neighboring Warrenton/John Graham High School (307 North Main Street). The building is typical of mid-twentieth-century gymnasiums and auditoriums with a large, rectangular brick form and Modernist detailing including a low-sloped, gabled roof and windows only at the very top part of the walls. The building has a one-story, entrance wing on the east elevation that features aluminum-framed window walls with glass doors on its north and south elevations. The east elevation contains a large window at its north end and appears to contain restrooms near the south end of the interior. The main block of gym is without fenestration, but does contain three large, louvered vents on the east elevation, above the entrance wing. A two-story wing at the west elevation is separated from the gymnasium by a two-story hyphen. The wing, which likely housed locker rooms or support spaces at the first floor and classrooms at the second floor has full-width bands of windows at each story of the west elevation. The first story has a single row of one-light awning windows. The second story has a row of fixed windows with what appear to be fixed transoms above and operable awning windows below. The hyphen features windows at the north and south elevations of the second story that match those on the second story of the west wing. An entrance on the first story south elevation is set within a window wall. The building does not appear on the 1942 Sanborn map.

Ball Field, c.1950

Noncontributing Site

At the northwest corner of the complex, just south of the intersection of Wilcox and Spring Streets and northeast of the Vance-Granville Community College (VGCC) Campus, is a grassy field that was once used by the Warrenton/John Graham High School. It retains tall field lights, but a Mobile Classroom Building (part of VGCC) has been constructed in left-center field and a small playground constructed in its right field.

316 North Main Street (No.67)

Skelton-Howard-Green House, c.1843

Contributing Building

This two-story, five-bay, Greek Revival-style house is located on a large lot at the northeast corner of

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North Main and Academy Streets. It has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows with molded surrounds, molded cornerboards, and a low-pitched, standing-seam metal hipped roof. Centered on the façade is a two-panel, Greek Revival-style door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a decorative, multi-light transom with overlapping, pointed-arch mullions. The entrance is sheltered by a one-bay portico supported by fluted Doric columns and accessed by a wide wood stair. The house has interior end chimneys on the north and south elevations, each flanked by windows. A two-story, hip-roofed ell extends from the east side of the house. A one-story, hip-roofed wing is located at the east end of the ell. The 1976 Warrenton Historic District nomination dates the house to 1850, but a sign in front of the house gives a construction date of 1843, which is likely given the subtle Federal proportions and variations in fenestration from other Warrenton houses from the 1850s. The house is said to have been built for William T. Skelton, a dentist, and was later owned by physicians William T. Howard and Simon T. Green.

Bragg Law Office (No.68), c.1820

Contributing Building

South of the house, near Academy Street, stands a small, hip-roof, frame building. It has plain weatherboards, cornerboards with capitals, and an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation. The east elevation, facing North Main Street has a two-panel Greek Revival-style door and a four-over-four wood-sash window. The building is noted in the 1970s survey file as the c.1820 Bragg Law Office, indicating that it predates the house on the site and may have been moved to this location.

317 North Main Street (No.49)

Nathaniel Green Guest House, c.1855

Contributing Building

Set back from the street and accessed by a circular drive, the two-story, hip-roof I-house is finished with Greek Revival detailing. The three-bay house has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, fluted cornerboards, and deep eaves with a molded cornice. Centered on the first-story façade is a double-leaf two-panel door with three-light-over-two-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a wide, flat-roof portico supported by fluted Doric columns and accessed by a wide wood stair. A Chinese Chippendale railing has been added to the portico roof since the 1970s. A double-leaf three-light-over-one-panel door is centered on the second-story façade and is flanked by four-light sidelights. Interior chimneys at the north and south ends of the house have been stuccoed. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the southwest. It has an interior stuccoed chimney at its west end. A hip-roofed wing on its north elevation opens to a wood deck.

Outbuilding, c.1860

Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of the deck, the one-story square outbuilding is of unknown origin or function. The standing-seam, pyramidal roof has wide overhang and is capped by a finial that resembles the top of an obelisk. The building has plain weatherboards and at least one six-over-six wood-sash is visible on the east elevation.

Garage, c.2005

Noncontributing Building

Northwest of the house is a one-story, side-gable, frame garage. It has plain weatherboards and a single window in the north gable. According to aerial photos, the house appears to have been constructed between 1998 and 2010.

Fence/Wall, c.1980

Noncontributing Structure

A wood fence that spans the front of the property appears to have been constructed after the 1976 inventory was created. It extends between the two entrances to the circular driveway, each of which is flanked by paneled wood piers. The fence itself has a two-part rail with the upper part featuring only alternate stiles.

320 North Main Street (No.66)

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Polk-Gibbs House, c.1915; c.1945

Contributing Building

Sanborn maps indicate that the front-gable wing on the north end of the building was constructed between 1912 and 1918. It was built by Tasker Polk, a lawyer, member of the North Carolina State legislature, and mayor of Warrenton, who constructed the building as his law office. At his death in 1928, Polk passed the building to his daughter, Mary Tasker Polk and her husband, Frank Herbert Gibbs, Sr. The couple used the building as their house and constructed the side-gabled addition to the south elevation in the 1940s.⁴⁹ The original gable-front wing is symmetrical with a centered, six-panel door flanked by cottage-style one-over-one wood-sash windows in which the upper sash is considerably narrower than the lower sash. A full-width porch is supported by slender Tuscan columns. An arched eight-light window is centered in the front gable. The building has partial gable returns and an interior brick chimney. The side-gable wing on the south elevation was constructed in the 1940. The two-bay addition draws from local Federal-era architecture and features two gabled dormers on the façade. A six-panel door with four-light transom is located on the north end of the façade, within a classical surround with wide entablature. South of the door is a twelve-over-twelve vinyl window. The façade is sheltered by an engaged porch supported by Tuscan columns that are more slender versions of the columns on the original section. The gabled dormers each contain a nine-light wood-sash casement window and a chimney on the rear (east) roof slope of the addition appears to be from the early or mid-twentieth century.

Outbuilding, c.1920

Contributing Building

Located southeast of the house, at the terminus of a driveway, this front-gable frame outbuilding is clad with plain weatherboards trimmed with painted cornerboards. It has a standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails. A six-over-six wood-sash window is centered on the west elevation and a wood ramp leads to what could be an entryway into the building on the south elevation.

East of 320 North Main Street - VACANT

326 North Main Street (No.65)

Nathaniel Green-Polk House, c.1850

Contributing Building

This two-story, three-bay, Greek Revival-style I-house stands on a raised basement. The house has a running-bond brick exterior, stuccoed basement, and low-pitched, standing-seam-metal, hipped roof with deep eaves. Eight-over-eight wood-sash windows have molded surrounds. A double-leaf three-panel door is centered on the façade and flanked by one-light-over-three-panel sidelights. The sidelights and three-part transom are set within a molded surround with bullseye corner blocks. The entire entrance is framed by an elaborate classical surround with paneled pilasters supporting a wide entablature with dentil and modillion cornice. The entrance is sheltered by a flat-roof portico supported by fluted Doric columns. It has a turned balustrade and is accessed by a wide stair. Replacement piers and railings extend around the roofline. Centered on the second-story façade is a double-leaf four-light-over-one-panel door flanked by two-light-over-one-panel sidelights and topped by a six-light transom in a molded surround. Two interior brick chimneys are located on the east elevation. A full-width, one-story, hip-roof wing spans the east elevation. According to the 1976 National Register nomination, the interior features finely finished Greek Revival mantels, staircase, and other woodwork. The house was built for Nathaniel Green by local carpenter Jacob Holt and brickmasons Francis Woodson and Edward Rice. It was later the home of Mary K. Williams of Montmorenci. Tasker Polk, noted attorney and editor, later occupied the house.

⁴⁹ "Mary Tasker Polk Gibbs McAuslan." Obituary posted by Blalock Funeral Home September 8, 2017. Accessed via <https://www.blalockfh.com/obituaries/Mary-Tasker-Polk-Gibbs-McAuslan?obId=2536829>; email correspondence between Heather Slane and Robert Davie (current owner) dated July 27, 2023.

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East of 326 North Main Street - VACANT

327 North Main Street (No.50)

House, c.1935

Contributing Building

Colonial Revival-style brick buildings were common in Warrenton in the mid and late-1930s, as the country began recovering from the Great Depression. This house, constructed between 1925 and 1942 is a well-detailed example of the style. The two-story, side-gable house is five bays wide with a symmetrical façade flanked by one-story porches. A six-panel door is centered on the façade and features five-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a six-light transom. It is sheltered by a front-gable portico with a wide entablature and denticulated cornice supported by Doric columns. The porch floor extends the full width of the façade as an uncovered brick and terra cotta terrace that connects to the two side porches. Those hip-roof porches each feature a wide entablature with dentil cornice supported by Doric columns and matching the center portico. The house has vinyl windows throughout, a wide modillion cornice, and a gable centered on the façade. Windows have soldier-course brick surrounds and single windows on the façade have header-course spandrel panels between first- and second-story windows. On the north and south gable ends, paired chimneys are flush with the exterior wall and Palladian windows are located under the stacks at the attic level.

Garage, c.2015

Noncontributing Building

Northwest of the house is a side-gable, three-car garage constructed between 2010 and 2017. It has metal sheathing and a metal roof with three garage bays on the east elevation.

328 North Main Street (No.64)

House, c.1920; c.1970

Noncontributing Building

Constructed between 1918 and 1925 as an L-shaped, Craftsman-style, brick bungalow, the house was significantly altered between 1942 and 1993 with an addition on the north elevation that extends above the roof of the original house. The original portion of the side-gable house is three bays wide and sheltered by a front-gable porch supported by brick piers on a brick knee wall. The porch gable has wood shingles and knee brackets. Centered on the façade is a six-light-over-two-panel Craftsman-style door. It is flanked by four-over-one wood-sash windows. A gabled wing on the south elevation, constructed after 1942, is a single bay wide. An original gabled wing on the north elevation is set back from the façade. It has been overbuilt with a frame addition on its façade, perhaps an enclosure of an original terrace. The addition features grouped windows on a paneled knee wall and topped by a wide cornice. A small gabled wing extends from the right rear (southeast).

Fence/Wall, c.1920

Contributing Structure

A brick wall extends along a driveway to the north of the house. It has brick piers at its ends and flanking brick steps that lead to the front walk.

329 North Main Street (No.51)

Warrenton Presbyterian Church, c.1856-1857; c.1950

Contributing Building

This gable-front, brick church displays a restrained combination of Greek Revival-, Italianate-, and Gothic Revival-style references. The façade is in antis with the entrance located in an inset bay supported by fluted, square columns. The double-leaf, two-panel door has a heavily molded surround. A wide cornice extends across the façade at the pedimented gable and along the north and south elevations. Italianate brackets enrich the cornice and rake. The pediment is finished with flush board sheathing. Windows on the four-bay north and south elevations are Gothic Revival, pointed-arch stained-glass windows. The windows appear to have significant repointing around them; it is possible that the lancet windows replaced tall, rectangular windows that fit into the recesses along the cornice. An inset hyphen

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connects the sanctuary to a two-story, hip-roof, brick addition, constructed after 1942. The addition has six-over-six wood-sash windows and an entrance on the south elevation is sheltered by a gabled roof on knee brackets. The building was funded by a \$4000 bequest from Mrs. Martha Goodrum. It is through to have been constructed by noted local builder, Jacob Holt, along with brickmasons Francis Woodson and Edward Rice.

331 North Main Street (No.52)

House, c.1900; c.1920

Contributing Building

This two-story, hip-roof, transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival-style house features a projecting, two-story wing on the north end of the façade and on the north elevation, the complex form characteristic of the style. The house has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and a patterned slate roof finished with two finials at the peak. A small, gabled dormer is also located on the front roof slope with a matching dormer on the rear (west) elevation. Centered on the three-bay façade is a one-light-over-paneled wood door with one-light transom. A window to its south is a full-height, triple-sash window opens onto the porch roof. The hip-roof porch extends the width of the façade and wraps around the projecting wing and the north elevation, terminating at the wing on that elevation. It is supported by Tuscan columns and has a matchstick railing. A projecting, rounded portico at the porch entrance was added between 1925 and 1942. A one-story, projecting bay is located on the south elevation and a one-story, hip-roof wing spans the west elevation.

Outbuilding, c.1900

Contributing Building

West of the house is a one-story, side-gable frame outbuilding. The building has plain weatherboards and pressed metal shingles on the roof. The building is likely one of the two outbuildings illustrated on Sanborn maps as early as 1918.

Outbuilding, c.1995

Noncontributing Building

A one-story, gabled outbuilding stands southwest of the house, possibly garage or guest house. The frame building has plain weatherboards and one-over-one wood-sash windows. Two gabled dormers are located on the north elevation. Aerial photos indicate the building was constructed between 1993 and 1998.

332 North Main Street (No.63)

Nannie P. Jones House, c.1900

Contributing Building

This two-story, hip-roof house has projecting gables and bays resulting in a complicated form that is characteristic of the Queen Anne style. However, the classically detailed porch indicates it is a late example of the style, illustrating the transition to the Colonial Revival style. The three-bay, double-pile house has been covered with vinyl siding in recent years and has a modern metal roof. A one-light-over-multi-panel door is centered on the façade and topped with a multi-light, geometrically patterned transom. To the south of the entrance is a two-story, projecting, wing with cut-away corners. It has windows on all three sides and a half-round window with delicate slender arched tracery in the pedimented gable. A full-width, one-story porch extends across the façade and wraps the north and south elevations, terminating at a projecting, two-story gabled wing near the east end of the elevation. The porch is supported by Tuscan columns and has a projecting, pedimented bay at the entrance. The house has vinyl windows throughout with half-round windows in the gables. The house has two interior brick corbeled chimneys. A two-story, gabled ell extends from the southeast corner of the house and a one-story, hip-roofed wing is at the northeast. A gabled garage southeast of the house has been recently demolished.

The house appears on the 1918 Sanborn maps, the earliest to cover this part of Warrenton. It was constructed by Nannie Peters Jones, either with, or shortly after the death of, her second husband J. Buxton William Jones, who died in 1898. Nannie was listed in the 1880 census as living in the Shocco Township of Warren County with her first husband Mark Jones, who died of consumption in 1885. She

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was listed in the 1900 census as living in Warrenton with her six children (three from her first marriage and three from her second) and a servant. In 1903, Nannie advertised the sale of her "home tract" of 63 acres north of Warrenton, indicating that the house was extant at that time.

336 North Main Street (No.62)

Henry Harper-John Waddill House, c.1850; c.1976

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of North Main and Warren Streets, this two-story house may have been enlarged from a smaller dwelling. The triple-A-roofed I-house exhibits late Greek Revival-style elements as well as subtle Italianate-style details. The house has plain weatherboards, six-over-six and two-over-two wood-sash windows with molded surrounds, paneled corner boards, and a wide cornice with partial cornice returns at the gables. A double-leaf, two-panel door is centered on the façade. It has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom with six-light center section. The entrance is located within a heavy molded surround with sawn brackets at the transom level. The entrance is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roof porch that wraps around the south elevation. The porch is supported by tapered square columns and has a turned balustrade. On the south elevation, it terminates at a one-story, hip-roof wing near the east end of the elevation. Two interior, stuccoed chimneys are located on the east elevation. A full-width, one-story, shed-roof wing has parapet walls on the north and south elevations. The wing has two-over-two wood-sash windows, indicating that it was constructed concurrent with the main block of the house. A one-story, shed-roof wing further extends the east elevation. A sign in front of the house notes it as the Henry Harper House, c.1850. It was enlarged about 1876 by John Waddill, a leading merchant and bank cashier.

Outbuilding (No.61), c.1880

Contributing Building

North of the house is a one-story, gabled, brick, gabled outbuilding. It has six-light windows on the east and west elevations, exposed rafter tails, and weatherboards in the gables. While the building is shown on the 1918 Sanborn map, its use is not clear.

Fence/Wall, c.1900

Contributing Structure

A stone wall extends along Warren Street at the north property line. The east end terminates in a tall stone pier.

Outbuilding, c.1950

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house, facing Warren Street, is a one-story, shed-roof, frame outbuilding. The building has vertical plywood sheathing, a metal casement window and four-light wood window on the west elevation, and an entrance on the south elevation.

337 North Main Street (No.53)

William and Lillian Bobbitt House, c.1920

Contributing Building

This is a one-story, gable-front bungalow features an engaged porch and side-gable porte cochere on the south elevation of the porch. The three-bay, brick house has replacement windows throughout. An original four-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door with three-light transom is centered on the façade and flanked by paired windows. The porch is supported by paired square posts on brick piers connected by a low brick knee wall. The front gable has plain weatherboards and a single window flanked by vertical boards. The side-gable porte cochere is supported by posts matching the porch posts. There is a gabled dormer on the north elevation with three small windows. A one-story, projecting gabled bay is located to its rear (west) of the dormer. A full-width, gabled wing spans the rear elevation. J. M. and Catie Gardner lived on Wilcox Street and likely built this house as rental property sometime between 1918 and 1925. The couple sold the house to William Bobbitt in 1928 and Bobbitt retained ownership until 1982.⁵⁰

⁵⁰ "William Clifton Bobbitt to Eugene Fletcher Bobbitt," April 26, 1982, Deed Book 365, Page 263, WCRD.

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The 1930 census lists William and Lillian Bobbitt living here with their two children and three boarders. Two outbuildings appear on the 1925 Sanborn Map, both with half-number addresses, indicating that boarders lived in the two buildings.

Outbuilding, c.1920

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a one-story, side-gable, brick outbuilding, one of two shown on the 1925 Sanborn Map. The building has vinyl siding in the gables and a single window opening on the east elevation.

339 North Main Street (No.54)

Walter and Mary Gardner House, c.1926

Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of North Main and Wilcox Streets, this two-story, gambrel-roof, Colonial Revival-style house was constructed after 1925. The brick building has a three-bay façade and a wide, shed-roof dormer that spans the façade. A six-panel door with three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a full-width transom is centered on the façade. It is sheltered by a pedimented portico supported by paired fluted Doric columns. Flanking the entrance are triple windows featuring nine-over-one wood sashes. The shed-roof dormer features a pair of small nine-over-one windows centered over the entrance and flanked by triple nine-over-one sash windows. A one-story, flat-roof porch on the north elevation is supported by fluted Doric columns and accessed bay an entrance to the east of a gable-end brick chimney. A one-story, hip-roof frame wing extends from the left rear (northeast). William and Mary Gardner, both bookkeepers, bought this lot from John S. Bell in 1923 and retained ownership until 1984.⁵¹

Garage, c.1926

Contributing Building

Shown on the 1942 Sanborn as a garage, this frame, gabled building stands west of the house, accessed from Wilcox Street. It has plain weatherboards, a garage bay and window on the north elevation, and a pedestrian door and four-over-four sash window on the east elevation.

Fence/Wall, c.2010

Noncontributing Structure

A modern metal fence lines the front lawn of the property. The fence sections are supported by tall, capped posts while the fence pickets are finished with a pinched "arrow" tip.

401 North Main Street (No.55)

Julius and Helen Banzet House, 1931

Contributing Building

The house, located at the northwest corner of North Main and Wilcox Streets, is a two-story, five-bay-wide Colonial Revival-style brick house with a symmetrical facade. The house has a six-panel door with sidelights and elliptical transom with geometric tracery. It is sheltered by a shallow, half-round portico supported by fluted Doric columns and with an iron railing at the roof. The house has six-over-six wood-sash windows throughout with blind fanlights over first-story windows on the façade. Windows have original louvered shutters with upper panels pierced by a three-leaf motif above a louvered panel. The house has a denticulated cornice across the façade and exterior gable-end brick chimneys. A one-story, flat-roof porch on the north elevation has a denticulated cornice and fluted columns. A corresponding one-story sunroom is located on the south elevation with flat pilasters located between paired six-over-six wood-sash windows. A two-story, gabled wing extends from the right rear (northwest) with a low, one-story, hip-roof bay to its south. Inside, the house retains original woodwork including Colonial Revival-style mantels and paneling in the sunroom. The house was built in 1931 by Raleigh builder Howard Satterfield. According to the current owner, Ann Hawks, in 1930, Julius and Helen Banzet were newlyweds living on Front Street, and Julius worked as an attorney.

⁵¹ "John S. Bell and Wife to W.M. Gardner," May 2, 1923, Deed Book 116, Page 486, WCRD; "Walter Monroe Gardner and Nellie B. Gardner to David Gardner Harris," October 2, 1984, Deed Book 409, Page 96, WCRD.

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Garage, c.1931

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a one-story, front-gable, brick garage. The garage, which is shown on the 1942 Sanborn Map, has sliding doors each with two six-light sash windows over batten panels.

Gazebo, c.1980

Noncontributing Structure

West of the house is an octagonal, frame gazebo with hipped roof. It is supported by square posts and has a geometric railing.

North of 401 North Main Street – VACANT

Site of the McCraw House, torn down in the 1960s following a period of deterioration.

Garage, c.1970

Contributing Building

Adjacent to the south parcel line, the front-gabled, frame garage has plywood sheathing and an overhead door on the east gable end.

Gazebo, c.1980

Noncontributing Structure

Near the center of the parcel is an octagonal, frame gazebo with hipped roof. It is supported by square posts and has a geometric railing.

402 North Main Street (No.60)

John H. Kerr House, c.1895

Contributing Building

Typical of Queen Anne-style building, this one-story, hip-roof cottage features projecting gables and wings, most finished with elaborate shingling and fretwork. The house has vinyl siding, but retains other original materials, including original two-over-two wood-sash windows and multi-light, stained-glass cottage windows on the façade. The façade is three bays wide with a projecting, gabled bay on its north end. The wing has a two-over-two wood-sash window, decorative shingles, and a bargeboard with turned spindle frieze in the gable. A projecting, hip-roof bay, centered on the gabled wing, has a flat roof, cottage window on its façade, and one-over-one windows on its side elevations. The entrance, roughly centered on the façade, features a one-light-over-multi-panel door with tall, one-light sidelights and a full-width transom. To its south is a two-over-two window. A low gable over the south end of the façade has a thirteen-light window, decorative shingles, and spindle frieze. The entrance is sheltered by a hip-roof porch supported by Tuscan columns. The porch wraps around the south elevation, terminating at a projecting, gabled bay. The westernmost portion of the porch has been enclosed. The gabled wing on the south elevation has three windows at the main level and a single window in the gable. A gabled ell at the southeast may have been constructed later and has a three-part picture window on its south elevation. On the north elevation, a one-story, hip-roof porch is enclosed with screens and to its rear (east), is a gabled wing. The house was built for John H. Kerr, Sr. in the late nineteenth century, when he relocated from Caswell County to practice law in Warrenton. Outbuildings northeast of the house are visible only on aerial photos, but were obscured by a fence and could not be documented for inclusion in the inventory.

406 North Main Street (No.59)

Mills-Foote House, c.1850

Contributing Building

This two-story, side-gable I-house features a brick foundation, replacement fiber-cement siding, and a replacement metal roof. A replacement door is centered on the façade with a classical surround with fluted pilasters supported a denticulated entablature. The entrance is sheltered by a single-bay, one-story portico with square columns. A sawnwork balustrade extends along the north and south sides of the portico. The house has two-over-two wood-sash windows at the first story and six-over-six wood-sash windows at the second story. A one-story polygonal bay projects from the south gable end with two-over-two windows on all three sides. Interior chimneys are located on the interior of the east elevation. A full-width, gable wing extends from the east elevation. A double-pile, gabled ell is located at the southeast and

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has a shed-roofed wing along its north elevation. The house is said to have been built or remodeled by local builder, Jacob Holt, for cabinetmaker, Samuel N. Mills.

Secondary Dwelling, c.1980

Noncontributing Building

Northeast of the house, fronted by a gravel parking area, is a one-story, front-gable, frame building. The building has vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and an entrance on the north end of the west gable end. The entrance is sheltered by a front-gable porch on square posts.

Shed, c.1900

Contributing Building

Near the northeast corner of the property and largely obscured from view by bamboo is a shed-roofed, frame building with plain weatherboards and a metal roof. The building faces south and may have been constructed as a flower house or chicken house, though a close examination of the property was not possible.

411 North Main Street (No.56)

House, c.1900

Contributing Building

This two-story, Queen Anne-style house features projecting gables and wings characteristic of the style. While several of these were added after the initial construction, all were in place by 1925. The house has a central core with a clipped hip roof. From this core, a gable-front ell extends from the south end of the two-bay façade and features clipped corners that create a polygonal bay. A two-story gable wing extends to the north, set back slightly from the façade with a polygonal bay on its north elevation that appears to have been added between 1918 and 1925. The house features plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows and decorative scalloped shingles in the pedimented gables. A one-light wood door on the north end of the main block has one-light sidelights. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roof porch that wraps around the projecting bay on the south end of the façade and extends the width of the north wing. The porch is supported by turned posts with turned brackets and features a turned balustrade. The porch also extends along the south elevation where it has been enclosed. A two-story gabled ell extends from the right rear (northwest) and a series of one-story gable and shed-roof wings extend along the west elevation.

Fence/Wall, c.1900

Contributing Structure

A stone wall lines the east, north, and south property boundaries. There is an arched iron gate at the front walk (that leads to the house) flanked by two tall stone piers.

Outbuilding, c.1950

Contributing Building

West of the house is a wide, hip-roof outbuilding with a cornice of slatted vents. The building appears to replace two earlier and smaller buildings shown on the 1942 Sanborn map.

Garage, c.1920

Contributing Building

The one-story, hip-roof, frame garage appears on the 1925 Sanborn Map.

417 North Main Street (No.57)

House, c.1900

Noncontributing Building

This one-story, three-bay, triple-A-roof cottage is typical of houses constructed throughout the region in the early twentieth century, though has been significantly altered with modern materials and the installation windows smaller than original openings. It has vinyl siding, replacement windows, and a modern metal roof. A double-leaf one-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade and flanked by replacement windows that are shorter than the original openings. The façade is sheltered by a shed-roof porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. The house has a louvered vent in the front gable and two interior brick chimneys at the west elevation. A one-story ell extends to the right rear (northwest) with a two-part shed-roof wing to its south.

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501 North Main Street (No.110)

House, c.1920

Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of North Main Street and Hazelwood Drive, this one-story, side-gable bungalow is dominated by a wide, low gable sheltering a full-width, gable-front porch on the façade. It is further elongated bay a side-gable porte cochere on the north elevation and a side-gable wing on the south elevation. The house has plain weatherboards, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, and a modern metal roof with interior brick chimney. A six-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights is centered on the façade within a classical surround. The porch is supported by paired posts connected at their midpoints with cross pieces, and resting on brick piers. A brick knee wall extends between the piers with small arched drainage openings. The porte cochere has matching supports with a knee wall on the north side. The porch and side gables feature wood members arranged to create a faux exposed structure and each has a single four-over-one wood-sash window. Windows are paired on the façade. Knee braces remain intact throughout most gable ends. A tapered exterior brick chimney is located on the south elevation of the south wing, flanked by four-over-one windows. Two interior brick chimneys are located on the west roof slope. A hip-roof canted bay projects from the south elevation, just west of the south wing. A near full-width, gabled wing extends from the rear (west) elevation.

Outbuilding, c.1920

Contributing Building

Located at the far northwest corner of the site, the one-story, front-gable building has plain weatherboards and exposed rafter tails. It has a single-leaf pedestrian door in its south gable end and a six-light window on the east elevation. This is one of four historic outbuildings that are seen on the 1925 Sanborn map, though only two remain extant.

Garage, c.1925

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a one-story, frame, two-car/two-bay garage. The garage has plain weatherboards and a pyramidal roof with exposed rafter tails and modern metal sheathing.

Fence/Wall, c.2000

Noncontributing Structure

A wood picket fence surrounds the rear yard (south, west, and north property boundaries).

505 North Main Street (No.111)

House, c.1900

Contributing Building

This two-story I-house is typical of turn-of-the-twentieth-century construction, but may incorporate an earlier building at its core. The three-bay building features a wraparound porch and several rear additions. It features a one-light-over-two-panel door with matching sidelights and transom centered on the façade. It is flanked by a single window on the north and a tripartite window on the south. The porch is supported by square columns and has an original matchstick railing. The south end of the porch has been enclosed and is accessed by a one-light-over-three-panel door. The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and a standing-seam metal roof. A two-story, shed-roof bay projects from the center of the rear (west) elevation and a one-story gabled wing is located to its north, flanked by hip-roof bays.

Fence/Wall, c.1900

Contributing Structure

A stone wall of relatively moderate height spans the eastern property boundary, and a small section of wall extends along the north and south property lines for less than three feet. A small pile of stone (or wall section) flanks the north side of the gravel driveway along the northern property line. The continuous wall span along the east property line is broken by a set of cast concrete steps which lead to a gravel walk.

Shed, c.1925

Contributing Building

A one-story frame shed is located northwest of the primary dwelling and may be the same building illustrated on the 1925 Sanborn map. The shed is primarily clad with flush horizontal boards with a small section of vertically boards at the northeast corner. It has a metal roof and an open bay on the south elevation.

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SOUTH MAIN STREET

102 South Main Street (No.81)

Commercial Building, c.1880

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of South Main and East Macon Streets, this two-story brick commercial building stands opposite the courthouse square. The façade has been stuccoed and scored to replicate block. It features a storefront on the north end, an entrance on the south end, and four paired windows at the second story. The storefront has an inset entrance with a one-light wood door flanked by original storefront windows on a stuccoed bulkhead. The transom level is obscured by a fabric awning. A four-panel door on the south end of the façade has a tall, one-light transom in a segmental-arch surround. At the second story, three double-width, segmentally arched window openings are situated over the storefront while a narrower window opening is centered over the pedestrian door. The building has two-over-two, four-over-four, and six-over-six wood-sash windows throughout, though it is unclear whether they are the original windows. The north elevation is four bays wide with single windows at both levels. The site slopes down to the rear to reveal a partial basement level that is accessed from the rear (east) elevation. This building, which appears on the town's 1885 Sanborn Map is among the town's oldest brick commercial buildings. A survey photograph of this building from 1975 shows its stuccoed exterior, but the large second floor windows had been boarded and the pedestrian door was set in a flat arch opening rather than the segmental-arch opening present today. The building was rehabilitated to its current appearance since 1975.

Between 102 and 106 South Main Street – VACANT

109 South Main Street (No.32)

Warren County Courthouse, 1906-1907, 1992

Contributing Building

The Warren County Courthouse is centrally located within the courthouse square, bounded by South Main, West Market, South Front, and West Macon Streets. Designed by Frank Milburn and the firm Milburn and Heister, Jacob Holt served as the carpentry contractor and Francis Woodson and Edward Rice the brickmasons. The two-story, red-brick building has a roughly octagonal plan with projecting two-story wings at the east and west. Neoclassical detailing includes a pediment over the front entrance, cast concrete water table, and heavy modillion cornice that encircles the building below the brick parapet. A cupola is centered on the hipped roof. It has four four-light windows on its four elevations and is topped by a finial. The projecting wing on the east elevation features a centered entrance flanked by one-over-one wood-sash windows. The entrance features a double-leaf, one-light-over-three-panel door with two-light-over-one-panel sidelights. It is topped by a wide entablature with dentil cornice and a denticulated pediment. Above the door, a sixteen-over-sixteen double-hung wood-sash windows flanked by seven-light sidelights, all within a two-story round-arch brick opening with cast-concrete keystone. The entrance bay is flanked by brick pilasters with Ionic capitals supporting a corbelled cornice just below the modillion pediment. Windows on the first and second stories of the north and south elevations are tripartite one-over-one wood-sash windows. However, windows on the first story of the north elevation and along the west elevation have been obscured by later additions. A large, two-story addition at the rear (west), constructed after 1942, has one-over-one wood-sash windows with cast-stone sills and flat-arch brick lintels. It has a cast-concrete water table and modillion cornice matching that of the main building. A semi-octagonal bay and square elevator tower, constructed in 1992, project from the south elevation of the rear wing.

Concrete sidewalks traverse the grounds of the courthouse square, which is dotted with mature hardwood

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trees. A concrete trough and two metal water fountains are located near the sidewalk along South Main Street and at least three flagpoles are located on the courthouse lawn. An upright tablet memorial is located east of the library building, but there is not photo documentation of the inscription. A 1913 Confederate Memorial (a bronze statue of a Confederate soldier on a stone base), erected by the Warren Chapter [of the] United Daughters of the Confederacy, stood northeast of the courthouse, but was removed between 2018 and 2021.

Agricultural Building (101 South Main)(No.33), c.1934 Contributing Building

Sanborn maps indicate the roughly rectangular, one-story, Classical Revival-style, brick building was constructed between 1925 and 1942 (likely about the same time as the Library to the south) as a freestanding "Agricultural Building." The three-bay building has an entrance centered on the east elevation. The double-leaf three-panel door is topped by a decorative transom and has a crosstetted surround topped by a molded pediment. Twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows have cast concrete sills and lintels. The north elevation is seven bays wide with a slightly projecting entrance bay at its west end. The entrance features paired three-panel doors in a molded surround. The rear (west) elevation is four bays wide and windows on both the north and west elevations match those on the façade. According to aerial photos, it was connected to the courthouse between 1998 and 2010. The one-story, brick hyphen has vinyl windows and aluminum-frame glass doors, but mimics the parapet and cornice found on the Agricultural Building.

Warren County Library (117 South Main) (No.31), 1933-1935 Contributing Building

South of the courthouse, the one-story, hip-roof building has a raised concrete foundation, brick veneer, and parapet above a modillion cornice that extends around the building. The façade is three bays wide with an eight-panel wood door, meant to replicate a double-leaf four-panel door, centered on the east elevation. The door has a five-light transom and molded surround with pediment supported by small sawn brackets. Flanking windows are twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows with cast concrete sills and lintels. An interior brick chimney is located on the south elevation, above a basement-level entrance that is sheltered by a metal canopy. A one-story wing at the rear (west) was constructed before 1993. It has twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows on the three-bay south elevation and eight-over-eight windows on the west elevation, all with flat-arch brick lintels. A cornice on the addition matches that of the main building. A plaque next to the front entrance notes that the building was constructed from 1933-1935 by the Emergency Relief Administration of North Carolina. Today it serves as the Warren County Tax Office.

106 South Main Street (No.82)

W. A. Miles Hardware Store, c.1907

Contributing Building

Among the most decorative and intact commercial buildings in Warrenton, this building was not on the 1907 Sanborn Map. However, it was likely constructed soon after the map's creation as it does appear on the 1912 map (where it is labeled as a Tin Shop and Hardware Store) and a transom on the north end of the façade notes the business was established in 1907. The two-story brick building features an original storefront with recessed double-leaf, one-light-over-one-panel doors. The doors are flanked by wood-frame display windows on paneled wood bulkheads. The entrance and windows are all topped by one-light transoms, all painted with advertisements for the hardware store. North of the storefront is a one-light-over-one-panel door with transom that reads "Est.1907." Above the storefront transom, an I-beam supports the upper level. The beam is finished with rivets decorated with rosettes. A cornice of bricks laid in a sawtooth pattern extends across the façade between the first and second stories. At the second story are four windows. The outer two windows are one-over-one, wood-sash windows with rounded upper sashes set in round arch brick surrounds. The center two windows are taller one-over-one sash windows finished with multi-light fanlights. Each window is topped by arched soldier courses of light-colored

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bricks and a cast-concrete sillcourse extends across the façade, below the windows. Brick pilasters that terminate at corbelled caps of light-colored bricks finish each end of the facade. These pilasters support a parapet that includes three sign panels of light-colored brick below a corbelled cornice of light-colored brick. The rear (east) elevation has segmental-arch windows at both the first and second stories. The interior also retains high material integrity with original wood floors, shelves, and counters.

108 South Main Street (No.83)

Bank of Warren, c.1905

Contributing Building

In 1905, the Bank of Warren purchased two adjacent lots on the east side of Main Street.⁵² The 1907 Sanborn Map shows the two new buildings, constructed concurrently, with this one labeled as a bank. This narrow building contains one of downtown Warrenton's most elaborate storefronts, with a blonde-brick exterior and a broad two-story arch dominating the façade. The archivolt is trimmed with small medallions that create the effect of outlining the arch with dots. The arch springs from cast stone imposts and is secured with a cast stone keystone. Round cast stone panels are situated in the spandrels on either side of the arch. Above the arch, a heavy, molded cornice with modillions and dentils extends across the façade. Above the cornice, the parapet is stepped and features a small, cast stone sign panel. Within the arch, at the second story, a three-part, round-arch window features square lights further divided with X-shaped muntins into small triangles. A wide panel spans the arch between the first and second stories. The storefront features a one-light-over-one-panel door with one-light transom. The entrance is flush with the façade and is flanked by display windows on brick bulkheads. Above the door and each window, transoms are filled with triangular-shaped lights to match those in second-story windows. The entrance is sheltered by a tall, but shallow entablature supported by brackets. The rear (east) elevation features two-over-two wood-sash windows in segmental-arch openings.

108B–108C South Main Street (No.84)

Post Office, c.1907

Contributing Building

In 1905, the Bank of Warren purchased two adjacent lots on the east side of Main Street.⁵³ The 1907 Sanborn Map shows the two new buildings, with this one labeled as vacant, indicating it may have just been completed. The 1912, 1918, and 1925 maps label this as the Post Office. The storefront features an inset entrance bay on the south end of the façade. Within this bay, a one-light-over-one-panel door with one-light transom leads to a second-floor business. A one-light-over-one-panel door with one-light transom is located in then angled wall of the inset bay and leads to the first-floor business. Two wood-frame display windows on the north end of the façade have brick bulkheads and one-light transoms. Above the storefront was a molded, denticulated cornice, though only six dentils remain at the south end of the cornice. Above the cornice, three windows are grouped over the storefront and a single window is located to the south and is centered over the door leading to the second story. These one-over-one wood-sash windows have flat arches with keystones made of bricks laid in soldier courses. A deep molded cornice at the parapet features brackets. The rear (east) elevation features two-over-two wood-sash windows in segmental-arch openings and an entrance bay at the first story with an entrance and transom located in a segmental-arch opening. Square second-story windows on the south elevation are visible above the one-story building to the south.

110-116 South Main Street (No.85)

A. D. Harris Commercial Building, c.1916

Contributing Building

⁵² "J.S. King to Bank of Warren," December 15, 1905, Deed Book 72, Page 112, WCRD; "J.L. Rodwell and Wife to Bank of Warren," December 20, 1905, Deed Book 71, Page 528, WCRD.

⁵³ "J.S. King to Bank of Warren," December 15, 1905, Deed Book 72, Page 112, WCRD; "J.L. Rodwell and Wife to Bank of Warren," December 20, 1905, Deed Book 71, Page 528, WCRD.

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Though described in 1916 as an "ornament to the town," the building is relatively simple with two storefronts at the ground floor and four windows at the second story. The northern storefront includes a recessed one-light wood door flanked by metal-frame display windows on a brick bulkhead. The south storefront features an inset one-light door at the far south end of the façade with a display window to its north. Near the center of the façade is a one-light-over-one-panel door that leads to the second floor. A full-width transom that spanned the façade above the storefronts has been boarded. A molded cornice above the transom remains. Above the cornice, four windows are arranged with two over each of the ground-level storefronts. Windows are one-over-one wood-sash windows in segmental-arch openings highlighted with brick soldier courses. A corbeled cornice extends across the parapet. A lantern skylight can be seen behind the parapet.

A 1925 deed describes this as the property of the widow of the late A.D. Harris, who purchased this property in 1899. Harris begins appearing in *The Warren Record* as a local merchant in the early 1890s and around 1910, he and several investors created the Warrenton Department Store, but it's unclear where that was. On page 2 of the April 14, 1916, edition of *The Warren Record*, the paper reported that "Mr. A.D. Harris is having the wooden buildings on Main Street torn down and will erect a modern brick two-storied building on that site. This will be modern in ever respect and an ornament to the town." Indeed, Sanborn Maps illustrate a wooden building at this location in 1912, but by 1918, a new brick building stood here housing a grocery store in the north store and a barber in the south store.

**120 South Main Street (No.86)
Leggett Building, c.1937**

Contributing Building

Sanborn Maps illustrate that the current building was constructed between 1925 and 1942, replacing an earlier frame structure. A 1937 article in *The Warren Record* notes the "old Katzenstein building being torn down "to make room for a new brick building which is to be erected by A.A. Williams and Dr. T.J. Holt and occupied by the Leggett Brothers who recently bought out the Warrenton Department Store."⁵⁴ The one-story, brick building features two storefronts beneath a stepped parapet. Each storefront has an inset entrance with paired aluminum-frame glass doors flanked by large display windows. The brick surrounding the storefronts has been stuccoed and a flat, metal awning extends across the façade. A single display window is located on the west end of the south elevation, facing East Market Street. The site slopes down to the rear to reveal a partial basement level. Both the first floor and basement level have steel-sash windows on the east elevation.

**121-123 South Main Street (No.30)
Brick Store, c.1830**

Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of South Main and West Market Streets, this two-story, Flemish-bond, brick building is the oldest extant commercial building in Warrenton. Stepped parapets on the north and south elevations conceal the gables of the side-gable roof and feature lunette windows the gables. The façade is divided into two sections separated by brick pilasters. The north section features a wide storefront and an entrance to the second floor. The storefront, which may date to the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century, features an inset entrance with paired one-light-over-one-panel doors topped by a two-light transom. It is flanked by angled display windows on paneled bulkheads. Display windows on the façade have two-light transoms and two molded wood panels above a slanted bulkhead. Near the center of the façade is a double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel door with one-light transom. The door leads to the second floor. The south storefront has been altered and no longer retains an entrance. It has

⁵⁴ "Old Building Being Rapidly Torn Down," *The Warren Record*, March 5, 1937, <https://newspapers.digitalnc.org/lccn/sn92073168/1937-03-05/ed-1/seq-1/>.

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aluminum-framed display windows on a brick knee wall. Second-story windows on the north part of the façade are six-over-one wood-sash windows in segmental-arch openings. Two of the windows on the south part are nine-over-one wood-sash windows and all three windows are set in rectangular openings. A cast iron cornice spans the façade above the second story windows. A one-story, flat-roof wing at the right rear (northwest) extends along West Market Street. Sanborn maps indicate it was constructed between 1901 and 1907. Likely constructed as storage for the commercial building, the north elevation, facing West Market Street has only a double-leaf paneled door for fenestration. A rear wing was constructed at the southwest corner of the building between 1907 and 1912, but is not visible from the street. A one-story, flat-roof wing on the north elevation of the main block was constructed 1925 and 1942 to house the police station (the earlier police and fire station having been demolished for the construction of the library on the courthouse square). The flat roof is concealed behind a brick parapet with metal coping. It has a two-over-two, horizontal-pane, aluminum-frame windows on the north and east elevations, near the intersection of North Main and West Market Streets. It has a single metal door on the north elevation and two smaller windows near the west end of that elevation. The store is believed to have been built by local builder Thomas Bragg, Sr., and Oxford brickmason and plasterer Abraham Spencer.

**122 South Main Street (No.87 and No.88)
Citizens Bank, c.1917; c.1927; c.1975**

Contributing Building

The *Norlina Headlight* reported on April 20, 1917, that the work to complete the new bank building was being "rapidly pushed" and that the building would be "among, if not the, prettiest in the county." Located at the southeast corner of South Main and East Market Streets, the Citizens Bank is a two-story, Neoclassical-style building with a monumental façade. The blonde-brick building features Ionic columns in antis. Between the columns is an inset modern storefront with aluminum-framed glass windows and doors. An original sign panel, situated between the two Ionic capitals, reads "Citizens Bank." Flanking the entrance, mounted on the anta, are torch-like sconces with round globes. Above the inset entrance is an imposing cast-stone cornice with egg-and-dart molding and modillions. A low brick parapet rises above the cornice. On the East Market Street (north) elevation, tall window openings have been enclosed with small windows installed at the first story. Brick panels with cast-stone diamonds in the center are located above each bay. The cornice wraps the northwest corner of the building, but the remainder of the elevation has a brick corbelling on the parapet in lieu of a cornice. A two-story, brick wing at the rear (east), facing East Market Street, appears to be original as it appears on the 1918 Sanborn map as a two-story, two-bay commercial building and there is no seam in the brick between the two parts of the building. The two storefronts have been altered, infilled with brick and fixed aluminum-frame windows when the bank expanded into the space. The second story is seven bays wide with replacement fixed windows below brick panels. The panels, with diamond-shaped cast-stone in their centers and the corbelled parapet above match those on the bank building to the west. A one-story, parapet wing to the far east was likely constructed in the 1970s or 1980s, replacing a commercial building that appears in this location on the 1942 Sanborn map. The addition has a blonde-brick veneer and fixed aluminum-frame windows. A 1926 fire burned a series of two-story, frame commercial buildings on the east side of South Main Street. Shortly thereafter, a one-story, brick commercial building was constructed adjacent to the bank's south elevation. The building features a blonde-brick exterior with soldier-course above the inset storefront and brick corbelling at the parapet. The building appears on the 1942 Sanborn map as a store, but was later incorporated into the bank, at which time the storefront was removed and the opening infilled with aggregate concrete panels. Matching panels project from the location of an original sign panel.

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**126 South Main Street (No.89)
Hunter Drug Building, c.1945**

Contributing Building

This one-story, brick commercial building retains a distinctive Art Moderne-style, dark maroon Carrara glass storefront. The inset entrance, centered on the façade, has paired aluminum-frame glass doors with a shared, one-light transom. It is flanked by original aluminum-frame display windows on a Carrara glass covered bulkhead. A shallow metal cornice spans the façade on which metal letters reading "Hunter Drug Co" are affixed. The building has been altered with the installation of a modern metal pent roof on the façade. The roof extends up significantly higher than the original brick parapet. The building was constructed after 1942 on a lot previously owned by the Warrenton Saving Bank. A building on the site burned in the fire of 1926 and Artie Summerfield bought the vacant property at auction and constructed this building after 1942. A vacant lot to the south of the building is associated with this building and stands on the same parcel. The Hunter Drug Store was the site of a number of Civil Rights demonstrations and boycotts in 1964 due to discriminatory practices.

**127 South Main Street (No.29)
Polk Commercial Building, c.1915**

Contributing Building

Based on Sanborn Maps, this building, constructed between 1912 and 1918, replaced an earlier structure on the site. The map shows a drug store and telegraph office here in 1918. The traditional, two-story commercial building features a wide storefront with a recessed entrance. The storefront features a one-light wood door with decorative leaded-glass transom. Original flanking display windows are metal-framed and rest on a brick bulkhead. At the north end of the façade, a one-light wood door with a prism-glass transom leads to the second floor. A fabric awning over the storefront obscures the transom level, so it is not clear whether the prism-glass transoms remain there as well. A molded cornice extends across the façade above the store front and single door. Above the cornice are four two-over-two wood-sash windows. The parapet is finished with a paneled and corbeled cornice. Eliza Polk purchased this lot in 1902 and the adjacent narrow parcel between this and the Brick Store to the north in 1919.⁵⁵ On the narrow parcel, an inset French door is framed bay a classical surround with fluted pilasters supporting a modest pediment. A blind wood wall extends above the entrance, aligning with the cornice on the main part of the building.

**130 South Main Street (No.90)
Commercial Building, c.1905**

Contributing Building

This building, constructed between 1901 and 1907, was damaged in the 1926 fire, as seen in a photograph of the 1926 fire reprinted in *The Warren Record*, but was not demolished as a result.⁵⁶ The one-story, brick commercial building has a cast iron storefront with molded vertical members supporting a bracketed cornice. A recessed entrance, centered on the façade, features a double-leaf one-light wood door with a covered transom above. Display window flanking the entrance have narrow windows with paneled bulkheads and two-part boarded transoms. Above the storefront, the brick building is finished with a simple corbeled cornice. The north elevation is stuccoed and has no doors or windows. The building is labeled in 1907 with DG, for Dry Goods.

131 South Main Street (No.28)

⁵⁵ "T.M. Casserley and Wife to Eliza T. Polk," July 8, 1902, Deed Book 66, Page 496, WCRD; "Max Pennan and Sadge Pennan to Eliza T. Polk," August 1, 1919, Deed Book 103, Page 534, WCRD.

⁵⁶ "Warrenton Downtown, Part 1 of Many: The Old Brick Store Has Seen it All (Almost)" *The Warren Record*, January 18, 2017, https://www.warrenrecord.com/arts_entertainment/article_d2c3215e-dd92-11e6-8ce2-c7eb18f60a6b.html.

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Gardner Building, c.1905, c.1975

Contributing Building

This one-story, brick commercial building has an altered storefront, but retains distinctive brick detailing at the stepped parapet. The parapet has three brick panels resting on four courses of corbelled brick. Above the panels are alternating inset header bricks, a corbelled modillion cornice, and a stepped parapet topped by metal coping. The storefront has been infilled with aggregate concrete panels, fixed aluminum-framed windows, and an aluminum-framed glass door with sidelights and transom, which reads "Gardner Building." Sanborn maps indicate the building was constructed between 1901 and 1907 and was initially used as a general store. By 1912, the interior of the building had been combined with that of the adjacent one-story building to the south (133 South Main Street) and the two buildings were occupied by a single department store. The storefront alterations likely date to the 1970s.

132 South Main Street (No.91)

Hilliard-White Company, c.1905

Contributing Building

This building was constructed between 1901 and 1907 when the Sanborn Map illustrates it as a drug store. However, a photograph from the 1910s or early 1920s shows it as Hilliard-White Company, which appears to be a clothing company and the 1918 Sanborn Map confirms it as a clothing store. The building remained in the Hilliard family through the late 1960s. The one-story, brick commercial building has a wood and cast-iron storefront that incorporates wood-framed display windows and very tall, multi-part transoms. Centered on the façade is an inset entrance with a double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel wood door below a two-light transom. The recessed entrance bay is trimmed with cast iron. A bracketed cornice spans the storefront. Above the cornice is a soldier course with every-other-brick projecting slightly. Above this, the parapet is finished with a corbeled, brick cornice.

133 South Main Street (No.27)

Warrenton Department Building, c.1900; c.1975

Contributing Building

Sanborn Maps indicate this one-story, commercial building was constructed between 1896 and 1901 and the 1976 Warrenton National Register nominations dates the storefront renovation to 1975. The replacement Colonial Revival-style storefront is largely infilled with brick and has an inset entrance flanked by twelve-light display windows. A slate-covered pent roof spans the storefront. The original pressed-metal façade remains visible above the pent roof. It features a narrow metal cornice below a sign panel covered in pressed metal panels that mimic brick. Above the sign panel is a band of pressed metal finished with a floral pattern below a cornice composed of brackets, panels, and a molded cornice. A small panel is centered on the façade to create a stepped parapet. The rear of the building is covered with vinyl siding and has a centered entrance with classical surround.

134 South Main Street (No.92)

Commercial Building, c.1890

Contributing Building

According to Sanborn maps, this building was constructed between 1885 and 1891 at which time it housed a general merchandise store on the first floor and offices upstairs. The two-story, three-bay brick building has an inset entrance centered on the storefront. The one-light wood door has a shallow transom and is flanked by near-full-height, wood-frame display windows, their bottom framing resting on a low brick bulkhead. A three-part transom spans the storefront, with each section further divided into four narrow lights. Italianate-style details include a bracketed cornice that spans the storefront, above which are three two-over-two, segmental-arched wood-sash windows. The arched brick surrounds are enriched with soldier courses and a slightly projecting drip molding that is connected between the middle window and the two outer windows. Above the windows is a corbeled cornice with a stepped parapet. The parapet features rounded termini at each end and a central panel that steps up with angled corners.

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**135-137 South Main Street (No.25 and No.26)
Commercial Building, c.1900**

Contributing Building

This building contains two matching storefronts, both of which retain remarkable architectural integrity. Each features an inset entrance with double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel wood doors. Entrances are flanked by wood-frame display windows on molded and paneled bulkheads, the windows separated by pressed metal pilasters. Two-light transoms are located above each window and entrance. Above the storefronts, rows of pressed metal create an elaborate design. The band immediately above the storefronts feature a sawtooth pattern below a row of metal pressed with a fleur-de-lis pattern. The next band is decorated with floral swags and the composition is finished with a metal cornice featuring molding and brackets below a stepped parapet. The 1901 Sanborn Map notes that a hardware store and post office were located here. Among the buildings twentieth century occupants were Frank Serls Hardware, Lanier Hardware, and Citizens Bank.

Shed (120 North Front Street), c.1915

Contributing Building

The one-story, gabled, concrete-block storage building was constructed between 1912 and 1915, replacing an earlier frame "hardware warehouse" on the site. It features mural-covered elevations and exposed rafter tails.

**136 South Main Street (No.93)
Commercial Building, c.1915**

Contributing Building

This one-story brick commercial building first appears on the 1918 Sanborn Map as a wholesale grocery. The full-width storefront matches that of the nearby building at 132 South Main Street. The building has a wood and cast-iron storefront that incorporates wood-framed display windows and very tall, multi-part transoms. Centered on the façade is an inset entrance with a double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel wood door below a two-light transom. The recessed entrance bay is trimmed with cast iron. Above the storefront, two courses of bricks project slightly across the façade. A cornice is composed of corbelling and a course of bricks laid in a sawtooth pattern.

**138-140 South Main Street (No.93)
Commercial Building, c.1910**

Contributing Building

This one-story, two-bay brick commercial building contains two storefronts with detailing matching the building at 132 South Main Street as well as the adjacent buildings at 136 and 142 South Main Street. Constructed between 1907 and 1912, the building predates the adjoining buildings. The north storefront (138 South Main Street) has been reconstructed with steel columns separating the storefront into thirds. The north two thirds have aluminum-frame windows on brick knee walls. The south third has an inset aluminum-frame glass door. Horizontal siding covering the top portion of the storefront. The south storefront (140 South Main Street) retains a double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel wood door on the north end. The recessed entrance bay is trimmed with cast iron. Wood-framed display windows at the south end of the storefront have very tall, multi-part transoms and a knee wall covered with modern vertical siding. Above the storefront, two courses of bricks project slightly across the façade. A cornice is composed of corbelling and a course of bricks laid in a sawtooth pattern.

**139 South Main Street (No.24)
Commercial Building, c.1933**

Noncontributing Building

Based on Sanborn Maps, this two-story, brick commercial building was constructed between 1925 and 1942. The right (north) portion features an altered storefront with fixed aluminum-frame display windows on a brick bulkhead. There is no entrance, the building now accessed via the south bay. The transom level

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is covered with an aluminum awning. The parapet features a wide sign panel and corbelled cornice. The left (south) bay may have originally had a higher roof, as evidenced by the segmental-arch window opening above the storefront and the lack of parapet detailing found on the north bay. While Sanborn maps indicate the building was always only one story, there may have been upper-level storage in this part of the building. The storefront has been altered with the installation of a fully inset brick storefront with aluminum-framed glass doors. The transom has been covered and the segmental-arch upper-level opening has been boarded. The 1942 Sanborn map shows an undertaker operating in the south part of the building and a store in the north part. It is currently operated as a single business.

**141 South Main Street (No.23)
Commercial Building, c.1900**

Contributing Building

Sanborn Maps demonstrate that this building was constructed between 1896 and 1901 as an insurance office and telephone exchange. In 1925, it was shown as a library, but when the library was completed on the courthouse square, the building reverted to use as an office. The one-story, parapet-roof building has a central entrance, a replacement nine-light-over-two-panel door, flanked by tall window openings filled with modern fifteen-light, fixed sash. The windows retain flat-arch brick lintels below corbelled cornices. The parapet features two inset sign panels below a heavy corbelled cornice. The parapet steps down toward the rear (west) of the building.

**142-144 South Main Street (No.93)
Commercial Building, c.1912**

Contributing Building

This one-story building consists of two storefronts that share details with the adjacent buildings to the north. An earlier building is shown here on the 1912 Sanborn Map, but marked as "to be removed." This building is shown on the 1918 map. The north storefront (142 South Main Street) retains a wood storefront that incorporates wood-framed display windows on a plywood covered knee wall and very tall, multi-part transoms. Centered on the façade is an inset entrance with a double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel wood door below a two-light transom. The south storefront (144 South Main Street) is entirely modern and features an inset entrance with glass-block sidelights. It is flanked by aluminum-framed display windows on a plywood-covered knee wall. The transom spanning the storefront has been boarded. Above both storefronts, two courses of bricks project slightly across the façade. A cornice is composed of corbelling and a course of bricks laid in a sawtooth pattern.

143 South Main Street – VACANT

**201 South Main Street (No.22)
Filling Station, c.1940, c.1980**

Noncontributing Building

Constructed between 1925 and 1942, the gas station replaced a one-story L-shaped house that originally stood at this location. The one-story, flat-roof building has been significantly altered with the installation of vertical plywood sheathing on the exterior (installed to cover or replace the white tile noted in the 1976 nomination) and the filling in of two garage bays on the south end of the façade. An aluminum-frame display window wraps the northeast corner of the building, just north of a replacement door. A square canopy was located at the building's northeast corner and three gasoline tanks stood along South Main Street, east of the building, though all have been removed.

**207 South Main Street
Warren Savings and Loan, c.1980**

Noncontributing Building

This building was constructed as the Warrenton Savings and Loan, replacing the Draper-Ben Powell

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House, which had been torn down just prior to the listing of the Warrenton Historic District. The one-story, brick, side-gable building is five bays wide with three gabled dormers on the façade. Paired nine-light-over-four-panel doors are centered on the façade and flanked by fluted pilasters. A gabled portico supported by fluted square posts shelters the entrance, which is flanked by fluted pilasters. The building has vinyl windows throughout and vinyl siding on the dormers. A denticulated cornice spans the façade and wraps to each side elevation but does not extend the entire elevation. The building has shallow eaves and louvered vents in the gable ends. A drive-thru/drive-up window on the north elevation is sheltered by a shed roof. Paved parking extends along the north and west sides of the building, which currently houses a Nationwide Insurance agency.

Between 207 and 223 South Main Street – VACANT

210 South Main Street

Warren Auto Parts, c.1990

Noncontributing Building

Constructed after the 1976 listing of the Warrenton Historic District, this one-story, gable-front store is constructed of variegated, rusticated concrete block. It features a recessed entry with aluminum-frame door flanked by narrow windows with a wider, fixed window on the north bay of the facade. A matching door is located on the north elevation along with a fixed window and two overhead garage doors. The building replaced an earlier dwelling on the site that was demolished prior to 1976.

220 South Main Street (No.95)

~~Al's Car Wash/Main Street Drive Thru~~ Drive 'n Shop, c.1970

~~Noncontributing~~ Contributing Building

This one-story, gable-front commercial building has a façade of rusticated concrete block. An aluminum-frame door on the façade is flanked by fixed windows. There is a deep eave overhang on the north elevation, sheltering the "drive-up" part of the building. Two pairs of glass doors are located on this north elevation. The building, constructed prior to 1976, replaced an earlier house that stood on the site.

Commented [BHS4]: If constructed within the POS, why NC?

Commented [HW5]: I don't understand this building, but something isn't right. The original nomination calls it "Drive N' Shop" so I don't know where Sarah got the Al's Car Wash/Main Street Drive-Thru name from. I also don't know how this was ever a car wash. It's all very confusing to me.

222 South Main Street (No.95)

Commercial Building, c.1970

Contributing Building

This one-story concrete-block commercial building has a brick façade. Paired aluminum-frame doors are centered on the façade and flanked by fixed windows. A shingled pent roof shelters the façade. Fixed windows are also located on the south elevation.

Commented [HB6R5]: I talked to Sarah about this. At the time she surveyed it, the sign in front of the building read Al's Car Wash/Main Street Drive-Thru. According to Google Streetview, it only went by that name for a period between 2016 and 2023. Not clear where the car wash component of the building was at that time.

223 South Main Street (No.18)

Warrenton Exxon, c.1945

Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of South Main and College Streets, this former Exxon (ESSO) gas station was constructed after 1942, replacing a one-story house on the site. The building illustrates the ESSO (Eastern States Standard Oil) corporate oblong-box design of choice for their mid-century expanded service station. The building is clad with enameled porcelain-coated steel panels over concrete block. The building features two large service bays on the northern half of its façade and a centrally located one-light wood-frame pedestrian door with glass transom. At the south end of the facade, four nearly full-height plate glass windows wrap around the southeast corner of the building. Each corner of the building has a subtle curve to it and the parapet - painted a fading red - is also subtly rounded at the top. A series of rounded-edge bands, typical of the Esso design concept and the streamlined Moderne architectural style act as a cornice along the façade and south elevation. There are three window openings on the north elevation and two paneled wood doors on the southern elevation. The building and site retain a high

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degree of integrity. Cobra head-style light fixtures remain at either end of the paved lot that extends along the east side of the building and a double-head fixture remains at the location of the former service island.

236 South Main Street

Warrenton Fire Station, 2003

Noncontributing Building

Constructed on the site of the Warrens Farmers Warehouse Co., a tobacco warehouse and prizery, the Warrenton Fire Station was built in 2003, after the 1976 listing of the Warrenton Historic District. The one-story building has a brick exterior with basketweave brick cornice. Aluminum-frame windows have blonde-brick, segmental-arch lintels and the window bays are separated by courses of stacked stretcher course brick. Above each bay is a blonde-brick panel. The main entrance, facing South Main Street, is sheltered by a two-story, hip-roof, square tower with open first story supported by square piers. An arched window at the second story of the tower has stained glass, arched windows, and a tower over the entrance finished with stained glass. Four vehicular bays on the north end of the façade have blind arches and are located beneath a stepped parapet. The south three bays of the façade are recessed significantly.

237 South Main Street (No.17)

Colonial Stores, c.1960

Contributing Building

This one-story, brick commercial building illustrates Modernist design elements, including a streamlined façade and flat-roofed canopy, applied to a standard commercial form. The building is set back from South Main Street and surrounded by an asphalt-paved parking lot on all sides. The façade is clad in variegated blonde and orange bricks with Roman bricks covering the knee walls below aluminum-framed display windows. Two aluminum-framed glass doors are located in the inset entrance bay, each placed on an angle wall flanking a centered display window. A metal awning extends across the façade, which extends up higher than the rear portion of the building, constructed of plain red brick. Constructed as Colonial Stores, most recently, this building housed a Super 10 store.

307 South Main Street (No.16)

Boyd House, c.1928

Contributing Building

Constructed about 1928, the Boyd House is a two-story, three-bay, hip-roof Colonial Revival-style house. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an exterior double-shouldered brick chimney on the south elevation. A six-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights is centered on the façade below an elliptical transom. The segmental-arch opening has a cast-stone keystone and springers. Flanking the entrance are six-over-six wood-sash windows with flat-arch, cast-stone lintels with keystones. The façade is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roof front porch with a wide cornice supported by slender Tuscan columns. A one-story, gabled wing at the left rear (southwest) extends beyond the south elevation of the main part of the house. A lower gabled ell is located at the northwest corner of the house. Both ells appear on the 1942 Sanborn map and are likely original to the house. A two-story, side-gable addition at the southwest was constructed after 1942. William Boyd and his siblings purchased this lot in 1928 and the 1930 census records Tempe Boyd, William's mother, living on Main Street with her children. William was living in Henderson with his wife's family, so it appears that William and his siblings bought this property for their mother, Tempe, who was a widow. (The 1920 census documents Tempe and Richard Boyd as farmers.)

Garage, c.1928

Contributing Building

Although not accessed during fieldwork, the 1942 Sanborn map as well as current aerial photographs confirm a brick garage situated slightly southwest of the house. The one-story, one-bay garage is brick-veneered to match the house.

Fence/Wall, c.1928

Contributing Structure

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A low stone wall extends across the east side of the property, adjacent to the sidewalk, where it is bisected by a concrete stair that leads to the front walk. A matching wall extends along the north side of the driveway.

311 South Main Street (No.15)

House, c.1930

Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story, gable-front, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide with a brick veneer and with six-over-six wood-sash windows. The cornice, which follows the rake of the gables, is composition of narrow dentals of alternating lengths. A six-panel door with four-light transom is centered on the façade and sheltered by a gabled porch on Tuscan columns. Ghost marks on the brick indicate that the gabled porch roof replaced a flat roof that featured a roof railing. A flat-roof stoop on the north elevation likely matched the original front stoop. A tripartite window is centered in the front gable. A wide gable on the north elevation is flanked by gabled dormers. A gabled wing on the south elevation has grouped windows. To its rear is a small wall gable and a gabled dormer. Sanborn maps indicate the house was constructed between 1925 and 1942.

Garage, c.1930

Contributing Building

West of the house is a one-story, side-gabled garage with large wooden sliding doors and a transom extending across the garage doors. The building is covered in asphalt siding that mimics brick and has a 5V metal roof. A single-leaf pedestrian door and a four-lite window are located on the north end of the façade, underneath a shed roof. A brick chimney in the north gable end is flanked by four-over-four wood-sash windows.

Fence/Wall, c.1930

Contributing Structure

A low brick wall extends along the south side of the house, adjacent the driveway and across the east side of the property, adjacent to the sidewalk where it is bisected by a brick stair that leads to the front walk.

312 South Main Street (No.97)

House, c.1928

Contributing Building

Constructed after 1925, this house is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style and was likely built in the late 1920s, around the time Davis-Carr-Jones House immediately to the north (103 Plummer Street) was updated in the Colonial Revival style. The two-story, side-gable, brick house has a symmetrical five-bay façade. It has six-over-six wood-sash windows, a modillion cornice, and interior end brick chimneys. A wide, paneled door with beveled leaded-glass sidelights and elliptical transom is centered on the façade within a frame bay. It is sheltered by a pedimented portico supported by square posts with slender, projecting pilasters. Where the portico's roof meets the house, the intersection is trimmed with a scrolled-edge board. In the center bay of the second floor, a six-over-six wood-sash window is flanked by two-over-two wood-sash sidelights. A one-story, flat-roof porch on the south gable end is enclosed with eight-over-eight wood-sash windows. An open porch on the north elevation is supported by square columns. Each porch has a Chippendale roof at the railing. The rear (east) elevation features a gable on the main roof and a one-story ell at the northeast corner.

Garage, c.1928

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a two-story, brick garage. The building, with second-story apartment has six-over-six wood-sash windows and a modillion cornice to match the house. A vehicular bay on the north end of the west elevation has a sliding garage door.

Fence/Wall, c.1930

Contributing Structure

A coursed stone retaining wall of medium height lines the front (west) property boundary adjacent to the right-of-way. Stone piers flank both sides of the semi-circular brick driveway that fronts the property and

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leads to the rear (east side) of the property where the garage is located.

**315 South Main Street (No.14)
House, c.1900, c.1920**

Contributing Building

Likely constructed around the turn of the twentieth century, the I-house features plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a decorative modillion cornice. A six-panel door with five-light sidelights and a six-light transom is centered on the façade. It is flanked by two-over-two wood-sash windows and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roof porch supported by fluted Doric columns. The porch features a denticulated cornice and a frieze decorated with triglyphs. The porch wraps around the left (south) elevation where it has been enclosed with six-over-six wood-sash windows. An original gabled ell extends from the right rear (northwest). It has been extended by a one-story gabled wing at its west and a one-story wing to its south. The house appears on the 1918 Sanborn map, the earliest to cover this part of Warrenton. The gabled ell and wrap-around porch were in place by 1925.

Outbuilding, c.1920

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house is a small, frame outbuilding constructed between 1918 and 1925. The building retains weatherboards and four-over-four wood-sash windows, and an engaged shed-roof porch on the east elevation that is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets.

Garage, c.1920

Contributing Building

Located northwest of the house, this side-gable, two-car frame garage was built between 1918 and 1925. It has plain weatherboards.

Fence/Wall, c.1900

Contributing Structure

A coursed stone retaining wall of medium height lines the north property boundary, adjacent to the driveway.

**318 South Main Street (No.98)
Poindexter House, 1928**

Contributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of South Main and Marshall Streets, the two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style house is representative of the early-twentieth-century style. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a running-bond brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, a modillion cornice, and interior end brick chimneys. The windows have soldier course surrounds that also frame brick panels between the first- and second-story windows. A six-panel door is centered on the façade within a bay outlined with soldier-course brick. The door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters supporting a denticulated cornice and broken, scrolled pediment. The entrance is sheltered by a flat-roof portico with a denticulated cornice supported by Tuscan columns and fluted pilasters. A side porch on the north elevation has substantial Tuscan columns and a denticulated cornice executed with noticeably less delicacy than the front portico. A flat-roof wing on the south elevation features paired windows in soldier-course brick surrounds. A one-story gabled ell is located near the center of the east elevation and has a shed-roof addition to its north that aligns with the north porch. According to the current owner, the house was constructed by the Poindexter family in 1928.

Fence/Wall, c.1928

Contributing Structure

A low coursed stone retaining wall lines the front of the property adjacent to the brick right-of-way. The wall terminates at the intersection with Marshall Street.

Garage, c.1928, c.2010

Noncontributing Building

Located northeast of the house and accessed from Marshall Street, this one-story, side-gable, brick garage has been altered with the addition of a frame wing and carport after 2008. The garage is two bays bay with a garage door on the west bay. The east bay has been infilled with siding, a window, and a pedestrian door. The east half of the building was converted to an apartment and a side-gable, frame wing added to

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its east gable end. A front-gable, pedimented carport on the south elevation is supported by Doric columns.

319 South Main Street (No.13)

House, c.1920

Noncontributing Building

According to Sanborn maps, this one-and-a-half-story, front-gable house was constructed between 1918 and 1925. The house has vinyl siding and windows throughout. A six-panel door near the center of the façade is flanked by four-light-over-one-panel sidelights. It is sheltered by a wide, flat-roof porch supported by paired square posts and topped by a metal railing. The porch replaced an earlier, full-width porch that appeared on the 1925 and 1942 Sanborn maps. Grouped vinyl windows at the southeast corner of the house may indicate an enclosed porch, though that configuration does not appear on the Sanborn maps. Gabled dormers are located on the north and south elevations. A gabled wing at the rear extends beyond the south elevation of the main part of the building.

Shed, c.1980

Noncontributing Building

Located northwest of the house, and barely visible from the street, is a front-gabled, frame building with vinyl siding and a metal roof with exposed rafter tails.

400 South Main Street/101 Marshall Street (No.99)

House, c.1900

Contributing Building

This two-story, L-shaped house is addressed to both Marshall and South Main Streets. It may be an earlier nineteenth-century, hip-roof house facing Main Street that was modified to create a triple-A-roof I-house facing Marshall Street. The house has plain weatherboards and two-over-two wood-sash windows throughout with scalloped shingles in the gables and a 5V metal roof. The north façade (facing Marshall Street) is three bays wide with a gable centered on the façade. A two-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roof porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and a turned balustrade. The porch extends around the west (400 S. Main Street) elevation, which is three bays wide. The north end of the roof terminates at the east-west gable facing Marshall Street; the south end is hipped. A centered entrance on this elevation matches that on the north elevation. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the southeast, flanked by shed-roof bays.

Outbuilding, c.1920

Contributing Building

Southeast of the house is a one-story, gable-front, frame shed with molded weatherboards and a pressed metal shingle roof.

401 South Main Street (No.12)

House, c.1910

Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roof, frame cottage was probably built around the same time as the adjacent house at 319 South Main Street. The three-bay house is covered in aluminum siding but retains paired six-over-six wood-sash windows. A six-panel door near the north end of the façade has a classical surround with fluted pilasters supporting a modest entablature. Colonial Revival-style features include a full-width, inset porch is supported by Tuscan columns. The metal railing is a later alteration. Hipped dormers on the façade, north, and south elevations each contain paired six-over-six wood-sash windows. A hip-roof bay projects from the south elevation and there is a hipped rear ell at the southwest.

Outbuilding, c.1920

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a one-story, hip-roof frame outbuilding covered in wooden shingles.

West of 401 and 403 South Main Street – 2 VACANT LOTS

Shed, c.1980

Noncontributing Building

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At the northeast corner of the parcel, visible from Hawkins Street to the west, is a hip-roofed, frame shed with vinyl siding. An entrance on the west elevation is sheltered by an engaged, shed roof supported by square posts.

Shed, c.1980

Noncontributing Building

Along the west parcel line, visible from Hawkins Street to the west, is a front-gabled, shed with vinyl siding, a metal roof, and a four-light window on the north elevation.

403 South Main Street (No.11)

House, c.1920

Contributing Building

Constructed between 1918 and 1925, this one-story, gable-front, Craftsman-style house features an unusual gable-front porch with an asymmetrical form that appears with this configuration on the 1925 Sanborn map, indicating it is original. The porch is supported by full-height brick piers and has a brick knee wall between the piers. The knee wall extends to encompass an uncovered terrace on the south end of the porch. The three-bay house has vinyl siding and windows, including tripartite windows on the façade. Centered on the façade is a replacement door with a classical surround. There is an exterior brick chimney and projecting bay window on the north elevation, a louvered vent in the porch gable, and a vinyl window in the main gable. A gabled ell extends from the left rear (southwest).

Outbuilding, c.2000

Noncontributing Building

Southwest of the house is a one-story, gabled outbuilding covered in metal siding.

407 South Main Street (No.10)

House, c.1940

Contributing Building

Constructed between 1925 and 1942, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gable house has a brick veneer and Colonial Revival-style detailing. The five-bay house is symmetrical with vinyl windows flanking a centered entrance. First-story windows have rowlock sills and soldier headers. The six-panel door is flanked by four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and accessed by a brick stoop. Three gabled dormers on the façade have plain weatherboards and vinyl windows. A relatively wide and tall central brick chimney pierces the roof ridge. A gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) was constructed after 1942. A one-story garage appears to be located immediately west of the house, but is not visible from the street.

Garage, c.1980

Noncontributing Building

West of the house is a narrow, two-story, gabled, frame garage with weatherboard siding. A single-car garage door is located on the north elevation and a one-story, shed addition extends along the west elevation.

410 South Main Street (No.100)

J. R. Johnson Rental House, c.1870

Contributing Building

While the one-story, side-gable house is minimally detailed, the two-panel Greek Revival-style door that is centered on the façade indicates that it may have been constructed in the mid- to late-nineteenth century. The entrance is sheltered by a front-gable, bracketed stoop with exposed rafter tails. The stoop replaced a full-width porch that appears on the 1918 and 1925 Sanborn maps, the earliest to cover this part of Warrenton. The three-bay house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and a molded cornice with partial cornice returns. A shed addition on the rear (east) elevation is also clad in weatherboard. A small, side-gable addition on the north gable end appears on the 1942 Sanborn map and has weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, a six-light-over-three-panel door, and rests on brick piers.

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House, c.2000

Noncontributing Building

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This one-story, side-gable house replaced the Episcopal Rectory that was documented in the 1976 Warrenton Historic District. The house is five bays wide with a two-bay, front-gable wing projecting from the south end of the façade. An entrance near the center of the façade has decorative sidelights. French doors on the south elevation open to an uncovered wood deck. The house rests atop a poured concrete foundation and crawlspace, is covered with vinyl siding, and has vinyl windows throughout. A prefabricated carport and at least two additional outbuildings stand behind the house, though are not visible from the street.

Garage, c.2000

Noncontributing Building

West of the house is a side-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding. It has a one-over-one window and a wide overhead door on the south elevation.

414 South Main Street (No.101)

House, c.1940

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable Ranch house presents its gable end to the street with the front entrance located on the north elevation. The west elevation, facing North Main Street, is two bays wide, with the south bay projecting under a gabled roof. The north elevation is four bays deep with a projecting, gabled wing near the east end of the elevation. Just west of the wing is an inset entrance bay. The wing features a brick chimney and large, multi-light picture window on its west elevation and brick veneer in the gable end. A shed-roof, screened porch is located east of the projecting wing. A gabled ell extends from the rear (southeast) elevation. The house has aluminum siding eight-over-eight wood-sash windows.

416 South Main Street (No.102)

Holt-Johnson House, c.1848; c.1920

Contributing Building

This one-story-with-raised-basement, two-room, side-gable house is believed to have been built by Jacob Holt, but retains little of its characteristic Greek Revival-style detailing. Originally constructed to face north, the house was turned between 1918 and 1925 to face east toward South Main Street. The one-and-a-half-story house stands on a raised basement that been covered in weatherboards. It has fluted cornerboards, a wide cornice on the façade, flush eaves, and two gabled dormers on the façade. The house retains nine-over-nine wood-sash windows in the main (first) floor with six-over-six wood-sash windows at the basement level and in the gable dormers. A six-panel door is centered on the façade, flanked by narrow sidelights and topped by a narrow transom, all in a molded surround. The door is sheltered by a pedimented portico supported by tapered square columns. The high brick porch, constructed after the house was turned, is accessed by a wide brick stair. An interior corbelled brick chimney is centered on the roof ridge. A two-story, shed-roof addition on a brick foundation has been added to the rear. Thought to be the first residence of Jacob Holt in Warrenton, shoemaker J. R. Johnson was a later occupant of the house.

417 South Main Street (No.8)

House, c.1900

Contributing Building

This two-story, hip-roof I-house features distinctive projecting bays, decorative shingles in a front gable, and hip-roof porch with decorative woodwork, all characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The house features plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows with peaked surrounds, and two interior brick chimneys on the rear (west) elevation. A double-leaf door is centered on the façade and features leaded glass in the upper half above three molded panels. The transom is obscured behind the porch detailing. The full-width, hip-roof porch is supported by turned posts and features decorative sawnwork trim. A gable with imbricated shingles is located over the porch entrance. It extends higher than the porch roof and may be a later addition. A gable with matching shingles and a louvered vent is centered on the

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façade of the main roof. One-story, polygonal bays project from the north and south elevations. A polygonal wing at the northwest has an interior, corbeled brick chimney. A one-story wing extends across the rear (west) and an additional polygonal bay projects from the southwest. Based on Sanborn Maps, a two-story, hip-roof outbuilding to the south was historically associated with this house, but the property lines have been redrawn so that that building is now on the lot with the adjacent Jones-Allen House at 425 South Main Street.

Outbuilding, c.1910

Contributing Building

This small, frame outbuilding appears to be a portion of a larger, multi-part outbuilding illustrated on the 1918 Sanborn Map. The side-gable building has plain weatherboards, a short window opening on the east elevation and a full-sized window on the south elevation. It has a standing-seam metal roof and brick chimney at its northwest corner. Its historic use is not clear.

420 South Main Street (No.103)

House, c.1920

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gable bungalow is three bays wide with a wide shed-roof dormer on the facade. The house has plain weatherboards with wood shingles in the gables and on the dormer. Windows throughout the house are modern replacements. A one-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roof porch supported by tapered, paneled posts on brick piers. A matchstick railing extends between the piers. An exterior end brick shouldered chimney rises on the south elevation while a flush exterior brick chimney is in the north gable. Craftsman-style details include knee brackets in the gables and exposed rafter tails. A gabled ell extends from the southeast corner of the house and a narrow shed-roof dormer is centered on the rear (east) elevation. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1918 and 1925. While Mary Louise Allen lived here during the mid-twentieth century, it is not clear who built the house. A small, prefabricated storage shed is located north of the house at the end of the driveway.

424 South Main Street (No.104)

House, c.1915

Contributing Building

The one-story, gable-front Craftsman bungalow is three bays wide with an attached, gable-front porch that shelters the northern half of the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails and knee brackets at the gable corners, but not at the apexes. A one-light-over-two-panel door with one-light transom is located near the center of the façade and sheltered by the front-gable porch, which is supported by tapered square columns. North of the entrance is a twelve-over-one wood-sash window. There is a louvered vent in the porch gable and a two-over-two window in the main front gable. A near-full-depth shed dormer extends along the south roof slope. A smaller shed dormer is located on the north elevation. A gabled ell at the northeast corner of the house is further extended by a shed-roof bay. This house appears on the 1918 Sanborn Map, which is the earliest Sanborn Map for this part of Warrenton. A 1978 deed describes this as property that Peck Manufacturing Company sold to F.M. Allen and Roy Davis in 1918.⁵⁷

Fence/Wall, c.2000

Noncontributing Structure

Sections of white picket fencing are located along the north, west, and south property boundaries.

Carport, c.2000

Noncontributing Structure

North of the house stands a small, gabled carport supported by square posts. It has plywood sheathing and knee brackets in the northwest gable and the side and rear elevations are covered with wood lattice.

⁵⁷ "Leonard Hudson Bowen to Donald G. Arnold and Ernest F. Fleming, III," June 15, 1993, Deed Book 576, Page 496, WCRD.

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425 South Main Street (No.6)

Jones-Allen House, c.1840

Contributing Building

The three-bay, single-pile I-house has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a side-gabled, standing-seam metal roof. Centered on the façade is a one-light-over-multi-panel door with four-light transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roof porch supported by Tuscan columns. Based on Sanborn maps, the porch wrapped around the north elevation by the early twentieth century, but today extends only across the façade, indicating that it was altered or rebuilt after 1942. A two-story gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) is single-pile and features an entrance on the north elevation that is sheltered by a hip-roof porch on Tuscan columns that matches those on the façade. An interior brick chimney is located at the intersection of the main block and rear ell. A two-story, hip-roof wing at the left rear (southwest) extends beyond the south elevation of the main block. It has two-over-two wood-sash windows and may predate the front part of the house. A shed-roof wing extends between the two rear ells and there are additional one-story, shed-roof wings at the rear. A sign in front of the house calls it the "Jones-Allen House, constructed c.1840 and later."

Carriage House (No.7), c.1910

Contributing Building

This deteriorated, two-story, hip-roof carriage house was historically associated with the house to the north, as shown on the 1918 Sanborn map. However, the parcel line has been adjusted and it is now on the tax parcel with the Jones-Allen House. The building has plain weatherboards with a band of wood trim separating the first and second stories to which the sliding door track is affixed. First-story windows are vinyl replacements, but several original six-light windows remain at the second story. The rear elevation appears partially missing, and the sliding door is deteriorated. A louvered cupola is centered on the roof.

428 South Main Street (No.105)

George and Sallie Scoggin House, c.1914

Contributing Building

The two-story, I-house, features transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival-style elements including a slightly projecting center bay, pedimented gables, and a triglyph cornice that matches a cornice at 311 South Main Street. Centered in the projecting bay is a one-light-over-two-panel door with fifteen-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a twenty-six-light transom. Centered on the second story is a three-part window with six-over-one wood-sash windows flanking a nine-over-one window. A full-width porch is supported by grouped Doric columns on brick piers. The porch features a projecting, pedimented gable at the entrance and it wraps around the north elevation where it has been enclosed as a sunroom. A turned balustrade remains at the porch, even where it has been enclosed. The house has vinyl siding and nine-over-one wood-sash windows throughout. The roof flairs at the eaves and the pedimented gables feature wood shingles and louvered vents. A shallow, one-story, shed-roof bay projects from the south gable end and a pair of parged chimneys pierce the rear roof slope. A full-width, one-story wing spans the east elevation. Deed research indicates that the house was built about 1914 by the Scoggins family. Scoggins was listed in the 1920 census as a traveling salesman. He lived in Warrenton with his wife, Sallie, and daughters, Lucy and Fanny.

Garage, c.1940

Noncontributing Building

A front-gable, frame garage with an attached open carport is located just northeast of the primary dwelling outside of the vinyl picket fencing. The garage has double-leaf doors. The roof that covers the carport also extends over the original southern slope of the garage.

Fence/Wall, c.2000

Noncontributing Structure

Sections of vinyl picket fencing are located along the west and south property boundaries.

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432 South Main Street (No.106)

Ford Cottage, c.1850, c.1995

Contributing Building

This two-story house is unusually tall and features modest Greek Revival-style details. The three-bay house retains plain weatherboards and six-over-six wood-sash windows. A double-leaf one-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a hip-roof porch supported by turned posts. The porch has wood shakes covering the roof and a turned balustrade between the posts. An exterior chimney in the south gable end has been parged and reinforced at the base. A wide, two-story, gabled wing extends from the rear (east) with a projecting two-story, gabled bay at the northeast. An entrance near the south end of the wing is flanked by windows and sheltered by a shed-roof porch on turned posts. A one-story, side-gable wing on the north elevation has an exterior brick chimney in the north gable end. Paired doors on the façade are sheltered by a full-width, shed-roof porch supported by turned posts. The rear and north wings appear to have been constructed between 1993 and 1998.

Garage, c.1995

Noncontributing Building

East of the house is a large, one-and-a-half-story, side-gable, frame garage. The garage has two clipped garage bays on the east elevation and vinyl windows in the south gable. Aerial photos indicate the garage was constructed between 1993 and 1998.

Fence/Wall, c.2005

Noncontributing Structure

East of the house, lining the driveway, is a modern stone retaining wall with stacked stone piers and a stone stair leading to the rear walk. The wall was likely constructed to match a short remnant of a wall that remains near the intersection of South Main Street and Battle Lane. A modern white picket fence extends from the north and south elevations of the house. A single gate (on the north side of dwelling) provides access to the garage/rear yard.

437 South Main Street (No.5)

House, c.1900

Contributing Building

Typical of turn-of-the-twentieth-century, triple-A-roofed, I-houses, this building features vinyl siding and one-over-one wood-sash windows. Centered on the façade is a one-light-over-one-panel door with one-light transom. To the right (north) of the entrance is a projecting, three-sided bay window. A one-story, hip-roof porch extends across the façade and wraps around the north elevation. The porch is supported by round columns that step in slightly at a point about two-thirds of the way up the columns before finishing at a plain, Tuscan capital. The north part of the porch, constructed after 1942, has been enclosed with screens. A two-story, gabled wing is centered on the rear (west) elevation and is flanked by one-story, hip-roofed wings. A gabled ell at the northwest corner of the house has an enclosed shed-roof porch on its south elevation. The ell may have been constructed as a detached kitchen.

Shed, c.1900

Contributing Building

West of the house is a small, shed-roof, weatherboard-covered shed. It has a wide door opening on the east elevation. The building appears on the 1918 Sanborn map.

Barn (No.4), c.1900

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house is a large, gable-front outbuilding that was previously listed as an outbuilding for the adjacent house at 443 South Main Street. It has plain weatherboards, a vehicular bay on the south end of the east elevation and a pedestrian door and a six-over-six wood-sash window to its north. A batten door provides access to a loft in the gable. An opening in the wall above the loft door suggests that a hoist once projected from the façade. The building appears on the 1918 Sanborn map.

438 South Main Street (No.107)

Williams-Davis House, c.1914

Contributing Building

This sizeable, one-and-a-half-story, side-gable Craftsman bungalow has large gabled dormers on the

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façade and rear (east) elevation. The building is covered in weatherboards of varying widths, giving an impression of shingle siding. Triple sixteen-over-one wood-sash windows on the façade flank the entrance. A front-gable porch on post-on-pier supports is currently being reconstructed after damage from a fallen tree. The dormer above features four sixteen-light casement windows, knee brackets, and triangular louvered vents at the top of the gable. The house has an interior brick chimney. An inset porch at the southwest corner of the façade is supported by grouped posts on a shingle-covered pier and leads to a deeply inset entrance. The side elevations also feature a variety of nine-over-nine and twelve-over-one wood-sash windows, generally grouped, including four sixteen-over-one windows in the north gable. A projecting, shed-roof bay on the north elevation has a triple window. Other Craftsman-style features include knee braces, exposed rafter tails, and projecting, shed-roof bays. The 1976 Warrenton Historic District nomination lists the building as the A. A. Williams House. The current owner stated that it was constructed between 1912 and 1915 and that the Davis family owned it for many years.

442 South Main Street (No.108)

House, c.1950

Contributing Building

Typical of mid-twentieth-century construction, this one-story, side-gable Ranch house is three bays wide and two bays deep. It has a brick veneer, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. A solid wood door with four diamond-shaped lights is located on the north end of the façade and sheltered by a two-bay, flat-roof porch supported by decorative iron posts. South of the entrance is a three-part picture window. The current owner stated that the house was built in the 1950.

South and southeast of 442 South Main Street – VACANT

443 South Main Street (No.3)

House, c.1890

Contributing Building

This two-story L-plan house has distinctive windows featuring a single light in the lower sash with an upper sash divided into vertical panes topped by square panes further divided into triangles by x-shaped muntins. The house features a gable on the north end and a hipped roof on the south with a two-story, hip-roof ell at the left rear (southwest) with a roof peak slightly higher than the side-gable roof ridge. It has a brick foundation, plain weatherboards, a pressed metal tile roof, and an exterior brick chimney in the north gable end. The gabled roof slope breaks slightly to create a flare and on the north gable, the rake continues on the exterior of the gable-end chimney so that the chimney extends up between the house and the crown molding. This north gable is also finished with gable returns and a single window in the upper level, forward of the chimney. An interior brick chimney is located in the rear ell. The three-bay façade features a centered entrance flanked by cottage windows. A full-width, hip-roof porch is supported by paired, square columns. The porch features a pedimented, slightly projecting entrance and a turned balustrade.

445 South Main Street (No.2)

House, c.1915

Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of South Main Street and Folly Springs Lane, this house appears on the 1918 Sanborn Map, the earliest to cover this part of Warrenton. The Colonial Revival-style dwelling has front-facing gambrel roof with a side-gambrel wing extended to the south to create a T-shaped plan. A gambrel-roof bay extends from the north elevation, its roof aligning with the side wing on the south. The house has vinyl siding and two-over-two wood-sash windows. A six-panel door with two-light transom is centered in the front-facing gambrel. It is flanked by single one-over-one wood-sash windows and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roof porch supported by square posts with a plain balustrade. The porch

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wraps around the north elevation, terminating at the projecting bay. It wraps around the south elevation where it is enclosed with grouped six-over-six wood-sash windows. There are two windows centered at the upper level of the front-facing gambrel. A trapezoidal-shaped, shed-roof dormer on the front of the south wing has a single replacement window. A one-story, flat-roof wing is located at the southwest and there are a series of gabled wings projecting from the northwest.

Garage, c.1920

Contributing Building

West of the house is a low, gabled, frame garage. It has a clipped entry in the south gable end and an open shed-roof bay along the west elevation. The building has plain weatherboards and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails.

Garage, c.1920

Contributing Building

West of the house, on the north side of Folly Springs Lane is a gable-front, log, Rustic Revival-style garage. It has exposed saddle-notched logs, plain weatherboards in the gables, and a metal roof with exposed rafter tails. It has a batten garage door on the south end of the east gable end. A single window and pedestrian door are north of the garage door.

Fence/Wall, c.1920

Contributing Structure

A low stone wall extends along the south property boundary, along Folly Springs Lane.

448 South Main Street (No.109)

Spruill-King House, c.1850

Contributing Building

Located on a large, nearly one-acre, lot, the two-story, hip-roof Greek Revival-style house maintains a typical mid-nineteenth-century form with Italianate-style detailing and may have been built by Jacob Holt. It is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, a bracketed cornice, molded cornerboards, and a full-width hip-roof porch supported by paneled square boards (too shallow to be columns) below paired brackets. A double-leaf door is centered on the façade below a multi-light oval transom that matches the sidelights on the c.1855 William T. Alston House (508 Eaton Avenue). The molded door surround features fluted pilasters with fluted capitals below decorative sawn corner blocks. Centered on the second-story façade is a double-leaf four-light-over-one-panel door. The house has six-over-six-over-six, triple-hung, wood-sash windows on the first-story façade with six-over-six windows on the second story and on the side elevations. The house has two interior corbelled and stuccoed chimneys. A full-width, shed-roof wing on the rear (east) elevation has a combination of six-over-six, two-over-two, and four-over-four wood-sash windows.

503 South Main Street (No.1)

Norwood-Ellington House, c.1852; c.1880

Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of South Main Street and Folly Spring Lane, this c.1852 cottage features a temple-front, Greek Revival form with heavy Italianate-style detailing. The one-story building rests on a full basement and features plain weatherboards, paneled cornerboards, and a bracketed cornice. The entrance, centered on the façade, features a paneled door with two-light transom flanked by four-light-over-one-panel sidelights. The three-part transom is separated by sawn brackets. The entrance features a wide, molded surround with fluted pilasters supporting Greek Revival-style corner blocks. Flanking the entrance are eight-over-eight-over-eight wood-sash windows that open to a full-width, front-gable porch. The porch is supported by paired square posts separated by sawn panels. It has a sawn railing and sawn friezeboard. There are paired windows in the pedimented front gable. The double-pile house had gabled dormers on the north and south elevations, likely constructed later. Each has a triple window with a taller center window. A full-width, shed-roof wing spans the rear (west) elevation. The house is believed to have been built by Jacob Holt. Aerial indicates there may be two or three outbuildings west of the house, though none are visible from the public right-of-way.

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EAST MARKET STREET

115 East Market Street (No.245)

Commercial Building, c.1933

Contributing Building

Sanborn maps indicate this two-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style commercial building was built between 1925 and 1942. The building is four bays wide at the first-story façade with paired twelve-light-over-one-panel doors with a five-light transom in the westernmost bay. The entrance has a classical surround with denticulated pediment on flat pilasters. The building has six-over-six wood-sash windows throughout. Windows on the façade, including two windows each at the second story and basement level, have soldier-course brick lintels. An entrance at the basement level is accessed by a concrete stair. The building has an unadorned brick parapet that steps down toward the rear (south) of the building. It is seven bays deep with an original one-story wing at the rear elevation.

118 East Market Street – VACANT

The entire east half of the block bounded by East Market, South Main, East Macon, and South Bragg streets, was historically occupied by Boyd's Tobacco Warehouse and Boyd-Currin Warehouse. However, between 1976 and 1993, the warehouses were demolished and the site paved for municipal parking.

Drive-up Teller Window, c.1980

Noncontributing Structure

Located at the southeast corner of the parking lot, the small, rectangular structure features a blonde brick exterior. It has a small, enclosed room at the northwest end with a fixed window on its southeast elevation. A brick-veneered canopy supported by brick piers shelters two drive-up banking lanes. A freestanding ATM is located in a third, uncovered lane to the southeast. Despite the 118 East Market Street address listed in tax records, the building has a 114 address posted on the door.

119 East Market Street (No.244)

Warrenton Municipal Building, c.1907-1908

Contributing Building

This building, located at the southwest corner of West East Market and South Bragg Street, first appears on the Sanborn Map in 1912 where it is labeled as "Municipal Building." The two-story, gable-on-hip-roof, brick building has a pedimented bay projecting from the center of the façade. The façade is constructed of dark red brick and features contrasting, blonde brick arches over door and window openings and granite sills. The building features segmental-arch openings at the first story. The entrance, located on the east end of the projecting center bay, features a one-light-over-one-panel door with one-light-over-panel sidelights and a one-light transom. West of the entrance is a replacement, fixed one-over-one window. Flanking the projecting center bay are wide, segmental-arch openings that were likely constructed as vehicular bays, but have been infilled with pedestrian entrances flanked by fixed sidelights. One-over-one wood-sash windows at the second-floor level have one-light, round-arch transoms. Windows are located within round-arch openings with granite springers and keystones. Second-story bays are located within recessed panels highlighted by courses of stepped, corbelled bricks at the top and bottom of each panel. A deep, molded wood cornice extends across the cornice and follows the rake of the pediment above the projecting center bay.

The side elevations, each five bays deep, are constructed of more typical orange-red brick with matching brick window headers and cast concrete sills. Segmental-arch openings on the first story include two one-over-one windows, a vehicular bay, and a pedestrian bay. The southernmost bay has a flat opening and a paneled overhead garage door. One-over-one windows on the second story have round-arch transoms and cast-concrete sills. Second-story windows on the rear (south) elevation have segmental arches. A one-story, brick-veneered addition on the south elevation has a single-bay garage door and a single-leaf

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pedestrian entrance door to the north.

The building is believed to have been designed by Raleigh architect William P. Rose, who was commissioned to prepare plans in 1907. It originally housed the fire department in the west third of the first floor of the building, a city market in the other two-thirds, and an opera house on the second floor. By 1925, the opera house had become a movie theater and by 1942, the entire building was being used for city operations with no mention of a theater of any kind. The building, which continues to serve as the Town Hall, was renovated in 2020, though the only exterior change is the replaced of the garage door on the one-story rear wing. Historically, the rear wing housed the Warrenton Fire Department until a new fire station was constructed in 2003. It is now the Plummer Hook and Ladder Company Museum.

WEST MARKET STREET

111 West Market Street

Commercial Building, c.1930

Contributing Building

This building was not included in the 1976 inventory for the Warrenton Historic District, despite Sanborn maps indicating it was constructed between 1925 and 1942. This narrow commercial building stands along the rear (west) wall of the commercial building at 121-123 South Main Street and was constructed to fill the narrow space between that building and the adjacent building to the west, which is no longer extant. The tall, stepped parapet that forms the west elevation of the building is the original east wall of the adjacent (demolished) building. The narrow storefront contains an aluminum-framed glass door and a fixed, one-light window on a brick knee wall. The building housed African American businesses including Jasper and Ida Johnson's beauty/barber shop and Ossian and Corrinia Ellis's butcher shop and market.

113-115 West Market Street – 2 VACANT LOTS

117-119 West Market Street (No.249)

Commercial Building, c.1915; 1920

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of West Market and South Front Streets, the west three bays (119-121 West Market Street) of the two-story, brick commercial building was constructed between 1912 and 1918, replacing an earlier two-story frame building on the site. The 1918 Sanborn map notes the building as a "garage" with a capacity for thirty cars. By 1925, the building had been expanded to its current configuration with an additional bay to the east (117 West Market Street). It was still described as a garage, including room for fifty cars and sizeable office space in the easternmost section. The easternmost storefront contains paired replacement doors with a vinyl transom. It is flanked by large, wood-framed display windows on brick bulkheads. A transom spans the storefront, but has been boarded. The west three bays are symmetrical. The center bay was originally a vehicular entrance, the wide opening flanked by wide three-light sidelights and topped by an eight-light transom; the opening has been infilled with vinyl siding and a pedestrian entrance. The flanking bays each have a replacement door flanked by display windows (now covered with vinyl siding) on paneled wood bulkheads. The flanking bays each have and eight-light wood-frame transom. A metal cornice extends across all the storefronts to unify them. Nine pairs of one-over-one windows are located at the second story, all within segmental arch openings. Most of these windows have been boarded up. Above the windows, a corbeled brick cornice runs the length of the façade. Segmentally arched window openings on the west and south elevations have been filled with modern replacements that are smaller than the original openings.

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MARSHALL STREET

107 Marshall Street (No.305)

Nicholas-Thomas-Shearin House, c.1855

Contributing Building

The sign in front of this house, denoting it as the Nicholas-Thomas-Shearin House gives the construction date as 1850s. The hipped-roof I-house features polygonal bays on the east and west gable ends that, while not apparent on the 1918 Sanborn map, the earliest to cover this part of Warrenton, are present on the 1925 map and may have simply been an omission on the earlier map. The house features plain weatherboards and a steeply pitched center gable on the façade. A two-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade beneath a three-light transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roof porch supported by Doric columns. The house has six-over-six wood-sash windows on the façade with four-over-four windows on the canted bays, each with a peaked surround. A wide, one-story gable ell extends from the south elevation.

Garage, c.1920

Noncontributing Building

Southeast of the house is a one-story, gabled, frame garage. It has a metal roof, vinyl siding and vinyl windows. A vehicular bay on the north gable end was infilled with vinyl.

111 Marshall Street (No.306)

House, c.1900

Contributing Building

This two-story, gable-and-wing house has a projecting wing on the east end of the side-gable façade and a two-story gabled entrance bay centered on the façade, within the ell, a configuration that existed by 1918, the first year that Sanborn maps covered this part of Warrenton. The replacement door has a one-light transom and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends across the west two bays of the façade and beyond the west elevation. The porch is supported by Tuscan columns. The front facing gable has cut-away corners to create a polygonal bay. The building has aluminum siding and replacement windows throughout. A series of one- and two-story shed and gable additions are located at the rear (south). A prefabricated shed stands south of the house.

Outbuilding, c.1900, c.1960

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house is a small, gable-front, frame outbuilding. The building has a large, two-bay (vehicular door & pedestrian door) shed addition on the east elevation with a concrete-block foundation and vertical plywood sheathing.

Fence/Wall, c.1900

Contributing Structure

A low stone wall extends along the driveway west of the house.

South of 111 Marshall Street - VACANT

117 Marshall Street (No.307)

Walter and India Flemming House, c.1921

Contributing Building

Walter and India Flemming purchased this lot in 1921 and the house appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.⁵⁸ The two-story, hip-roof, Craftsman-style dwelling features an asymmetrical façade, a shallow hip-roof wing on the east elevation, and a hip-roof ell at the southwest. A two-light door, likely a replacement door, is flanked by sidelights. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by full-height brick piers at the outer corners that extend above the roofline. Ghost marks indicate that a balustrade extended between the corner posts at the roof level. Flanking the entrance are paneled square columns on brick piers. The porch floor extends along the east elevation of the house as an uncovered terrace. A hipped porte-cochere projects from the west elevation, supported by brick piers like those on the front

⁵⁸ "Frank Serls and Fannie L. Serls to Walter B. Fleming," February 8, 1921, Deed Book 112, Page 42, WCRD.

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porch. The first-story facade retains five-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows. Windows on the first story side elevations are a combination of five-over-one sash windows and modern replacements. Windows on the second story are replacements. A door near the west end of the second-story facade opens onto the porch roof. An exterior brick chimney is located on the east elevation and a shed-roofed wing at the south has an exterior chimney on its east elevation. According to the 1920 census, Walter and India were farming in Warren County, but by 1930, they were living on Marshall Street. At that time, Walter managed a gas station. Janice Flemming Ellis and her husband, Joseph, lived in the same house and Joseph worked as an engineer for the state highway department. In 1959, Walter sold the house to his daughter, Janice Flemming Ellis. Two prefabricated carports are located southwest of the house.

118 Marshall Street (No.311)

W. R. and Edna Strickland House, c.1950

Contributing Building

W.R. and Edna Strickland purchased the lot it from the Dameron family in 1948 and likely constructed this one-story, hip-roof, brick veneered, Colonial Revival-style house soon after as it is not present on the 1942 Sanborn map.⁵⁹ The house is five bays wide with a classically-inspired portico sheltering the center three bays. The portico is supported by fluted square columns and has a denticulated cornice and a lunette vent in the gable. It shelters a six-panel door with fluted pilasters. The house has six-over-six wood-sash windows and a modern metal roof with interior brick chimney. Gabled dormers on the front roof slope have vinyl siding and replacement windows.

Garage, c.1950

Contributing Building

Likely constructed concurrent with the house, this front-gable, two-bay garage features a brick facade. The garage door is a modern replacement and there is vinyl siding in the gable and on the side elevations.

120-124 Marshall Street (No.310)

Triplex c.1950

Contributing Building

Constructed after 1948, this side-gable Colonial Revival-style triplex is well-disguised as a single-family dwelling. The one-and-a-half-story core features a central entrance with a four-light-over-four-panel door set in an inset paneled bay flanked by pilasters. Paired eight-over-eight wood-sash windows are located on each side of the centered entrance and a dentil cornice spans the facade. Three gabled dormers punctuate the front roof slope, each with six-over-six wood-sash windows and vinyl siding. Exterior brick chimneys in the gable ends of the main block are partially obscured by the flanking one-story, side-gable wings. The wings are set back from the facade and feature full-width, engaged, shed-roof porches with segmental arches between square posts. Doors on the sides of the central block open onto each porch. Vinyl siding covers the gables of the main block.

East of 120-124 Marshall Street – VACANT

121 Marshall Street (No.308)

House, c.1935

Contributing Building

While the property changed hands a number of times in the 1920s and 1930s, it is not clear who constructed this house, which appears on the 1942 Sanborn map. The cross-gable Period Cottage features a wide, side-gable facade with a central gable-front wing with flared eaves. That bay features an original hip-roof bay window with fifteen-light wood-sash windows topped by three-light transom. The bay is flanked by four-over-four vinyl windows. The remaining windows on the house are also vinyl

⁵⁹ "Mattie W. Dameron to W.R. Strickland and Edna C. Strickland," April 14, 1948, Deed Book 164, Page 511, WCRD; "Property of John Perry," March 17, 1948, Plat Book 4, Page 81, WCRD.

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replacements. A projecting, shed-roof entrance bay to the east of the front gable has a six-light-over-two-panel door. A double-leaf ten-light door on the east end of the façade is sheltered by a flared, shed porch supported by square columns. A full-width, gabled ell extends from the rear (south) elevation.

Garage, c.1935

Contributing Building

Southeast of the house is a brick, side-gable garage constructed concurrent with the house. The overhead garage door on the east end of the façade is a modern replacement.

125 Marshall Street (No.309)

Maude and Thomas Turnstall House, c.1930

Contributing Building

Maude Turnstall and her husband, Thomas, purchased this lot in 1929 and likely constructed the house soon after.⁶⁰ The side-gable brick veneered cottage has a bracketed eyebrow roof sheltering a replacement front door and sidelights centered on the façade. Paired vinyl windows flank the entrance. A gabled wing on the west elevation has a triple vinyl window. A gabled porch on the east elevation, its roof symmetrical with the west gable wing, is supported by Doric columns. The gable end over the side porch is finished with pebbledash stucco. A full-width, gabled wing extends from the rear (south). A large, screened porch and carport supported by brick piers extends from the south elevation. The Turnstalls sold the house to Vernon Reavis in 1944. A small, prefabricated shed stands southwest of the house.

Fence/Wall, c.1930

Contributing Structure

A stone wall extends along Eaton Avenue on the east side of the property.

PLUMMER STREET

103 Plummer Street (No.290)

Davis-Carr-Jones House, c.1820; c.1920

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of Plummer and South Main Streets, the Davis-Carr-Jones House is well-sited on a large lot with mature trees and a driveway at the rear, from South Main Street. The house was constructed in the early 1800s as a one-and-a-half-story, side-gable house with finely finished stone chimneys. However, its current appearance and two-story form date to c.1920 when it was expanded and remodeled in the Colonial Revival style. The two-story, side-gable house is five bays wide with a brick veneer and six-over-six wood-sash windows dating from the c.1920 remodel. Gable end stone chimneys are among the only exterior features that predate 1920. Centered on the façade is a six-panel door with wide three-light sidelights and an arched fanlight. The door and sidelights are separated by flush pilasters supporting a molded entablature below a blind elliptical transom with the fanlight in its center. The entrance is sheltered by a gable-front, classical portico, with denticulated cornice and pediment supported by fluted columns. A one-story, side-gable wing extends from the east elevation. A wide, one-story, hip-roof ell extends from the center of the south elevation. From the south elevation of the ell is a one-and-a-half-story, gabled wing with a one-story, hip-roof porch on its south elevation. The porch is supported by fluted columns matching those on the front porch. A photograph referenced in the 1972 nomination records the house as a "Tidewater" type of house and indicates that, at that time, some original interior woodwork and finishes remained. Designed by Raleigh architect James Salter and built by Howard Satterfield, it is said to have been the house of Dr. Stephen Davis and Governor Elias Carr.

Fence/Wall, c.1920

Contributing Structure

A brick wall extends across the north and west sides of the property. The wall is lower on the north elevation in front of the house, where a metal railing between brick piers, rests on a brick knee wall. The wall also extends west into the property flanking the driveway south of the house.

⁶⁰ "Maude S. Tunstall et vir to Vernon T. Reavis et ux," January 27, 1944, Deed Book 155, Page 231, WCRD.

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Garage, c.1920

Contributing Building

At the southwest corner of the parcel is a front-gabled, brick garage with a wide vehicular opening on the north gable end.

207 Plummer Street (No.289)

House, c.1923

Contributing Building

Advertised in the Aladdin catalogue as early as 1917, the "Lamberton" kit house retains a pebble-dash exterior and every exterior Craftsman-style feature illustrated in the catalogue, including window boxes. The only variation is the attic window composition, pictured in 1917 as a bank of three fixed-sash or casements windows, but executed here as a louvered attic vent flanked by windows. An entrance on the west end of the façade features wide, Craftsman-style twelve-light sidelights flanking a single-leaf door. An oversized gable supported by large knee brackets shelters the entrance. An uncovered terrace spans the west end of the façade and wraps around the west elevation where it is sheltered by a low-slope hip roof supported by tapered wood posts on pebble-dash-covered piers. The house has nine-over-one wood-sash windows throughout, including a triple window on the east end of the façade and paired windows at the second-story façade. A small six-light casement window is centered on the façade at the second story level. All windows on the front and side elevations retain planter boxes. The front gable has exposed purlins and the deep eaves are emphasized by exposed rafter tails. A wide, stuccoed chimney is located on the east elevation. A small, frame back porch on the rear elevation has been enclosed with vinyl siding and windows.

Garage, c.1923

Contributing Building

This gable-front garage is located southwest of the house and can be seen on the 1925 Sanborn Map. It is clad in weatherboards and has knee braces on the gable front. The garage door and pedestrian door are modern replacements.

Shed, c.1950

Contributing Building

Immediately south of the garage is a front-gabled, frame shed with an entrance on its east gable end.

Well Enclosure, unknown

Contributing Structure

South of the house is what appears to be a well enclosure, though if that's the case, it would predate the house. The small, square structure has a gabled roof, vinyl siding on the lower one-half of the walls and wood lattice above.

209 Plummer Street (No.288)

William P. Conn House, c.1946

Contributing Building

This house is not on the 1942 Sanborn Map, but it is likely William Conn who built it around the time he purchased the lot in 1946.⁶¹ The side-gable, brick period cottage has an asymmetrical, front-gable entrance wing centered on the façade. The wing has a one-light batten door in a Tudor-arch brick surround. A diamond-light window is west of the door and there is faux half-timbering in the gable. An asymmetrical brick chimney is located to the east of the front-gabled wing. The house has replacement windows throughout and vinyl siding in the side gables. A shed-roof wing on the east elevation is likely an enclosed porch. It has fiber-cement siding, vinyl windows, and vinyl in the triangular upper part of the wall.

Garage, c.2000

Noncontributing Building

Southwest of the house is a large, asymmetrical-side-gable, one-and-a-half-story, garage. The frame, two-car garage has overhead doors on the north elevation and windows in the gable ends. Aerial photos

⁶¹ "W.K. Lanier et ux to William P. Conn, Jr.," March 11, 1946, Deed Book 160, Page 169, WCRD.

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indicate the garage was constructed between 1998 and 2010.

210 Plummer Street (No.283)

Fitts-Mordecai-Plummer House, c.1800

Contributing Building

Located on a large lot on the north side of Plummer Street, the Fitts-Mordecai-Plummer House predates the other houses on the block and its owner serves as the namesake for the street. The two-story, side-gable, Georgian-style house is five bays wide with a double-pile plan featuring paired, paired gable-end chimneys on the east and west elevations. A double-leaf paneled door is centered on the façade below an eight-light transom. It is flanked by eight-light wood-sash windows. Other windows in the house are nine-over-nine wood-sash windows. A one-story Greek Revival-style portico shelters the center three bays of the façade. The portico features Doric columns supporting the entablature with triglyph cornice and stuccoed pediment. The house has a stone foundation, plain weatherboards, and a standing-seam metal roof with flush eaves. A one-story, hip-roof wing spans the north elevation of the house. The house is also known as the Warrenton Female Academy and may have housed the Mordecai School in the early 1800s.

Garage, c.1980

Noncontributing Building

Northeast of the house is a large, one-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame garage. It has artificial siding, two overhead garage doors on the south elevation with a nine-over-nine window in the south gable.

Shed, c.1980

Noncontributing Building

A small, frame, one-story shed is located south of the garage and east of the house. It has artificial siding and a 5V metal roof.

Fence/Wall, c.1980

Noncontributing Structure

A simple white picket fence frames the yard of the primary dwelling. It appears to be vinyl clad pickets with wood posts that are capped with a decorative finial. There are paired Chinese Chippendale gates at the sidewalk that leads to the front porch. Two single gates of the same design are positioned in the rear fence section.

Fence/Wall, c.1900

Contributing Structure

A stacked stone wall extends on the east side of the house, adjacent to the driveway.

211 Plummer Street (No.287)

House, c.1930

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style house was constructed between 1925 and 1942, and is very similar in form to the adjacent house at 215 Plummer Street, indicating that they may have been constructed by the same person. The three-bay house has a brick veneer and a wide, stuccoed, shed-roof dormer that spans nearly the entire façade. A projecting, shed-roof entrance bay is centered on the façade. The six-panel door has a four-light fanlight and is flanked by blind panels and sheltered by a gabled roof on sawn brackets. Small, four-light windows are located on the side elevations of the entrance bay. The house retains six-over-six wood-sash windows throughout and brick chimneys in the gable ends. The shed dormer contains a pair of narrow four-over-four windows flanked by single, six-over-six windows. On the east gable end, a porch (illustrated on the 1942 Sanborn Map) has been enclosed with weatherboards and six-over-six windows. An upper half story with gabled wall dormers on the façade and rear elevation was likely added when the porch was enclosed. A hip-roof carport on the west elevation is supported by square posts. The rear (south) elevation features a wide, shed-roofed wing that spans the elevation. A shed dormer on the south elevation is flanked by gabled dormers.

Shed, c.1950

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house, barely visible through the carport, is a small, front-gable frame outbuilding with vertical wood sheathing.

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214 Plummer Street (No.284)

House, c.1945

Contributing Building

Set well back from the street, this one-and-a-half-story, Colonial Revival-style cottage was built after 1942. The side-gable house has two gabled dormers on the facade and a large shed dormer on the rear (north) elevation. A six-panel door is centered on the façade with a classical surround with fluted pilasters supporting a narrow entablature. The house has aluminum siding, an interior concrete block chimney, and replacement windows throughout. An entrance on the west gable end is sheltered by a deep shed-roof porch supported by square posts. A stone wall extends around the outside of the side porch, but does not appear to be connected to the porch itself. A large, one-story, flat-roof addition on the north elevation extends beyond the east elevation of the main block of the house; it has a concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, and an interior brick chimney. A one-story, front-gable, prefabricated shed stands northwest of the house.

215 Plummer Street (No.286)

House, c.1920

Contributing Building

This Colonial Revival-style house is very similar to the neighboring brick house at 211 Plummer Street and may have been constructed by the same person, though the neighboring house was constructed later. According to Sanborn maps, this house was constructed between the 1918 and 1925. The one-and-a-half-story, side-gable house has a steep roof and a near-full-width, shed dormer spans the façade. A shed-roof entrance bay projects from the center of the façade and holds a six-panel door. The entrance bay is flanked by paired six-over-six wood-sash windows. The shed dormer roof contains a small two-over-two center window flanked by single six-over-six windows. Brick chimneys are located in each gable end. A shed-roof porch on the east elevation is supported by square posts and enclosed with screens. A shed-roof dormer on the rear (south) elevation matches that on the façade, with three six-over-six windows. A one-story, shed-roofed wing extends from the southwest corner of the house.

Shed, c.1950

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of the parcel, adjacent to South Hall Street, this gabled, frame shed was built after 1942 as it does not appear on the 1942 Sanborn Map. The building has plain weatherboards, a batten door on the north elevation and an enclosed door or window opening on the east gable end.

Garage, c.2000

Noncontributing Building

South of the house is a large, two-car, gable-front, frame garage with vinyl siding and two overhead doors on the east elevation. It is connected to the shed-roofed rear wing of the house by a gabled breezeway. Aerial photos indicate the garage was built between 1998 and 2010.

218 Plummer Street (No.285)

Arthur and Kearney Petar House, c.1926

Contributing Building

Arthur and Kearney Petar purchased this property in 1925 and it remained in the Petar family until 1984.⁶² The 1930 census confirms the Petars residence on Plummer Street. At that time, Arthur, a native of England, worked as a "commercial traveler" in the grocery business. Located at the northwest corner of Plummer and South Hall Streets, the one-and-a-half-story house is three bays wide and double-pile. It retains plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows arranged in pairs on the façade, and exposed rafter tails. A one-light-over-one-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roof porch supported by square columns. There is an interior brick chimney and an exterior brick chimney in the west gable end. A shed-roof bay at the northwest corner of the house has an inset

⁶² "Frances D. Graham to Arthur Petar," September 15, 1926, Deed Book 126, Page 145, WCRD; "Frances D. Graham to Arthur Petar," December 15, 1925, Deed Book 117, Page 600, WCRD.

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porch supported by square posts.

Garage, c.1925

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house, along North Hall Street, the one-story, gable front, frame garage has a clipped entry on the south gable end with paired batten doors. The garage has plain weatherboards, a metal roof, and a shed-roof lean-to on the east elevation.

WEST RIDGEWAY STREET

109 West Ridgeway Street (No.253)

Bobbitt-Pendleton Place, c.1855; c.1915, c.1945

Contributing Building

Constructed in the early to mid-nineteenth century, the two-story, hip-roofed house was extensively remodeled to its current Neoclassical-style between 1912 and 1918. At that time, the building, which originally faced West Ridgeway Street, was reoriented to face east toward North Main Street and a monumental, two-story portico was added to the east elevation. The deep lawn to the east is the site of the early-twentieth-century Baptist Church, demolished between 1925 and 1942. The symmetrical north elevation is three bays with a centered entrance, modillion cornice, and two interior, corbelled brick chimneys. The six-panel door has narrow one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and an elliptical, leaded-glass transom. It is set within a classical surround with flat pilasters, slender colonettes, and a small dentil cornice. The entrance is sheltered by a small, flat-roof portico supported by fluted, Ionic columns. Paneled wood piers and a geometric railing extend around the porch roof. The house has plain weatherboards and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows at the second story. First-story windows on the north elevation are tripartite windows with six-over-six windows flanking twelve-over-twelve windows, the entire opening topped by a shallow wood cornice. The west elevation, facing North Front Street, is two bays deep with a single and a tripartite window at the first story and a single and triple window at the second story. The east elevation is sheltered by an imposing, full-width, full-height portico supported by fluted Ionic columns on low brick piers. A geometric railing between short paneled piers extends around the roof of the portico. An entrance on the north end of the east elevation features a paneled door with sidelights and elliptical transom. The south two bays have tripartite windows. At the second story, the north and south windows open to shallow balconettes. A two-story, hip-roof wing on the south, constructed after 1942, is flush with the east elevation though inset from the west elevation. It features a triple window at the first story of the east elevation and single window above. A two-story, single-pile wing was added to the southwest corner of the house after 1942, though has detailing matching the house. The house is said to have been the home of carriage-maker William Bobbitt. The house was "repaired, remodeled, and enlarged" by Katherine Pendleton Arrington, who grew up in the house and purchased the property, after the remodel, from her father, V. L. Pendleton in 1918.⁶³ Mantels and other woodwork and embellishments inside the house were collected from the town and county and installed here by Katherine Pendleton Arrington, memoirist and art society leader, who owned the house until her death in 1969.⁶⁴

Fence/Wall, c.1910

Contributing Structure

A cast or wrought iron picket fence that lines most of the property's perimeter rests on a low, coursed stone wall. Several double and single-leaf iron gates allow access into the property.

Garage, c.1940

Contributing Building

A one-story, cross-hipped, two-bay garage is located southwest of the primary dwelling. It has a solid concrete foundation wall, horizontal siding, and replacement metal roof. The garage appears on the 1942 Sanborn map.

Shed, c.2000

Noncontributing Building

A one-story, side-gable shed is located at the southwest corner of the property. The building has

⁶³ Warren County Register of Deeds. Deed book 106, page 383.

⁶⁴ Warren County Register of Deeds. Deed book 259, page 547.

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horizontal siding, a single-leaf entry door on the north elevation and a four-over-four, vinyl window on the west gable end.

202 West Ridgeway Street (No.265)

House, c.1900

Contributing Building

This two-story, gable-front, Queen Anne-style dwelling is two bays wide and double-pile with a brick pier foundation, plain weatherboards, and two-over-two wood-sash windows. The pedimented front gable has a spindle-work bargeboard and sawn brackets along the cornice. A single-leaf entry with a transom is located in the western bay of the façade. It is sheltered by a hip-roof porch supported by Tuscan columns. The porch wraps around the west elevation, terminating at a one-story, side-gable wing on the west elevation. The porch features a turned balustrade. It originally extended the depth of the east elevation. However, it was truncated between 1918 and 1925 when the one-story polygonal bay was added to the east elevation, and the porch shortened to terminate at that bay. Later, the porch was removed entirely from the east elevation and a full-height polygonal bay was added to the east elevation, forward of the earlier one-story bay. During that same period, a polygonal bay was added to the west end of the façade of the one-story, side-gable wing. A one-story, hip-roof bay extends from the west gable end of the one-story wing. A one-story, hip-roof wing at the northwest terminates at a pyramidal-roof bay at the northwest corner of the building. A one-story, hip-roof wing is also located at the northeast corner of the house. This house is shown on the 1912 Sanborn Map, the first year the maps covered Ridgeway Street. The house reached its current footprint by approximately 1925.

Garage, c.1920

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a one-story, gable-front, one-bay, frame garage with a shed addition on the east elevation. The building has plain weatherboards, a sliding batten garage door, and a paneled pedestrian door. A prefabricated metal carport stands south of the garage.

204 West Ridgeway Street (No.264)

House, c.1890

Contributing Building

This two-story, hip-roof house has a shallow gable-front wing centered on the façade. It retains plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, a standing-seam metal roof, and two brick chimneys at the rear (north) of the main block. Centered on the façade is a decorative one-light-over-three-panel door with one-light transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roof porch supported by slender Tuscan columns. A projecting, pedimented gable marks the entrance. A wide, one-story, gabled wing on the west elevation, constructed between 1993 and 1998, is set back from the façade of the main block, but doubles the width of the building.

Garage, c.1940

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a one-story, frame garage with weatherboard siding. Paneled doors have been installed within the original garage bay.

West of 204 West Ridgeway Street – VACANT (driveway to 210 West Ridgeway to the north)

209 West Ridgeway Street (No.254)

Norwood Boyd House, c.1910

Contributing Building

Located on four parcels comprising approximately 3.6 acres, the two-story, hip-roof, Colonial Revival-style house is set well back from the street and, after the loss of the building to its east, is now visible from both North Front and West Ridgeway Streets. The three-bay house has projecting, two-story, gabled wings on the east and west elevations and a gabled dormer on the façade. It has plain weatherboards, twelve-over-one wood-sash windows, and two interior, corbelled brick chimneys. A six-panel door is

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centered on the façade, flanked by decorative one-light-over-one-pane sidelights, and topped by an elliptical transom. A full-width, hip-roof porch spans the façade, supported by Corinthian columns. A projecting entrance bay is centered on the porch and contains a pediment with arched ceiling. The front-gable dormer features cornice returns and one-over-one windows flanking a louvered vent. There is a two-story gabled ell at the left rear (southeast) and a series of one-story gable- and hip-roof wings at the southwest. The house was built for Norwood Boyd, a tobacco businessman and the son of Henry Boyd, who occupied the adjacent Gloster-Crossen-Boyd House (211 West Ridgeway Street).

Garage/Guest House, 1980

Noncontributing Building

Located south of the house and accessed from North Front Street, this one-story gabled building features siding and windows on the east and west gable ends. It is largely obscure from the street by a hedge and other foliage.

West of 209 West Ridgeway Street – VACANT

210 Ridgeway Street

Vance-Granville Community College, c.1970-2010

Vance-Granville Community College organized in 1969, though the Warren County campus was not dedicated until 1988. The campus includes five buildings, the oldest of which were not included in the 1976 inventory for the Warrenton Historic District, despite being within the boundary.

Building 1, c.1970; c.1988

Noncontributing Building

South of the gymnasium is a one-story, flat-roof, brick building, the rear of which appears to predate the front (south) portion, indicating that it may have been constructed as part of the John Graham High School. The rear features three-part aluminum-framed windows, a flat roof with metal-covered parapet, and an inset entrance bay centered on the north elevation. The front (south) wing was likely constructed about 1988 when the VGCC campus was established. It features a brick veneer, metal pent roof encircling the flat roof, and a projecting bay on the south elevation that has group of aluminum-framed windows. Entrances on the east and west elevations features aluminum-framed glass doors and transoms.

Building 2, c.1988

Noncontributing Building

Just west of Building 1, the one-story, flat-roof brick building has one-light aluminum-framed windows with lower sashes that may be operable. Paired one-light metal doors are centered on the south elevation, across which spans a metal pent roof. An overhead aluminum door and pedestrian entrance are located on the west elevation, the latter sheltered by a pent roof.

Building 3, c.1988

Noncontributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of the complex, the one-story, flat-roof brick building has a metal pent roof across the south elevation and fixed aluminum-framed windows. The east elevation has a group of windows that may have been installed in a former garage bay. A steel door to its north is sheltered by a metal pent roof. A shed-roofed bay projects from the west elevation.

Building 4, c.2005

Noncontributing Building

The largest of the buildings on the VGCC campus, this large, hip-roof, brick building was constructed between 1998 and 2010. It features a metal roof and fixed aluminum-frame windows. The center portion of the south elevation is inset with a shallow walkway sheltered by the roof, which is supported by paired brick piers.

Mobile Classroom Building, c.2015

Noncontributing Building

A mobile classroom was added to the campus between 2010 and 2017. Located north of Building 4 and on the southeast corner of the Ball Field, the building has vertical metal sheathing, aluminum-framed double-hung windows, and a flat roof. An entrance is centered on the five-bay west elevation and is sheltered by a flat, metal canopy on square posts.

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211 West Ridgeway Street (No.255)

Gloster-Crossan-Boyd House, c.1850

Contributing Building

This two-story, side-gable building is oriented to face east, rather than north toward West Ridgeway Street indicating that it may predate the street. The side-hall plan house features plain weatherboards, paneled corner boards, and three-part windows with fanciful entablatures that are a Greek Revival-Italianate interpretation of the Federal-era window compositions at the Coleman-White House (305 Halifax Street). The house is two bays wide and double-pile with pedimented gables, a wide frieze, and two interior brick chimneys. It has six-over-six wood-sash windows with two-over-two windows flanking the six-over-six in the tripartite configuration. A double-leaf door on the north end of the east elevation has decorative multi-light sidelights and three-part transom. It is sheltered by a full-width porch supported by fluted Tuscan columns below a wide entablature with denticulated cornice. Paired French doors on the south end of the elevation also open to the porch. A matching porch on the west elevation is enclosed with screens. Two one-story, hip-roof wings are located at the southwest, on attached to the south elevation and one to the west elevation. One or both of these may be earlier houses or support buildings that were connected to the house at a later date. The west wing has six-over-six wood-sash windows. The south wing has two brick chimneys. Early owner Thomas Crossan was captain of the North Carolina blockade runner the Advance. The house is believed to have been built by Jacob and Thomas Holt.

Outbuilding, c.1900

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house is a one-and-a-half-story, front-gable, frame outbuilding. It has plain weatherboards, an exterior end brick chimney in the south gable, a six-over-six window in the north gable, a raked cornice, and exposed rafter ends.

Outbuilding, c.1900

Contributing Building

Based on aerial photography, a one-story outbuilding of indeterminate function with a pyramidal roof is located south of the garage. It is not visible from the street.

Fence/Wall, c.1900

Contributing Structure

A low stone retaining wall extends along the driveway west of the house.

212 Ridgeway Street – VACANT

214 Ridgeway Street – VACANT

218 West Ridgeway Street (No.260)

Johnson House, c.1855; 1905

Contributing Building

Set close to the road, this two-story, hip-roof house was initially constructed in the mid-nineteenth century, but was updated to its current Colonial Revival-style appearance around 1905. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with projecting, two-story gabled bays on the east and west elevations. The house has vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows on the first story and vinyl windows on the second story. A six-panel door with fourteen-light-over-one-panel sidelights is centered on the façade and topped by a sixteen-light transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roof porch supported by replacement vinyl columns. A hip-roof dormer on the façade has three four-over-one wood-sash windows. A series of one-story, gabled and shed-roof wings extend from the rear (north) elevation.

Garage, c.1930

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a gable-front, frame garage. It has plain weatherboards and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails. A sliding wooden door on the east end of the south gable covers the garage entrance. A five-panel pedestrian door is to its west.

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219 West Ridgeway Street (No.256)

Elizabeth and Milton McGuire House, c.1921

Contributing Building

This well-detailed Craftsman bungalow appears on the 1925 Sanborn Map. In 1921, Elizabeth McGuire, who was married to Milton McGuire, purchased the lot from H. A. Boyd and others and likely constructed the house soon after.⁶⁵ The side-gable house features a wide, front-gable porch and deep, full-width gable rear wing. Near the center of the façade is a multi-light French door flanked by matching sidelights. The prominent porch has a stone balustrade and stepped stone piers at the corners from which short, paired square posts rise with arched braces springing from the lower part of the stepped piers. East and west of the porch, the porch floor extends as uncovered terraces encircled with stone balustrades with arched weep holes/scuppers. The house has plain weatherboards, a modern metal roof, and nine-over-one wood-sash windows, arranged in groups of three on the first story façade. Attic windows in the porch gable are paired nine-over-one windows. To the west of the gable is a small, shed-roof dormer with three four-light windows. A one-story, flat-roof addition on the west elevation does not appear on Sanborn maps, but may be original as it has finishes and details matching the main block of the house. It has a stone foundation, plain weatherboards, a triple nine-over-one window on the façade, and a stone chimney on the west elevation. An original stone chimney and shed-roof bay are located on the east elevation. The house has exposed rafter tails and knee brackets in the gables. The McGuire family are listed in Warrenton in the 1920 census, but were not living on Ridgeway Street until the 1930 census. Elizabeth worked as a bookkeeper; Milton was not working at the time of the 1930 census.

Fence/Wall, c.1900

Contributing Structure

A low, stone retaining wall lines the front of the property as well as the adjacent driveway east of the property. A wide concrete staircase provides access from the right-of-way up to a walk that leads to the front porch.

222 West Ridgeway Street (No.259)

House, c.1880

Contributing Building

This triple-A-roofed I-house appears on the 1918 Sanborn Map, the earliest to cover this part of Warrenton, but was likely constructed in the late nineteenth century. The three-bay, double-pile dwelling retains six-over-six wood-sash windows and a standing-seam metal roof. A six-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade, likely installed in the 1920s. It has very narrow sidelights and a one-light transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roof porch supported by fluted columns. The porch floor has been replaced with concrete. A gabled centered on the façade has vinyl siding covering or replacing original shingles. The house has a stone foundation and partial gable returns. A one-story shed-roof wing extends across the rear (north) elevation, visible on the 1918 Sanborn map, with the ends concealed behind parapet walls, a treatment seen at several houses in Warrenton.

223 West Ridgeway Street (No.257)

House, c.1920

Noncontributing Building

The asymmetrical gable on this one-story house is most likely a later alteration, rendering the building non-contributing. The three-bay house has vinyl siding and trim and a modern metal roof. A nine-light-over-one-panel door with five-light sidelights is centered on the façade and is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roof porch supported by replacement square posts on stone piers. A stone terrace extends from the east end of the porch. The house retains three-over-one, Craftsman-style wood-sash windows and two attic vents on the façade that were likely installed with the vinyl siding. There is an exterior stone chimney and a projecting gabled bay with knee brackets on the west elevation. A shed-roof porch on the

⁶⁵ "H.A. Boyd et al to Elizabeth B. McGuire," November 1, 1921, Deed Book 112, Page 300, WCRD.

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south elevation has been enclosed with siding and one-over-one windows.

Fence/Wall, c.1900

Contributing Structure

Stone retaining walls line the north and west sides of the property (along West Ridgeway and Brehon Streets). A concrete stair leads to the front walk from West Ridgeway Street. The stone wall on Brehon Street is constructed of a different stone from that on West Ridgeway and the presence of a stone stair with stone cheek walls that leads to the side, rather than the front, of the house, indicates this part of the wall may predate the construction of the house.

224 West Ridgeway Street (No.258)

House, c.1900

Noncontributing Building

Constructed in stages, the front-gabled section at the east end of the façade appears to have been constructed before 1900 and may have originally had an entrance on the east or west elevation. This section of the house has a chimney on the rear (north) gable that may have been constructed with a free-standing stack. After 1942, the side-gable ell was added to the west elevation, resulting in the current gable-and-wing form. A full-width porch on the façade is supported by square columns and a balustrade made of fence pickets. The house has vinyl siding and windows, a stone foundation at the porch and west ell, and stone piers supporting the east, front-gable section. An L-shaped shed addition spans the north elevation with a parapet extending above the roof on a portion of the west elevation. An entrance on the west elevation opens to a wood deck.

Garage, c.1950

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a wide, side-gable, frame garage with plain weatherboards. Sliding wooden doors on the west elevation have glazed pane in the upper part and panels below.

Fence/Wall, c.1900

Contributing Structure

A short multi-course stone retaining wall extends north of the house, along a driveway that extends east from Spring Street.

SPRING STREET

314 Spring Street (No.129)

House, c.1950

Noncontributing Building

This small, side-gable, frame house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and vinyl windows. The 1976 Warrenton Historic District nomination noted asbestos siding, a typical covering for mid-twentieth-century houses. An entrance near the center of the façade is sheltered by a shallow overhang of the roof. An entrance on the north gable end is sheltered by a gabled porch on decorative metal posts. The house is owned by Vance-Granville Community College, but it's unclear whether it is used for a purpose associated with the school. The loss of original siding, windows, and doors has left the building with no character-defining features, rendering it noncontributing to the district.

South of 314 Spring Street – 2 VACANT

WARREN STREET

111 Warren Street (No.294)

House, c.1900

Contributing Building

Deteriorate and overgrown, this one-story, side-gable house retains plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and corrugated metal roof. It stands on brick piers and a chimney is centered in the

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dwelling. The three-bay façade has an entrance centered between two windows, but a single-bay porch that originally sheltered the front door, has collapsed. This dwelling appears on the 1919 Sanborn map for Warrenton, and appears to have been mislabeled in the inventory of the 1976 Warrenton Historic District, having been listed as being on the north side of the street.

200 Warren Street

House, c.1995

Noncontributing Building

This building was not included in the 1976 inventory for the Warrenton Historic District, as it was constructed after the district was listed. The one-story, T-plan house is five bays wide with vinyl siding and vinyl windows. An entrance near the center of the façade is sheltered by an inset porch that wraps around the west and south sides of the front-gable wing. The porch is supported by tapered posts on brick piers. Based on aerial photographs, it was built between 1993 and 1998.

West of 204 Warren Street – VACANT

204 Warren Street (No.293)

J. Baker and Willie Plummer House, c.1900

Contributing Building

The Plummer House is a deteriorated, side-gabled I-house covered in asbestos shingle siding with partial gable returns on the standing-seam metal roof. The house retains six-over-six sash windows and a paneled door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and three-part transom. Two brick chimneys are located on the rear (north) elevation. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the right rear (northeast). A 1967 deed describes this property as the Baker Plummer homeplace. Baker Plummer, a fireman for the town of Warrenton for 67 years, was born in 1881 and the couple had at least one child by 1904. In the 1940s, Plummer served as the president of the Negro Fireman of the NC Volunteer Association. John Plummer (possibly Baker's father) established the Plummer Hook and Ladder Company in Warrenton in 1868. That fire company became the modern-day Warrenton Fire Department, and the company was the longest-serving African American fire company in N.C. Willie Plummer died in 1957 and her husband, James Baker Plummer died in 1965.

206 Warren Street (No.296)

Anderson-Fitts House, c.1947

Contributing Building

In 1947, James Baker Plummer sold this lot to Willie Anderson, Cleveland Anderson, and Hermania Fitts and the house, typical of post-World War II construction, was likely constructed around this time.⁶⁶ The one-story, gable-front house features a concrete-block foundation, German-profile weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and flush eaves. An entrance near the center of the façade is sheltered by a near-full-width, front-gable porch supported by square posts. Decorative, pierced concrete-block forms a knee wall between the posts. There is an interior brick chimney and an exterior brick flue on the west elevation.

WILCOX STREET

110 Wilcox Street (No.121)

John and Irene Rodgers House, c.1926

Contributing Building

The two-story, side-gable, brick Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with an interior brick chimney in the east gable end. The house has a soldier-course water table and vinyl

⁶⁶ “James Baker Plummer et ux to Willie B. Anderson et al,” August 20, 1947, Deed Book 164, Page 459, WCRD.

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windows with soldier-course lintels on the first-story windows only. An entrance with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights is centered on the façade and sheltered by a front-gable, arch-ceiling portico supported by paired, thin Tuscan columns. Flanking the entrance are paired windows. On the second story, the center window is a smaller than the other. A flat-roof porch on the east gable end is supported by paired Tuscan columns and has a geometric railing between paneled piers at the roof. A full-width, two-story, gabled wing spans the rear (north) elevation. Deeds refers to this as the homeplace of John and Irene Rodgers.⁶⁷ The parcel was conveyed to John Rodgers by W.D. Rodgers in November 1924, and the house was likely constructed soon after, though does not appear on the 1925 Sanborn map.⁶⁸ The house remained in the Rodgers family until 2003.

Shed, c.1930

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a one-story, frame, gable-front shed with weatherboard siding and a batten door.

112 Wilcox Street (No.120)

William and Alyce Rodgers House, c.1920

Contributing Building

The Rodgers House is a two-story, gable-front Craftsman-style house. The house features plain weatherboards, three-over-one wood sash Craftsman-style windows, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets in the gables. A replacement door with two-light-over-one-panel sidelights is centered on the façade. It is flanked by paired windows and sheltered by a full-width porch that wraps around the east elevation and extends beyond the west elevation as a porte cochere. The low-sloped, side-gable porch is supported by paneled posts on brick piers and features a broad front gable on the façade. A brick knee wall spans the piers. An exterior brick chimney is located on the east elevation. A report in *The Warren Record* on January 12, 1917, describes Dr. and Mrs. Rodgers as newlyweds. The house does not appear on the 1918 Sanborn map, but it is likely that the couple built it around 1920 as later deeds describes this as the Dr. William D. Rodgers Homeplace.⁶⁹

Shed, c.1930

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a one-story, shed-roof outbuilding with board-and-batten siding.

114 Wilcox Street (No.119)

Walter Rodwell and Sayde J. White House, c.1930

Contributing Building

James and Eva Gardner sold this lot to Walter Rodwell and Sayde J. White in 1928 and, since the building is not present on the 1925 Sanborn map, it is likely that it was constructed by the Whites after the purchase.⁷⁰ The two-story, two-bay, hip-roof house is clad in wide weatherboards and retains six-over-one wood-sash windows throughout. A six-panel door on the west end of the façade has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights. To the east of the front door is a group of three windows. The façade is sheltered by a hip-roof porch supported by slender paired posts on brick piers. The porch floor extends to an uncovered terrace at the southwest corner of the building. An exterior brick chimney is located on the east elevation.

Garage, c.1930

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a one-story, one bay, hip-roof garage with plain weatherboards, double-leaf garage doors, each with eight lights in their upper half, and exposed rafter tails.

⁶⁷ "William H. Hawks and Elizabeth A. Hawks to Pamela Q. St. Louis and Roger A. St. Louis," February 28, 2007, Deed Book 842, Page 814, WCRD.

⁶⁸ "W.D. Rodgers, Jr., and Alyce R. Rodgers to John Rodgers," November 1, 1924, Deed Book 117, Page 369, WCRD.

⁶⁹ "Charla Heidi Moran and Charles John Moran to BAC Home Loan Servicing LP," September 30, 2011, Deed Book 924, Page 351, WCRD.

⁷⁰ "Walter Hurst to Walter Hurst and Maria Hurst," September 26, 2002, Deed Book 732, Page 330, WCRD.

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115 Wilcox Street (No.123)

Harrison House, c.1926

Contributing Building

Constructed by the Harrison siblings, the one-and-a-half-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style cottage features a brick exterior. The symmetrical three-bay façade has a projecting, gable-front entrance bay centered on the façade. It contains a six-panel door accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. The entrance is flanked by eight-over-eight wood-sash windows. Two narrow gabled dormers on the façade have weatherboards, partial gable returns, and six-over-six wood-sash windows. The house has two interior, corbelled brick chimneys at the ridgeline. A one-story, gabled brick wing extends from the west elevation. A shed-roof porch on the east elevation is supported by square columns. The 1920 census lists the Harrison siblings as living together in a rented house in Warrenton. Sisters Myra and Julia Harrison purchased this lot in 1926, selling it in 1927 to their brother George Harrison. In 1940, the siblings were still together, although Myra had married and been widowed during the preceding twenty years. When George died, the lot passed back to the sisters, and when Julia Harrison died, Myra Harrison Williams became the sole owner until 1956.

Outbuilding, c.1950

Contributing Building

South of the house is a one-story, side-gable, three-bay outbuilding. It is covered with Plywood sheathing and has two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows flanking a batten door on its north elevation.

117 Wilcox Street (No.124)

House, c.1920

Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gable Craftsman house has a brick first story with wood shingles in the gable ends. The three-bay façade features a one-light-over-one-panel door flanked by paired nine-over-one wood-sash windows. It is sheltered by a two-bay, front-gable porch that extends as an inset porch along an inset bay on the far east end of the façade. The porch is supported by tapered and paneled wood posts on brick piers with a matchstick railing between the piers. There are two pairs of five-light casement windows in the front gable, below a louvered vent that is partially screened by a cross piece that mimics a collar beam with three vertical members extending from the faux beam to the eave. The house has exposed rafter tails throughout and knee brackets in the gables, including a gable on the east elevation and two gabled dormers on the west elevation. The dormers each have paired six-over-six wood-sash windows. Likely constructed about 1920, the house was owned by John and Frances Graham, who lived in a large house on Front Street and presumably rented this house to tenants. In 1925, Frances Graham, widow of John Graham, a prominent local educator, sold this lot to Nettie Rodwell Rook.

Garage, c.1925

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house is a one-story, side-gable, frame garage with vertical wood sheathing.

118 Wilcox Street (No.118)

C. E. Rodwell House, c.1940

Contributing Building

C.E. Rodwell bought this lot in 1940 and the house appears on the 1942 Sanborn map.⁷¹ The two-story, side-gable, three-bay-wide Colonial Revival-style house has a symmetrical façade. Centered on the façade is a six-panel door with multi-light fanlight sheltered a front-gable portico with arched ceiling. The portico is supported by paired square posts and accessed by a brick stair. First floor windows retain eight-over-eight wood sash and second floor windows contain six-over-six wood-sash. The façade features a

⁷¹ "Margaret Scott Rodwell Turner et all to Anne Rodwell Huntley," December 10, 2001, Deed Book 716, Page 572, WCRD.

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denticulated cornice and there are exterior brick chimneys in the east and west gables. An original, one-car, flat-roof garage is attached to the east gable end, and a one-story, frame addition spans the north elevation, extending beyond the west elevation of the two-story house.

Shed, c.1940

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a one-story shed or storage building with a side-gable roof, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a brick exterior to match the main house.

119 Wilcox Street (No.125)

House, c.1925

Noncontributing Building

This one-story, side-gable bungalow has been significantly altered with enclosure of the front-gabled porch. The house is three bays wide and features plain weatherboards, eight-over-one wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets in the gables. A gabled dormer on the east end of the façade has a single six-over-six wood-sash window and paired six-over-six windows are located in the porch gable. A replacement door is located on the east end of the enclosed porch, which retains tapered post-on-pier supports and an angled entablature, though has been infilled with wood weatherboards.

Garage, c.1930

Contributing Building

South of the house is a one-story, front-gable frame garage. Although the house is present on the 1925 Sanborn, the garage does not appear until the 1942 map.

202 Wilcox Street (No.117)

Purefoy House, c.1852, c.1900

Contributing Building

The largest house on Wilcox Street, this two-story, Greek Revival-style house is set well back from the street on a large lot. The three-bay, double-pile, hip-roof house features plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, paneled cornerboards, and a standing-seam metal roof with two interior paneled brick chimneys. A paneled door with one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and three-part transom is centered on the façade. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch, constructed about 1900, that wraps around the west elevation. The porch is supported by Doric columns and has a matchstick railing. An entrance centered on the second-story façade is sheltered by a small, pedimented porch supported by turned posts. A two-story, shed-roof wing spans the rear (north) elevation, and a one-story gabled ell is located at the northeast. A one-story, hip-roof bay projects from the west elevation, north of the wraparound porch. The house, which retains Italianate detailing on the interior, was occupied by J. A. Purefoy, a minister.

Kitchen, c.1850

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a one-story, frame, side-gable kitchen building (labeled on the 1942 Sanborn map as a dwelling). The building has plain weatherboards, a 5V metal roof, and a batten door and shuttered window opening on the south elevation. Photos from 1975 show a gable-end chimney on the east gable end, but it does not appear to be extant now.

Shed, c.1950

Contributing Building

East of the smokehouse is a shed-roof shed that is visible only on aerial photographs.

Smokehouse, c.1850

Contributing Building

North of the house stands a tall, narrow, side-gable, frame smokehouse. It has plain weatherboards, a batten door on the south elevation, and a 5V metal roof with flush gable ends. It was likely constructed contemporary with the house.

Shed, c.1930

Contributing Building

Located between the gabled smokehouse and hip-roof garage, this two-part frame shed has a shed roof and sliding wooden doors on its south elevation. The shed appears on the 1942 Sanborn map.

Garage, c.1955

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house, at the west end of a row of outbuildings, stands this one-story, hip-roof, frame,

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two-car garage. The building has a poured concrete foundation, plain weatherboards and a pressed metal tile roof with exposed rafter tails. The garage doors were added after 1975.

212 Wilcox Street (No.116)

William A. White House, c.1830; c.1850

Contributing Building

The 1976 Warrenton Historic District nomination describes this as a mid-to-late-nineteenth century house, but the chimneys suggest that this was an earlier, single-pile house that was heavily remodeled and enlarged in the mid-19th century to create a double-pile, romantic, Greek Revival-Italianate cottage. A sign in front of the house notes it as the William A. White House c.1830 and c.1850. The three-bay house retains plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, paneled cornerboards, and partial cornice on the pressed-metal tile, triple-A roof. Centered on the façade is a nine-light Craftsman-style door with matching nine-light sidelights and a three-part transom. It has a double window to its right (east) and a single window to its left (west). The entrance is sheltered by a two-bay, hip-roof porch that wraps around the east elevation. It is supported by paneled posts at the outer corners and slender Tuscan columns through the middle of the span. It has Italianate-style brackets along the roofline and a matchstick railing. Within the front gable is a double-leaf, two-panel, peaked door. The house has two interior brick chimneys and an exterior chimney on the west elevation. The east elevation features two windows in the gable while the west elevation has a single window in the gable. A one-story ell extends from the right rear (northeast).

304 Wilcox Street (No.115)

House, c.1870

Contributing Building

This one-story, double-pile house is similar to the William White House (212 Wilcox Street) and the White-Harper-Rodwell House (312 Wilcox Street). The three-bay, double-pile, triple-A-roofed house features a gable centered on the façade within which is a pointed-arch louvered vent. Matching vents are located in the east and west gables. A replacement door with three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and three-part transom is centered on the façade between replacement windows that are smaller than the original openings. Six-over-six wood-sash windows remain on the side elevations. The full-width, hip-roof porch is supported by posts made of paneled boards that suggest square-in-plan-posts though they are flat. Small brackets trim the porch eaves, and the porch railing has square balusters and a star pattern centered at the midpoint of each balustrade section. The house has a later concrete-block foundation, and two stuccoed interior chimneys are located on the ridgeline of the roof. A gabled ell extends from the left rear (northwest) and a shed-roof bay extends from the right rear (northeast).

Garage, c.1900

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a one-story, two-bay shed-roof building of frame construction. Openings on the east elevation include a clipped vehicular bay at the north and a six-light-over-three-panel pedestrian door at the south. The building is clad with plain weatherboard and the roof is covered in rolled asphalt which is then covered with corrugated metal.

308 Wilcox Street (No.114)

House, c.1905

Contributing Building

This two-story, transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style house is notable for its front-gable form. Projecting gabled bays on the façade and the east and west elevations, resulting in a T-shaped plan, are typical of the style. The house is two bays wide with plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, a standing-seam metal roof, and decorative scalloped shingles in the pedimented gables. The entrance is located on the west end of the façade and features a one-light transom above and diamond-

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shaped window to its west. A two-story, front-gable bay with cut-away corners is located on the east end of the façade and features a single window on each level of the three-sided bay. A one-story, hip-roof porch extends across the façade and wraps around the projecting bay and east elevation with a broad curve rather than a corner. Porch posts are slender Tuscan columns. A one-story, hip-roof ell extends from the right rear (northeast) with a gabled ell to its west.

Shed, c.1910

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a one-story, shed-roof, frame shed with plain weatherboards and a batten door on the south elevation.

312 Wilcox Street (No.113)

White-Harper-Rodwell House, c.1855

Contributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of Wilcox and Rodwell Streets, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gable house features Greek Revival- and Italianate-style detailing. The house has plain weatherboards, nine-over-nine wood-sash windows at the first story, and six-over-six windows in the side gables. Centered on the three-bay façade is a double-leaf two-panel door with three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a full-width porch with paneled posts and Italianate brackets. The posts are not square, but shallow rectangles created from a single plank. Centered in the front gable is a classically inspired arched, multi-light window with a paneled apron, all within a molded, round-arch surround. An original, full-width, shed-roof wing spans the rear (north) elevation, with two interior brick chimneys rising between the main block and shed-roof wing. A later, shed-roof dormer is centered on the rear elevation. A one-story, hip-roof wing spans the west elevation and wraps around the rear (north) elevation. According to Sanborn maps, the front part of the wing was constructed as an open porch, but it has been enclosed with grouped six-over-six wood-sash windows since 1942.

Outbuilding (No.112), c.1860

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a small, one-story, side-gable, four-bay building that may have been constructed as an office or small tenant house. The four-bay building has a stone foundation, plain weatherboards, and a standing-seam metal roof. The façade features two batten doors at the center with four-over-four wood-sash windows at the east and west ends of the façade.

WILLIAMS COURT

206 Williams Court (No.172)

Thomas Reynolds House, c.1810, c.1925

Contributing Building

According to information from Preservation North Carolina, and based on physical evidence, this house may date from the early 1800s when cabinetmaker Thomas Reynolds set up a shop in Warrenton. The house likely started as a one-room house, consisting of the room to the west of the chimney and was expanded to the east by 1896. The exterior is finished with weatherboards, flush gable ends, and a boxed cornice. It has a 5V metal side-gabled roof and the interior chimney has been stuccoed. A one-story, shed-roof porch spans the façade supported by paired posts on brick piers, the supports likely added in the 1920s when the east addition was constructed. The east end of the porch may have been enclosed at that time as well. The house features two shed-roof dormers on the façade, each with paired four-over-four wood-sash windows and exposed rafter tails. The front dormers were also likely added in the 1920s while a gabled dormer on the rear (north) may be original. The house has a six-over-one window and two doors on the façade. Rear windows are nine-over-nine wood-sash windows. A one-story, wing at the east, constructed between 1918 and 1925, projects in front of the façade. It has a hip roof on the front elevation and a gable end on the rear. The house is deteriorated with a number of windows missing entirely. On the interior, mantels have been removed, but the two-room building retains an enclosed winder stair.

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207 Williams Court (No.171)

House, c.1955

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style house is one of five constructed on Williams Court in the 1950s. The three-bay, double-pile house has a replacement door centered on the façade and sheltered by a gabled roof supported by square posts. The house has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and exposed rafter tails. The house has an interior brick chimney at the roofline.

211 Williams Court (No.171)

House, c.1955

Contributing Building

One of five nearly identical Minimal Traditional-style cottages constructed on Williams Court in the 1950s, this one-story, side-gable house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and vinyl windows. A replacement door centered on the façade is sheltered by a gabled roof on square posts.

212 Williams Court (No.171)

House, c.1955

Contributing Building

One of five Minimal Traditional-style cottages constructed on Williams Court in the 1950s, the one-story, side-gable building is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and three-over-one, Craftsman-style wood-sash windows. A replacement door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a gabled roof on square posts. The house has exposed rafter tails.

214 Williams Court (No.171)

House, c.1955

Contributing Building

This is one of five Minimal Traditional-style cottages constructed in the 1950s. The three-bay, double-pile house has a six-light-over-three-panel door centered on the façade. It has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, three-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, and exposed rafter tails. A gabled roof on square posts shelters the door.

215 Williams Court (No.171)

House, c.1955

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style house is one of five constructed on Williams Court in the 1950s. The three-bay, double-pile house has a six-light-over-three-panel door centered on the façade and sheltered by a gabled roof on square posts. The house has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, replacement windows, and exposed rafter tails.

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WARRENTON HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY DECREASE

Eleven resources that were included in the 1976 Warrenton Historic District have been demolished since that listing (see the table of demolished resources on pages 12-13—). The Warrenton Historic District Boundary Decrease serves to ensure the highest concentration of contributing buildings within the district by removing the resulting vacant land and incompatible late-twentieth and early-twenty-first century infill development on the east side of the district. The removal of vacant lots, recent construction, and deteriorated or altered buildings located on the periphery of the district does not result in the removal of any significant or architecturally distinctive properties from the district, nor does it affect the overall character or significance of the Historic District.

Boundary Decrease Area A – North Main, Old Depot, and Warren Streets

The Warrenton Depot along with three residential structures in the 200 and 300 blocks of Warren Street and a single residential building on the west side of North Main Street have been demolished since 1976. The boundary reduction on both sides of North Main Street, including the site of the depot, serves to contract the Historic District boundary to exclude vacant land. Removing the east end of Warren Street will result in the removal of three historic structures documented in the 1976 nomination (216, 302, and 311 Warren Street). However, these buildings are separated from the district by vacant lots. Additionally, two of the houses are non-descript 1930s front-gable houses, of which others exist within the district boundary. Thus, their removal does not remove significant or distinctive architectural resources or otherwise affect the overall character or significance of the Warrenton Historic District.

Boundary Decrease Area B – North Hall Street

Lots on the east side of North Hall Street, between Church and East Bute Streets, are vacant and include the site of single residential resources demolished since 1976. Located on the periphery of the district, the removal of the properties from the Historic District boundary would not result in the removal of any contributing above-ground resources, nor otherwise affect the overall character of significance of the Warrenton Historic District.

Boundary Decrease Area C – East Macon and South Hall Streets

Five resources documented in the 1976 Warrenton Historic District, including four houses and a tobacco warehouse, have been demolished in this, the largest of the Boundary Decrease areas. The Boundary Decrease will remove vacant land and incompatible late-twentieth and early-twenty-first century commercial development, including a modern gas station, shopping center, a small commercial building, and vacant land on the east side of South Hall Street. The Boundary Decrease does not result in the removal of any contributing above-ground resources, nor otherwise affect the overall character or significance of the Warrenton Historic District.

Commented [HB7]: Boundary Decrease area A is now the largest in terms of acreage. Thus must be a holdover from the previous draft.

Boundary Decrease Area D – Halifax Street

A large parcel on the south side of Halifax Street appears to have been vacant when the 1976 Warrenton Historic District was listed. This parcel contains no above-ground resources and does not appear to have historical significance. Located on the periphery of the district, its removal will not result in the removal of any above-ground resources from the Historic District boundary, nor otherwise affect the overall character or significance of the Warrenton Historic District.

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WARRENTON HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY INCREASE

The Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase expands the boundary of the Warrenton Historic District in five areas and by ~~one hundred ninety-sixty-three (190163)~~ primary resources. The Boundary Increase areas include: early- to mid-twentieth century middle- and upper-class housing along Battle Avenue, Brehon, Church, Fairview, Graham, and West Ridgeway Streets (areas A and B); a significant concentration of mid-twentieth century Ranch houses on Hazelwood Drive, Connell and Rodwell Streets, as well as Reid Circle (areas A and D); modest mid-twentieth century housing (areas A, B, and E); traditionally African American residential development west of downtown (area A); early-twentieth century educational buildings (areas A and D); and additional commercial and industrial resources (areas A and C).

Commented [HB8]: I get 160.

The Warrenton Historic District concentrated on the earliest residential and commercial development within the 1976 town boundary with a specific focus on Warrenton's antebellum history. Resources traditionally associated with Warrenton's African American community were located outside of the 1976 town boundary and were thus largely excluded from the Warrenton Historic District. While not specified, the district, completed in 1976, had an implied period of significance that ended in the mid-1920s. Thus, the boundary excluded residential development that dated from the 1930s through the 1960s. The Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase represents the continued residential development of Warrenton through the mid-twentieth century and includes school-related buildings, modest worker housing, and historically African American residential and commercial resources that present a more complete representation of Warrenton's rich and diverse history.

The Boundary Increase areas were identified through a field survey of the Warrenton Historic District and all adjacent residential and commercial areas. A number of buildings in the Boundary Increase areas were constructed within the period of significance of the 1976 Warrenton Historic District. However, they are generally interspersed with mid-twentieth century housing and/or were located outside of the town boundary, portions of which served as the 1976 district boundary, and were thus excluded from the original boundary. While these areas did not have sufficient density of historic structures to be included in the 1976 Historic District boundary, together with the existing district, they more accurately reflect the full scope of twentieth century building trends, including more modestly scaled and detailed early- to mid-twentieth century houses and commercial buildings, as well as houses, stores, and schools associated with Warrenton's African American community.

The boundary of the Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase was determined based on the density of contributing structures dating through 1969, the end of the period of significance, and by which time both the Warrenton Historic District and Boundary Increase were largely built out. Properties excluded from the boundary are largely vacant lots, incompatible recent commercial construction, modular or mobile homes, or highly altered twentieth century residential and educational buildings that no longer retain sufficient integrity to convey the significance of the Boundary Increase.

The period of significance for the Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase begins c.1890 with the construction of the house at 401 Church Street. While the Sledge-Hayley-Haywood House (403 West Franklin Street) predates 1890, the house is significant to the Boundary Increase for its twentieth-century association with the Hayley and Haywood families. The period of significance extends to 1969 when African American students from J.R. Hawkins High School and the surrounding county schools were integrated into Warrenton's predominantly White John Graham High School, by which time the residential areas immediately surrounding downtown Warrenton were also largely built out.

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The topography of the five Boundary Increase areas varies, as do street widths, driveway and sidewalk materials, and tree cover. Building and lot sizes and setbacks also vary greatly within the Boundary Increase areas.

Boundary Increase Area A – Brehon, College, Connell, Crockett, Fairview, Graham, Harris, Rodwell, and Rogers Streets in their entirety; Hazelwood Drive in its entirety; 108 and 204 Cousin Lucy Lane; 207-214 Dameron Street; 205-427 West Franklin Street; 119-200-block South Front Street; 203 Hawkins Street; 207-234 Hayley Street; 300-block West Ridgeway Street; and the south side of the 300-block of Wilcox Street.

The largest of the Boundary Increase areas, it extends west from the 1976 Warrenton Historic District, nearly the full length of the western boundary, extending from Hazelwood Drive at the north to Cousin Lucy Lane at the south and includes one-hundred and ~~eleven-thirty-two~~ **(+11132)** primary resources. The area includes planned early- to mid-twentieth century residential development at the north; industrial resources and historically African American residences and school buildings along West Franklin Street and its intersection streets; and a small collection of commercial and residential buildings immediately southwest of the commercial core.

Commented [HB9]: I got 130. Counted from the map itself. Was this not changed to reflect the newly drawn larger BI area?

Early- to mid-twentieth century residential areas northwest of the Warrenton Historic District have topography that is more irregular than in other parts of the district with the landscape dropping down to the west toward Horse Creek. Streets south of West Ridgeway Street follow the original 1779 street grid established in downtown Warrenton, while streets north of West Ridgeway follow an irregular pattern based on the topography of the site and the size and shape of the plot of land when it was subdivided. The area from Graham Street north to Hazelwood Drive was platted as at least five separate developments. As such, lot sizes and shapes are consistent along each block, though not necessarily throughout the area. Similarly, building sizes, spacing, and setbacks are consistent within each platted development. Sidewalks extend only along the north side of West Ridgeway Street and the west side of Brehon Street. Driveways are common and are generally concrete or asphalt, extending along one side of the house to the rear of the lot. Houses in this part of the Boundary Increase include examples of vernacular forms, as well as Colonial Revival and Craftsman-style houses, mid-twentieth century Period Cottages, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch-style houses.

Extending west from downtown Warrenton, along West Franklin Street (NC Highway 1001), is historically African American residential development, separated from downtown Warrenton by industrial development. The area includes residential development on both sides of West Franklin Street, as well as on Dameron and Hayley Streets, both of which extend south from West Franklin Street. The west end of the area terminates at the Hawkins School Complex, an early twentieth-century African American school. Though adjacent to historically African American resources within the 1976 Warrenton Historic District, (including the Warren County Community Center and All Saints Episcopal Church), the area was historically separated from downtown Warrenton and the Warrenton Historic District by late nineteenth-century industrial development and was not historically located within the Warrenton town limits. The residential resources remain separated by the Edmund White Cotton Gin, the Warren County Public Library, and vacant parcels that were historically industrial in use.

West Franklin Street extends west along a natural ridge with land dropping off slightly to the north and south. Lots, which largely back up to undeveloped, wooded areas, are irregularly shaped. With the exception of the 1852-1855 Sledge-Hayley-Haywood House (403 West Franklin Street) and the c.1920

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Absilla Newsome House (417 West Franklin Street), setbacks are consistent and building spacing is generally consistent within each block, though not throughout the area. Sidewalks extend only along the north side of West Franklin Street and both Hayley and Dameron Streets are without curb and gutter. Driveways are common, typically of grass, gravel, or asphalt, extending along one side of the house to the rear of the lot. The increase area is largely bounded by undeveloped, wooded land. Open grassy areas exist at the Hayley-Haywood Park and surrounding the buildings at the Hawkins School campus. Residential resources in this part of the Boundary Increase include Craftsman- and Minimal Traditional-style housing, as well as vernacular and Ranch forms. Also included is a turn-of-the-twentieth-century cotton gin, mid-twentieth century fraternal lodge, two small neighborhood stores, and an early-twentieth-century frame school.

South of west Franklin Street, immediately southwest of downtown Warrenton, is a small collection of mid-twentieth century residential and commercial buildings. The buildings extend along South Front, College, and Hawkins Streets as well as on Cousin Lucys Lane. Due to its proximity to downtown, the area is located on flat terrain and generally follows the existing street grid. Commercial buildings have paved parking in front of them while residential resources have paved driveways and attached garages or carports. No sidewalks are present in this part of the district. The buildings, excluded from the original boundary because of their age, illustrate the continued commercial and residential development of downtown Warrenton and align with mid-twentieth century changes to the commercial core of the Warrenton Historic District, during the period of significance.

Boundary Increase Area B – Battle Avenue

Located south of the district, Battle Avenue extends east-west connecting South Main and Eaton Streets, both of which were included in the original district. The area has relatively flat terrain and the street is fully residential with early to mid-twentieth-century houses arranged with consistent setbacks, though lot widths vary considerably. The street is paved, and both paved and unpaved driveways are common. Sidewalks extend only along the south side of Battle Avenue. The earliest houses in the increase area date to c.1910 and are consistent with early twentieth century housing found within the district. However, the majority of the sixteen primary buildings were constructed in the 1940s and 1950s, presumably excluded from the original boundary because of their age. Collectively, the Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch-style houses illustrate the continued residential development of Warrenton through the mid-twentieth century.

Boundary Increase Area C – 308-310 East Macon Street

While located within the mapped boundary that accompanied the 1976 Warrenton Historic District nomination, these two buildings were expressly excluded from the boundary in the verbal boundary description, which excluded “the construction on Macon Street east of the gas station on the corner of Macon and Hall Street.”⁷² The easternmost of the two was operated as a funeral home from 1946 to 2012 and is significant to the town’s African American heritage.

Boundary Increase Area D – 300-400 blocks of Church Street and 100 block of Reid Circle

Boundary Increase Area D includes a late-nineteenth century house, an early twentieth-century school, and five mid-twentieth houses constructed on subdivided land. The south three houses face the dead-end Reid Circle. Church Street descends and the street becomes narrower as it moves east away from the Historic District. Neither Church Street, nor Reid Circle have curb, gutter, or sidewalks. Houses are

⁷² Cockshutt, “Warrenton Historic District.”

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irregularly spaced and set back. The Period Cottage and Ranch houses illustrate the continued residential development of Warrenton through the mid-twentieth century as larger parcels of land both within and adjacent to the town boundary were subdivided to construct additional housing.

Boundary Increase Area E – 300 block East Bute Street

These five houses, located immediately east of the Warrenton Historic District on East Bute Street, illustrate the continued residential development of Warrenton through the mid-twentieth century. They are stylistically related to the houses immediately to their west, having been excluded primarily because the town boundary bisected this block of Bute Street, and the Historic District boundary followed the town boundary in this area. The street features relatively flat terrain and the road is paved, but without curb and gutter or paved sidewalks. Building setbacks are consistent, but lot widths vary with Ranch houses occupying wider lots. The four contributing houses date from c.1940 to c.1960, and include vernacular front-gable houses, Minimal Traditional-style house, and Ranch forms.

The Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase includes one hundred and forty-one (141) primary contributing resources, all buildings. The twenty-two noncontributing primary resources include twenty-one buildings and one site. Contributing secondary resources include forty-eight five buildings and twenty-seven nine structures—most of them sheds, garages, and carports in the residential section of the district. Noncontributing secondary resources include nineteen buildings and five structures. Twenty-six vacant lots are located within the Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase. One property is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

- 1852-1855 Sledge-Hayley House (also known as the Sledge-Hayley-Haywood House) (NR1980), 403 West Franklin Street

BATTLE AVENUE

**107 Battle Avenue
House, c.1955**

Contributing Building

Typical of mid-twentieth-century Ranch houses, this one-story, side-gable house is four bays wide with two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. Grouped windows on the east end of the façade flank a six-panel door sheltered by an aluminum awning. Paired one-light French doors at the west end of the façade may have replaced a carport or garage opening. A prefabricated shed stands southwest of the house.

**109 Battle Avenue
House, c.1955**

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable Ranch house is four bays wide with a projecting, gabled bay on the east elevation that is flush with the façade. The house has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door near the west end of the façade is accessed by an uncovered stoop. A replacement door on the east gabled wing is accessed by a later wood ramp. The site slopes down to the rear (south) to reveal a basement level.

**115 Battle Avenue
House, c.1930**

Noncontributing Building

Set well back from the street, this house has been substantially altered with replacement materials and a series of additions to the sides and rear. The core of the house appears on the 1942 Sanborn map and is three bays wide with the east two bays inset slightly under a lower roofline. The inset bay has a stone

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vener and includes a picture window and replacement door sheltered bay an inset porch supported by turned posts. The west bay has a projecting polygonal bay window. Two interior parged chimneys flank this three-bay core. A gabled wing on the west elevation has a shed-roof bay at its rear (south). A side-gable wing on the east gable end has a gabled wall dormer on the façade. A carport with enclosed storage was added to the south elevation of this wing between 1993 and 2010. A shed-roofed addition at the southwest was enlarged between 2010 and 2017. The house has vinyl siding and a modern metal roof. Some six-over-six wood-sash windows remain. Two prefabricated sheds are located south and southwest of the house.

**117 Battle Avenue
House, c.1910**

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of Battle Avenue and King Street, this one-and-a-half-story, triple-A-roof house is typical of early-twentieth-century construction. It is three bays wide and single-pile with a six-panel door with three-light-over-one-panel sidelights centered on the façade. The entrance is flanked by paired six-over-six wood-sash windows and the façade is sheltered by a wide, hip-roof porch supported by square columns. A single six-over-six window is located in the front and west gables. The stone foundation and stone chimney in the east gable end may be later veneers. A gabled ell is centered on the rear (south) elevation and flanked by hip-roof bays. At the far south is a shed-roof carport supported by square posts with a full, sided wall on the east elevation. The house appears on the 1918 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Warrenton.

Stone Piers, c.1920

Contributing Structure

L-shaped stone piers with stone caps are located at the northwest and northeast corners of the property. The stone is the same stone used on the chimneys, foundation, and porch floor.

Garage, c.1980

Noncontributing Building

Southeast of the house is a side-gable, frame shed with plywood sheathing and vinyl windows flanking an entrance on the west elevation. A shed-roof garage bay is located on the south end of the building.

**120 Battle Avenue
House, c.1945**

Contributing Building

This two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style house is the largest house on the north side of Battle Avenue. It is five bays wide with a symmetrical façade, brick veneer, and six-over-six wood-sash windows. A six-panel wood door with two-light-over-one-panel sidelights is centered on the façade and topped by an elliptical transom. It is sheltered by a front-gable porch on fluted columns. An attached, shed-roof porch on matching columns spans the west two bays of the façade. The house has an exterior brick chimney in the west gable and a full-width, two-story, hip-roof rear wing. A one-story, brick wing is located at the northwest corner of the rear wing.

Garage, c.1950

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a front-gable, frame garage with plain weatherboards.

**123 Battle Avenue
House, c.1910**

Contributing Building

This two-story, side-gable house is three bays wide and single-pile with a low gable centered on the façade. The house has molded weatherboards, vinyl windows, and a nine-light Craftsman-style door centered on the façade. A one-story, hip-roof porch spans the façade and wraps around the east elevation where it has been enclosed. The open part of the porch is supported by paneled wood posts on granite piers. A wide, two-story, shed-roof wing spans the south elevation with a one-story, shed-roof wing to its

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rear (south). A swimming pool south of the house is visible on aerial photos, but is not visible from the street.

Garage, c.1920

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house is a front-gable, frame garage with granite foundation, molded weatherboards, and an open garage bay on the north elevation.

Shed, c.1920

Contributing Building

South of the garage is a side-gable, frame shed with flush horizontal wood sheathing and a 5V metal roof.

124 Battle Avenue

House, c.1945

Contributing Building

One of a series of Minimal Traditional-style house constructed on the north side of Battle Avenue in the 1940s, this one-story, three-bay house is typical of the style. It has aluminum siding, vinyl windows, flush eaves, and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door is centered on the façade and accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. An entrance on the west gable end is sheltered by a gabled porch on square posts.

126 Battle Avenue

House, c.1945

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has asbestos siding, vinyl windows, flush eaves, and an interior brick chimney. A replacement door near the east end of the façade is sheltered by a shallow shed roof on square posts. The right (east) bay is topped by a low gable. A six-light-over-three-panel door on the west elevation is accessed by an uncovered stair. A gabled ell extends from the northwest. Northwest of the house is a prefabricated shed and carport.

128 Battle Avenue

House, c.1945

Contributing Building

Identical in form to the house at 124 Battle Avenue, this one-story, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has asbestos siding, vinyl windows, and flush eaves. A replacement door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a shed-roof porch on square posts, installed after 2018, but consistent with the Minimal Traditional style. An entrance on the west gable end is sheltered by a matching shed-roof porch.

Shed, c.1980

Noncontributing Building

Northwest of the house is a large, multi-part, frame shed with plywood sheathing.

129 Battle Avenue

House, c.1920

Contributing Building

According to Sanborn maps, this two-story, hip-roof house was constructed between 1918 and 1925. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with projecting, two-story, gabled bays at the south end of the east and west elevations, resulting in a T-shaped plan. It has plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, and pedimented gables. A hip-roof dormer is centered on the façade with three one-light windows. Centered on the façade is a ten-light Craftsman-style wood door. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roof porch that wraps around the east elevation. The porch is supported by Tuscan columns and the southeast corner of the porch has been enclosed. A full-width, one-story, hip-roof wing spans the south elevation. A prefabricated shed stands southwest of the house.

130 Battle Avenue

House, c.1945

Contributing Building

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Typical of post-World War II, Minimal Traditional-style housing, this one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with flush eaves. It has asbestos siding, vinyl windows, and an inset entrance featuring a replacement door. A prefabricated shed stands north of the house.

Shed, c.1950

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a one-story, shed-roof, frame shed with rolled asphalt sheathing.

132 Battle Avenue

House, c.1945

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with flush eaves. The house has vinyl siding, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the façade, and six-over-six windows on the side elevations. A six-panel door near the west end of the façade has a classical surround with denticulated entablature. The door is accessed by an uncovered stoop.

133 Battle Avenue

House, c.1915

Noncontributing Building

While the gable-and-wing form of this one-story house dates to the early twentieth century, the house retains little original material and has been altered with the construction of a new front porch. The house has plain weatherboards on the gable ends and the west elevation. However, the northeast corner of the house, covered by a later, hip-roof porch on vinyl columns, is covered with board-and-batten sheathing. It has vinyl windows throughout and a replacement door on the east end of the façade. A shed-roof porch on the east elevation of the rear wing has been enclosed and a later, shed-roof porch constructed on its east elevation, bringing it flush with the east gable of the gable-and-wing form. This porch is also supported by vinyl columns with board-and-batten sheathing under the porch roof. A prefabricated shed stands south of the house.

136 Battle Avenue

House, c.2005

Noncontributing Building

This one-story, side-gable house is three bays wide with flanking side-gable wings. The house has fiber-cement siding, vinyl windows, and a full-width, engaged porch supported by square columns. The porch shelters an entrance flanked by paired windows. Aerial photos indicate the house was constructed between 1998 and 2010.

Shed, c.2015

Noncontributing Building

Northeast of the house is a small, frame shed with fiber-cement siding and a single window in the south gable end.

137 Battle Avenue

House, c.1930

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of Battle and White Streets, this one-story, front-gable house was likely constructed about 1930. It is three bays wide with plain weatherboards and one-over-one wood-sash windows. A four-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a gabled porch on square columns. The house has a modern metal roof with an interior concrete-block chimney at the southeast corner. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the south end of the east elevation.

Shed, c.1920

Contributing Building

Southeast of the house is a shed-roof, frame shed with vertical wood sheathing and a 5V metal roof. The shed may predate the construction of the house.

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**141 Battle Avenue
House, c.1980**

Noncontributing Building

This one-story, side-gable Ranch house may date as early as the mid-twentieth century, but retains no historic material or defining characteristics from that era. The house is four bays wide with vinyl siding and windows. A four-light-over-four-panel door near the east end of the façade is sheltered by a gabled porch on square columns. West of the entrance is a projecting bay with triple window. A gabled wing on the west elevation has grouped windows and may be an enclosed porch. A gabled shed southwest of the house is not visible from the street.

BREHON STREET

102 Brehon Street

House, c.1955

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide with the left (north) bay located under a slightly lower roofline. The house retains weatherboard siding with mitered corners and six-over-six wood-sash windows. A two-light-over-four-panel door near the center of the façade is accessed by an uncovered stoop. It is flanked by paired windows. A side-gable hyphen on the south elevation connects to a shallow, front-gable wing with a single window on its front (west) gable.

Garage, c.1980

Noncontributing Building

Southeast of the house is a wide, gable-front garage with vinyl siding and an overhead paneled garage door.

105 Brehon Street

House, c.1980

Noncontributing Building

This one-story, side-gable Colonial Revival-style house features a brick veneer. The five-bay façade has nine-over-nine wood-sash windows with soldier course headers and rowlock sills. A six-panel door with five-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-light transom is centered on the façade. It is accessed by steps with a Chinese Chippendale balustrade. A modillion cornice spans the façade, and an exterior brick chimney is located on the south gable end. A side-gabled shed appears on aerial photos west of the house, but was not visible for documentation.

107 Brehon Street

House, c.1955

Contributing Building

The only two-story house on this block of Brehon Street, the five-bay, double-pile house features a symmetrical façade. The side-gable, Colonial Revival-style house has few stylistic details, but does retain eight-over-eight wood-sash windows and a classical portico at the centered entrance. The six-panel door has a four-light transom. The pedimented portico features slender, fluted Doric columns supporting a dentil cornice. A one-story, shed-roof screened porch is located on the north elevation, partially obscuring and exterior brick chimney in the north gable. Mature boxwoods line the front walk and the foundation.

108 Brehon Street

House, c.1950

Contributing Building

Typical of post-World War II construction, this well-detailed, one-story, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style house retains mitered weatherboards and Colonial Revival-style details. An eight-light-over-two-panel door is centered in the façade within a classical surround with flat pilasters that terminate at corner blocks. Original eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the facade are finished with paneled aprons and feature paneled shutters with acorn profiles cut into the top panel. Windows on the side elevations are six-

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over-six wood-sash windows. A narrow, denticulated cornice trims the façade. A side-gable wing on the south gable end is set back from the façade, but has matching detailing. A shed-roof porch spans its rear (east) elevation, supported by square posts. An interior, corbeled brick chimney is located on the rear roof slope.

**111 Brehon Street
House, c.1955**

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style house features a projecting gabled wing on the south end of the façade. The three-bay house features aluminum siding, six-over-six and four-over-four wood-sash windows, and a sawtooth cornice board across the façade. An original door with diamond-shaped lights is centered on the façade in an inset, paneled bay and flanked by tripartite windows. A one-story, gabled wing on the north elevation has paired four-over-four windows below a gabled wall dormer. An exterior end brick chimney with substantial massing is located on the south elevation.

Carpport, c.1955

Contributing Structure

A front-gable carport supported by square posts stands north of the house. It is connected to the house by a gabled roof.

Shed, c.1955

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a one-story side-gable outbuilding with plain weatherboards and moderately deep eaves.

**112 Brehon Street
House, c.1970; c.2005**

Noncontributing Building

This one-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade. The house has vinyl windows and an exterior brick chimney in the south gable end. An entrance, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a gable-front stoop supported by paired, square posts. A one-story, shed-roof wing and wide, shed-roof dormer span the rear (east) elevation. On the south elevation, a one-story, side-gable hyphen connects to a one-and-a-half-story, side-gable wing constructed between 1998 and 2010. The wing has cementitious siding and a projecting front gable featuring windows with fanlights, including a single window in the gable.

**121 Brehon Street
House, c.1950**

Contributing Building

This one-story, four-bay, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style house has a gable-front wing at the north end of the façade with an interior brick chimney to its immediate north. The house has eight-over-eight wood-sash windows with soldier-course lintels. A triple window in the projecting gable wing has a triple window with four-over-four windows flanking and eight-over-eight window. A four-light-over-four-panel door to the south of the wing is sheltered by a flat roof supported by a square column. Two gabled dormers on the façade have vinyl siding and windows. A gabled porch on the north elevation has been enclosed with glass.

Fence/Wall, c.1980

Noncontributing Structure

A wooden picket fence with a double-gate at the front entry and another at the garage extends along perimeter of the property with another section enclosing a portion of this large rear yard.

Outbuilding, c.2000

Noncontributing Building

Located southwest of the house, adjacent to Graham Street, this one-story, frame outbuilding has a cantilevered gable roof. It has horizontal siding and four-over-four windows on three elevations.

Garage, c.2000

Noncontributing Building

West of the house is a one-story, front-gable, two-bay frame garage clad in weatherboard. The building

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has garage doors on the west and east gable ends.

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123-125 Brehon Street

Duplex, c.1945

Contributing Building

A rare example of a duplex constructed in the district, this one-story, Minimal Traditional-style house has a side-gable roof with gable-front wings at each end of the facade. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The symmetrical six-bay facade features paired windows in the center two bays and on the front-gable wings. Entrances in the second and fifth bays are sheltered by flat roofs supported by square posts. Concrete sidewalks lead from the curb up to each entry of the duplex.

129 Brehon Street

House, c.1940

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable Colonial Revival-style cottage features a brick veneer and symmetrical, five-bay facade. The front door is centered in an inset, paneled bay with a classical surround featuring fluted pilasters with a denticulated entablature. The dentils are a continuation of the denticulated cornice that spans the facade. The house has six-over-six wood-sash window and two, small gabled dormers on the facade. The gables have mitered weatherboards and three-over-three windows. Exterior end chimneys are located in the north and south gable ends. On the north elevation, a gabled, screened porch is supported by square posts. On the south elevation, a gabled sunroom with full-height, ten-light windows, connects to a single-bay, front-gable brick wing. A hip-roof dormer and one-story hip-roof wing project from the rear (west) elevation.

201 Brehon Street

House, c.1930

Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of Brehon and Fairview Streets, this one-story, gable-front bungalow is three bays wide. The house has plain weatherboards, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets in the gables. A nine-light-over-two-panel door on the north end of the facade is sheltered by a two-bay, gable-front porch. The porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has a peaked vent in the front gable. There is a projecting gabled bay on the north elevation and an interior brick chimney on the ridge line. A one-story, gabled bay on the rear (west) elevation may be an enclosed porch. The 1925 Sanborn Map does not cover this portion of Brehon Street, but the house is illustrated on the 1942 map.

Carport, c.1980

Noncontributing Structure

West of the house, facing Fairview Street, is a front-gable carport supported by square posts with diagonal braces.

Fence/Wall, c.1930

Contributing Structure

A low stone wall extends along the south property line, on the north side of Fairview Street. It has stone piers at its east and west ends. A wood privacy fence at the rear of the yard is set just inside the stone wall.

205 Brehon Street

House, c.1940

Contributing Building

This two-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style house features a slight flare in the weatherboards, just above the first-story windows. The three-bay house has mitered wood weatherboards six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney in the south gable. A six-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights is centered on the facade. It is sheltered by a front-gable porch with an arched ceiling

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supported by paired square posts. A one-story, gabled wing on the north elevation is shown on the 1942 Sanborn Map, but a one-story, shed-roof, screened-in side porch on the south elevation was added after 1942. A two-story gabled ell extends from the right rear (northwest).

208 Brehon Street

House, c.1940

Contributing Building

An unusually narrow example of the Colonial Revival style, this two-story, two-bay brick house has a hipped roof and few decorative features. The house retains eight-over-eight wood-sash windows with louvered shutters and an interior, corbelled brick chimney near the south elevation. A six-panel door on the north end of the façade has a small fanlight. It is supported by a flat-roof portico supported by decorative iron posts. One-story, hip-roof, frame wings flank the central block. The wings are covered in asbestos siding and have eight-over-twelve wood-sash windows. Grouped windows are located on the south elevation of the south wing. A one-story, hip-roof wing extends from the rear (east) elevation.

Garage, c.1955

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a deep, hip-roof, two-car brick garage that matches the house in detail.

Fence/Wall, c.1940

Contributing Structure

A low stone wall extends along the north property line, on the north side of the driveway.

209 Brehon Street

House, c.1930

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gable, brick Period Cottage features a wide gable on the north end of the façade and a gable dormer on the west end. The house has six-over-six wood-sash windows with soldier-course brick lintels, including a single window in the front gable. A six-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a front-gable porch supported by grouped square columns. The porch features weatherboards and an arched vent in the front gable. A gabled dormer on the façade has mitered weatherboards and a six-over-six wood-sash window. There is an exterior brick chimney in the south gable end. The rear (west) elevation features a wide gabled dormer flanked by smaller gabled dormers. A one-story, flat-roof wing at the right rear (northwest) is covered with board-and-batten.

Outbuilding, c.2000

Noncontributing Building

West of the house is a small, front-gable, frame shed with board-and-batten sheathing and a six-panel door in the east gable end.

Between 209 and 217 Brehon Street – VACANT

212 Brehon Street

House, c.1928

Contributing Building

Constructed in the late 1920s, the house was built from the Thorndyke design produced by the Standard Homes Company. The one-story, side-gable Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide with plain weatherboards and original, paired French doors flanking a central entrance. The main entrance is a six-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and framed by a classical surround with broken pediment, which may have been a later change. The entrance is sheltered by a segmental-arch portico supported by Doric columns. The portico was originally flanked by open pergolas supported by Doric columns, but the pergolas have been covered with roof sheathing. Two brick piers south of the house indicate that the pergola may have extended to form a carport. An eyebrow dormer is centered on the façade, but the multi-light window has been removed or covered. The south elevation features a Palladian window in the gable end. An interior stone chimney is located near the north gable.

Garage, c.1928

Contributing Building

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This two-bay, hip-roof garage stands southeast of the house. It has plain weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and what appear to be original garage doors. It is illustrated on the 1942 Sanborn Map.

216 Brehon Street

House, c.1920

Contributing Building

This two-story, hip-roof, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide with flush exterior chimneys on the north and south elevations. The house has vinyl siding and replacement windows throughout. A six-panel with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and multi-light transom is centered on the façade. It is sheltered by a front-gable portico with arched ceiling and supported by Tuscan columns. Paired, eight-light casement windows are located above the front entry. A one-story, hip-roof porch on the south elevation has been enclosed with paired casement windows and vinyl siding between the original Tuscan columns. A six-light-over-three-panel door at the second story of the south elevation opens to the porch roof. A one-story, shed-roof wing extends from the left rear (northeast).

Outbuilding, c.1950

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a one-story, hip-roof, frame building that was built after 1942. The building has plain weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and two batten doors on the west elevation.

217 Brehon Street

House, c.1930, c.1950

Contributing Building

Constructed between 1925 and 1942, this two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style house features mitered weatherboards. The three-bay house has eight-over-eight wood-sash windows flanking a centered entrance. The six-panel door features leaded-glass sidelights and an elliptical transom, all within a molded surround. It is sheltered by a small portico supported by fluted Doric columns supporting a denticulated cornice. A decorative metal railing extends along the roof of the portico. The house has six-over-six wood-sash windows at the second story, a denticulated cornice on the façade, and an interior brick chimney. An exterior brick chimney in the north gable is partially obscured by a one-story, hip-roof screened porch. A one-story, side-gable hyphen on the south gable end connects to a two-bay, front-gable wing with finishes matching that of the main block of the house.

221 Brehon Street

House, c.1920; c.1950

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable house appears on the 1925 Sanborn Map, though without the small gable addition to the north end, which was made after 1942. The Colonial Revival-style house has vinyl siding but retains original twelve-over-one wood-sash windows and flush eaves. A single-leaf French door is centered on the façade. It has a classical surround with fluted pilasters supporting a dentil cornice. The façade is sheltered by a full-width porch supported by Tuscan columns. It has a low railing at the roofline. The porch floor is a modern terracotta tile. An exterior brick chimney is located in the gable end of the north wing. A full-width gabled wing extends from the rear (west) elevation.

222 Brehon Street

House, c.1920

Contributing Building

This one-story, Craftsman-style brick bungalow features a clipped-side-gable roof with replacement shingles in the gables and vinyl covering the soffits and knee braces. The four-bay house has a brick veneer with soldier-course brick water table and nine-over-nine wood-sash windows with cast-concrete sills. A six-panel door near the north end of the façade is flanked by paired windows. It has a blind fanlight and is sheltered by a clipped-front-gable porch supported by original fluted columns. Grouped jalousie windows on the south end of the façade and on the south gable end may indicate the location of

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an original inset porch that was later enclosed. A corbeled brick chimney is located near the center of the house. A full-width, clipped-gable wing extends from the rear (east). A modern, prefabricated shed stands east of the house.

224 Brehon Street

House, c.1945

Contributing Building

A projecting, front-gable entrance wing dominates the façade of this one-story, side gable, Minimal Traditional-style house. The house retains a concrete-block foundation, mitered wood weatherboards, and six-over-six wood-sash windows, arranged in pairs. The house has flush eaves and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door on the south end of the front-gable wing has a classical surround with denticulated cornice. It is sheltered by a front-gable porch supported by square posts with vinyl siding in the gable. A single window is located in the front gable.

Fence/Wall, c.1945

Contributing Structure

A low stone wall extends along the north side of a gravel driveway and along the front (west) side and south property lines.

225 Brehon Street

House, c.1920

Contributing Building

This gable-front, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has wide weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a pent roof across the façade that extends into a side-gable porch on the south elevation. The porch is supported by square columns. Centered on the façade is a six-panel door with four-light transom in an inset paneled bay. The bay is sheltered by an arched hood on sawn brackets with a diamond in the tympanum. Paired four-over-four windows are located south of the entrance and a single four-over-four window is in the front gable. The house has an interior brick chimney and a shed-roof dormer on the north elevation. The building appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

Garage, c.1920

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a one-story, hip-roof frame garage with exposed rafter tails and a single large opening on the east elevation. The garage is illustrated on the 1920 Sanborn Map.

227 Brehon Street

House, c.1920

Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of Brehon and West Ridgeway Streets, this house is illustrated on Sanborn maps as early as 1925. The three-bay, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style house features a brick veneer and a full-width, engaged porch supported by slender square posts below arched spandrels. A six-panel door is centered on the façade, set within a classical surround with flat pilasters and small dentil cornice. The entrance is flanked by fifteen-over-one wood-sash windows with soldier-course lintels. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (north) elevation is flush with the front plane of the porch. It features paired six-over-six wood-sash windows on the façade, triple windows on the north elevation, and knee brackets in the gables. It has an interior brick chimney near the north elevation. A full-width, gabled wing extends from the rear (west) elevation with a projecting gabled bay on the south elevation. While the house appears newer than 1920, being more typical of mid-twentieth-century housing, the house is shown on the 1925 Sanborn as a brick veneer dwelling.

Fence/Wall, c.1920

Contributing Structure

A low stone wall extends along the east and north sides of the property. A brick stair bisects the wall on the east side of the property, adjacent to the sidewalk.

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EAST BUTE STREET

305 East Bute Street

House, c.1945

Contributing Building

Constructed between 1925 and 1942, the one-story, front-gable house is typical of post-World War II construction. The house is two bays wide with vinyl siding and six-over-six wood-sash windows. An entrance on the west end of the façade is sheltered by a front-gable porch supported by decorative metal posts. A gabled wing on the west elevation has an exterior brick chimney in the gable. The house has an interior brick chimney near the east elevation and a gabled wing at the rear (south).

Outbuilding, c.1980

Noncontributing Building

Southeast of the house is a one-story, front-gable outbuilding with fiber-cement siding and a single-leaf paneled entry door in the north gable.

306 East Bute Street

House, c.1980

Noncontributing Building

Though similar in scale to the other houses on East Bute Street, this one-story, side-gable Ranch house appears to date to about 1980. The brick house has projecting, front-gable wings at each end of the façade, the east wing containing a garage door. The west wing has paired, slider windows and an inset entrance with the roof supported by a decorative metal post. Between the wings is a picture window and an uncovered terrace. The house has an interior brick chimney and paired slider windows on the side elevations.

307 East Bute Street

House, c.1945

Contributing Building

Constructed after 1942, this gable-front house has a gable-front porch sheltering the east two bays of the façade. The one-story, three-bay frame dwelling is clad in plain weatherboard and features a fixed six-light sash in the gable end. The house has a two-light-over-four-panel door flanked by replacement windows. It is sheltered by the front porch, supported by square posts and encircled with a later railing. The house has a concrete-block foundation, interior concrete-block chimney, and exposed rafter tails.

308 East Bute Street

House, c.1950

Contributing Building

Typical of post-World War II construction, this one-story, Minimal Traditional-style house has asbestos siding and flush eaves. It is three bays wide and double-pile with two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. A replacement door near the center of the façade is sheltered by a front-gable porch on square posts. Vertical sheathing covers the bottom one-fourth of the façade. A prefabricated metal shed stands northeast of the house.

Shed, c.1950

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a shed-roof, frame shed with asbestos siding and an entrance on the north elevation.

312 East Bute Street

House, c.1960

Contributing Building

This nicely detailed, brick Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a low-sloped, hip roof. It has a brick veneer, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. Windows are paired on the east end of the façade. The center portion of the façade is inset and features a solid wood door with diamond light and the diamond-light picture window to its west. Both are sheltered by the overhanging roof supported by decorative metal posts. A deeply inset carport on the west end of the

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façade is supported by square posts.

Carpport, c.1980

Noncontributing Structure

North of the house is a frame carport supported by square posts. It has plywood sheathing in the front gable.

Shed, c.1960

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a gabled, frame shed with wide siding. A paneled door on the south gable end is flanked by six-light wood-sash windows.

CHURCH STREET

315 Church Street

House, c.1940

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of Church Street and Reid Circle, this one-story, side-gable Colonial Revival-style house retains distinctive sunburst patterned sheathing in the porch gable and gabled dormers. The brick house has a stone foundation and is five bays wide and single-pile with a near-full-width, gabled rear wing. It has six-over-six wood-sash windows and single-sash nine-light windows in the dormers and west gable. A six-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a front-gabled porch with flanking, hip-roofed bays, all supported by two-part wood columns. There is an exterior brick chimney in the east gable and paired windows on the east elevation of the rear wing. A two-panel door in the south gable is sheltered by a hipped porch on two-part columns. The house may be the H. P. Reid House, as it, along with the houses on the adjacent Reid Circle, was sold by his heirs in the early 1980s.

Fence/Wall, c.1930

Contributing Structure

A stone wall extends across the front of the property, along Church Street with steps leading to the front lawn.

316 Church Street

Warrenton Graded School, c.1908

Contributing Building

Though deteriorated and covered with asbestos siding, this two-story, hip-roof school building retains its original form and fenestration. The seven-bay building has a projecting, two-story center bay featuring an inset entrance at the first story and a tripartite window, featuring a six-over-six window flanked by four-over-four windows at the second story. The inset entrance features a replacement door with sidelights. The remainder of the façade features original six-over-six wood-sash windows. The east and west elevations are each four bays deep and the low-pitched, hip roof has two interior, stuccoed chimneys. The early 1900s were a time of rapid expansion of North Carolina's public education system and in 1901, the state made its first direct appropriation of tax money for public schools, and in 1907, the state authorized the establishment of rural high schools. The building appears on the 1918 Sanborn map as the Warrenton Graded School. Warrenton Graded School is mentioned in newspapers in 1875 and 1876, but not again until 1908.

Fence/Wall, c.1908

Contributing Structure

A stone wall spans the south property line, along Church Street, with stone piers marking the path to the entrance.

319 Church Street

Timothy Perry Thompson House, c.1946

Contributing Building

A sign in the front yard notes this as "Timily," built by Timothy Perry Thompson in 1946. The small, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, dentil cornice, and six-over-six wood-sash windows with soldier-course lintels. A six-panel door on the east

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end of the façade has a plain, classical surround and is sheltered by a shed-roof porch on square posts. An exterior brick chimney in the west gable is flanked by louvered vents. A one-story, side-gable wing extends from the east elevation with a gabled ell at its rear. A shed-roof wing is located on the west elevation. A shed-roof dormer on the rear (south) elevation has board-and-batten sheathing and six-over-six windows. A large, flat-roof wing is located at the southwest.

Fence/Wall, c.1946

Contributing Structure

The well-kept yard is encircled by a brick wall that extends across the front and west sides of the property with a wood gate on Church Street and a brick arch with gate on Reid Circle.

**401 Church Street
House, c.1890**

Noncontributing Building

The oldest building in Boundary Increase Area D, this two-story, triple-A-roof I-house has been altered with the removal of the front porch and rear wing. However, the remaining building retains high material integrity with a stone pier foundation, original weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and a metal tile roof. An entrance on the west end of the façade is flanked by three-light-over-one-panel sidelights. A one-light-over-three-panel door is located on the east end of the façade, which has paired windows on the first and second stories. There is an interior brick chimney and louvered vents in the gables. The house may be the H. P. Reid House, as adjacent properties to the east, along Reid Circle, were sold by his heirs in the early 1980s. A prefabricated storage container stands south of the house with an attached wood deck.

COLLEGE STREET

102 College Street

Commercial Building, c.1960

Contributing Building

This one-story, parapet-roof commercial building is of concrete block construction, but has a brick veneer on the façade. The two-bay building has aluminum-framed display windows on brick bulkheads and three aluminum-framed glass doors. A flat-roof awning spans the façade and is supported in part by metal cables and in part by a concrete-block wall at the west end of the façade. The side and rear elevations are exposed concrete block and there is terra cotta coping at the parapet. A 2020 deed for the property notes it as the former ABC Store Building.⁷³

104 College Street

Warrenton Rural Voluntary Fire Department Building, c.1962

Noncontributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of College and South Front streets, this two-story, concrete-block building was constructed in 1960s, shortly after the land was conveyed to the Warrenton Rural Voluntary Fire Association in 1962.⁷⁴ It was erected on the site of the Holden tobacco prizery that appears in this location on the 1925 and 1942 Sanborn maps. The building features two vehicular bays on the south gable end and two on the west elevation, all of which have been infilled with vinyl siding, some with doors or windows within the sided bays. Window openings on the east and west elevations of the first story have been infilled with concrete block, some with vinyl windows smaller than the original openings. Original aluminum-framed awning windows remain on the north elevation and throughout the second story. A steel door on the west elevation is sheltered by a gabled roof on metal posts. The fire department sold the building in 2005.

⁷³ Warren County Register of Deeds. Book 1063 page 645.

⁷⁴ Warren County Register of Deeds. Book 801 page 66.

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114 College Street

Jerome E. and Annie Brown Branche House, c.1945 Contributing Building

The core of this one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed Ranch house appears to have been constructed in the mid-to late-1940s. It has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. An entrance, centered on the three-bay façade has a one-light transom is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by vinyl columns. Windows flanking the entrance are sheltered by aluminum awnings on vinyl columns, the awnings sheltering a full-width terrace that spans the façade. A hip-roofed wing on the west elevation may have been constructed later. It is three bays wide with paired sliding glass doors at the east end of its façade. The doors open to brick steps. Two four-panel-over-four-light-over-eight-panel overhead garage doors are located at the west end of the façade. The west elevation has stacked one-light wood-frame awning windows. The property was purchased by Jerome E. and Annie Brown Branche in 1942, though no building appears in this location on the 1942 Sanborn map.⁷⁵

COUSIN LUCYS LANE

108 Cousin Lucys Lane

Commercial Building, c.1955 Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, frame warehouse is four bays wide on the south elevation. It has vertical metal sheathing and a metal roof. Near the center of the elevation is a sliding, metal-covered door that is flanked by pedestrian entrances. An overhead garage door is located on the east end of the south elevation. There are two steel sash windows each on the east and west gable ends. A full-width, shed-roofed wing spans the north elevation. The property was platted in 1953 and subsequently purchased by Thomas Holt, though Holt was a doctor by trade, so it's not clear how the building was used.⁷⁶

204 Cousin Lucys Lane

R. B. and Anna Butler House, c.1960 Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of Cousin Lucy Lane and Hawkins Street, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house has two-bay core flanked by two-bay wings, resulting in an elongated six-bay façade the center portion of the house has a brick veneer, a picture window flanked by double-hung vinyl windows, and an inset entrance bay with entrance flanked by half-height sidelights. It is sheltered by an overhang of the main roof supported by turned posts. An interior brick chimney is located on the east end of the center section of the house. The flanking wings have vinyl siding and windows. An integrated brick planter spans the façade of the west wing. The east elevation has two overhead garage doors and an entrance flanked by small windows and sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on square posts. A shallow, shed-roofed, screened porch is located on the rear (north) elevation. The house and two lots were part of R. B. Butler's estate, sold in 2006.⁷⁷ Butler married Anna Egerton Gardner in 1941, though the 1950 census indicates they were living on Lynchberry Road and had not yet constructed this house. A prefabricated, frame shed is located northwest of the house.

West of 204 Cousin Lucys Lane - VACANT

⁷⁵ Warren County Register of Deeds. Book 152 page 516.

⁷⁶ Warren County Register of Deeds. Book 614 page 73.

⁷⁷ Warren County Register of Deeds. Book 824 page 850.

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CONNELL STREET

507 Connell Street

House, c.1960

Contributing Building

Located on the west side of Connell Street, the one-story, side-gable Ranch house is largely obscured by trees. It is four bays wide with a brick veneer and flanking vinyl-sided wings on the north and south elevations. On the south end of the façade is a solid wood door with three rectangular lights. To its north is a picture window flanked by two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. Other windows on the main block of the house are two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. The south wing was constructed as an open porch, with a full-height brick pier still visible at the southeast corner, but has been enclosed with vinyl siding. The north wing is likely a later addition, though the construction date could not be determined. It has vinyl siding and windows and a gabled ell extending from its rear (west). A shed-roof porch at the southwest of the house is supported by square posts.

510 Connell Street

House, c.1960

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable Ranch house is four bays wide with a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows that are paired on the façade, and an interior brick chimney. An inset entrance bay near the center of the façade has vertical wood sheathing and an eight-panel door. A gabled wing on the south elevation has vinyl siding and a shed-roof carport extending from its rear (east).

CROCKETT STREET

303 Crockett Street

House, c.1995, c.2005

Noncontributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of Crockett and Spring Streets, this one-story, side-gabled house was constructed between 1993 and 1998, replacing an earlier house on the site. The five-bay façade faces Spring Street. The house has vinyl siding, one-over-one windows, and a modern door. A full-width porch spans the façade and is supported by square posts. A gabled ell at the northwest contains an entrance facing Crockett Street. This entrance, and the adjacent paired window, are sheltered by a shed porch on square posts. A wood deck is located south of the ell. A large rear (west) wing was constructed between 1998 and 2010. It has two entrances on its north elevation.

Shed, c.2000

Noncontributing Building

Northeast of the house is a small, frame shed with flush vertical sheathing.

309 Crockett Street

House, c.1950

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, house has a boxy form and flush eave typical of the Minimal Traditional style, but is set apart by a wide brick chimney and board-and-batten sheathing in a decorative front gable. The house is four bays wide with plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, and a six-light-over-two-panel door near the center of the façade. There is a gabled dormer near the west end of the façade and the east end of the rear (south) elevation, each with a single window. A gabled porch on the east elevation is partially inset. It is supported by square posts and enclosed with screens. A shallow gabled ell extends from the southwest.

Fence/Wall, c.1950

Contributing Structure

The house stands slightly below street level with a concrete-block retaining wall extending across the front of the property. Block piers align with the front door.

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South of 309 Crockett Street - VACANT

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Between 309 and 315 Crockett Street – VACANT

315 Crockett Street

House, c.1950

Contributing Building

Two garage bays extend the width of this one-story, side-gable, seven-bay Ranch house. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl windows including a picture window on the west end of the façade, and an interior brick chimney. The two garage bays separate the east bay of the house from the main living spaces at the west. A six-panel door near the west end of the façade is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. The rear (south) elevation has a deep roof overhang. The site slopes down to the rear to reveal a basement-level solarium projecting from the south elevation.

West of 315 Crockett Street – VACANT

320 Crockett Street

William and Annie Graham House, c.1920

Contributing Building

Set well back from the street, this two-story, side-gable house likely predates the other buildings on this block and may have been an early building or outbuilding that predates the subdivision of the neighborhood. The house is three bays wide with plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, and a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails. A five-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a front-gable porch on square posts. A wide bay to the west of the entrance, perhaps originally a garage bay, is infilled with vinyl siding. A full-width, hip-roof wing spans the rear (north) elevation. Deed records show John Graham purchased the property in 1913. His son, William, and William's wife, Annie, sold the property in 1945 to A.D. Harris, who subdivided the surrounding land, which became known as the Harris Addition.⁷⁸

Secondary Dwelling, c.1920

Contributing Building

East of the house and facing west is a one-story, side-gable dwelling with plain weatherboards and vinyl windows. The building has an interior brick chimney and a wide batten door on the west elevation. Like the house, this may have been an early outbuilding that was later adapted to a residence.

322 Crockett Street

House, c.1960

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable Ranch house is six bays wide with a projecting, front-gable wing on the east end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and an interior brick chimney. An inset entrance bay near the center of the building has vertical wood sheathing and a replacement door. The house is typical of mid-twentieth-century Ranch houses.

DAMERON STREET

207 Dameron Street

House, c.1950

Contributing Building

Typical of post-World War II construction, this one-story, front-gable, Minimal Traditional-style house has asbestos siding and flush eaves. The house is two bays wide and triple-pile with two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. A picture window on the south side of the façade is flanked by two-

⁷⁸ "William A. Graham et ux to A.D. Harris," October 31, 1945, Deed Book 157, Page 532, WCRD; "Harris Addition," December 12, 1945, Plat Book 4, Page 39, WCRD.

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over-two windows. The north bay of the façade is inset and sheltered by a front-gable porch on grouped square posts with diagonal lattice between the posts. A slab door with three lights is located on the south side of the inset porch. A one-story, shed-roof bay extends from the southwest.

Between 207 and 213 Dameron Street – VACANT

213 Dameron Street

House, c.1960

Contributing Building

This one-story, five-bay Ranch house has a concrete-block foundation and synthetic siding. One-over-one wood windows are paired on the north end of the façade. The center portion of the façade is inset slightly with a shallow porch sheltering the entrance and a triple window. The porch and a deeply inset carport at the south end of the façade are supported by decorative metal posts.

North of 214 Dameron Street – 2 VACANT

214 Dameron Street

House, c.1945

Contributing Building

Set back from the street on a large lot, this one-story, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide with a low gable over the south bay of the façade. The house has a concrete-block foundation, asbestos siding, and vinyl windows. A replacement six-panel door near the center of the façade is sheltered by a shed-roof porch on decorative metal posts. A shed-roof porch at the southeast corner of the house has been enclosed with windows on a sided knee wall. A prefabricated shed stands southeast of the house.

FAIRVIEW STREET

209 Fairview Street

House, c.1940

Contributing Building

The 1942 Sanborn map shows this one-story, brick-veneered dwelling - including the enclosed entrance bump-out - indicating that the enclosure is original. The Colonial Revival-style, hip-roof house is six bays wide and stands on a high foundation. It retains six-over-six and four-over-four wood-sash windows with narrow brick keystones. A nine-light-over-two-panel door near the west end of the façade is sheltered by a hip-roof portico supported by fluted Doric columns. The portico is enclosed with glass and contains a fifteen-light French door with five-light sidelights and three-part transom between the fluted columns.

Fence/Wall, c.1940

Contributing Structure

A brick retaining wall encircles the west end of the property and is bisected by a brick stair that leads to the portico.

211 Fairview Street

House, c.1950

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gable Minimal Traditional-style house has a three-bay brick façade with a dentil cornice above a plain frieze board. The side elevations and rear wing are covered with vinyl siding. The house retains original eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood-sash windows, an interior corbelled brick chimney, and flush gables that are characteristic of the style. A six-panel door is centered on the façade beneath a four-light transom and is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. Two gabled dormers on the façade have vinyl siding and each has a single six-over-six window. An original one-story, one-bay,

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gabled wing on the east elevation has vinyl siding and paired vinyl windows. Extending from the east of this wing is a gabled garage wing with wide opening on the façade. A wide, gabled ell extends from the rear (south) of the building. The house does not appear on the 1942 Sanborn map, but is typical of post-World War II construction.

**East of 212 Fairview Street – VACANT
Garage, c.2000**

Noncontributing Building

Set well back, at the northeast corner of the lot, is a deep, one-story, gable-front garage and storage building. It features vinyl siding and a wide garage bay on the south gable end. An open, shed-roof bay on the west elevation is supported by square posts. A modern trailer stands west of the garage.

Fence/Wall, c.1950

Contributing Structure

A low, stone retaining wall delineates a portion of the eastern property boundary, west of Blaylock Funeral Home, which faces North Front Street.

**212 Fairview Street
House, c.1950**

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable house has vinyl siding, but retains two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, a configuration typical of 1950s residential buildings. The house is three bays wide with an engaged, shed-roof porch sheltering the east two bays of the façade, below which is vertical vinyl sheathing. A six-panel door is centered on the façade with an eight-light window flanked by two-over-two windows to its east. The east gable end features an exterior brick chimney, an entrance sheltered by a shed roof, and a single window in the gable.

**214 Fairview Street
House, c.1945**

Contributing Building

Typical of post-World War II housing, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gable Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide with asbestos siding and flush eaves. It has replacement windows throughout, including paired windows on the façade and single windows in each of two gabled dormers on the façade. An entrance is centered on the façade and sheltered by a front-gable porch supported by paired square posts. The porch has vinyl siding in the gable and the soffits and cornices of the house have been covered in vinyl. A one-bay, side-gable, screened porch on the west elevation is supported by square posts and accessed by a later, uncovered wood deck. A prefabricated shed stands northeast of the house.

**215 Fairview Street
House, c.1940**

Contributing Building

Stone detailing on this one-story, side-gable Period Cottage is far more modest than that of the adjacent house at 217 Fairview Street. The brick house is three bays wide with a steeply pitched, front-gable entrance bay centered on the façade. The gabled bay has slanted side walls and is trimmed with stone quoins. A six-panel door is centered on the gable within a segmental-arch brick opening with stone keystone. Stone quoins and slanted walls also finish a side-gable porch on the east elevation. While the porch has been enclosed with vinyl siding and vinyl windows, the distinctive openings and stucco in the east gable remain visible. The house has vinyl windows throughout. An exterior brick chimney with stone shoulders is located on the west elevation and flanked by small windows. A shallow, gabled bay is located just south of the chimney and a full-width, gabled ell extends from the rear (south) elevation of the house.

Fence/Wall, c.1940

Contributing Structure

A low stone wall extends along a driveway on the east side of the house.

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217 Fairview Street

House, c.1940

Contributing Building

Stone detailing and multi-light casement windows set this Period Cottage apart from other buildings on Fairview Street. The one-and-a-half-story, cross-gable house features a brick veneer with an asymmetrical stone gable imposed on, but not projecting from, a larger front-facing gable at the west end of the facade. The stone extends in a rusticated, uneven line across the lower one-half of the front-gable wing, wrapping partway around paired windows on the west end of the wing. Within the stone gable is an inset entrance, located in a round-arch stone bay with stone keystone. The nine-light-over-four-panel door has an arched fanlight and is accessed by concrete steps. A side-gable wing extends to form the east end of the building. Most windows are vinyl replacements, but a large bank of ten-light wood casement windows with two-light transoms remain on the facade, just east of the stone gable. A small gabled dormer on the east end of the facade has vinyl siding and a vinyl window. A side-gable porch on the east elevation partially obscures an exterior brick chimney in the east gable. The porch is supported by brick piers with stone detailing, enclosed with screens, and has a low vinyl gable on the facade. The west elevation is three bays deep with an interior brick chimney on the west slope of the roof. A prefabricated frame shed stands southwest of the house.

218 Fairview Street

House, c.1920

Contributing Building

Typical of turn-of-the-twentieth-century housing, this one-story, triple-A-roof house has a gabled ell at the right rear (northeast). The house is three bays wide with a brick foundation, vinyl siding, gable returns, and vinyl windows throughout. A nine-light, Craftsman-style door is centered on the facade in a vinyl surround. It is sheltered by a wide, shed-roof porch supported by vinyl columns. The house appears on the 1925 Sanborn map of Warrenton in this sparsely developed block of Fairview Street and appeared in its current footprint on the 1942 map.

Garage, c.1930

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a one-story, front-gable, one-bay garage. It has vinyl siding and paired vinyl-covered doors on the south gable end. The garage first appears on the 1942 Sanborn map.

221 Fairview Street

House, c.1940

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with mitered weatherboards and six-over-six wood-sash windows. Centered on the facade is a six-panel door with a classical surround featuring pilasters topped by a modest denticulated entablature. Three gable-front dormers, also with mitered weatherboards, are located on the facade, each with a single window. A gabled wing on the east elevation partially obscured a brick chimney in the east gable end. The wing has paired windows on the facade on east elevation and a shed-roof bay to the rear (south).

222 Fairview Street

House, c.1945

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style house stands on a concrete block foundation and is covered in wavy-edge asbestos siding. It has a gable on the east end of the facade and a six-panel door centered on the facade. Windows, arranged singly and in pairs, are modern replacements. A wide central brick chimney is located near the west end of the ridge line. A gabled wing at the left rear (northwest) is likely an enclosed porch.

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**225 Fairview Street
House, c.1940**

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable Period Cottage has a prominent front-facing gable near the center of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, soldier-course brick water table, and six-over-six wood-sash windows. A projecting, hip-roof bay on the front-facing gable has windows on three sides, all with soldier-course surrounds. The entrance is located to the west of the front-facing gable, inset within a gabled bay and accessed by a round-arch opening with a cast-stone keystone. An inset porch on the east end of the façade is supported by full-height brick piers supporting obtuse arches. A shallow gabled bay projects from the west gable end, flush with the façade, and there is an interior brick chimney near the east elevation.

**311 Fairview Street
House, c.1950**

Contributing Building

This three-bay, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style house has flanking wings, resulting in an elongated façade. It has aluminum siding, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows in the center, and six-over-six windows on the side wings. A dentil cornice spans the façade and there is an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door on the east end of the façade has a four-light transom and is sheltered by a small gable porch on Tuscan columns. The east wing is two bays wide and there is a smaller, gabled wing projecting from its east elevation. A gabled porch on the west has been enclosed with near-full-height windows.

**312 Fairview Street
House, c.1960**

Contributing Building

Set back from the street on a wooded lot, this house has a creek running through the front yard with a small waterfall southeast of the house. The one-story, side-gable Ranch house is seven bays wide with a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A six-panel door near the west end of the façade is sheltered by a shallow, gabled porch on slender Tuscan columns. A gabled wing on the west elevation has a picture window on its façade. Two gabled wings or porches extend from the north elevation. A two-part, gabled outbuilding at the northwest corner of the property is visible on aerial photos, but was not visible for documentation.

Garage, c.1960

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a two-car, front-gable, brick garage with vinyl siding in the east gable.

Garage, c.1960

Contributing Building

North of the house and largely obscured by foliage is a frame garage. It has wide weatherboards and a garage door on its east elevation.

**317 Fairview Street
House, c.1960**

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable, brick Ranch house is four bays wide with a deep, front-gabled wing extending along the east elevation. The house has six-over-nine wood-sash windows on the façade and six-over-six windows on the side elevations. Near the center of the façade, an inset entrance bay has vertical wood sheathing and a six-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights. It is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with wood railing. A gabled wing extends from the west elevation.

WEST FRANKLIN STREET

205 West Franklin Street

John and Betty Jenkins House, c.1894

Contributing Building

The two-story, side-gable, John & Betty Jenkins House appears on Sanborn maps as early as 1896, which

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a two-story "shanty" is shown in this location, the description perhaps more a reference to its African American inhabitants than to the construction of the building itself. The three-bay façade features an off-center entrancing, suggesting a hall-parlor plan. The replacement door sheltered by a full-width, hip-roof porch supported by replacement square posts. The porch wraps around the left (east) elevation. The house has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-windows, and a gable centered on the façade. A full-width, two-story, hip-roof wing spans the rear (south) elevation.

John and Betty Jenkins, and their nine children are listed in this location on the 1900 census, John as a farmer and Bettie as a laundress. The oldest daughter was a seamstress, the next oldest daughter was a schoolteacher, and the school-age children were all attending school. Additional outbuildings and tenements on the property had all been removed by 1918 when the All Saint's Episcopal Church had been constructed to the east at the southwest corner of the West Franklin and South Front Streets.

Garage, c.1950

Contributing Building

Southeast of the house is a one-story, frame, gable-front, two-car garage. The building has vinyl siding and sliding garage doors on the north gable end.

211 West Franklin Street

White Ginning and Milling Company, c.1900

Contributing Building

The two-story Edmund White Cotton Gin building appears on Sanborn maps as early as 1912 (the first map to cover this part of Warrenton). While an engine room and connected seed buildings have been removed, the main gin building remains. The two-story, front-gable frame building has a concrete foundation and corrugated metal sheathing. It retains six-over-three metal-sash windows with six-light windows at the upper part of the walls. Paired, two-panel, metal doors on the west elevation are sheltered by a shed roof with a gabled bay above it. The shed roof extends to cover a shed-roof storage room at the west. The room has six-light windows on the west elevation and a pedestrian entrance on the south elevation. The rear (south) gable end of the main building is open, the opening sheltered by a shed roof. A one-story, shed-roof bay projects from the east elevation of the building with an entrance on its east side. The interior retains a concrete floor, exposed steel wall framing and roof trusses, and some original gears at the south end.

The complex historically included a flour mill, constructed in 1918, that was demolished between 1998 and 2010. The White company expanded into lumber and building supplies by 1925, constructing a lumber shed at the south end of the property and two building materials warehouses/workshops across Franklin Street to the north, though none of these buildings remain extant. The property is currently utilized for processing produce for distribution to schools and restaurants and to process compost with a new warehouse constructed on the site in 2021.

Freezer Storage, c.1950

Contributing Building

While a warehouse appears in this general location as early as 1918, the current building, which is directly adjacent to West Franklin Street, appears to have been constructed after 1942. The one-story, side-gable, concrete-block building has a 5V metal roof. Two three-light steel-sash windows are located near the west end of the north and south elevations with four smaller, transom windows near the east end. A ghost sign on the north elevation reads, "White Ginning and Milling Company." Below the sign, a mural was created by artist Napoleon Hill about 2019. There is an inset entrance on the west gable end and a modern metal door on the east gable end.

Warehouse, 2021

Noncontributing Building

Constructed in 2021 to provide office and produce prep space, the one-story, gabled building is constructed of prefabricated concrete panels. It has a metal roof and fixed one-light windows on the east elevation. A full-depth, shed-roof wing spans the west elevation with a projecting shed roof sheltering loading bays on that side of the wing. It is connected to the southeast corner of the Freezer Storage by a

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**214 West Franklin Street
Masonic Hall, c.1945**

Contributing Building

The Stone Square Lodge, No. 10, Prince Hall Free and Accepted Masons was in operation as early as 1905 and the 1918 Sanborn map shows a two-story, combined Masonic Hall and African American Schoolhouse on this site. By 1925, that building was operated as the Friendly Church. However, the current building appears to have been constructed after 1942 and set further back on the lot than the previous building. The two-story, concrete-block building has a brick veneer on the façade only. A replacement door is centered on the façade and flanked by two-over-two metal-sash windows with three windows equally spaced at the second story. Fiberboard siding is located in the gables. The building included a store, operated by Mr. Burroughs, on the first floor with the lodge meetings held on the second floor.⁷⁹

216 West Franklin Street – VACANT

The land, which was formerly owned by Charles G. and Rosa T. Stainback, of nearby Vance County, contained large warehouse that was constructed after 1942, on the site of the White Building Supplies Inc. company. The warehouse was demolished between 2008 and 2015, leaving only the foundation. It may have been associated with Stainback Trucking Inc., a company operated by their son, Ronald Stainback.⁸⁰

**220 West Franklin Street
Commercial Building, c.1967**

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, concrete-block building appears to have been commercial in use, though it is not clear what business occupied the space historically. It is five bays wide with a concrete-block exterior, plain weatherboards in the gables, and six-panel doors. Fixed one-light windows on the façade flank an entrance on the west end of the building and are located west of a secondary entrance on the east end of the building. There are two windows on the east gable end and a shed-roofed wing extends from the right rear (northeast). The land was purchased by Candie Davis Miller in 1967 and the building likely constructed soon after.

**West of 220 West Franklin Street – VACANT
Outbuilding, c.1950**

Contributing Building

Set on concrete-block piers, this building appears to have been moved to this location. It may have been part of the White Building Supplies Inc. which stood on the parcel to the immediate east, though its origins could not be verified. The front-gabled, frame building has a vertical metal sheathing and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails. A sliding door on the south gable end is covered with corrugated metal. Open bays on the east elevation are covered with plywood and the roof on that elevation is elevated slightly above those bays.

East of 303 West Franklin Street - VACANT

**303 West Franklin Street
Willie Campbell House, c.1971**

Noncontributing Building

The one-story, L-plan, gable-on-hip-roof house has a front-facing, two-bay front-gable wing on the west

⁷⁹ Franklin, "Growing Up and Living on The Hill."

⁸⁰ Warren County Register of Deeds. Book 619 page 525.

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and a recessed, two-bay, side-gable wing on the east. The house has a concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, a modern metal roof, and one-over-one wood-sash windows throughout, generally paired. A six-panel door is located in an inset bay on the west end of the side-gable wing. It is accessed by a later wood ramp. A gabled ell extends from the southwest. Deeds indicate that the property was transferred to Willie Campbell in 1971 and the house was likely constructed soon after.⁸¹

304 West Franklin Street

House, c.1950

Contributing Building

Typical of post World War II construction, this one-story, side-gabled, frame Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with flush eaves. It has vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a concrete-block foundation. A replacement door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a gabled roof supported by brackets. A one-light picture window to the east of the entrance is likely a later alteration. There is an interior brick chimney between the main block and a projecting, side-gabled wing on the east elevation.

306 West Franklin Street

House, c.1925

Noncontributing Building

The one-story, hip-roofed house, appears on the 1925 Sanborn map as “from plans,” has been altered with the installation of vinyl siding and windows, the removal of the original standing-seam metal roof, the installation of a replacement door, and the removal of any stylistic detailing that would indicate the building’s age or architectural style. It is three bays wide and double-pile with a gable over the centered entrance.

307 West Franklin Street

T. T. Clayton House, c.1950

Contributing Building

Typical of post-World War II development, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gable Minimal Traditional-style house has flush eaves characteristic of the style. The brick house is four bays wide with vinyl windows. A replacement door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a small, front-gable porch on turned posts. There is vinyl siding in the porch gable and on two gabled dormers on the façade. A shed-roof dormer on the rear (south) elevation also has vinyl siding. An exterior brick chimney is located in the east gable end. A narrow, one-story, side-gabled wing on the east elevation has a full-width, shed-roof porch supported by square posts. The porch shelters a six-light-over-two-panel door on the façade of the wing. A shed-roof wing extends from the rear of this wing. African American attorney Theaoseus T. “T.T.” Clayton came to Warrenton in 1961 and purchased this house the following year. He partnered with James D. Gilliland, forming the first integrated law firm in North Carolina. After Gilliland died in 1963, Clayton established his own practice, which was the first African American-owned law firm in Warren County. He moved his law office to this location in 1968, though it is not clear if the law office was inside the house or a separate building on the property. Frank Ballance was Clayton’s law partner from 1966 to 1978. They were Civil Rights leaders and handled primarily voting- and integration-related cases.⁸²

Garage, c.1950

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house is a gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding and a 5V metal roof.

309 West Franklin Street

⁸¹ “Harold G. Somerville to Mary J. Somerville,” June 30, 2017, Deed Book 1013, Page 614, WCRD.

⁸² Franklin, “African American Walking Tour”; Luci Weldon, “Longtime Attorney Clayton Dies at 88,” *The Warren Record*, April 9, 2019, https://www.warrenrecord.com/news/article_1a3891dc-5af4-11e9-8d36-afd0cabd2140.html.

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House, c.1870

Noncontributing Building

The front portion of this house appears to be a mid-nineteenth-century, Greek Revival-style house and the house with rear ell appears on the 1925 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Warrenton. However, the house has been substantially altered with the application of replacement materials and the construction of a large rear addition. The three-bay, single-pile, hip-roof house has vinyl siding and windows and a later brick veneer covering the foundation. A replacement door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a hip-roof porch supported by round, fluted columns. An original two-story, gabled ell extends from the southwest corner of the house. A one-story gabled ell extends from the south elevation of the rear ell with a shed-roof wing along its east elevation.

310 West Franklin Street

House, c.1960

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a gabled wing extending from the left (west) elevation. It has vinyl siding and windows throughout, including a three-part picture window to the right (east) of the replacement door. An interior concrete-block chimney is located near the center of the house. The west wing has paired windows on the façade and a single door and window opening on the west elevation. An open, shed-roofed bay spans the rear (north) elevation. A prefabricated frame shed with plywood sheathing stands northeast of the house.

311 West Franklin Street

Brown House, c.1900

Contributing Building

Known as the Brown House by long-time Franklin Street neighbors, this house remains under the ownership of Harvey Brown's heirs. Brown was born around 1891 and owned a home in Warrenton by 1940. The T-plan, gable-front-and-wing house features elements of both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. It has mitered weatherboard siding, pressed metal shingles in the gables, and a pressed metal tile roof. Windows are covered in plywood. A hip-roof porch extends across the north elevation of the side-gable wing. It is supported by Tuscan column and shelters a replacement door and boarded window opening. The front-facing gable features a cut-away bay finished with sawn brackets. The brick pier foundation has been infilled with a brick curtain wall, all painted a deep red. A corbeled, stuccoed chimney is located at the intersection of the two building wings. A gabled bay projects from the east elevation with metal shingles in the gable. A shed-roof wing extends from the southwest of the front-gable wing with a second chimney or perhaps simply a stove pipe extending through its roof.

312 West Franklin Street

House, c.1980

Noncontributing Building

Constructed prior to 1993, the one-story, side-gabled, frame house is four bays wide and two bays deep. It has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and an interior brick chimney. Replacement doors on the façade and east elevation are accessed by uncovered wood decks.

314 West Franklin Street

House, c.1930

Contributing Building

Constructed between 1925 and 1942, the one-story, front-gable, Craftsman-style bungalow has vinyl siding, but retains original six-over-six wood-sash windows. A projecting gabled bay on the west end of the façade has paired windows. A nine-light, Craftsman-style door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a two-bay, shed-roof porch that extends beyond the east elevation as a gabled porch. The porch is supported by tapered wood posts on granite piers. The house has a granite foundation, an interior brick chimney, and a stuccoed brick chimney at the rear. A shed-roof bay is located on the north elevation. A

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prefabricated shed stands northwest of the house.

**315 West Franklin Street
House, c.1945, c.1955**

Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of West Franklin and Dameron Streets, this one-story, side-gable Period Cottage has Tudor Revival-style detailing including faux half-timbering in the entrance gable and a prominent brick chimney with concrete detailing. The house is four bays wide with a brick veneer and flush eaves. It has eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the façade and six-over-six windows on the side elevations. An asymmetrical, front-gable entrance bay is centered on the façade. It features a six-light-over-three-panel door and a paired, diamond-light casement window. The chimney to its west has stepped concrete shoulders. A shed-roof wing on the west elevation may be an enclosed porch. It has a brick knee wall with vertical wood sheathing and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows above. A wide, shed-roof dormer spans the south elevation. An original, hip-roof wing extends from the southwest corner of the house. A shed-roof ell at the southeast was constructed later and has stacked, aluminum-frame awning windows.

Fence/Wall, c.1945

Contributing Structure

A low stone wall extends across the front and west sides of the property, along West Franklin and Dameron Streets.

Barbeque, c.1955

Contributing Structure

Southwest of the house is a brick barbeque with a brick chimney flanked by brick piers with concrete caps.

Carport, c.1955

Contributing Structure

South of the house and accessed from Dameron Street is a hip-roof carport supported by metal posts. The carport has a storage area at the east end that is sheathed with wide wood siding and has a two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash window on the north elevation.

318 West Franklin Street

John Freeman Harris House, c.1930

Contributing Building

The largest house on the north side of West Franklin Street, is this one-and-a-half-story, side-gable, Craftsman-style bungalow. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a wide, gabled dormer on the façade. It has vinyl siding, six-over-one wood-sash windows, and purlins in the gables. A nine-light Craftsman-style door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roof porch. The porch is supported by tapered granite posts on granite piers. A granite knee wall extends between the piers. The house also has a granite foundation and an exterior granite chimney on the west elevation is flanked by paired four-light casement windows. A shed-roof wing spans the north elevation. Sanborn maps indicate the house was constructed between 1925 and 1942. John Freeman Harris grew up in the house and went on to operate the Harris-Turner Funeral Home (410 West Franklin Street).

402 West Franklin Street

House, c.1935

Contributing Building

This one-story, clipped-front-gable bungalow was likely constructed in the 1930s, though Sanborn maps do not cover this end of West Franklin Street. The house is three bays wide with a stone foundation, aluminum siding, and six-over-six wood-sash windows. The east two bays of the façade are inset with an inset porch sheltering a replacement six-panel door and single window. The porch is supported by a round posts on a stone pier with stone knee walls encircling the porch. A shed-roof wing at the north elevation has a concrete-block foundation. It extends beyond the west elevation of the house as a screened porch.

Garage, c.1935

Contributing Building

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Northwest of the house is a front-gable, frame garage with 5V metal sheathing and roof. There is an open garage bay on the south gable end and an enclosed shed-roof bay on the west elevation.

403 West Franklin Street

Sledge-Hayley-Haywood House (NR1980), 1852-1855 **Previously Listed**

The oldest house in this part of Warrenton, the house was listed in the National Register in 1980 as the Sledge-Hayley House; however, it is also significant for its twentieth-century association with the Haywood family. It is a two-story, Greek Revival-style house that stands high upon a raised brick basement overlooking West Franklin Street. The hip-roof house is three bays wide and single-pile with plain weatherboards, fluted cornerboards, and a low-sloped roof with centered brick chimney. It stands on a high, stuccoed foundation and has large six-over-six wood-sash windows throughout with smaller six-over-six windows at the basement level. Centered on the façade is a double-leaf two-panel door with decorative diamond-light sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a hip-roof porch supported by Tuscan columns and accessed by a broad wood stair. A similar double-leaf door with slender multi-light sidelights is centered on the second story façade. A twelve-light-over-one-panel French door with three-light transom is centered on the east elevation and sheltered by a shed-roof porch on square posts. An entrance on the south elevation is sheltered by a shed-roof porch on square posts. That rear porch rests on a stone pier foundation. A prefabricated shed stands southwest of the house.

The house was constructed in the mid-1850s by George R. Sledge, a prominent Warrenton merchant, and his wife, Nancy Fleming Sledge. In 1901, the house was sold to Nancy S. Hayley. Hayley's husband, Paul F. Hayley, was formerly enslaved, but by the twentieth century had become a schoolteacher, civil servant, and prominent member of Warrenton's Black community. The couple raised a large family, including daughters Mamie and Louise, both elementary school teachers. The house was later occupied by Louise Hayley Haywood and her husband, Dr. Thomas W. Haywood, the first African American physician in Warrenton, who raised six children in the house. Hayley Street and the Hayley-Haywood Park to the south are both named for this family.

Wellhouse, c.1950

Contributing Structure

South of the house is a small, concrete-block wellhouse.

407 West Franklin Street House, c.1935

Noncontributing Building

While this one-story bungalow retains its front-gable form and engaged porch, the house has been altered with the installation of vinyl siding and the installation of vinyl windows that are smaller than the original openings. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with two interior stuccoed chimneys. A replacement door is centered on the façade and sheltered by an engaged porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A shed-roof porch at the southeast is supported by square posts. The house retains knee brackets in the gables and exposed rafter tails. A prefabricated shed stands southwest of the house.

Between 407 and 411 West Franklin Street – VACANT

410 West Franklin Street Hawkins School, c. 1911

Contributing Building

In 1911, John Graham, the long-time principal of Warrenton High School for white students, sold this land to the Warren County Board of Education, and the school for African American students was likely constructed soon after.⁸³ The school is a one-story, seven-bay building with a hip roof. Paired six-panel

⁸³ "John Graham and Wife to County Board of Education," July 15, 1911, Deed Book 83, Page 558, WCRD.

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doors with three-light-over-one-panel sidelights are centered on the façade in an inset bay. They are sheltered by a shallow, gabled roof. Six windows (three on each side of the entrance) contain six-over-nine wood sash. The building stands on a partially stuccoed stone and brick foundation. A hip-roof ell extends from the northeast corner of the school and a flat-roof wing has been constructed at the northwest, filling in the space between the main part of the school and the rear ell. The ground slopes to the rear (north) revealing a partial basement at the north and west elevations with paired six-over-six wood-sash windows. Window openings on the main level of the side elevations have been covered with siding. While no early records remain for the school, oral history suggests it was used as John Hawkins' school. Hawkins was a Warrenton educator, teaching in the community beginning 1878, and for whom the African American high school (located across Franklin Street from this building) was named in 1924. An opinion piece in *The Warren Record*, July 21, 1905, stated that Warrenton was "already burdened with one negro school and church where they ought not be," but it is unclear where the referenced church and school stood. The school, which housed grades one through seven, was likely used until the 1960s when an elementary school building was erected on the Hawkins School Campus across the street. It later became Harris-Turner Funeral Home, operated by John Freeman Harris.

413 West Franklin Street

House, c.1930

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gable bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide, gabled dormer on the façade. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and knee brackets in the gables. A fifteen-light French door is centered on the façade and flanked by paired windows. It is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roof porch supported by tapered wood posts on granite piers. The dormer features paired windows and vinyl siding. A gabled bay projects from the west elevation and there are two interior brick chimneys at the ridge line. A full-width, shed-roof wing spans the rear (south) elevation. Two prefabricated carports stand south of the house.

417 West Franklin Street

Absilla Newsome House, c.1920

Contributing Building

Set well back from the street and largely overgrown, this one-story, triple-A-roof house is significantly deteriorated. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a stone foundation, plain weatherboards, and six-over-six wood-sash windows. An entrance is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roof porch supported by post-on-pier supports. A gabled ell extends from the southwest corner of the house. The property is still owned by the heirs of Absilla Newsome.

Store (419 West Franklin), c.1950

Contributing Building

Located on the south side of West Franklin Street at the entrance to the John R. Hawkins High School Complex, this one-and-a-half-story store was operated by Newsome. The front-gable, concrete-block store is three bays wide with six-over-six wood-sash windows, asbestos siding in the front gable, and exposed rafter tails. A six-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade and flanked by paired, boarded windows. Shed-roof dormers on the east and west elevations are covered with asbestos siding.

427 West Franklin Street

John R. Hawkins High School Complex

The John R. Hawkins High School, completed in 1925 to educate Black students in Warren County, stood at the northeast corner of the complex. The second high school in the county to be constructed for Black students, the school was constructed with assistance from the Rosenwald Fund and the campus grew throughout the early twentieth century with the construction of a classroom annex, gymnasiums, vocational buildings, and an elementary classroom building. When high school students were integrated

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into John Graham High School in 1969, the campus became the John R. Hawkins Middle School. The 1924-1925 high school building was demolished between 2005 and 2010. A mid-twentieth century gymnasium that stood between the High School Annex and Elementary School Building was demolished between 2010 and 2017 and temporary classroom trailers stand in that location. A c.1960 vocational building at the west end of the complex (located on a separate parcel and not included with in the district boundary) is ruinous. Despite the loss of these buildings, the thirteen-acre site retains secondary buildings and resources and is now used as a senior center. Sidewalks connecting several of the buildings are sheltered by flat-roof metal awnings on metal posts. A number of prefabricated sheds and classroom buildings are located west of the Elementary School Building. Athletic fields were located southwest of the Elementary School Building, though no recognizable features remain.

High School Annex, 1930

Contributing Building

Now the centerpiece of the Hawkins School Complex, Rosenwald Fund records indicate that the one-story, side-gable building was constructed in 1930 as an annex to the John R. Hawkins High School, though it also housed elementary grades. The building features a symmetrical seven-bay façade with brick veneer and grouped nine-over-nine wood-sash windows marking four classrooms each on the east and west elevations. An inset entrance bay is centered on the façade and features aluminum-framed glass doors. The upper part of the inset bay is covered with vinyl siding and the bay is sheltered by a pedimented portico supported by Tuscan columns. The south group of windows on the facade has been partially infilled with vinyl siding, as have three bays on the west elevation, though the original openings remain visible. The south gable end retains an original inset entrance with one original five-panel door and one replacement door, each with a three-light transom. The entrance bay is topped by a blind brick arch and sheltered by a shallow pent roof. The bay is flanked by triple six-over-six wood-sash windows. Entrances to these flanking bays from the inset entrance bay have been bricked in. A matching entrance bay on the north gable end has been infilled with brick, though retains the blind brick arch, pent roof, and brick steps accessing a later door in that location. Basement-level windows on the north elevation are replacement vinyl windows smaller than the original openings. The front walkway is covered by an aluminum canopy on metal posts.

Sign, 2009

Noncontributing Structure

Located at the northeast corner of the campus, the brick sign was constructed in 2009 to mark the location of the demolished John R. Hawkins High School building. It features corbelled brick piers flanking a narrow brick wall to which is affixed a sign panel. The panel features an image of the school buildings and reads "Former Site of John R. Hawkins High School – 1924-1969."

Lamp Post, c.1930

Contributing Structure

Due east of the High School Annex, on the east side of the main driveway, is a metal streetlight. The light was likely one of several that lined the driveway and features a metal base within which a gas power source was located. An open lantern at the top no longer retains glass.

Garage, c.1920

Contributing Building

Sanborn maps show a house near this location, northwest of the Vocational Agricultural Building, as early as 1925 and a newspaper account of the history of the school noted a Rosenwald-funded principal's house on the school property.⁸⁴ While that dwelling was demolished before 1993, this garage was likely associated with it. The front-gable, frame garage has horizontal wood sheathing partially covered with rolled asphalt. It has a 5V metal roof and an open garage bay on the south gable end.

Vocational Agriculture Building, c.1962

Contributing Building

⁸⁴ Jennie A. Franklin, "John R. Hawkins High School," In "History Worth Knowing: The Elams Community & John R. Hawkins High School," Carolyn Ross-Holmes, ed., *The Warren Record*, February 27, 2019, https://www.warrenrecord.com/news/article_b63be2d2-3a97-11e9-89eb-7728082f0e5c.html.

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This one-story, T-plan classroom building stands northwest of the High School Annex and is likely the Vocational Agriculture Building that principal's reports indicate was constructed during the 1961-1962 school year. It has been altered with the installation of fixed aluminum-frame windows throughout. The main entrance is located on the north elevation, adjacent to a projecting front-gabled bay on the west end of the façade. It has aluminum-framed glass doors sheltered by a metal shed roof. A single window on the projecting gabled bay, and a window on the projecting bay at the southwest have both been bricked in. Window and door openings on the west elevation have also been bricked in.

Elementary School Building, 1956-1957

Contributing Building

At the south end of the campus is a one-story, concrete-block classroom building that is likely the twelve-classroom building that principal's reports indicate was constructed during the 1956-1957 school year. It was likely constructed with a flat roof and has been altered with the installation of a low-sloped, front-gable roof. A central corridor extends north-south with classrooms on the east and west elevations of the building, all with grouped, steel-sash windows. A brick veneer covers the façade, south elevation, and the northernmost part of the east and west elevations. An inset entrance on the north elevation features aluminum-frame glass doors with a group of casement windows to its east, likely lighting school offices. An inset entrance bay on the south elevation, marks the south end of the central hall and has a single aluminum-frame door with sidelights and transom. A tall brick smokestack rises near the northeast corner of the building and loading bays on a projecting wing at the northeast indicate the presence of a cafeteria in this part of the building. The building is now used as the Hawkins Educational Center.

Mobile Classroom Buildings, c.2005

3 Noncontributing Buildings

Located between the High School Annex and the Elementary School Building are two mobile classroom buildings installed on the site between 1998 and 2010. A third building, installed during the same period, stands immediately west of the Elementary School Building. Each has vertical metal sheathing and rests on concrete piers. Steel doors on each end of the east elevations are accessed by an uncovered wood stoops. The north two buildings have double-hung aluminum-sash windows and the south building has steel-sash jalousie windows.

Prefabricated Classroom Buildings, c. 1980

2 Noncontributing Buildings

Located immediately west and northwest of the Elementary School Building are two prefabricated classroom buildings that were erected on the site prior to 1993. Each has vertical metal sheathing, steel-sash windows, and a metal roof. The northernmost of the two buildings has four entrances each on the east and west gable ends. The southern building has a single entrance on the north gable end.

VACANT LOT east of the School

SOUTH FRONT STREET

119 South Front Street

Warren County Public Library, c.2005

Noncontributing Building

Set well back from the street on an irregularly shaped parcel that is accessed both from South Front Street and from West Franklin Street, the Warren County Public Library has parking in front of both the east and south elevations of the building, as well as to the north. The large, side-gabled, brick building has fixed, aluminum-framed windows with cast-concrete lintels. The center three bays of the fifteen-bay façade project under a front-gabled roof. They include paired aluminum-framed glass doors with sidelights and transom all sheltered by a pedimented portico supported by cast-stone Tuscan columns. The entrance bay is flanked by wide brick panels, each with a cast-concrete lintel. The remainder of the façade has paired windows and the outer two bays, on the north and south ends of the façade, are inset slightly. The north and south gable ends each feature a smaller entrance similar to the main entrance. Each features a single door with sidelights and transom that is sheltered by a portico on Doric columns.

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Aerial photos indicate the library was constructed between 1998 and 2013.

GRAHAM STREET

208 Graham Street

House, c.1960

Contributing Building

This one-story, five-bay, side-gable Ranch house features a symmetrical façade with the center three bays projecting slightly. Centered on the façade is a six-panel door with three-light-over-one-panel sidelights. It is sheltered by a shallow, stoop supported by decorative metal posts. Windows are six-over-six wood-sash windows with tripartite windows flanking the entrance, each with an eight-over-eight window between four-over-four windows.

212 Graham Street

House, c.1965

Contributing Building

Simpler in form and detail than earlier Ranch houses, this one-story, side-gable brick house is three bays wide with the westernmost bay projecting slightly. A replacement door is centered on the façade and accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. It is flanked by eight-over-eight wood-sash windows. An exterior brick chimney is located in the east gable end and a one-story, hip-roof ell extends from the right rear (northeast).

East of 217 Graham Street - VACANT

217 Graham Street

House, c.1955

Contributing Building

The asymmetrical form of this one-story, Colonial Revival-style house is unusual for the style, though the elongated form is typical of mid-twentieth-century Ranch housing. The center core of the building is a four-bay, side-gable wing from which a side-gable entrance bay extends from the west elevation and connects to a very deep, two-bay, front-gable wing. A one-bay-wide, front-gable wing is located on the east end of the façade. The house has mitered weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a denticulated cornice across the façade. A brick chimney is located between the main block and entrance wing and another interior brick chimney is centered on the west wing. The entrance wing features a six-panel door in a paneled bay. It is sheltered by a hipped roof supported by a square post. A prefabricated, aluminum carport is located southeast of the house.

Shed, c.1960

Contributing Building

Southeast of the house is a side-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards. A six-panel door on the north elevation is flanked by six-over-six wood-sash windows.

218 Graham Street

House, c.1950

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, Minimal Traditional-style house features modest Colonial Revival-style detailing and flush eaves, characteristic of the style. The house is three bays wide with a concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, and vinyl windows, including paired windows on the façade and single windows in each of two gabled dormers on the façade. An entrance with two-light transom is centered on the façade. It is flanked by flat pilasters and sheltered by a front-gable porch supported by square columns. A denticulated cornice spans the façade and there is an exterior brick chimney in the west gable. A gabled bay projects from the east elevation. A side-gable, two-bay addition on the west elevation is set back from the façade. A prefabricated, frame shed stands northeast of the house.

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Fence/Wall, c.1960

Contributing Structure

An unpainted wood picket fence extends around the perimeter of the property.

**221 Graham Street
House, c.1945**

Contributing Building

Typical of post-World War II construction, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style house features a symmetrical façade. It has aluminum siding, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, and flush eaves. Two gabled dormers on the façade each have a six-over-six wood-sash window. A six-panel door with four-light transom is centered on the three-bay façade within a classical surround with flat pilasters supporting a denticulated entablature. It is sheltered by a front-gable portico supported by slender, fluted Tuscan columns. There is an exterior, shouldered brick chimney in the west gable with a projecting, shed-roof bay it is rear (south). A dense Boxwood hedge flanks the sidewalk which leads to the front entry.

**222 Graham Street
House, c.1965**

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable, four-bay Ranch house features a brick veneer and interior corbelled brick chimney. The house retains eight-over-eight wood-sash windows. An entrance near the center of the façade is sheltered by a three-bay porch supported by square posts. The westernmost bay, not sheltered by the porch, projects slightly.

**225 Graham Street
House, c.1960**

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of Graham and Brehon Streets, this one-story, side-gable Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and six-over-six wood-sash windows flanked by shutters. An inset entrance, near the center of the façade, features five-light sidelights. It is located in an inset bay with vertical wood sheathing and framed by fluted pilasters. The house has a low-pitched roof, vertical siding in the gables, and an interior, corbelled brick chimney. The center bay of the west elevation projects slightly.

**226 Graham Street
House, c.1950**

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable Minimal Traditional-style house has a four-bay façade with the east two bays set back slightly from the west bays. The house has vinyl siding, a denticulated cornice along the façade, and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows. Paneled entrance west of center has a plain surround below a denticulated entablature. There is an interior brick chimney in the east half of the building and an exterior brick chimney in the west gable. An entrance on the east elevation opens to an uncovered wood deck. A gabled, screened porch on the west gable end is supported by square posts.

**303 Graham Street
House, c.1955**

Contributing Building

This Colonial Revival-style Ranch house is three bays wide with a stuccoed exterior. A six-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a flat-roof porch supported by square columns. Paired six-over-six wood-sash windows flank the entrance. A side-gable wing on the east elevation is covered with mitered weatherboards and has a wide, twenty-eight-light picture window. A similar wing on the west elevation is stuccoed.

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**311 Graham Street
House, c.1975**

Noncontributing Building

Colonial Revival-style details on this one-story, side-gable house include a dentil cornice with partial cornice returns, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, and a half round window in the gable of a two-bay, front-gable wing on the west end of the façade. A six-panel door is centered on the façade in an inset paneled bay with fluted pilasters. A deep, side-gable porch on the east elevation is supported by fluted columns and partially obscures an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. A rear wing has a second, matching porch on its east elevation.

313 Graham Street – VACANT

A one-story, side-gabled, frame house with concrete-block foundation is currently being constructed on the site. No siding, windows, doors, or other finishes have yet been installed.

East of 316 Graham Street – VACANT

**316 Graham Street
House, c.1950**

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable brick Ranch house has projecting, gable-front bays on each end of the four-bay façade. The house has a brick veneer, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. Centered on the façade are a louvered storm door and picture window flanked by two-over-two windows. They are sheltered by an inset porch with square posts supporting arched spandrels. A gabled ell extends from the right rear (northeast).

**318 Graham Street
House, c.1950**

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable, three-bay house has a gabled wing on the right (east) elevation. The house has a brick foundation, synthetic siding, and vinyl windows. Paired windows flank a six-light-over-three-panel door centered on the façade. An exterior brick chimney is located in the west gable.

Between 311 and 319 Graham Street – VACANT

**319 Graham Street
House, c.1950**

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable Minimal Traditional-style house has a gable front wing on the west end of the façade. It has a brick veneer and vinyl windows throughout, including a triple window to the east of the entrance. A four-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a shallow shed roof. A tall single paved shouldered chimney stack rises along the east elevation. The rear (southern) half of the chimney foundation is obscured by a modest side-gable recessed addition along the east elevation. Both the wing and main block have vinyl siding in the gables.

HARRIS STREET

South of 309 Harris Street – VACANT

**309 Harris Street
House, c.1945**

Contributing Building

A distinctive stone veneer on the façade sets this house apart from the other brick houses on Harris and

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Crockett Streets. The one-story, side-gable house is three bays wide with a projecting, front-gable wing on the north end of the façade. It had beaded weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a stone chimney in the south gable. The entrance is located in an inset bay, concealed in part by the front gabled wing. To its south is a twenty-four-light picture window flanked by six-over-six windows. Centered on the front gable is an eight-over-eight window. A one-story, side-gable wing on the south elevation has a basement-level garage and a low, hipped dormer on the façade.

Fence/Wall, c.1945

Contributing Structure

A stone wall extends from the southeast corner of the house east to Harris Street. The retaining wall is bisected by stone stairs that lead from a lower-level driveway up toward the entrance.

Footbridge, c.1945

Contributing Structure

Located south of the house, on an adjacent parcel under the same ownership, is a small rock-lined creek over which has been constructed a footbridge. The wood bridge is supported by square posts and has a geometric railing.

**311 Harris Street
House, c.1955**

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable Ranch house is elongated by the inclusion of a side-gable carport on the south elevation. The house is three bays wide with a brick veneer and two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. The south bay is inset, accessed by a brick stair, and leads to an entrance on the north wall of the inset bay. An integrated brick planter extends across the center bay of the house and there is an interior corbelled brick chimney. The carport is supported by full-height brick piers with a brick knee wall on the south elevation and vertical wood in the south gable.

HAKWINS STREET

203 Hawkins Street

House, c.1978

Noncontributing Building

This five-bay, side-gabled brick Ranch features vinyl windows, vinyl siding in the gables, and an interior brick chimney. The entrance is located in an inset bay with vertical vinyl sheathing. Projecting gabled bays extend from the left (south) and right (north) elevations. Aerial photos show a gabled ell at the left rear (southwest) that connects to a side-gabled wing. A front-gabled wing on the right (north) elevation was constructed before 1993. It is elevated on metal posts to create a carport below the wing and to shelter the original gabled bay on that elevation. The wing has vinyl siding and windows. The most recent deed of sale references a 1977 plat of the property, indicating that the property was likely constructed after that sale.⁸⁵ A prefabricated, frame shed stands southwest of the house.

HAYLEY STREET

207 Hayley Street

House, c.1945

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile with an engaged carport on the north elevation. The house has a brick veneer, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and a six-panel door centered on the façade. The carport is supported by metal posts on a low brick wall and has a storage area at the west end that is enclosed with vertical plywood sheathing. A prefabricated shed stands northwest of the house.

⁸⁵ Warren County Register of Deeds. Book 1110 page 507.

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208 Hayley Street

Horace Davis House and Store, c.1930

Contributing Building

Now significantly deteriorated, this one-and-a-half-story house and adjacent store were constructed and operated by Horace Davis. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roof dormer centered on the façade. It has asbestos siding, vinyl windows (though some windows are missing entirely), and a deep eaves with exposed rafter tails. An engaged, shed-roof porch has partially collapsed. It is supported by Tuscan columns. Davis's son, Julius Davis built the nearby house at 220 Hayley; both houses remain in the Davis family.

Store, c.1930

Contributing Building

South of house on an adjacent (unaddressed) parcel, stands a one-story, front-gable store constructed concurrent with the house. It is three bays wide with six-over-one wood-sash windows flanking the entrance. The south two bays of the façade are sheltered by a front-gable porch supported by round posts with molded weatherboards in the gable. The remainder of the building has asbestos siding and a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails.

218 Hayley Street

House, c.1945

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style house has vinyl siding, but retains characteristic flush eaves. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, gabled bay at the south end of the façade. A shed-roof entrance bay near the center of the façade has a six-light-over-three-panel door accessed by an uncovered stoop. At the north end of the façade, a six-over-six window is flanked by four-over-four windows. The remaining windows are all six-over-six wood-sash windows. An entrance on the north elevation is flanked by windows and sheltered by a hip-roof porch supported by decorative metal posts. An inset porch at the northeast corner of the house is also supported by decorative metal posts.

220 Hayley Street

Julius and Ophelia Davis House, c.1945

Contributing Building

Contractor and brick mason Julius Davis constructed this one-and-a-half-story, side-gable Period Cottage as his private residence in the 1940s. The brick house features a symmetrical, three-bay façade with paired vinyl windows flanking an asymmetrical, front-gable entrance bay. The arched, batten door has a single light and is located in a round brick arch constructed of two courses of rowlock brick. Windows on the façade are topped by decorative brick arches. Two gabled dormers on the façade and a shed-roof dormer on the rear (east) elevation have vinyl siding and windows. A six-light-over-three-panel door on the north elevation is flanked by windows and accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. To its east is a projecting, gabled wing with vinyl siding in the north gable. Ms. Davis, daughter of Julius and Ophelia, owns the house and remembers walking to school across what is now Hayley-Haywood Park. In addition to being a contractor, her father owned a Texaco station at South Front and West Franklin Streets. Her mother, Ophelia, was a high school teacher.

Carpport, c.1950

Contributing Structure

Northeast of the house is a front-gable, frame carport on square posts. It has aluminum siding in the gable and an enclosed storage area at the east end is covered with aluminum siding.

224 Hayley Street

House, c.1960

Contributing Building

Typical of mid-twentieth-century Ranch housing, this one-story, side-gable Ranch is four bays wide with

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a brick veneer. It has vinyl windows and vinyl siding in the flush end gables. A replacement door on the façade is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. South of the entrance is a picture window flanked by one-over-one windows. A wide, side-gable, frame garage wing on the south elevation has vinyl siding and partially obscures a brick chimney in the south gable end of the house.

Fence/Wall, c.1960

Contributing Structure

A low brick retaining wall spans the west side of the property along Hayley Street.

226 Hayley Street

House, c.1945

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable, brick, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide with a projecting, front-gable bay on the south end of the façade. The house has six-over-six wood-sash windows and an interior brick chimney. The six-panel door is flanked by windows and sheltered by a shed-roof porch supported by grouped square posts on brick piers. Vinyl siding covers the façade under the porch roof and is located in the gables. A one-story, shed-roofed wing extends from the northeast corner of the house.

228-230 Hayley Street

Duplex, c.1960

Contributing Building

Constructed as a duplex, this one-story, hip-roof house mimics the Ranch form utilized for single-family houses throughout the mid- to late-twentieth century. The building is three bays wide with grouped vinyl windows flanking a centered slab door with horizontal lights. Two entrances on the north elevation are accessed by uncovered brick stoops. The building has an interior brick chimney and vinyl windows throughout.

232 Hayley Street

House, c.1945

Contributing Building

Typical of post-World War II, Minimal Traditional-style housing, this one-story, three-bay house has asbestos siding. A four-light-over-four-panel door on the south end of the façade is sheltered by a shed roof on square posts. The house has a replacement metal roof and vinyl windows throughout.

234 Hayley Street

House, c.1945

Contributing Building

One of several Minimal Traditional-style houses on the south end of Hayley Street, this one-story, front-gable house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has asbestos siding and vinyl windows throughout. A replacement six-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a shed-roof porch supported by square posts. There are two interior, concrete-block chimneys and a shed-roofed bay extends from the east gable end.

Hayley Street

Hayley-Haywood Park, 2018

Noncontributing Site

Located on the west side of Haywood Street, just east of the Hawkins School Complex, this three-and-a-half-acre park was constructed in 2018 on land donated to the Town of Warrenton for the purpose of creating a park. The land had previously been wooded and local resident Ms. Davis recalls walking to school through the woods from her house at 220 Hayley Street. The site now features a curved walking trail and nine-hole disc-golf course. A gravel parking area is located to the west, adjacent to the school complex. The park was named for the Hayley and Haywood families, prominent families that occupied the nearby house at 403 West Franklin Street, and donated the land for the park.

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HAZELWOOD DRIVE
East of 201 Hazelwood Drive – VACANT

201 Hazelwood Drive
House, c.1945

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide with a projecting gable centered over the east two bays of the façade. The house has vinyl siding, flush eaves, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney in the west gable end. The house retains six-over-six wood-sash windows and a four-light-over-four-panel door that is sheltered by an inset porch supported by a decorative metal post. A gabled bay on the east elevation has a one-over-one window on the façade and an entrance on the east gable end.

Shed, c.1960

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house is a small, front-gable, frame shed with vertical plywood sheathing and a batten door in the north gable end.

202 Hazelwood Drive
House, c.1950

Contributing Building

This one-story, four-bay, Ranch house has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and side-gable roof. A replacement six-panel door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. There is an exterior brick chimney in the east gable end and a picture window flanked by one-over-one windows on the east end of the façade. An inset porch at the northwest corner has been enclosed with vinyl siding and there is vinyl siding in the west gable.

203 Hazelwood Drive
House, c.1945

Contributing Building

Typical of post-World War II construction, this one-story, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style house is three-bays wide and triple-pile. It has vinyl siding, concrete block foundation, flush eaves, and an exterior brick chimney in the east gable end. An inset porch on the east end of the façade is supported by square posts and with sawn brackets and shelters a two-light-over-two-panel door. An entrance on the west elevation is supported by a small gable porch on brackets. The house has six-over-six wood-sash windows throughout and a gabled ell is located on the south elevation.

205 Hazelwood Drive
House, c.1945

Contributing Building

Despite the installation of vinyl siding, this one-story, side-gable Minimal Traditional-style house retains its historic form and characteristic flush eaves. It has vinyl windows, an interior chimney, and an exterior brick chimney in the west gable end. A six-panel door centered on the façade is sheltered by a small, front-gable porch supported by square posts with vertical wood in the gable.

206 Hazelwood Drive
House, c.1955

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable Ranch house has an inset carport, a typical feature of late 1950s and early 1960s Ranch houses. The six-bay house has a brick veneer and two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and a wide, interior brick chimney. The carport, located on the east end of the façade, is supported by metal posts and has flush plywood sheathing in the east gable. A solid door with molding applied to replicate panels is located near the center of the façade in an inset bay. The door is flanked by

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three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and the bay has vertical wood sheathing and is flanked by fluted pilasters. A prefabricated shed stands north of the house.

209 Hazelwood Drive

House, c.1955

Contributing Building

The low-pitched, hip roof and deep eaves emphasize the horizontal form of this one-story Ranch house. The house is four bays wide with a projecting, hip-roof wing on the west end of the façade. It has aluminum siding, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. A solid door with single light is located on the east end of the front-facing wing and is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. East of the entrance, on the main façade, is a picture window flanked by two-over-two windows.

Shed, c.1955

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards and a 5V metal roof. It has an entrance on the north gable end.

Shed, c.1980

Noncontributing Building

South of the gabled shed is a wide, side-gable shed with plywood sheathing and a 5V metal roof.

West of 209 Hazelwood Drive – VACANT

212 Hazelwood Drive

House, c.1955

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable Colonial Revival-style house is located at the northeast corner of Hazelwood Drive and Connell Street. It is five bays wide with plain weatherboards, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, and an exterior, double-shoulder brick chimney in the west gable end. Centered on the façade is a six-panel door in a classical surround. A gabled wing is located on the west gable end with a gabled ell extending from its north. A later porch has been constructed on the west elevation of the wing and ell. It is supported by fluted square columns and enclosed with screens. A gabled wing on the east elevation connects to a front-gabled garage with a shed-roof bay on its east elevation. The garage is accessed by a paved driveway that leads to its east elevation.

Shed, c.1960

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a gabled, frame shed with molded weatherboards, a window on the east elevation, and a shallow porch sheltering a paneled door on the south gable end.

301 Hazelwood Drive

Traynam House, c.1960

Contributing Building

Centered on a wide, double lot, the one-story, side-gable, brick Ranch house retains eight-over-eight wood-sash windows and sawn rake boards in the gables. The four-bay facade has an inset entrance bay on the east end featuring a six-panel door and vertical wood sheathing. The porch is supported by a square post at the corner and has a geometric railing. A gabled wing on the east elevation is set back from the façade and features a projecting polygonal bay on the façade and an exterior brick chimney in the east gable. A parallel wing on the west elevation has six-over-six wood-sash windows.

Shed, c.1960

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house is a frame shed with gable roof on the west end that terminated in a hip roof on the east end. It has composite siding and a vinyl door on the north elevation.

304 Hazelwood Drive

Whit and Sarah Peoples House, c.1960

Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of Hazelwood Drive and Connell Street, the one-story, side-gable Ranch

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house has Colonial Revival-style detailing. The house is five bays wide with plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, and a dentil cornice. An inset entrance bay, centered on the façade, has a six-panel door with six-light sidelights and vertical wood sheathing. A gabled wing on the east elevation has paired windows on the façade and an inset porch at the rear (north) supported by a square post. A shed-roof porch is located on the north elevation of the main house. A prefabricated shed stands northwest of the house.

309 Hazelwood Drive

Daniel House, c.1955

Contributing Building

One of a small number of one-and-a-half-story houses on Hazelwood Drive, this side-gable, Colonial Revival-style house is four bays wide with two gabled dormers on the façade. The house has a brick veneer, flush eaves, and a modest cornice. The dormers have vinyl siding, and each has a single six-over-six wood-sash window. Windows on the main level are a combination of eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood-sash windows. The entrance, just west of center on the façade, is sheltered by a small gable roof on square posts with vinyl siding in the gable. A side-gable porch on the east elevation is supported by Tuscan columns. There is an interior brick chimney and an exterior brick chimney in the west gable end. A gabled ell extends from the southwest corner of the house. According to the current owners, the house was constructed by the Daniel family.

Garage, c.1955

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house is a front-gabled, brick garage with sliding batten doors in the north gable end.

Carport, c.2018

Noncontributing Structure

North of the garage is a metal-framed carport supported by metal posts.

310 Hazelwood Drive

House, c.1960

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable Ranch house is identical to the house at 330 Hazelwood Drive, indicating that they were built speculatively. It is four bays wide with a brick veneer and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. A projecting bay at the east end of the façade has a twelve-light picture window flanked by double-hung windows. To the west of the picture window is an inset entrance bay with vertical wood sheathing and a six-panel door with four-light textured-glass sidelights. There is an interior brick chimney and a wide, side-gable screened porch on the east elevation that is supported by square posts. A prefabricated carport stands east of the house.

Shed, c.1960

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a side-gable, frame shed with vinyl siding and a brick foundation.

311 Hazelwood Drive

House, c.1950

Contributing Building

Typical of post-World War II era housing, this one-story, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer and flush eaves, characteristic of the style. There are eight-over-eight wood-sash windows and an interior corbelled brick chimney. A six-panel door near the west end of the façade is sheltered by a small, front gable supported by paired square posts with vertical pickets between the posts. A side-gable porch on the east elevation is supported by square posts and enclosed with screens. Weatherboards remain in the porch gables.

Shed, c.1950

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house is an L-shaped, frame shed with plain weatherboards and a six-over-six wood-sash window in the north gable end.

Between 311 and 321 Hazelwood Drive – VACANT

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314 Hazelwood Drive

House, c.1955

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable Ranch house retains high material integrity including a brick veneer, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and a solid wood door with three horizontal lights. The house is four bays wide with the entrance near the center of the façade that is sheltered by a small gabled roof on square posts. A gabled wing on the east elevation is flush with the façade and features grouped two-over-two windows on a brick knee wall. A gabled two-car carport extends from the east of the wing, supported by metal posts in the center and brick piers on a brick knee wall on the east end. The house has an interior brick chimney and an exterior chimney in the east gable of the main block. A prefabricated shed stands northwest of the house.

Shed, c.1990

Noncontributing Building

Northeast of the house is a frame, side-gable shed with vinyl siding. It has a single window and door opening on the south elevation.

320 Hazelwood Drive

House, c.1955

Contributing Building

This minimally detailed Ranch house is typical of post-World War II construction. The one-story, side-gable house is four bays wide and double-pile with a two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. It has a brick veneer with soldier-course water table and soldier-course lintels. A two-light-over-four-panel door near the center of the façade is sheltered by a gabled roof on brackets. Windows to the east of the door are paired. An exterior brick chimney in the east gable end is partially obscured by a gabled, screened porch on square posts. The porch has molded weatherboards in the east gable. A prefabricated shed stands northeast of the house.

321 Hazelwood Drive

House, c.1955

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable, Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and interior brick chimney. An inset entrance bay is centered on the façade and has vertical wood sheathing and a three-panel door with four-light sidelights. The house has two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, including two-over-two windows flanking a multi-light picture window to the west of the entrance. A gabled frame wing on the west elevation may have been constructed as a porch. It is enclosed with vertical vinyl sheathing. A gabled ell extends from the rear (south) of the enclosed porch. From its west elevation extends a side-gable, two-car, brick garage with four-panel-over-four-light-over-eight-panel overhead doors. Low brick walls line the driveway.

Fence/Wall, c.1960

Contributing Structure

Curved brick kneewalls line the east side of the driveway, and a parking space that extends into the front lawn. Brick curbs flank stairs from the parking space and the street, both leading to brick walkways to the front door.

324-326 Hazelwood Drive

Duplex, c.1960

Contributing Building

The only duplex constructed in the Hazelwood Drive area, the one-story, hip-roof Ranch building is symmetrical. The brick-veneered house has six-over-six wood-sash windows and eight-panel wood doors. It has two windows in the center of the façade. On each side of the center bay is a paired window and entrance, both inset slightly with the roof supported by Tuscan columns. Inset carports at the east and west ends of the façade are supported by square posts on a brick knee wall and screened with horizontal

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louvers. The building has a replacement metal roof and two interior brick chimneys.

**325 Hazelwood Drive
House, c.1960**

Contributing Building

This three-part, side-gable, Ranch house features a center projecting section under a slightly higher roofline. The house has a brick veneer and vinyl windows throughout. The east section is three bays wide and contains a replacement door sheltered by a two-bay shed porch supported by decorative metal posts. The center and west sections are two bays wide each. Gabled ells extend from the south of the east and west wings, creating a U-shaped plan.

Shed, c.1960

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house and largely obscured from the street is a side-gable, frame shed with vinyl siding.

East of 330 Hazelwood Drive – VACANT

**330 Hazelwood Drive
House, c.1960**

Contributing Building

Located near the west end of Hazelwood Drive, this one-story, side-gable Ranch house is identical to the house at 310 Hazelwood Drive, indicating that they were built speculatively. It is four bays wide with a brick veneer and replacement one-over-one windows, installed after 2015. A projecting bay at the east end of the façade has a picture window flanked by double-hung windows. To the west of the picture window is an inset entrance bay with vertical wood sheathing and a six-panel door with five-light sidelights. There is an exterior brick chimney in the east gable end that is partially obscured by a wide, side-gable screened porch supported by square posts.

Shed, c.1960

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a small, hip-roofed, frame shed with vinyl siding and a wood door on the west elevation.

**331 Hazelwood Drive
House, c.1960**

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and vinyl windows. The entrance is located near the center of the façade and accessed by a brick stoop and stair with wood geometric railing. There is a brick chimney in the east gable end. A gabled bay on the east elevation, south of the chimney, is a single bay deep with an exterior brick chimney on its façade. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement-level garage on the west elevation. A wood deck is located at the southeast corner of the house. A prefabricated shed stands southwest of the house.

EAST MACON STREET

308 East Macon Street

House, c.1985

Noncontributing Building

This one-story, brick Ranch house was constructed after the 1976 listing of the Warrenton Historic District. The is five-bays wide with the east and west bays located under slightly lower, side-gable roofs. It has a brick veneer and one-over-one sash windows are flanked by raised-panel fixed shutters. An entrance is centered on the façade and sheltered by a three-bay, shed-roof porch supported square posts with a decorative metal railing.

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Brown's Funeral Service, c.1920; 1946

Contributing Building

This building was not included in the 1976 inventory for the Warrenton Historic District, despite being within the boundary. While this building may have been constructed as early as 1920 as a one-story house, its current form dates to 1946 when the building was altered or reconstructed by Thurston and Elizabeth Brown, who operated Brown's Funeral Service in the building. The two-story, hip-roof building is three bays wide with a Formstone veneer covering the first-floor façade and aluminum siding covering the remainder of the building. The house has three-over-one Craftsman-style windows throughout, generally paired, with fixed, one-light windows on the first-story façade. A hip-roof dormer on the façade has a single one-light window. The centered entrance features an aluminum-frame glass door sheltered by an aluminum awning on metal posts that shelters the front sidewalk and steps down toward the road. A one-story, hip-roof wing on the west elevation has an entrance sheltered by a flat-roof awning on decorative metal posts. The east elevation features a one-story, projecting wing at the south end and a shallow, projecting bay near the north end. A one-story garage wing is located on the north elevation with an open carport to its rear (north). The funeral home remained in operation until 2012. While the building has been physically altered over time, its inclusion in the town's African American walking tour emphasizes the local importance of the site.

REID CIRCLE

West side of Reid Circle – VACANT

101 Reid Circle

House, c.1955

Contributing Building

Located at the south end of Reid Circle, this one-story, side-gable Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl siding, but retains two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. A six-panel door near the center of the façade is located in an inset bay with a classical surround with flat pilasters supporting a dentil cornice. A shed-roof bay on the east elevation has a nine-light-over-three-panel door on its façade. An exterior brick chimney in the west gable end is partially obscured by a gabled porch on square posts.

102 Reid Circle

House, c.1960

Contributing Building

While original detailing has been obscured by the installation of vinyl siding and windows the form of this house indicated a construction date in the 1950s or 1960s. It is five bays wide with the entrance centered on the façade and sheltered by an aluminum awning. A gabled porch on the north elevation is supported by square posts and has been enclosed with screens. A gabled wing on the south elevation has a wood deck extending from its façade. A prefabricated shed stands northeast of the house.

106 Reid Circle

House, c.1950

Contributing Building

The oldest of the three houses on Reid Circle, the house does not appear on the 1942 Sanborn map, but may have been constructed soon after. The T-shaped house has a wide front gable with a rear cross gable. It has vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a stuccoed foundation. A six-panel door is centered on the façade, flanked by paired windows, and sheltered by a gabled porch on grouped square columns. A shed-roof wing on the south elevation has an entrance on its west elevation that opens to a small wood deck.

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WEST RIDGEWAY STREET

302 West Ridgeway Street

House, c.1900

Contributing Building

This two-story I-house is distinctive for the paired gables on the façade, each with a diamond-paned window surrounded by individual colored diamond panes. The three-bay house has vinyl siding and windows. The stone foundation has been parged. An entrance is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roof porch supported by square columns. A one-story, canted bay, added after 1942, projects from the east gable end. The house has a flat cornice, partial cornice returns, and an interior brick chimney. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the left rear (northwest). A prefabricated metal shed stands northwest of the house.

Outbuilding, c.1920

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house and partly obscured by a prefabricated shed, is a one-story, gable-front outbuilding with plain weatherboard siding.

308 West Ridgeway Street

House, c.1900; c.2017

Noncontributing Building

This one-story, side-gable house was renovated c.2017 with modern siding, a modern metal roof, and replacement windows. The three-bay house has a replacement, paneled door with original sidelights and three-part transom. A wide, hip-roof porch was constructed c.2017 and is supported by square columns; it matches the footprint of a porch shown on the 1942 Sanborn map. An original stone chimney on the west gable end has been restored, but retains a freestanding stack. A deep, gabled wing at the rear (north) has a projecting entrance bay on its west elevation that may be an enclosed porch. The door itself is sheltered by a gabled roof on brackets.

314 West Ridgeway Street

House, c.1950

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style house is four bays wide with a two-bay, gable-front wing centered on the façade. The gable front wing contains a six-panel door on its west end. The door has a fanlight and is sheltered by a front-gable porch with an arched ceiling supported by Tuscan columns. The house has artificial siding, but retains eight-over-eight wood-sash windows. A bay window is located on the west end of the façade. A side-gable, screened porch on the west gable end is supported by square posts and partially obscures an exterior brick chimney in the west gable. An open, side-gable roof on the east elevation connects to an original, front-gable carport supported by metal posts.

Fence/Wall, c.1950

Contributing Structure

A medium height stone retaining wall extends along driveway on the east end of the property.

315 West Ridgeway Street

House, c.1930

Contributing Building

Located on a large lot on the south side of West Ridgeway Street, this two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style house is four bays wide and flanked by one-story wings. The house has a brick veneer and six-over-six wood-sash windows with full soldier-course brick surrounds at the first story and a continuous soldier-course lintel at the second story. There is a wood cornice with partial gable returns and two interior brick chimneys. The center block is asymmetrical with the entrance situated in the easternmost bay of the facade. The six-panel door features four-light-over-one-panel sidelights. It is sheltered by a front-gable portico with an arched ceiling and denticulated cornice. Tuscan columns support the portico. An arched attic window is located in each gable end of the two-story section. The one-story, side-gabled wing to the east is two bays wide with six-over-six wood-sash windows, a wood

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cornice, and a gable-end chimney. A one-story, flat-roof wing on the west elevation has six-over-six windows with soldier-course brick surrounds matching those on the main block. A metal railing extends along the roofline. Boxwoods flank the front walkway. A two-story frame house is at this location in 1925 and that house may comprise the core of this house, which is shown in its current configuration, including the brick veneer and detached apartment, on the 1942 Sanborn map.

Apartment, c.1930

Contributing Building

Southeast of the house is a one-story, side-gable, brick outbuilding that matches the house. It features an entrance centered on the north elevation with a multi-light picture window to its east. It was likely constructed as a small dwelling for a housekeeper or extended family.

Fence/Wall, c.1980

Noncontributing Structure

A dry-laid stone retaining wall extends along West Ridgeway Street, along the north property line. It has curved corners and piers at the entrance to the driveway.

Shed, c.1930

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house is a side-gabled, frame shed with vertical metal sheathing, a metal roof, and shed-roofed bays on the west and south elevations.

Shed, c.1930

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house and south of the other shed is a long, gabled, frame shed with vertical metal sheathing and a metal roof.

RODWELL STREET

403 Rodwell Street

House, c.1950

Contributing Building

Despite the Rodwell Street address, this one-story, side-gable Ranch house faces east toward Rogers Street. The five-bay house has molded weatherboards, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney at the rear, and an exterior brick chimney in the south gable. The north bay projects slightly. To its immediate south is a single window and six-panel door, both sheltered by a shed-roof porch on square columns. A gabled wing extends from the south gable end. A deep, shed-roof carport at the northwest is supported by square posts with diagonal lattice at the corners and an enclosed storage bay at the south end.

Shed, c.1950

Contributing Building

West of the house is a small, frame shed with plain weatherboards and exposed rafter tails.

408 Rodwell Street

House, c.1950

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style house is adorned with a wide front gable and a brick chimney with concrete shoulder in the west gable. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and vinyl siding in the front gable. A four-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a small, front-gable porch on square posts. A picture window flanked by double-hung windows is located west of the entrance.

Shed, c.1950

Contributing Building

North of the house is a side-gabled, frame shed with vinyl siding. A door and a two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows on the south elevation are sheltered by a shed roof on square posts with diagonal braces.

410 Rodwell Street

House, c.1955

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting gabled wing

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on the west end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer and retains two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows including paired windows on the front-gable wing and a picture window flanked by two-over-two window east of the entrance. The entrance features a six-panel door with leaded glass sidelights. It is sheltered by a two-bay, shed-roof porch supported by decorative metal posts. The house has an interior brick chimney and a gabled ell near the center of the rear (north) elevation.

Shed, c.1955

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a front-gable, frame shed flanked by shed-roof bays. The shed has vertical plywood sheathing, a two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash window in the south gable end, and an open garage bay on the east.

Fence/Wall, c.1955

Contributing Structure

A low brick wall extends across the front of the property, adjacent to the curb along Rodwell Street. The wall angles inward, leading to the concrete front walk.

411 Rodwell Street

House, c.1955

Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roof Ranch retains high material integrity including a brick veneer, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and a solid wood door with three horizontal lights. The house is four bays wide with a picture window flanked by two-over-two windows on the east end of the façade. West of the picture window is an inset entrance bay accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. The house has an interior brick chimney and an exterior chimney on the east elevation that is partially obscured by a hip-roof carport. The carport is supported by full-height brick piers. A prefabricated shed stands southeast of the house.

416 Rodwell Street

House, c.1955

Contributing Building

A modern wood ramp leads to the entrance centered on this five-bay, side-gable Ranch house. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and a modern metal roof. The inset entrance bay is wood paneled with a six-panel door with four-light sidelights. East of the entrance bay, a picture window is flanked by one-over-one windows. The east and west bays of the façade are recessed slightly under lower rooflines. A gabled ell extends from the northeast. A garage northwest of the house is visible on aerial photos, but is not visible on the ground.

420 Rodwell Street

House, c.1965

Contributing Building

Located at the northwest end of Rodwell Street, where it turns north to connect to Hazelwood Drive, this one-story, side-gable Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a modern metal roof. A four-light-over-four-panel door near the east end of the façade is sheltered by a two-bay, shed-roof porch on square columns. West of the entrance is a projecting, gabled bay. A gabled wing on the east elevation is a single bay wide. The house has an interior brick chimney, basement-level garage on the west elevation, and wood deck at the northwest. A prefabricated shed stands north of the house.

421 Rodwell Street

House, c.1965

Contributing Building

The contemporary detailing of this raised Ranch sets it apart from the more traditional Ranch houses in the area. The house is five bays wide with a brick veneer and one-over-one wood-sash windows. A one-panel door with one-light sidelights is centered on the façade and appears to open to a split foyer. The

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entrance is topped by a large, six-light transom that extends to the roofline and aligns with the flanking main-level windows. Integrated brick planters flank the entrance. There is an interior brick chimney near the northeast corner of the house. The west two bays are inset and open to a shallow balcony with aluminum-sided knee wall. The west end of the house rests on brick walls that extend beyond the west elevation, screening a basement-level carport on that elevation. Two prefabricated carports stand west of the house and there is a prefabricated shed to the southeast.

ROGERS STREET

303 Rogers Street

House, c.1950, c.1980

Noncontributing Building

Likely constructed in the post-World War II era, this house appears to have been enlarged significantly prior to 1993. The south half of the house is a one-story, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style house with a projecting, front-gable wing on the south end of the façade. It is four bays wide with vinyl siding and windows. A replacement door at its north end is sheltered by a shallow, shed porch on square post. A large, side-gable addition on the north projects forward from the façade of the main block. It is two bays wide and has a gabled ell at its southwest. A three-bay, shed-roof carport extends from the west elevation, accessed by Crockett Street. It is supported by square posts with diagonal braces.

North of 304 Rogers Street – VACANT

304 Rogers Street (No.128)

House, c.1960

Contributing Building

While included in the 1976 inventory for the Warrenton Historic District, this house was inadvertently excluded from the mapped boundary and the verbal boundary description for that district. This one-story, hip-roof Ranch house is representative of the form as it was constructed throughout the 1950s and 1960s. The wide house is seven bays wide and three bays deep with a brick veneer and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. It has deep eaves and a projecting, hip-roof bay near the south end of the façade has a three-part picture window. An inset entrance to the north of the picture window features a six-panel door with five-light sidelights in a vertically sided bay. The hip roof at the entrance is supported by later square posts with a geometric railing. A basement-level garage on the south elevation is accessed from Crockett Street. A shed-roof porch on the east elevation is supported by square posts.

Fence/Wall, c.1960

Contributing Structure

Stepped brick retaining walls flank the driveway south of the house. Light fixtures top brick piers at the south end of each wall.

SPRING STREET

307 Spring Street

House, c.1950

Contributing Building

Not present on the 1942 Sanborn map, this one-and-a-half-story, Minimal Traditional-style house is typical of post-World War II construction and was likely built in the late 1940s. The three-bay, side-gabled house has two gabled dormers on the façade and characteristic flush eaves. It has vinyl siding, but retains eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the façade and six-over-six windows in the dormers and on the side elevations. A replacement front door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a front-gable porch on square posts.

Garage, c.1980

Noncontributing Building

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Located southwest of the house and connected to the rear corner of the house by a gabled breezeway, the front-gable garage has a steeply pitched roof. It has vinyl siding and two overhead garage doors on the east gable end with an octagonal window in the gable.

Shed, c.1950

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a small, shed-roof, frame shed with plain weatherboards and a batten door on the east elevation.

WILCOX STREET

303 Wilcox Street (No.126)

House, c.1920

Contributing Building

While included in the 1976 inventory for the Warrenton Historic District, this house was in advertently excluded from the mapped boundary and the verbal boundary description for that district. This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style house has wide, shed-roof dormers on the façade and rear (south) elevations. The house is three bays wide with cottage windows flanking a one-light-over-three-panel door with one-light transom on the façade. a full-width, engaged, porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The house retains one-over-one wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets in the gables. Two interior brick chimneys have been stuccoed. A one-story gabled ell at the southwest corner extends beyond the west elevation of the house. A smaller gabled ell is located near the center of the south elevation and a shed-roof wing connects the two. The house appears on the 1925 Sanborn map, the first to cover this part of Warrenton.

Fence/Wall, c.1920

Contributing Structure

A low stone wall extends near the southeast corner of the house and serves as a retaining wall as the ground slopes down to the south.

Grape Arbor, c.1950

Contributing Structure

South of the house is a grape arbor supported by square and round wood posts.

307 Wilcox Street (No.127)

House, c.1934

Contributing Building

While included in the 1976 inventory for the Warrenton Historic District, this house was in advertently excluded from the mapped boundary and the verbal boundary description for that district. First-floor windows on this one-and-a-half-story, side-gable brick Craftsman-style house are accented by basketweave brick surrounds. The house is three bays wide with triple six-over-one wood-sash windows flanking a nine-light Craftsman-style door. The façade is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roof porch supported by paneled post-on-pier supports. Two gabled dormers on the façade have vinyl siding and a single six-over-one window each. The house has an interior brick chimney and a narrow, hip-roof dormer on the south elevation. A shed-roofed frame wing at the southeast is likely an enclosed porch. It has plain weatherboards and grouped six-over-six wood-sash windows. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1925 and 1942.

Garage, c.1950

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house is a front-gable, frame garage with plain weatherboards and a 5V roof. A flat-roof wing on the west has a batten door on its north elevation.

South of 307 Wilcox Street (facing Crockett Street) – VACANT

Integrity Statement

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Warrenton Historic District Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase retain integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Historic District and Boundary Increase retain their original street patterns and building setbacks, as well as stone walls and mature tree canopy. Individual buildings retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Though replacement siding and windows are common in the district, the overall design and character of the houses and commercial buildings remain, with few substantial alterations or additions. Additionally, the buildings illustrate the continued growth and architectural evolution of Warrenton through the mid-twentieth century, with only sixteen primary buildings and the campus of Vance-Granville Community College constructed in the Warrenton Historic District after 1971, the end of the period of significance. Additionally, only twelve primary resources were constructed in the Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase after the 1969 end to the period of significance. Together the elements of the district and Boundary Increase retain sufficient integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to convey the district's historic feeling and association.

Statement of Archaeological Potential

Commented [HB13]: Will send to OSA for review and comment.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture (Historic District, Additional Documentation, Boundary Increase, Sledge Hayley House)
Commerce (Historic District, Additional Documentation)
Education (Historic District, Boundary Increase)
Ethnic Heritage: African American (Additional Documentation, Boundary Increase, Sledge Hayley House)

Commented [HB14]: Add Coleman-White House too since it was significant for Architecture? I don't know that you need to include individually listed properties in this area of significance list because it could get out of hand for some districts with a lot of individual listings, but you did do this for the recent Greensboro HD.

Commented [HW15]: Agreed. I think this makes sense if we're adding a criteria ONLY because it applies to one specific NR building, but not if we're listing the whole district for that criteria anyway.

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- Politics/Government (Historic District)
- Law (Historic District)
- Social History (Historic District, Additional Documentation, Boundary Increase)

Period of Significance

- c.1783-1971 (Historic District)
- c.1890-1969 (Boundary Increase)

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

- Aladdin Homes
- Barrett, Charles
- Bottomley, William Lawrence
- Bragg, Thomas, Sr., (carpenter)
- Branch, Charlie (carpenter)
- Branch, John (carpenter)
- Burgess, James (carpenter)
- Davis, Julius
- Hackney, George
- Holt, Jacob (carpenter)
- Holt, Thomas
- Jones, Albert Gamaliel
- Jones, Olin
- Milburn, Frank
- Rice, Edward (brickmason)
- Rose, William P.
- Salter, James
- Satterfield, Howard
- Sayre, Gadsden
- Seaman, Peter (carpenter)

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Spencer, Abraham (brickmason, plasterer)
Standard Homes Company
Thompson, Timothy Perry
Thomson, Frank
Williams, H. H.
Woodson, Francis L. (brickmason)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Warrenton Historic District Additional Documentation

The Warrenton Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. It is significant at the local level under Criterion A for Commerce, Education, Politics & Government, Law, and Social History, as well as under Criterion C for Architecture. While the 1976 nomination indicated the district was significant at the state level, the nomination did not provide context or support for that claim in the narrative statement of significance. For this reason, this Additional Documentation serves to correct the original nomination to remove the statewide level of significance for the district.

Commented [BHS16]: NPS's website indicates that the district was listed at the State Level, not the local level. See memo.

Warrenton was established in 1779 as the county seat of the newly formed Warren County and soon became the economic center of an agricultural region dependent upon tobacco and cotton cash crops. By the early nineteenth century, Warrenton was also the center of politics and society for the region, attracting a number of prominent lawyers and politicians, gaining a reputation for exceptional private schools, and offering an attractive social scene with taverns, gaming, racing, and elaborate community celebrations. The town experienced a boom period in the mid-to-late nineteenth century, the impressive Greek Revival-, Italianate-, and Queen Anne-style houses built during that time contributing to the current architectural character of the district. Following downtown fires in the late nineteenth century, much of the commercial area was rebuilt in the early twentieth century. Warrenton continued to develop through the mid-twentieth century, as the town's growing tobacco market brought expansion to the downtown. Therefore, the Additional Documentation includes twentieth century context in the area of Commerce.

Though Landscape Architecture and Religion were also indicated as areas of significance on the 1976 nomination form, no supporting information or context was provided in the nomination narrative. Therefore, this Additional Documentation serves to correct the original nomination to remove these areas of significance.

The Warrenton Historic District and Additional Documentation is also significant at the local level under Criterion A for African American Ethnic Heritage and Social History. Warrenton's economic and social prosperity relied on slavery. In addition to plantation owners, merchants and tradesmen typically held African American men, women, and children in bondage, and many of the large homes in town relied on enslaved maids, nannies, cooks, and laborers. As a result, prior to the Civil War, the population of enslaved African Americans outnumbered the White population in the county. Following emancipation, Black churches and schools began to form, in spite of continued discrimination and Ku Klux Klan intimidation. Neighborhoods were established around these community institutions in the early twentieth century, and continued to grow through the mid-1900s. African Americans in Warren County, largely led by the student population, participated in the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s, gathering in

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Warrenton to fight for an end to segregation and for equality between the races. Significant boycotts of schools and businesses took place in 1964, followed by court-ordered integration in 1969 and further conflict during the 1970-1971 school year. The 1976 nomination ~~form~~ includes context for African American Ethnic Heritage and Social History from the nineteenth century through 1926, though the twentieth-century period is less thoroughly covered. Therefore, this nomination includes context for African American Ethnic Heritage and Social History for the 1926-1972 period, as well as additional context for the early twentieth century as appropriate.

Due to continued significance in the areas of Commerce and Architecture through the mid-twentieth century, as well as the addition of African American Ethnic Heritage and Social History as areas of significance, the Additional Documentation also serves to amend the period of significance for the Warrenton Historic District. Though the 1976 nomination does not clearly define a period of significance, it presumably begins c.1783 with the construction of the Peter Davis Store, the oldest extant building in the district, and ends in 1926, based on a fifty-year age evaluation. However, the town continued to grow and develop through the mid-twentieth century as commercial buildings were newly constructed or renovated in response to changing businesses and industries. Residential neighborhoods also continued to expand, while neighborhood stores, churches, and schools were established to serve the increasing population. In addition, Civil Rights demonstrations, school integration, and related events took place within the Historic District boundaries. Therefore, the revised period of significance for the Warrenton Historic District Additional Documentation begins c.1783, the date of construction of the Peter Davis Store, and ends in 1971 to include integration and related conflict at the John Graham High School. The Additional Documentation for the Warrenton Historic District also includes architectural context for twentieth-century styles included based on this expanded period of significance, including the Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Neoclassical/Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles of the early twentieth century; the Tudor Revival Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, Art Deco, and Modernist styles of the mid-twentieth century; and early and mid-twentieth century vernacular commercial and residential buildings.

The Warrenton Historic District includes one property individually listed to the National Register. The c.1821-1824 Coleman-White House (NR1973) is significant at the ~~state level~~ level under Criterion C for Architecture as a well-preserved example of the late-Federal style with distinctive triple windows and Palladian entrance. It is the inclusion of this house, and not the district as a whole, that necessitates the claim for the statewide significance of the district. In addition, the c.1783 Peter Davis Store was documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in 1935.

Warrenton Boundary Decrease

This nomination includes four Boundary Decrease areas. Boundary Decrease Area A removes vacant lots on North Main and Warren Streets as well as several houses on the east end of Warren Street that have been altered and are separated from the district by vacant lots; Boundary Decrease Area B removes vacant lots on North Hall Street; Boundary Decrease Area C removes vacant lots and post-1976 construction on East Macon and South Hall Streets; and Boundary Decrease Area D removes a large vacant lot on Halifax Street. These vacant lots and buildings are generally located on the periphery of the district and their removal does not result in the removal of any significant or architecturally distinctive properties from the district, nor does it affect the overall character or significance of the Historic District.

Commented [BHS17]: NPS website says it is significant at the statewide level

Commented [CS18R17]: I think this is likely an NPS typo too - the nomination form does not indicate state level of significance in the SOS narrative.

Commented [BHS19R17]: <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/47722698>

See the nomination on the NPS website. Section 12 has an x next to state level of significance.

Commented [HW20]: Hannah - I don't love this wording, so feel free to tweak it☺

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Warrenton Boundary Increase

The 1976 Warrenton Historic District focused on the earliest commercial and residential development in Warrenton associated with the establishment of the town and its role as the governmental, social, and commercial center of Warren County. The Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase includes the construction of residential neighborhoods on the edges of the town limits during the mid-twentieth century. The Boundary Increase also encompasses African American neighborhoods, including homes, schools, fraternal lodges, and community stores, which were located on the fringes of town, many outside of the town boundary at the time. Inclusion of the Boundary Increase areas more accurately reflects the full scope of twentieth-century residential development, as well as the contributions of residents of all backgrounds to the town's continued growth during that time.

The Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase is significant at the local level under Criterion A for African American Ethnic Heritage in the areas of Education and Social History. The Hawkins Elementary School in Boundary Increase Area A opened in 1911, followed by the J.R. Hawkins High School, a Rosenwald Fund school completed in 1925. The high school complex continued to grow with the assistance of the Rosenwald Fund, adding a Teachers' Home in 1927 and new classroom building in 1930. From the 1940s through the 1960s, vocational buildings, gymnasiums, and additional classroom buildings were also constructed. In addition to providing K-12 educational opportunities for African American students during Jim Crow-era segregation, the school was the center of race-related conflict during the 1960s. With guidance from the Warren County Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and other local African American leaders, students participated in school boycotts, marches, and other demonstrations related to the integration of Warren County schools and the Civil Rights Movement more generally.

The Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase is significant at the local level under Criterion C for Architecture. The Warrenton Historic District retains a significant collection of commercial and residential architecture constructed from the late eighteenth century through the early twentieth century, and the Boundary Increase is a continuation of this development. The Boundary Increase contains examples of nationally popular early and mid-twentieth century styles, including Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Tudor Revival Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, Contemporary, and Modernist, as well as a small number of vernacular buildings.

The period of significance for the Boundary Increase begins c.1890 with the construction of the house at 401 Church Street, and ends in 1969 with the integration of the Warren County schools, including J.R. Hawkins High School in Boundary Increase Area A.

Commented [HB21]: Per my draft 1 memo, I believe this POS needs to extend back to include the date of construction of the Sledge-Haley House and start with 1852.

The Boundary Increase also includes one property individually listed in the National Register in 1980, the 1852-1855 Sledge-Hayley House at 403 West Franklin Street in Boundary Increase Area A.⁸⁶ The house is locally significant under Criterion A for African American Ethnic Heritage as the home of Paul Hayley and under Criterion C for Architecture as an intact example of Greek Revival architecture with an unusual plan arranged around a central chimney. Though construction of the house predates the period of significance for the Boundary Increase, the house is significant to the Boundary Increase for its twentieth-century association with the Hayley and Haywood families. Paul Hayley was born into slavery and

⁸⁶ This property name has been updated to the Sledge-Hayley-Haywood House in this nomination due to the significance of the Haywood family, who still owned and lived in the house at the time of its listing in 1980.

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became a teacher and leader in the Black community after emancipation, and Dr. Thomas W. Haywood was the first African American physician in Warrenton.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historical Background

Warrenton is located in Warren County, in North Carolina’s northeastern Piedmont region on the North Carolina-Virginia border. It was formed from Bute County, which was divided to form Warren and Franklin Counties in 1779. Warren County was named for General Joseph Warren, a Massachusetts politician and soldier who was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill during the Revolutionary War. Warrenton was designated the county seat and the town was laid out by surveyor William Christmas. By 1800, the town had a courthouse, tavern, homes, a private academy, and stores, including the c.1783 Peter Davis Store at 103 South Front Street, the oldest extant building in the Historic District. Surrounded by farmland, the town quickly became the political, economic, educational, and social center of the region.⁸⁷

In the early nineteenth century, the presence of the courthouse attracted prominent lawyers and politicians to Warrenton. The town also offered social and recreational activities for the region and became known for horse racing, cockfighting, taverns, and elaborate community celebrations. Several private schools opened during this period, earning the town a reputation for educational opportunities – though for White children only, as enslaved African American children were prohibited from receiving an education. Catherine Cockshutt Bishir notes in the 1976 Historic District nomination, “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.”⁸⁸

Warrenton experienced a boom period during the Antebellum years, during which many of the distinctive buildings that give the town its current architectural character were constructed. Warrenton’s private academies continued to attract not only local children from the town and surrounding countryside, but also students from adjacent counties and states, achieving success by offering a “reasonably good classical education.”⁸⁹ The population continued to increase with the arrival of teachers, lawyers, planters tradesmen, and craftsmen. By 1860, there were 1,520 people living in Warrenton.

Though there was a substantial population of free African Americans living in Warren County in the Antebellum years, the economic success of Warrenton, and Warren County, was based in slavery. It was not only the planters who enslaved large numbers of African American laborers to work the farms and plantations surrounding Warrenton, but tradesmen also often enslaved as many as twenty African Americans. In addition, enslaved African Americans worked as maids, nannies, cooks, and laborers in the homes in downtown Warrenton. As a result, the African American population of the county exceeded that of Whites leading up to the Civil War.⁹⁰

⁸⁷ Catherine Cockshutt [Bishir], “Warrenton Historic District,” Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 1976.

⁸⁸ Cockshutt, “Warrenton Historic District,” Section 8, page 7.

⁸⁹ Cockshutt, “Warrenton Historic District,” Section 8, page 10.

⁹⁰ Cockshutt, “Warrenton Historic District.”

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Warrenton's economic dependency on slavery was so great that the town struggled to recover in the post-Civil War years. The population dropped to 941 people in 1870 as people of both races left the town in search of better opportunities, including emancipated African Americans who also wished to leave their pasts behind them. Little construction took place during these years, and the downtown was devastated by fires in the business district in 1878 and 1881. Economic recovery was slow but the establishment of the Warrenton tobacco market in the 1880s brought an economic boost and the good reputation of the schools continued to bring students to Warrenton. In addition, opportunities for African Americans improved dramatically following emancipation. Three freedmen's schools had opened by 1867, though no longer extant, in addition to several churches. The First Baptist Church (originally the Warrenton Colored Baptist Church) on South Main Street was established in 1866, though it too is no longer extant.⁹¹ The Oak Chapel African Episcopal Church (originally known as the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church) was established in 1866 and their sanctuary was completed at 219 East Macon Street c.1868.⁹² The Second Baptist Church (now Warrenton Missionary Baptist Church) was established at 114 South Bragg Street in 1912, followed by the All Saints Episcopal Church at 201 West Franklin Street in 1914.⁹³ These three church buildings remain extant in the Historic District. By the 1920s, Warrenton had recovered from the economic challenges of the late nineteenth century and boasted flourishing businesses and tobacco industry, a new courthouse and municipal building, paved roads and sidewalks, and a telephone exchange. In addition, the town itself owned the three-mile Warrenton Railroad, a water plant, sewer system, ice plant, power and light plant, and a hotel.⁹⁴

Commerce Context

Tobacco, especially bright leaf tobacco, became a popular crop throughout much of North Carolina's Eastern and Piedmont regions following the Civil War. In the Piedmont region, this was especially true for counties along the North Carolina-Virginia border when farmers discovered that fertilizing the sandy soils common to the area resulted in ideal conditions for growing bright leaf tobacco.⁹⁵ In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, many small towns in these counties developed tobacco markets with auction houses, warehouses, redrying plants, and other tobacco-related operations located within or immediately adjacent to their downtown commercial cores.⁹⁶

Most Warren County tobacco farmers took their crops to market in Petersburg, Virginia, until the Warrenton market opened in 1881. The new market grew steadily, typically opening in September and closing in December each year. In the 1930s and early 1940s, three warehouses operated in Warrenton: Boyd's, Center, and Farmers (none remain extant). Over five million pounds of tobacco was sold at the Warrenton market each season in the 1930s, though prices varied widely from year to year; the average

⁹¹ Cockshutt, "Warrenton Historic District."

⁹² Craig Hahn, "Warren County Historical Tidbits: Oak Chapel AME Church – 150 Years of Serving Our Community," *The Warren Record*, October 12, 2016, https://www.warrenrecord.com/arts_entertainment/article_f57decf8-90b5-11e6-8746-83bf0175074a.html.

⁹³ Jennie A. Franklin, "African American Walking Tour of Warrenton, NC," Louis Round Wilson Special Collections Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

⁹⁴ Cockshutt, "Warrenton Historic District."

⁹⁵ Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 42.

⁹⁶ Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 50.

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price per hundred pounds of tobacco was \$12.50 in 1932, about \$33 in 1934, \$25.24 in 1938, and \$14.27 in 1940.⁹⁷

The market continued to flourish throughout the 1940s, and by the late 1940s, there were four warehouses and a redrying facility operating in Warrenton. In 1948, about eight million pounds of tobacco was sold on the Warrenton market at an average price of \$48.45 per hundred pounds, resulting in a total of over four million dollars paid to farmers in Warrenton that season.⁹⁸ This influx of cash to farmers was crucial to the economic prosperity of other businesses in town; farmers from the surrounding region brought their crops to Warrenton's market then typically purchased supplies from local merchants, as the downtown commercial district offered general stores, clothing stores, grocery stores, pharmacies, furniture stores, hardware stores, appliance stores, banks, and the post office.⁹⁹ As a result, town leaders welcomed farmers with enthusiasm. In 1949, the newspaper reported that Mayor Frank Danzet "extends a hearty welcome to all tobacco growers. He invites them to come to this market this season where a warm welcome awaits all." The Chamber of Commerce partnered with local businesses to host the first Farmers' Day that year, inviting farmers to come to town to sell their tobacco, enjoy music and dancing, and receive free drinks and souvenirs for children.¹⁰⁰ By 1951, the event was known as the Golden Harvest Festival and drew thousands of participants, with segregated dancing and contests for both White and Black visitors.¹⁰¹ Downtown business owners also made special efforts to invite farmers to visit their establishments after receiving payment for their tobacco. Advertisements in regional newspapers welcomed farmers to purchase furniture, appliances, automobiles, hardware, clothing, and more, with such inviting slogans as "Come to see us when in Warrenton selling your tobacco!"¹⁰²

Fueled by the success of the tobacco market, a number of new businesses opened between the 1920s and 1970. Some served farmers directly, including the Warren Cooperative Seed Exchange, which opened at 114 East Macon Street around 1947 and expanded to 112 East Macon Street the following year, and the Warren Freezer Locker, constructed at 209 North Front Street around 1950 and remaining extant in the Historic District.

Other businesses in the Historic District offered additional goods and services to visiting farmers and town residents alike. Leggett's Department Store at 120 South Main Street opened around 1937 and their advertisements suggested "When selling your tobacco in Warrenton, make our store your headquarters – everything to wear for every member of your family."¹⁰³ Office buildings were built at 101 North Front Street and 106 West Macon Street in the late 1930s. The Hunter Drug Company opened at 126 South

⁹⁷ "Old Belt Opening Pleases Farmers," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, September 28, 1932, www.newspapers.com (Note: all newspaper clippings obtained from www.newspapers.com unless otherwise cited); "Endurance Test Will End Today," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, October 16, 1934; "Tobacco Averages \$25.24," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, February 6, 1938; "Warrenton Tobacco," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, November 8, 1940; "Market Closes," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, December 20, 1943; "Warrenton Market," *The [Durham] Herald-Sun*, December 18, 1944;

⁹⁸ "Warrenton Leaf Mart," *The [Durham] Herald-Sun*, November 29, 1948.

⁹⁹ Sanborn Map Company, "Warrenton, Warren County, North Carolina," June 1918; Sanborn Map Company, "Warrenton, Warren County, North Carolina," June 1925.

¹⁰⁰ "Warrenton Mart Ready for 68th Year," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, August 29, 1949.

¹⁰¹ "Thousands Attend Golden Harvest Festival," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, August 31, 1951.

¹⁰² "Warrenton Leaf Mart," *The [Durham] Herald-Sun*, November 29, 1948; *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, August 31, 1951.

¹⁰³ *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, August 31, 1951. [Note: punctuation added by author for clarity.]

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Main Street around 1945, and the Warrenton Furniture Exchange opened at 116 East Franklin Street in 1959 then expanded to 115 East Franklin Street in the mid-1960s. Automobile-related businesses were also common downtown during this time, reflecting the rapidly increasing popularity of personal vehicles in the early twentieth century. By 1920, at least three automobile garages were operating on Main and Market Streets near the courthouse, though none remain extant. The Greene Gas Station opened at 302 East Macon Street around 1928, Warrenton Exxon at 223 South Main Street around 1945, a gas station at 114 West Franklin Street around 1955, and Al's Car Wash at 220 South Main Street around 1970, all of which remain extant in the Historic District.¹⁰⁴ These downtown businesses were largely segregated in the early twentieth century. Though White-owned and Black-owned businesses had been intermingled for much of the nineteenth century, Black-owned businesses were relegated to the outskirts of downtown along with and usually located within Black residential neighborhoods.

However, the tobacco market began to decline in the 1950s, and the last warehouse finally closed in 1997, causing most farmers to go to market in nearby Middleburg in Vance County, North Carolina, instead.¹⁰⁵ Without farmers to spend their money downtown each season, Warrenton's other commercial enterprises declined as well. Town leaders began searching for new opportunities to maintain economic stability, though apparently without success. A 1977 newspaper observed, "Most of Warrenton's high school graduates leave and don't come back. There are no industries within the city limits. The handful of firms outside town pay meager wages. Many residents work in other towns."¹⁰⁶ Town leaders believed the 1970s establishment of the nearby Soul City "will have a profound effect on Warrenton," but these expectations failed to come to fruition.¹⁰⁷ Town Manager Bill Davis noted in 1977 that a lack of good paying jobs was causing young people to leave Warrenton, resulting in family-operated stores closing when older generations retired. Similarly, W. Pryor Rodwell, a downtown merchant, observed that many people visited shopping malls in larger cities rather than visiting local stores, predicting that "the individual merchant is finished here."¹⁰⁸ In addition, independent businesses in Warrenton, as with many small towns in rural North Carolina, struggled to compete with chain businesses expanding across the county in the late twentieth century and in the late 1900s and early 2000s, Walgreens, Dollar General, and other chains opened stores just east of the historic commercial core. Population statistics also reflect the town's economic challenges. During the mid-twentieth century, the population remained relatively stable, with 1,072 people in 1930, 1,166 people in 1950 and 1,035 people in 1970. However, the population soon began to decline, with 949 people in 1990 and only 862 people in 2010.

Observers also noted that although Warrenton seemed like a dead town, it was safe, traditional, charming, and had a strong sense of community. It maintained its sense of history, due in part to the fact that, by the turn of the twenty-first century, it still had no strip malls or fast-food restaurants. Using this historic character to its advantage, antiques became one of the primary attractions in Warrenton. Though local government remained the primary employer, as the county seat, Warrenton boasted eight antiques stores within a block of the courthouse and additional shops just outside downtown by 1999. These stores drew

¹⁰⁴ Sanborn Map Company, "Warrenton, Warren County, North Carolina," June 1918; Sanborn Map Company, "Warrenton, Warren County, North Carolina," June 1925.

¹⁰⁵ G.D. Gearino, "Old Town," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, October 31, 1999.

¹⁰⁶ David Zucchini, "Warrenton: Charm Runs Deep in Little Town That's Searching for a Future," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, April 17, 1977.

¹⁰⁷ Soul City was an effort by Civil Rights leader Floyd McKissick to develop a planned African American community, however the effort did not succeed and the community was never established. Zucchini, "Warrenton: Charm Runs Deep in Little Town That's Searching for a Future."

¹⁰⁸ Zucchini, "Warrenton: Charm Runs Deep in Little Town That's Searching for a Future."

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customers from all over the country, with one store owner noting he had customers from New York to California to Texas. A newspaper article on the town's revitalization noted that Warrenton "traded tobacco for antiques."¹⁰⁹

African American Ethnic Heritage, Education, and Social History Context¹¹⁰

Effects of Jim Crow in Warrenton: 1865 – 1900

In the post-Civil War South, emancipated African Americans often formed communities on the outskirts of towns where they were somewhat removed from their White neighbors but still close enough to town for employment opportunities. They commonly occupied undesirable land along railroad corridors, adjacent to industrial complexes, in low-lying wetlands, or along steep ravines, sometimes forming communities where African Americans already owned land.¹¹¹ Churches, long recognized by scholars as the "single most significant institution in African-American life," were usually the first permanent institutions of post-emancipation African American communities.¹¹² Churches served as the religious, educational, and political centers of their communities, often doubling as schools during the week and hosting important public events. Additional community institutions, such as cemeteries or schools, were typically located on or adjacent to the church lot, sometimes built on land donated by the church.¹¹³ As North Carolina historian Paul D. Escott notes, "blacks formed many groups, large and small, for pleasure, self-improvement, and mutual support."¹¹⁴ Fraternal lodges and funeral homes commonly offered assistance to community members in need and, most importantly, provided that assistance with humanity, dignity, and respect. Black-owned businesses were also commonly located within neighborhoods, often adjacent or attached to the proprietor's dwelling, especially in smaller communities where a concentration of commercial buildings was not feasible or necessary. This resulted in a comingling of residential, commercial, religious, educational, and community buildings within the neighborhood, representing the integrated social structure of African American communities in which community institutions reinforced African American identity, culture, and agency; ensured the protection and welfare of their communities; and church and community leaders also served as leaders in movements for social change.

In late-nineteenth-century Warrenton, African American homes, churches, schools, and businesses were located throughout town. Early Sanborn maps show a "Colored Church" on South Main Street, which was built in 1866 and first known as the Warrenton Colored Baptist Church, later as Warrenton First Baptist Church, as well as a "Colored School" immediately west of the church facing South Front Street, both

¹⁰⁹ Zucchini, "Warrenton: Charm Runs Deep in Little Town That's Searching for a Future"; Gearino, "Old Town."

¹¹⁰ Throughout this section, the generally accepted capitalization of African American, Black, and White are used with the exception of quoted material, for which capitalization has not been altered from the original source. Likewise, African American and Black are used interchangeably throughout this section, however, terminology such as "Colored" or "Negro" is included in quoted material as found in original sources.

¹¹¹ Andrew Wiese, *Places of Their Own: African American Suburbanization in the Twentieth Century* (Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 2004), 17-19.

¹¹² Carroll Van West, "Historic Rural African-American Churches in Tennessee," Multiple Property Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 1998, Section E, page 2.

¹¹³ West, "Historic Rural African-American Churches in Tennessee," Section E, page 2; Joe W. Trotter, "African American Fraternal Association in American History: An Introduction," *Social Science History* 28:3 (Fall 2004), 356.

¹¹⁴ Jeffrey J. Crow, Paul D. Escott, and Flora J. Hatley Wadlington, *A History of African Americans in North Carolina*, Second Edition (Raleigh, NC: North Carolina Office of Archives and History, 2011), 96.

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located just south of West Franklin Street, though no longer extant.¹¹⁵ An African American fire department, the only fire department in Warrenton, organized in 1868 with twelve members led by John S. Plummer, for whom the municipal fire department was later named. It continued to operate in the Warrenton Municipal Building, constructed c. 1907-1908, 119 East Market Street in the Historic District until 2004, becoming the longest continuously operating African American fire department in the state.¹¹⁶ The maps also notate “tenements” at the corner of South Front and West Franklin Streets, and several “shanties” on South Front Street extending from West Franklin Street to the courthouse square – the use of these terms likely referring to the African American occupants, rather than the actual condition of the buildings. Additional “shanties” are also noted on South Main Street near the Warrenton Colored Baptist Church and north of the courthouse by 1891, and additional “Negro Dwellings” and a second “Negro School” are noted near the courthouse by 1896, as well as a “Negro Tenement” on North Bragg Street.¹¹⁷ The Shiloh Institute, the county’s first institute of higher learning for African Americans, was founded in 1885 by the Shiloh Baptist Association. The school operated in the Fitts-Mordecai-Plummer House, which remains extant at 210 Plummer Street in the Historic District. Dr. James E. Shepard taught at the school during its early years before relocating to Durham where he founded the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua in 1909, now North Carolina Central University.¹¹⁸

These dwellings, churches, and schools were located in close proximity to employment opportunities for African Americans, who were largely restricted to holding menial jobs. Like much of late-nineteenth-century Piedmont North Carolina, Warren County was largely agricultural, producing primarily tobacco, and Warrenton was an important tobacco market in the region. As such, census records show that many African American men living in Warrenton worked as laborers on the surrounding farms or in the downtown warehouses and prize houses. Others worked for the Warrenton Railroad, a three-mile connector line extending from Warren Street in Warrenton north to the small community of Warren Plains. A very small number were reported in census as skilled workers, such as masons or carpenters. African American women, meanwhile, typically worked as domestic servants or cooks in White households.¹¹⁹

Prior the Civil War, Warren County had one of the largest populations of free African Americans in North Carolina, and in 1870, approximately fifty-seven percent of the 941 people living in Warrenton were African American.¹²⁰ During Reconstruction, African Americans in Warrenton, as with many places

¹¹⁵ Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, “Warrenton, NC,” May 1885; Franklin, “African American Walking Tour.”

¹¹⁶ Town of Warrenton, “Plummer Hook & Ladder Museum: A Brief History,” http://www.warrenton.nc.gov/page/museum_home; Mike Legeros, “Legeros Fire Line,” Plummer Hook & Ladder Fire Museum Facebook Page, www.facebook.com/plummerhookandladdermuseum; Franklin, “African American Walking Tour.”

¹¹⁷ Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, “Warrenton, NC,” May 1885; Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Limited, “Warrenton, Warren Co., NC,” June 1891; Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Limited, “Warrenton, Warren Co., NC,” April 1896; Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Limited, “Warrenton, Warren Co., NC,” November 1901.

¹¹⁸ Cockshutt, “Warrenton Historic District”; Rev. J.A. Whitted, *A History of the Negro Baptists of North Carolina* (Raleigh, NC: Edwards & Broughton Printing Company, 1908), 167-168; Franklin, “African American Walking Tour.”

¹¹⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, *1870 United States Federal Census*, www.ancestry.com.

¹²⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, *Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1870 – Ninth Census, Volume I: The Statistics of the Population of the United States* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1872), 226; Peter Bangma, “Warren County,” *NCpedia*, <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/warren>.

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throughout the South, enjoyed new levels of political and social success.¹²¹ By the turn of the twentieth century, however, White Southerners had firmly put into place the system of Jim Crow segregation. As W.E.B. DuBois describes, the “veil descended,” separating White and African American people and resulting in the development of clearly defined – and strongly enforced – White and African American spaces.¹²² As a result, the African American homes, schools, and businesses scattered throughout town began to consolidate into African American enclaves on the outskirts of town. The “tenements” and “shanties” on South Front Street and West Franklin Street were vacant by 1907 and most were demolished by 1912, and the “tenement” on North Bragg Street was partially vacant by 1912 and demolished by 1918. The African American school near the courthouse was demolished between 1907 and 1912 to make way for the Warrenton High School dormitories for White children, the African American school on South Front Street was used as a warehouse by 1912 and demolished by 1918, and the Shiloh Institute also closed during this time.¹²³

Warrenton’s demographics changed dramatically from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century, further demonstrating the relegation of African Americans to the fringes of town during the Jim Crow era. In 1870, Warrenton’s population was 941 people with fifty-seven percent African Americans and forty-three percent White. Though town-specific data was not available for 1900, the county’s demographics were similar at that time, with sixty-eight percent African American and thirty percent White among the total population of 17,768 people. This trend held for the county in 1930, with sixty-four percent African American and thirty-six percent White residents, but in Warrenton, these demographics shifted to seventy-five percent White and only nineteen percent African American, illustrating the relegation of African Americans to land outside of the town boundary, where not only were African American residents largely separated from the White population, but their neighborhoods also lacked the benefits of town services, such as well-maintained or paved streets, water and sewer services, or trash collection. The town remained predominantly White throughout the mid-twentieth century.¹²⁴

Employment opportunities for African Americans remained limited at the turn of the twentieth century, and census data shows that many African American men in Warrenton still held jobs as farm, tobacco warehouse, or railroad laborers. Others held jobs as hotel porters, blacksmiths, house or carriage painters, janitors, lamplighters, shoemakers, gardeners, or blacksmiths, and African American boys sometimes worked as “errand boys.” Many African American women were working in White homes and hotels as domestic servants, cooks, laundresses, and nannies. A small number of African Americans held professional positions, such as teachers, midwives, barbers, or salespeople, and even fewer reported

¹²¹ Peter Bangma, “Warren County,” *NCpedia*, <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/warren>, last modified January 2006.

¹²² W.E.B. DuBois, *The Souls of Black Folk* (Chicago: IL: A.C. McClurg & Co., 1909, Reprint 2014 by Millennium Publications); William H. Chafe, Raymond Gavins, and Robert Korstad, eds., *Remembering Jim Crow: African Americans Tell About Life in the Segregated South* (New York, NY: The New Press, 2001), xxii-xxv.

¹²³ Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Limited, “Warrenton, Warren Co., NC,” November 1901; Sanborn Map Company, “Warrenton, Warren Co., NC,” March 1907; Sanborn Map Company, “Warrenton, Warren Co., NC,” March 1912; Sanborn Map Company, “Warrenton, Warren Co., NC,” June 1918.

¹²⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, *Thirteenth Census of the United States*, 226; U.S. Census Bureau, *Statistics for North Carolina, 1910* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1914), 612-613; U.S. Census Bureau, *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930 – Population, Volume III, Part 2, Montana – Wyoming* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1932), 350, 401; U.S. Census Bureau, *Census of Population: 1950 – Volume II: Characteristics of the Population – Part 33: North Carolina* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1952), 89, 105.

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owning or managing businesses, such as restaurant owners Henry and Alex Plummer or livery stable manager Aaron Hendrick.¹²⁵

Establishment of African American Neighborhoods in Warrenton: 1900 – 1970

The largest traditionally African American neighborhood in Warrenton developed in the early twentieth century in an area along West Franklin Street known as The Hill, extending west from the town limits the area was physically separated from downtown by the Edmund White Cotton Gin and White Building Supplies facilities. This neighborhood is part of Boundary Increase Area A, and though primarily residential, community institutions are located throughout the neighborhood with houses situated alongside churches, stores, schools, and lodges.

The earliest homes in this area were built for, and occupied by, White families in the mid- or late nineteenth century, then sold to African American families as Warrenton's Black population was pushed out of town after the turn of the twentieth century. The Sledge-Hayley-Haywood House at 403 West Franklin Street in Boundary Increase Area A demonstrates this shift. The house was built between 1852 and 1855 for George Sledge, a White merchant and enslaver of at least five people (likely a family), and his wife, Nancy. Following their deaths, the house was sold at auction to Anthony D. Harris, another White Warrenton merchant, and it was purchased by Paul and Nancy Hayley in 1901. Paul Hayley had been born into slavery, and after emancipation, attended Shaw University in Raleigh before returning to Warrenton to teach at one of the African American schools, though it is not known which school. He was elected to the North Carolina General Assembly in 1881, then served as chief clerk of the United States Railway Mail Service. Hayley Street in Boundary Increase Area A is named in his honor. After Nancy and Paul Hayley's deaths, the house passed to their daughter Louise, a teacher who married Dr. Thomas W. Haywood, the first African American physician in Warrenton. Their sons were also prominent men in the community; Thomas W. Haywood, Jr., became the first African American commercial pilot from Warren County, Julian Haywood became the first African American cardiologist from the county, and Charles P. Haywood became the first African American social services director for the county.¹²⁶

As more people moved to the area, The Hill neighborhood expanded west along West Franklin Street toward the 1924-1925 Hawkins High School campus. New homes were built on West Franklin and Hayley Streets in the 1920s and 1930s, and along Hayley and Dameron Streets during the 1940s and 1950s. In addition to the Hayleys and Haywoods, many leaders in Warrenton's African American community chose to live in The Hill neighborhood, including teachers, professionals, business owners, and craftsmen. Among these residents were Warrenton's first African American dentist, Dr. Perry Jones, auto mechanic and dealer, Richard "Red" Harris, and electrician, Ed Hendrick.¹²⁷ Local residents recall that as children they felt comfortable wandering the neighborhood to visit their neighbors, often choosing

¹²⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, *1900 United States Federal Census*, www.ancestry.com.

¹²⁶ Catherine Bishir, Joe Mobley, and Mary Hinton Kerr, "Sledge-Hayley House," Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 1980; U.S. Census Bureau, "George R. Sledge," *1850 U.S. Federal Census – Slave Schedules*, www.ancestry.com; "Warren County Firsts for African-Americans," *The Warren Record*, February 5, 2020, https://www.warrenrecord.com/news/article_a4ef9dd0-481e-11ea-8390-0756f89eccc6.html.

¹²⁷ Jennie A. Johnson Franklin, "Celebrating Black History Month: Growing Up and Living on The Hill," *The Warren Record*, February 4, 2021, https://www.warrenrecord.com/news/article_4c65a92e-6637-11eb-b57b-1fe393528a31.html.

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to visit the homes of Nunie Stainback Adams or Maude Alston, generally agreed to be the best cooks in The Hill.¹²⁸

The neighborhood was served by two churches: the First Baptist Church on South Main Street (no longer extant) and the All Saints Episcopal Church, built in 1914 and remaining extant at 201 West Franklin Street in the Historic District. African American Episcopalians originally attended Emmanuel Episcopal Church at 133 North Main Street in the Historic District. However, they left to form their own church, first meeting at the home of Albert and Anna Burgess on South Front Street (no longer extant), though the timing of their departure is not clear. All Saints Episcopal Church was constructed with rusticated stone blocks handmade by Freeman and Marion Jenkins. A school operated in the basement of the church, although the details of the school's operations are not known.¹²⁹ Residents of the neighborhood recall attending Friday night dances at the All Saints Episcopal Church, sponsored by the Young People's Service League, in the 1940s and 1950s.¹³⁰

Institutions dedicated to social uplift were also established in this neighborhood in the early twentieth century. In 1905, a fraternal lodge was constructed at 214 West Franklin Street in Boundary Increase Area A, known as the Stone Square Lodge, No. 10, Free and Accepted Prince Hall Masons. This building also served as an African American school by 1918 and the Friendly Church by 1925. Though this building is no longer extant, the current lodge building was built on the same site in the 1940s and housed Burroughs Store on the first floor and the lodge on the second floor.¹³¹ Otis M. Green founded the first African American funeral home in Warrenton in the 1910s. It was first located at 210 West Franklin Street, which is no longer extant, and moved to a new location at 109 South Front Street in the Historic District around 1950.¹³² Fueled in part by the need for public restrooms for African Americans visiting downtown, a community center was built in the Historic District at 111 West Franklin Street in 1936 with handmade bricks and volunteer labor. The building includes a meeting area, ladies' lounge, and public restrooms, and also housed the African American library. The community center hosted meetings for adults and children, including the Warren County Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, Home Demonstration Club, and 4-H clubs. Local residents also recall attending dances and other social activities in the second-floor meeting room.¹³³

During this time, a number of African American-owned businesses operated south and west of Warrenton's commercial core, near The Hill neighborhood. In the Historic District, the commercial building at 111 West Market Street was built around 1930 and housed the first location for the Jasper and Ida Johnson barber/beauty shop, as well as Ossian and Corrinia Ellis's butcher shop and market.¹³⁴ A commercial building at 117 South Front Street was constructed around 1950 and housed Irving and Flavius Green's shoe repair shop, the second location for Jasper and Ida Johnson's barber/beauty shop, and James Jordan's Flower Shop.¹³⁵ The intersection of South Main and West Franklin Streets was once

¹²⁸ Franklin, "Growing Up and Living on The Hill."

¹²⁹ Franklin, "African American Walking Tour."

¹³⁰ Franklin, "Growing Up and Living on The Hill."

¹³¹ Franklin, "Growing Up and Living on The Hill."

¹³² Franklin, "African American Walking Tour."

¹³³ Franklin, "African American Walking Tour"; Franklin, "Growing Up and Living on The Hill."

¹³⁴ Franklin, "African American Walking Tour."

¹³⁵ Franklin, "African American Walking Tour"; "Warren County Firsts for African-Americans," *The Warren*

Record, February 5, 2020, https://www.warrenrecord.com/news/article_a4cf9dd0-481e-11ea-8390-0756f89eccc6.html.

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home to several African American-owned businesses, including Willie Lyons candy stand, J. Stewart and Mary G. Wortham's store, Robert E. and Esther Ransom's restaurant, and Dudley Jones meat market. Jones also operated a pool hall at 146 South Main Street, and Sam Snead, Genie "Pat" Williams, Leonard Faulcon, and Leon Harrington operated taxi stands near this intersection as well. However, none of the businesses at this intersection remain extant.¹³⁶

Additional African American-owned businesses were located within the neighborhood in Boundary Increase Area A. Horace Davis opened a neighborhood convenience store at 208 Hayley Street, adjacent to his home, around 1930.¹³⁷ Additional convenience stores were opened by Mr. Burroughs on the first floor of the Stone Square Lodge at 214 West Franklin Street in the 1940s followed by Absilla Newsome's store at 419 West Franklin Street, adjacent to his home and opened around 1950.¹³⁸ A service station was opened around 1955 at 202 West Franklin Street, which was owned by Edward Hendrick but operated by Julius Davis and known as Davis' Service Station. George Shearin later managed the store, by which time it was known as Shearin's Service Station. In 1978, Shearin became the first African American elected to the Warren County Board of Commissioners.¹³⁹

One of the most important commercial buildings related to the African American experience in The Hill neighborhood is the John Edwards Building at 115-119 West Franklin Street in the Historic District. It was built in the 1930s by John Edwards, Jim Burchette, Emanuel Davis, Jacob Jordan, and H.P. Williams and became a professional and commercial hub for the African American community. The building housed African American-owned businesses including Walter H. Thornton's grocery store, Thornton and Joseph Richardson's restaurant, Theresa Hyman and Mittie Perry's restaurant, Corrine Plummer's and Ernestine Russell's beauty salons, and Wilbur Daniels' and Henry H. Greene's barber shops. Professionals occupying the building included McKinley Wynn, who operated the first African American drug store in Warrenton in this location, as well as dentist Dr. Perry Jones, dentist Dr. Andrew Harris, and physician Dr. Thomas W. Haywood. The building also housed the North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service's farm agents and home demonstration agents, as well as Sound and Print United, also known as WVSP radio, one of the first African American radio stations in the country. WVSP operated from 1976 until 1986 and offered "progressive reporting on political and social issues and a wide range of music, most prominently African American genres like jazz and blues, which rarely received airtime on commercial radio in the 1970s and 1980s South."¹⁴⁰ The station was headed by Valeria Lee, elected to the North Carolina Women's Hall of Fame in 2009, and Jim Lee, activists who previously worked with the Malcolm X Liberation University, located in Durham in 1969 then Greensboro from 1970 to 1978 and focused on a Black Power and Pan-Africanism curriculum; Floyd McKissick's Soul City, a planned African American community established in Warren County in 1969; and their own rural advocacy group, Andamule.¹⁴¹

¹³⁶ Franklin, "African American Walking Tour."

¹³⁷ Personal Interview with Ms. Davis of 220 Hayley Street by Cheri Szcodronski and Heather Slane, in person at 220 Hayley Street, Warrenton, March 10, 2022.

¹³⁸ Franklin, "Growing Up and Living on The Hill."

¹³⁹ Franklin, "African American Walking Tour"; "Warren County Firsts for African-Americans," *The Warren Record*, February 5, 2020, https://www.warrenrecord.com/news/article_a4ef9dd0-481e-11ea-8390-0756f89ecec6.html.

¹⁴⁰ Franklin, "African American Walking Tour"; Franklin, "Growing Up and Living on The Hill"; Joshua Davis, "WVSP Radio – Warrenton," *Media and The Movement: Journalism, Civil Rights, and Black Power in the American South*, March 10, 2013, <https://mediaandthemovement.unc.edu/2013/03/10/wvsp-radio/>.

¹⁴¹ Franklin, "African American Walking Tour."

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Two of the most prominent figures in Warrenton's African American history practiced law in The Hill neighborhood. Theoseus T. Clayton, known as T.T. Clayton, studied law at North Carolina Central University and began practicing in Durham, coming to Warrenton in 1961. He partnered with James D. Gilliland to form the firm of Gilliland and Clayton, the first integrated law office in North Carolina, at 113 West Market Street (no longer extant). After Gilliland's death in 1963, Clayton continued to practice at the Market Street office, establishing an independent law firm, the first African American law firm in Warren County. In 1966, Frank W. Ballance, who also studied law at North Carolina Central University, relocated to Warrenton and partnered with Clayton to form the firm of Clayton and Ballance. They moved their office from Market Street to 307 West Franklin Street in Boundary Increase Area A, adjacent to Clayton's home. Both were leaders in the Civil Rights Movement and handled cases related to voting rights and school integration in Warren County and the surrounding region. In addition, Ballance served as the president of the Warren County Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. They dissolved their partnership in 1978, after which Clayton continued to practice independently on West Franklin Street until 2005, while Ballance built the current office building at 113 West Market Street and established his own independent practice. In 1982, Ballance was elected to the North Carolina House of Representatives, becoming the first African American elected to the state legislature from eastern North Carolina since the Reconstruction era. He was elected to the state Senate in 1988, and served in the United States House of Representatives from 2003 until 2005.¹⁴²

A second, smaller African American enclave formed east of downtown Warrenton. This neighborhood had a similar makeup to The Hill on the opposite side of town, with houses intermingled with churches, lodges, and businesses, though little of the neighborhood remains extant. Here too the church was the center of community life, and the church, along with other social institutions, worked toward the uplift of the community members. The Oak Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church at 219 East Macon Street in the Historic District was established in 1866, and the church was built c.1868 on land donated by John A. Hyman. Hyman was born into slavery near Warrenton, and after emancipation entered politics in Warren County, supporting civil rights measures. He served as a delegate to the North Carolina Constitution Convention in 1868, served in the North Carolina Senate from 1868 to 1874, and in 1874 became the first African American to represent North Carolina in the United States House of Representatives.¹⁴³ In addition to the Oak Chapel church, the Warrenton Baptist Church, now the Warrenton Missionary Baptist Church, was built 1907-1908 at 114 South Bragg Street in the Historic District.¹⁴⁴ The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, whose lodge was located at 216 East Franklin Street though is no longer extant, laid the cornerstone for their building in 1908. Brown's Funeral Services at 310 Macon Street was established by Thurston and Elizabeth Brown in 1946. It was the second oldest African American funeral home in Warrenton and operated until 2012. The building remains extant though vacant.¹⁴⁵ Businesses in this neighborhood included Grover Cleveland Brown's grocery store and

¹⁴² Franklin, "African American Walking Tour"; Luci Weldon, "Longtime Attorney Clayton Dies at 88," *The Warren Record*, April 9, 2019, https://www.warrenrecord.com/news/article_1a3891dc-5af4-11e9-8d36-afd0cabd2140.html; Luci Weldon, "Former U.S. Rep Dies at 77," *The Warren Record*, February 27, 2019, https://www.warrenrecord.com/news/article_22e15a0e-3a91-11e9-8ce5-cf8588beb08b.html; United States House of Representatives History, Art, & Archives, "Ballance, Frank W., Jr.," <https://history.house.gov/People/Detail/10375>.

¹⁴³ Joseph E. Elmore, "Hyman, John Adams," *NCpedia*, <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/hyman-john-adams>; Craig Hahn, "Warren County Historical Tidbits: Oak Chapel AME Church – 150 Years of Serving Our Community," *The Warren Record*, October 12, 2016, https://www.warrenrecord.com/arts_entertainment/article_f57decf8-90b5-11e6-8746-83bf0175074a.html.

¹⁴⁴ Franklin, "African American Walking Tour."

¹⁴⁵ Franklin, "African American Walking Tour."

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his son Gaynell Brown's bail bond service, both on East Franklin Street, as well as Richard and Charles Harris' automobile garage at the corner of East Macon and South Bragg Street. These businesses are no longer standing.¹⁴⁶

Education for African Americans in Warrenton: 1911-1960

Educational facilities in The Hill neighborhood in Boundary Increase Area A were of particular importance to the Black experience in Warrenton in the twentieth century. All three nineteenth-century African American schools in Warrenton closed in the early 1900s, replaced in 1911 by the Hawkins School at 410 West Franklin Street. The school served grades one through seven.¹⁴⁷ There were also likely smaller elementary schools operating in the African American churches in Warrenton, though the details of these schools' operations are not known.

Soon after Hawkins School opened, parents began petitioning the school board to establish a high school in Warrenton for African American students.¹⁴⁸ The new high school was built at the west end of Boundary Increase Area A with the assistance of the Rosenwald Fund, a program funded by Chicago philanthropist Julius Rosenwald to improve educational facilities for African Americans in the South. The Rosenwald Fund provided \$1,500, the standard grant for a six-teacher school, while the school board contributed \$12,000. The community provided \$2,500 toward the cost of the school, primarily through in-kind contributions; community members dug clay, made the bricks, and worked as brick masons and carpenters to build the school themselves.¹⁴⁹ Known simply as the Warrenton School, the school was completed in 1925 and was the second African American high school established in Warren County, though it is no longer extant. North Carolina's Rosenwald Fund Supervisor, W.F. Credle, inspected the school as it was nearly completion that May, noting, "A handsome two-story brick veneer building is being completed at Warrenton. It has six standard class rooms, a good auditorium and four supplementary rooms. To say the least, this building is a great credit to the good town of Warrenton."¹⁵⁰

The Rosenwald Fund also contributed to the construction of a teachers' home in 1927, offering a grant of \$900, while the school board contributed \$200 and the community funded the remaining \$1,100.¹⁵¹ This building remained in use through at least the 1960s, though is no longer extant. Around 1930, the school

¹⁴⁶ Franklin, "African American Walking Tour."

¹⁴⁷ Personal Interview with Ms. Davis, March 10, 2022; Franklin, "Celebrating Black History Month"; Jennie A. Franklin, "John R. Hawkins High School," In "History Worth Knowing: The Elams Community & John R. Hawkins High School," Carolyn Ross-Holmes, ed., *The Warren Record*, February 27, 2019, https://www.warrenrecord.com/news/article_b63be2d2-3a97-11e9-89eb-7728082f0e5c.html.

¹⁴⁸ Franklin, "John R. Hawkins High School."

¹⁴⁹ W.F. Credle to S.L. Smith, October 6, 1924, Rosenwald Fund Correspondence of the Supervisor, Box 1, Division of Negro Education, Department of Public Instruction, State Archives of North Carolina, Raleigh (Note: hereafter cited as DNE, DPI, SANC); W.F. Credle to S.L. Smith, October 24, 1924, Rosenwald Fund Correspondence of the Supervisor, Box 1, DNE, DPI SANC; Franklin, "John R. Hawkins High School."

¹⁵⁰ W.F. Credle to S.L. Smith, October 6, 1924; W.F. Credle to S.L. Smith, October 24, 1924; "Report of W.F. Credle, Supervisor Rosenwald Fund, May 1925," Rosenwald Fund Special Subject File, Box 8, DNE, DPI, SANC; Fisk University, "Warrenton School," Rosenwald Database, <http://rosenwald.fisk.edu>; Franklin, "John R. Hawkins High School"; Franklin, "African American Walking Tour."

¹⁵¹ J. Edward Allen to W.F. Credle, April 5, 1927, Rosenwald Fund Correspondence of the Supervisor, Box 3, DNE, DPI, SANC; W.F. Credle to J. Edward Allen, April 6, 1927, Rosenwald Fund Correspondence of the Supervisor, Box 3, DNE, DPI, SANC; Fisk University, "Teachers' Home at Warrenton School," Rosenwald Database, <http://rosenwald.fisk.edu>.

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complex was renamed J.R. Hawkins High School in honor of John Russell Hawkins, a Warrenton native who served as principal of one of the African American graded schools in the 1870s and 1880s, then went on to serve as professor and later president of Kittrell College in neighboring Vance County.¹⁵² J.R. Hawkins High School was accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in 1929.¹⁵³ The following year, a five-classroom building was added to the Hawkins complex, allowing the school to serve grades one through eleven. The new building too was constructed with assistance from the Rosenwald Fund, which provided a \$1,500 grant in addition to \$3,300 funded by the school board and \$3,000 from the community.¹⁵⁴ This building remains extant in Boundary Increase Area A.

In addition to grants for building construction, the Rosenwald Fund also provided funding for libraries from 1927 to 1931 and for transportation from 1929 to 1931.¹⁵⁵ J.R. Hawkins High School received \$35 in library aid for the 1927-1928 school year, and in 1930-1931, the Rosenwald Fund contributed \$85.15, the school \$100, and the community \$100 toward the purchase of books for the library. The Rosenwald Fund provided \$1,500 toward the purchase and operation of three transportation trucks during the 1929-1930 school year, followed by \$1,500 during the 1930-1931 school year for the purchase of three more, transporting 111 children that year. In addition, the Fund contributed \$225 toward bus operations for 1930-1931 school year and \$164 for 1931-1932.¹⁵⁶ The Rosenwald school building program ended in 1932, after the death of Julius Rosenwald, though the Fund continued to support other progressive education programs until it was closed completely in 1948.¹⁵⁷

During the 1933-1934 school year, the principal of J.R. Hawkins High School, D.M. Jarnagin, reported just over four hundred students in grades one through seven. The elementary curriculum included reading and literature, language, spelling, geography, arithmetic, history and civics, health and physical education, music, writing, art, and manual training.¹⁵⁸ Principal Jarnagin reported just over four hundred students in eighth through eleventh grade during the 1935-1936 school year, with a curriculum including English, mathematics, civics, sociology, economics, French, sciences, stenography, typewriting, business, agriculture, home economics, and industrial arts.¹⁵⁹ The school was equipped with textbooks discarded from the White schools in the county, heated with coal-burning pot-bellied stoves, had no science

¹⁵² Franklin, "John R. Hawkins High School"; Craig Hahn, "Warren County Historical Tidbits: Oak Chapel AME Church – 150 Years of Serving Our Community," *The Warren Record*, October 12, 2016, https://www.warrenrecord.com/arts_entertainment/article_f57decf8-90b5-11e6-8746-83bf0175074a.html.

¹⁵³ "Accredited Negro High Schools in North Carolina with their Classification on the Basis of Annual High School Reports for the School Year Closing June 20, 1935," Rosenwald Fund Special Subject File, Box 1, DNE, DPI, SANC.

¹⁵⁴ Fisk University, "County High School (J.R. Hawkins)," Rosenwald Database, <http://rosenwald.fisk.edu>.

¹⁵⁵ National Park Service, "The Rosenwald Schools: Progressive Era Philanthropy in the Segregated South," <https://www.nps.gov/articles/the-rosenwald-schools-progressive-era-philanthropy-in-the-segregated-south-teaching-with-historic-places.htm>, last modified July 2021.

¹⁵⁶ "Aid from Rosenwald Fund to N.C. for: Transportation of Pupils, Extension of Terms, and Libraries, Industrial Works in High School and Aid to Colleges," Rosenwald Fund Special Subject File, Box 13, DNE, DPI, SANC.

¹⁵⁷ National Park Service, "The Rosenwald Schools."

¹⁵⁸ D.M. Jarnagin, "Principal's Annual Report, Standard Elementary Schools," 1933-1934, Elementary School Principals' Annual Reports, Box 4, Elementary and Secondary Education Section, Division of Instructional Services, Department of Public Instruction, State Archives of North Carolina, Raleigh. Note: hereafter cited as DIS, DPI, SANC.

¹⁵⁹ D.M. Jarnagin, "High School Principal's Annual Report," 1935-1936, High School Principals' Annual Reports, Box 7, DNE, DPI, SANC.

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laboratories, and required community fundraisers to compensate for inadequate county and state funding.¹⁶⁰ Students could participate in football, baseball, tennis, basketball, and track, though the school had no gymnasium and the athletics teams were poorly equipped; the football field was located in a field south of the school complex and the basketball team played first on hard red clay courts, then in local tobacco warehouses.¹⁶¹ High school students could also join the glee club, literary society, home economics club, French club, science club, or write for the school newspaper, the *Hawkins Herald*.¹⁶² The school drew large numbers of elementary and high school students from the surrounding countryside, as the school population exceeded that of the town itself, and required as many as eighteen buses to transport students to the school each day.

The campus expanded over the next few decades with the addition of gymnasium and vocational facilities. A gymnasium was built on the campus in 1938, though it was destroyed by fire in 1945. It was replaced by a gymtorium constructed around 1960, though this building was demolished between 2010 and 2017.¹⁶³ Principal's reports indicate the campus also had three vocational buildings: a vocational building constructed sometime between 1942 and 1955, a vocational trades shop constructed during the 1959-1960 school year, and a vocational agriculture building constructed during the 1961-1962 school year.¹⁶⁴ By the early 1960s, in addition to home economics and agriculture courses for students, the school was also offering adult courses in agricultural management.¹⁶⁵ It is not clear where all the vocational buildings were located or if their usage overlapped; however the 1961-1962 vocational agriculture building appears to remain extant in Boundary Increase Area A and a second vocational building remains extant in ruinous condition on the western edge of the campus, on a separate parcel just outside Boundary Increase Area A.

Continued growth of student enrollment during the 1940s and 1950s resulted in further expansion of the physical campus in the 1950s and 1960s. The twelfth grade was added to the high school starting with the 1942-1943 school year, during which Principal Jarnagin reported 338 students in grades ten through twelve.¹⁶⁶ By the mid-1950s, high school enrollment in grades nine through twelve had grown to 585 students.¹⁶⁷ A twelve-classroom elementary school building was constructed during the 1956-1957 school

¹⁶⁰ Personal Interview with Ms. Davis, March 10, 2022; Franklin, "John R. Hawkins High School."

¹⁶¹ Jarnagin, "High School Principal's Annual Report," 1935-1936; Personal Interview with Ms. Davis, March 10, 2022; Franklin, "John R. Hawkins High School."

¹⁶² D.M. Jarnagin, "High School Principal's Annual Report," 1935-1936, High School Principals' Annual Reports, Box 7, DNE, DPI, SANC.

¹⁶³ D.M. Jarnagin, "High School Principal's Report," 1938-1939, High School Principals' Annual Reports, Box 10, DNE, DPI, SANC; James Estes Byers, "High School Principal's Report," 1945-1946, High School Principals' Annual Reports, Box 17, DNE, DPI, SANC; James Estes Byers, "High School Annual Report," 1960-1961, High School Principals' Annual and Preliminary Reports, Box 64, DIS, DPI, SANC.

¹⁶⁴ Sanborn Map Company, "Warrenton, Warren County, North Carolina," June 1942; James Estes Byers, "High School Annual Report," 1955-1956, High School Principals' Annual and Preliminary Reports, Box 55, DIS, DPI, SANC; James Estes Byers, "High School Annual Report," 1959-1960, High School Principals' Annual and Preliminary Reports, Box 55, DIS, SPI, SANC; J. Estes Byers, "High School Annual Report," 1961-1962, High School Principals' Annual and Preliminary Reports, Box 76, DIS, DPI, SANC.

¹⁶⁵ James Estes Byers, "High School Annual Report," 1962-1963, High School Principals' Annual and Preliminary Reports, Box 94, DIS, SPI, SANC.

¹⁶⁶ D.M. Jarnagin, "High School Principal's Annual Report," 1942-1943, High School Principals' Annual Reports, Box 14, DNE, DPI, SANC.

¹⁶⁷ Byers, "High School Annual Report," 1955-1956.

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year and remains extant.¹⁶⁸ According to oral history, the 1911 elementary school was closed around this time, and later became the Harris-Turner Funeral Home, operated by John Freeman Harris and Ernest Turner. This building also remains extant, though vacant.¹⁶⁹

The Civil Rights Movement and the Integration of Schools in Warrenton: 1954-1972

Schools in Warrenton, and throughout Warren County, were not immediately impacted by the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* decision to end legal segregation in public schools. Most of the White population of North Carolina strongly opposed the idea of integration, and the Supreme Court did not include a mandate for implementation of school integration in its decision. Therefore, for many years, North Carolina's governors carefully navigated between the opposing sides. In August 1954, Governor Thomas Umstead established the Governor's Special Advisory Committee on Education, known as the Pearsall Committee after Thomas Pearsall, its chairman and a former member of the North Carolina House of Representatives.¹⁷⁰ The committee reported later that year, "the mixing of the races in the public schools cannot be accomplished and should not be attempted."¹⁷¹ In response, the Pupil Assignment Act allowed local school boards the authority to assign pupils to specific schools, which effectively ensured a lengthy integration process without outright defiance of the *Brown* decision.¹⁷²

The following year, the United States Supreme Court passed an implementation decree, and North Carolina complied by continuing its voluntary integration processes.¹⁷³ As a result of requests for cross-racial transfers statewide, the Pearsall Committee recommended repeal of state mandated public schools and compulsory attendance requirements, and the establishment of state grants for private school tuition assistance and a legal assistance fund to support school boards engaged in integration lawsuits, known as the Pearsall Plan. The recommendations were a means to maintain voluntary integration by providing White citizens an opportunity to avoid attending school with African American students.¹⁷⁴

Governor Luther Hodges (1954-1961), like his predecessor, aimed to navigate the middle ground, saying that if voluntary integration didn't work, the state would have to decide between forced integration or the elimination of public schools altogether.¹⁷⁵ He made no secret of his preference for continued segregation, and in 1957 when Charlotte, Greensboro, and Winston-Salem became the first cities to integrate schools, he simply warned that violence would not be tolerated "in connection with this problem."¹⁷⁶ Throughout the latter half of the 1950s, NAACP activity, Ku Klux Klan violence, and litigation continued to increase across the state. Although no schools were closed to avoid integration under the authority of the Pearsall Plan, state authorities considered the NAACP and the Klan as extremists.¹⁷⁷ Cursory integration during

¹⁶⁸ Personal Interview with Ms. Davis, March 10, 2022; James Estes Byers, "High School Annual Report," 1956-1957, High School Principals' Annual and Preliminary Reports, Box 55, DIS, DPI, SANC.

¹⁶⁹ Personal Interview with Ms. Davis, March 10, 2022; Franklin, "Celebrating Black History Month"; Franklin, "African American Walking Tour."

¹⁷⁰ John E. Batchelor, *Race and Education in North Carolina: From Segregation to Desegregation* (Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 2015), 30-39; Crow et al, *African Americans*, 169-170.

¹⁷¹ Batchelor, *Race and Education*, 39.

¹⁷² Batchelor, *Race and Education*, 41-42; Crow et al, *African Americans*, 170.

¹⁷³ Batchelor, *Race and Education*, 43-44; Crow et al, *African Americans*, 172.

¹⁷⁴ Batchelor, *Race and Education*, 44-45, 51-54; Crow et al, *African Americans*, 172-173.

¹⁷⁵ Batchelor, *Race and Education*, 51-53.

¹⁷⁶ Batchelor, *Race and Education*, 60; Crow et al, *African Americans*, 174-175.

¹⁷⁷ Batchelor, *Race and Education*, 63-72; Crow et al, *African Americans*, 175.

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this period did not result in widespread opposition by the general public; however, as segregation continued, public opposition grew. It wasn't until the 1960s that civil rights demonstrations began in earnest, finally forcing real change in North Carolina's public schools.

Governor Hodges' successor was Terry Sanford, who ran on a platform that downplayed direct discussion of racial issues and largely continued the moderate tone of previous administrations, though according to historian John E. Batchelor, "Governor Sanford and his staff assumed that changes in race relations were inevitable, and that the tempo of change regarding civil rights would increase."¹⁷⁸ Rather than focusing on racial equality directly, he approached the issue by focusing instead on improving the quality of education for all children. During an address at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill soon after his election, Governor Sanford proclaimed "Education is the foundation of democracy. I am concerned with defending the principles of freedom, of individual liberties, of free enterprise, of equality and dignity of man, and therefore I seek the fulfillment of these principles through quality education."¹⁷⁹ He also encouraged an end to discrimination in employment, believing that the state was hurt economically by denying employment to African Americans. In 1963, during a speech to the North Carolina Press Association, he stated, "Reluctance to accept the Negro in employment is the greatest single block to his continued progress and to the full use of the human potential of the Nation and its States. The time has come for American citizens to give up this reluctance, to quit unfair discriminations."¹⁸⁰ To achieve these goals, Governor Sanford established the Good Neighbor Council and tasked the group with promoting employment opportunities without racial discrimination and improving education to ensure students were ready for employment after graduation.¹⁸¹

Meanwhile, North Carolina continued with voluntary integration, though Governor Sanford believed the federal government would not consider this method of integration to be sufficient much longer.¹⁸² In 1964, the *Raleigh News and Observer* announced the integration of thirteen schools in eastern North Carolina, including schools in Warrenton and rural Warren County. The newspaper noted, "By far, the largest rural integration will occur in Warren County, where the school board this week assigned 18 Negro students to five of the county's six white schools." The newspaper lauded the effort, saying, "for the first time since the 1954 Supreme Court decision, integration will be widespread, although in small numbers, throughout the eastern counties," then went on to note that while eighteen applications for student transfers had been approved, forty additional applications had been denied.¹⁸³ Despite this positive assessment by the media, voluntary freedom of choice integration plans did little to actually integrate the schools, as noted by historian and professor Flora J. Hatley Wadelington: "With freedom of choice, the burden of implementing desegregation fell to blacks... During the three years in which the freedom-of-choice plan was operative, 85 percent of the state's black schoolchildren continued to attend all-black schools, and not a single white child elected to attend such a facility."¹⁸⁴ Instead, the integration of schools became a result of the broader impact of Civil Rights activities of the 1960s.¹⁸⁵

¹⁷⁸ Batchelor, *Race and Education*, 82-85, 87-90.

¹⁷⁹ Batchelor, *Race and Education*, 89-90.

¹⁸⁰ Batchelor, *Race and Education*, 90-91.

¹⁸¹ Batchelor, *Race and Education*, 91.

¹⁸² Batchelor, *Race and Education*, 87.

¹⁸³ Oliver Williams, "13 Eastern Schools Integrate," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, July 25, 1964, www.newspapers.com. Note: all newspaper clippings obtained from www.newspapers.com unless otherwise cited.

¹⁸⁴ Crow et al, *A History of African Americans*, 174-175.

¹⁸⁵ Batchelor, *Race and Education*, 82.

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In Warrenton, the first substantial Civil Rights activity took place in the spring of 1964. A group of parents of African American students attended the Warren County Board of Education meeting on March 9 to express concerns about the school curriculum, the condition of the school buildings, and to request that the principal of J.R. Hawkins High School, James Byers, be replaced. Byers' contract was up for renewal that April, and though he was African American, Black parents criticized him for his lack of support for Civil Rights initiatives and the Warren County NAACP. Parents asserted that Byers prioritized the opinions of White school board members over the parents of students at the school, and they were troubled that Byers attended NAACP meetings in Rocky Mount rather than Warrenton. In addition, Black students were upset that Byers refused to allow them to form a Warren County NAACP youth group at the school.¹⁸⁶ Efforts had been made to remove Byers as principal for several years prior to 1964, and John Ellis, a member of the executive committee of the NAACP, felt the White school board intentionally retained a principal the African American parents disliked in order to prevent equality of the races in schools. "We figure if the white man wants him [Byers] that bad, then we don't," he quipped to a local newspaper.¹⁸⁷ The parent group asked for a response from the Board within ten days, but the Board, which met monthly, failed to issue a response by that deadline.¹⁸⁸

On Saturday, March 28, 1964, the Warren County Branch of the NAACP led demonstrations at businesses with discriminatory practices, including the Hunter Drug Store at 126 South Main Street and Boyce Drug Company at 108 North Main Street, both in the Historic District, as well as a downtown café and a movie theater. After five hours of demonstrating, local police used tear gas to disperse the crowd and at least forty people were arrested (though local newspapers originally reported seventy arrests). Demonstrators were taken to the Warren County Jail at 201 East Macon in the Historic District, which had a capacity for only twenty-nine people, and were released the following day on \$100 bonds to appear in court on April 10.¹⁸⁹

The following day, a mass meeting was held at a church outside Warrenton and attended by three hundred African American residents of the county. Warrenton attorney T.T. Clayton, Warren County NAACP President E.A. Turner, and NAACP State Assistant Youth Advisor Robert Blow led planning efforts to expand demonstration efforts to include a county-wide school boycott due to the failure of the Board of Education to respond to their request for changes at J.R. Hawkins High School.¹⁹⁰ The boycott began that Tuesday, March 31, and J.R. Hawkins High School reported that of the 1,370 students enrolled at the school, only 202 students were in attendance that day. County-wide, approximately sixty-five to eighty-five percent of the African American students were absent from school, with some rural schools reporting no students attending that day. African American bus drivers also participated in the boycott by refusing to transport students to school.¹⁹¹

Concurrent demonstrations took place in downtown Warrenton, with sit-ins at the drugstores on Tuesday, March 31, during which participants sat in doorways or lay on the floors while singing "We Shall Not Be

¹⁸⁶ "School Boycott Planned"; Oliver Williams, "Personnel, Not Rights, Prompt Warren Boycott," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, April 5, 1964.

¹⁸⁷ Williams, "Personnel, Not Rights, Prompt Warren Boycott."

¹⁸⁸ "Police Arrest 50 in Warren Sit-In," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, April 1, 1964.

¹⁸⁹ "Tear Gas Used: Warrenton Demonstration Brings 70 Negro Arrests," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, March 29, 1964; "School Boycott Planned," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, March 30, 1964.

¹⁹⁰ "School Boycott Planned"; Oliver Williams, "Personnel, Not Rights, Prompt Warren Boycott."

¹⁹¹ "Police Arrest 50 in Warren Sit-In"; "Students Continue Boycott," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, April 2, 1964.

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Moved.” Local police deputized five African American men to help break up the demonstrations, however the men refused to assist police. Instead, they, along with fifty demonstrators, were arrested and released on bonds of \$100 to \$500. Afterward, Turner announced that the demonstrations would continue and the primary focus of their efforts would be the school system, with overcrowded, poorly heated, and poorly maintained schools for African American children; the drugstores, which allowed African Americans to make some purchases but would not serve them at the soda fountains; and the Warren Hotel, which only served White patrons.¹⁹²

By Thursday, April 2, 1964, most students remained away from school, with only 350 students returning for classes at J.R. Hawkins High School.¹⁹³ Roger Peeler, Warren County School Superintendent, began to threaten court action against parents whose children did not return to school, insisting that “Attendance in [African Americans] schools normally is poor. If these children don’t come back soon, many of them will fail.” Peeler refused to acknowledge the concerns of the parents, telling the newspaper, “I’m not sure what they want.”¹⁹⁴

In spite of Peeler’s refusal to hear the complaints against the African American schools under his supervision, the events in Warrenton caught the attention of Governor Sanford. A meeting was held between chairman of the Governor’s Good Neighbor Council Dave Coltrane, Governor’s Good Neighbor Council member John Brooks, the Warrenton Bi-Racial Committee, and the executive committee of the Warren County Branch of the NAACP to discuss issues of racial inequality and discrimination in Warrenton.¹⁹⁵ During the meeting, African American leaders requested representation on school committees, establishment of a grievance committee to hear parent and teacher complaints, bringing school buildings and curricula up to accredited standards, and the appointment of an African American supervisor for city schools, and the resignation of principal James Byers. Coltrane noted that he would discuss the situation directly with the governor the following week, though the result of this meeting is not known.¹⁹⁶

That Saturday, April 4, 1964, the NAACP led a march through downtown Warrenton to the Warren County Courthouse, where the approximately 250 participants stopped to pray and sing, then marched to the Warrenton Community Center at 111 West Franklin Street in the Historic District.¹⁹⁷ The school boycott continued the following week and parents “promised to continue the boycott until the County Board of Education hears their grievances.”¹⁹⁸ The Board of Education met to discuss the issue Monday, April 6. Though the Board did not speak with the parents expressing concerns about the schools, they did hear from a group of about 150 parents who presented a petition with about 300 signatures in support of Byers and other school officials.¹⁹⁹ The Board also authorized Peeler to send a letter to parents stating, “Those parents who are not sending their children to school are violating the compulsory attendance

¹⁹² “Police Arrest 50 in Warren Sit-In”; “Conviction Appeal Planned,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, April 12, 1964.

¹⁹³ “Students Continue Boycott.”

¹⁹⁴ “Parents May Face Action,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, April 3, 1964.

¹⁹⁵ “Parents May Face Action.”

¹⁹⁶ “Warrenton Boycott Scheduled to Go On,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, April 4, 1964.

¹⁹⁷ “Warren School Boycott Talk Reaches No Decision,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, April 5, 1964.

¹⁹⁸ “Parents in Warren Given School Boycott Ultimatum,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, April 7, 1964.

¹⁹⁹ Williams, “Personnel, Not Rights, Prompt Warren Boycott”; “Parents in Warren Given School Boycott Ultimatum.”

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law... And that action would be taken against the parents unless they send the children to school."²⁰⁰
Meanwhile, demonstrations continued downtown with another sit-in at the drugstores on April 8, during which twenty participants were arrested.²⁰¹

Following the April 6, 1964, Board of Education meeting, NAACP leaders recommended that the school boycott come to an end in order to prevent parents from breaking the compulsory attendance law. However, a community meeting was held April 9, during which parents voted overwhelmingly to extend the boycott, choosing to risk retaliation in the hope of achieving meaningful change. Charles McLean, field secretary for the North Carolina NAACP commented, "They know they are already in jail. All of Warren County is a prison."²⁰² Despite their insistence the boycott would continue, by the following week school attendance had increased to nearly normal numbers, effectively ending the two-week boycott. In May 1964, in spite of all the efforts to prevent it, Byers was again appointed principal of J.R. Hawkins High School, though the Board of Education did not announce the decision until June, after the school term had ended.²⁰³ After twenty-one years in the position, the 1964-1965 school year was Byers' last as principal of the school, though the specific circumstances of his departure are not known.²⁰⁴

With the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the US Office of Education (USOE) in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) was required to assist school systems with preparation of desegregation plans.²⁰⁵ The act also authorized the US Attorney General's Office to file civil suits against school systems that failed to make meaningful progress toward integration and issue orders to compel them to do so. In addition, federal agencies were required to provide funding without discrimination and were authorized to terminate funding to organizations found to have discriminatory practices. This shifted the responsibility of the integration of schools from individual families to the federal government. Although Governor Sanford opposed the federal intervention authorized by the act, he accepted its passage and encouraged obedience to the new law.²⁰⁶

In 1965, with increased funding for education, HEW began to require desegregation plans from school systems wishing to receive federal funding.²⁰⁷ HEW initially accepted freedom of choice plans, but when the guidelines were revised in 1966 to include either freedom of choice or geographic attendance zones, HEW clarified that approval of plans would be based on the actual level of integration achieved, regardless of the method. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Charles F. Carroll, who

²⁰⁰ "Parents in Warren Given School Boycott Ultimatum."

²⁰¹ "20 Arrests," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, April 8, 1964.

²⁰² "Vote Slated on Boycott in Warren," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, April 9, 1964; "Negroes in Warren to Extend Boycott," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, April 11, 1964.

²⁰³ "More Pupils Returning in Warren," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, April 14, 1964; "Warrenton Principal Relected," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, June 13, 1964.

²⁰⁴ J.E. Byers, "John R. Hawkins High School," 1944-1945, High School Principals' Annual Reports, Box 27, DNE, SPI, SANC; J.E. Byers, "John R. Hawkins High School," 1964-1965, High School Principals' Annual and Preliminary Reports, Box 145, Division of General Education, Department of Public Instruction, State Archives of North Carolina, Raleigh.

²⁰⁵ Today, the terms "integration" and "desegregation" have related but different meanings, with integration being the intentional mixing of races, as took place in North Carolina schools in the 1960s and 1970s. Historically, however, these terms were typically used interchangeably. Therefore, official plans to integrate schools were typically known legally and colloquially as desegregation plans. Throughout this nomination, these documents are referred to as either desegregation plans or integration plans based on the terminology of the original source.

²⁰⁶ Batchelor, *Race and Education*, 98-101, 104.

²⁰⁷ Batchelor, *Race and Education*, 101.

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personally opposed integration, believed that school systems could comply with federal requirements by simply discontinuing intentional segregation without actively integrating the schools, thereby avoiding both violation of federal mandates as well as true integration. He therefore advised school systems to "hold in abeyance further action on the development of segregation plans and other compliance documents."²⁰⁸ At the same time, the Pearsall Plan was challenged by the U.S. Department of Justice, and the U.S. Western District Court in Charlotte ruled the plan was unconstitutional.²⁰⁹

Two years later, in 1968, Judge Algernon Butler, a federal judge in Raleigh, ordered the Warren County Board of Education to submit a desegregation plan, overruling Carroll's ultimately poor advice to not do so.²¹⁰ In early August, the Board submitted a plan that included transferring an unspecified number of fourth grade students from J.R. Hawkins High School to John Graham High School (which served grades one through twelve), transferring at least twenty-six eighth grade students from J.R. Hawkins High School to the predominantly White Nathaniel Macon Junior High School, transferring an unspecified number of students from the predominantly African American North Warren High School to the predominantly White Littleton High School, transferring approximately thirty students from the predominantly African American Northside School to the predominantly White Norlina High School, and assigning four African American teachers and five White teachers to teach in schools predominantly of the other race.²¹¹ Judge Butler rejected the plan, stating the "plan is inadequate to effectuate a racially nondiscriminatory school system in Warren." Judge Butler directed the county to prepare a plan to "effect a unitary nonracial school system" based on geographical attendance zones and resulting in total integration by the 1969-1970 school year.²¹² A new plan was submitted by the county in mid-August, and although it did divide the county into three geographic student assignment areas, it did not differ substantially from the previous version.²¹³ Judge Butler rejected the revised plan and issued a court order requiring fifteen percent integration in the county for the 1968-1969 school year, and that two teachers be assigned to schools predominately of the other race for each of the twelve rural schools. The order also required full integration by the 1969-1970 school year.²¹⁴

The day before the scheduled opening of the schools on September 9, 1968, the district still had not assigned the required number of White teachers to African American schools. Though there were enough White teachers employed by the district to fulfill this requirement, most White teachers openly refused to be assigned to African American schools. The district postponed opening the schools, stating, "Until sufficient teachers can be found willing to carry out the Federal court order, schools will remain closed."²¹⁵ About 250 African American parents attended the Board of Education meeting on September 8 and presented a resolution to the Board asserting that "the superintendent and the school board have given as an excuse for the delay their inability to get enough white teachers to teach in predominantly Negro schools. Such an excuse is unacceptable since it is the duty of the Board to appoint and assign teachers to

²⁰⁸ Batchelor, *Race and Education*, 103.

²⁰⁹ Batchelor, *Race and Education*, 109-110.

²¹⁰ "Warren's School Plan is Mailed," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, August 6, 1968.

²¹¹ Peake Dana, "Warren Board Offers New Integration Plan," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, August 21, 1968.

²¹² Peake Dana, "School Plan of Warren Rejected," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, August 13, 1968.

²¹³ Dana, "Warren Board Offers New Integration Plan."

²¹⁴ Jim Smith, "Warren Schools May Not Open," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, September 6, 1968; Jim Smith, "No Opening Expected at Warrenton," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, September 8, 1968.

²¹⁵ Smith, "Warren Schools May Not Open"; "School Troubles Mounting," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, September 6, 1968.

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the various schools as needed.” They demanded the Board assign teachers to the African American schools, rather than waiting for volunteers, and also requested the resignation of Superintendent Peeler, whom they felt had “shown a lack of concern in trying to open the schools.”²¹⁶ It is not clear how the remaining six teachers needed for the African American schools were assigned, but the schools opened on September 17.²¹⁷ A third desegregation plan based on three geographic attendance zones – Warrenton, Norlina, and Littleton – was submitted in December 1968 and approved by the federal government the following July.²¹⁸

Still administrators and parents in the Warren County school system did not willingly accept the inevitability of school integration. As Wadlington observed, “desegregation of public schools in North Carolina was often accomplished in an atmosphere of defiance rather than compliance, and the process was frequently hindered by tactics employed for that purpose.”²¹⁹ This proved true in Warren County, which became one of the more extreme cases of integration avoidance in the state. The North Carolina Senate voted in February 1969 to allow a referendum for Scotland Neck voters, in neighboring Halifax County, to decide whether to stay within the county school system or to form its own separate school district. Dr. Craig Phillips, state superintendent of public instruction, discouraged the separation, saying, “This is a step in the wrong direction... I’m sure parents are concerned with the type of education their children are getting but the social system is changing in North Carolina and we must face up to it.”²²⁰ In spite of his opposition, other cities, including Warrenton, where African American residential areas were located outside the town boundary, requested similar separations that would result in the continued segregation of schools.²²¹

Though supporters of the Warrenton-Warren County division claimed it would result in higher quality schools, it was in actuality a method of avoiding both the true integration of the schools and the high tuition costs of attending private – and predominantly White – schools. North Carolina House Representative John Church of Vance County sponsored the bill, noting that over five hundred students would live in the Warrenton City School District, but he hoped that number would rise to over 1,200 with the inclusion of White, tuition-paying students from throughout the county. Even though the county was about seventy percent African American at that time, this would result in a predominantly White city school district because few African Americans lived within the town boundary. Church expected only one-third African American students in Warrenton schools, and commented that it would be “a very integrated school in my opinion.”²²² Doris Cochran, spokesperson for the Eastern Council on Community Affairs, observed at a North Carolina Senate hearing on the issue in April 1969, “The black students are being given the county units which become more black with the white students being placed into the haven of the newly created school districts.”²²³ During a similar hearing in the state House in May, Representative Henry Frye of Guilford County, the only African American legislator, asserted, “This is

²¹⁶ “School Start is Demanded by Negroes,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, September 9, 1968.

²¹⁷ Lyman Beecher Henderson, “John R. Hawkins High,” 1968-1969, High School Principals’ Annual Reports, Box 208, Program Services Area, Department of Public Instruction, State Archives of North Carolina, Raleigh. Note: hereafter cited as PSA, DPI, SANC.

²¹⁸ “Warren Schools to Open Sept. 15,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, September 9, 1969.

²¹⁹ Crow et al, *African Americans*, 174.

²²⁰ “Scotland Neck Plan Sought by Other School Districts,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, March 4, 1969.

²²¹ “Scotland Neck Plan Sought by Other School Districts.”

²²² “Racism Charged of School Separations,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, May 1, 1969; “Warrenton School Bill Advances,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, May 16, 1969.

²²³ “Racism Charged of School Separations.”

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another attempt to get away from the inevitable – real racial integration.”²²⁴

In spite of strong opposition, the bill was approved by the House on May 2, followed by the Senate a few weeks later.²²⁵ By June, the Halifax County Board of Education had been named in a lawsuit filed by the United States Justice Department, stating that separate school districts were a continuation of segregation, and an editorial in the *Raleigh News and Observer* chided that the lawsuit was inevitable and predicting that Warrenton and Littleton – on the Halifax-Warren County line and also in the process of voting on separate districts – would soon face similar troubles. The editorial went on to remind readers that federal Judge James B. McMillan of Charlotte had recently cautioned, “the Supreme Court has said that the time for deliberate speed had run out, that procrastination isn’t any longer thought to be the order of the day.”²²⁶

This warning proved timely and accurate. In July 1969, President Richard Nixon announced his continued support for the full integration of schools by the 1969-1970 school year, noting that rather than focusing on cutting off funding for school systems that remained out of compliance, those school systems would instead face court action. At the time of the announcement, HEW oversaw 108 school districts in North Carolina and was pursuing withdrawal of funding for seventeen districts while twenty-six districts had desegregation plans under review by the U.S. General Council’s office for inadequacies. Only seventeen districts, many in large cities or the predominantly African American eastern counties, were in the process of integrating the schools, and only thirty-one of the 108 districts, most in the predominantly White western counties, were fully integrated.²²⁷

In Warren County, a team of attorneys including T.T. Clayton filed suit on behalf of 167 African American families challenging the General Assembly’s authorization to establish separate city and county school systems. The suit stated that the establishment of separate school systems would “perpetuate racially dual school systems in Warren.” The lawsuit included both the Warrenton and Littleton school districts, and was later consolidated with the existing lawsuit against Scotland Neck schools in Halifax County.²²⁸ The Warren County Branch of the NAACP soon became involved as well and filed for an injunction to prevent the city districts from opening for the 1969-1970 school year.²²⁹ Judge Butler agreed that the separate districts were designed to circumvent integration and issued the injunction, noting that the Warren County schools would be ninety-three percent African American and concluding that separate districts “create a refuge for white students, and promote segregated schools in Warren County.”

Warren County Schools Superintendent Peeler asserted that the decision to eliminate the new city school district would result in “total chaos” in the assignment of students for the coming year, however State Superintendent Phillips observed, “The students involved were enrolled in the [Warren] county system last year and now will continue to be a part of it,” noting that students could simply be assigned to the

²²⁴ “Warrenton Bill Gets House OK,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, May 2, 1969.

²²⁵ “House OKs Warrenton School Bill,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, May 3, 1969; “Warrenton School Bill Advances.”

²²⁶ “Message for Halifax,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, June 22, 1969.

²²⁷ Roy Parker, Jr., “Desegregation Policy Eases Fund Cutoff Threat: Nixon to Emphasize Court Cases,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, July 4, 1969.

²²⁸ Gene Marlow, “School Suit Contests Districting,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, July 4, 1969; “Warren School Case is Reopened,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, July 18, 1969; “Halifax Deadline Plea Rejected by Larkins,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, August 23, 1969.

²²⁹ “Official in Warren Prepare for Hearing.”

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school they attended the previous school year.²³⁰ During a Warren County Board of Education meeting on September 8, 1969, Peeler recommended the Board move forward with the county's desegregation plan approved earlier that year, which included three geographic attendance zones: Warrenton, Norlina, and Littleton. The Warrenton zone included grades one through three at Mariam Boyd School, grades four and five at South Warren School, grade six at Afton-Elberon School, grades seven and eight at J.R. Hawkins School, and grades nine through twelve at John Graham High School.²³¹ A group of about forty African American parents attended the meeting to request the schools open as soon as possible, and the Board set an opening date of September 15.²³²

The Warren County schools opened for the 1969-1970 school year on September 16 under the "total integration plan" with three geographic attendance zones approved by the federal government the previous July.²³³ Some White parents continued to fight the integration of the schools however, forming the Citizens for Better Education. Comprised of parents of students who would have attended the separate Warrenton City School District or Littleton City School District, they insisted they would continue to send their children to those schools, regardless of which county schools they were assigned to by the Board.²³⁴ However these threats remained largely unfulfilled; when the schools reopened, only fifteen of these students arrived at Warrenton schools (instead of their assigned rural schools) and none at Littleton.²³⁵

The same year, the Warren Academy was established by "parents, patrons and teachers (who) found the need for private education of their children" – meaning White parents, patrons, and teachers who aimed to establish an all-White private school to avoid integration.²³⁶ As a Charlotte newspaper reported in September 1969, "Warren County parents, thwarted in their efforts to set up a predominantly white public school, are in the process of setting up an all-white private school."²³⁷ At least seven similar private schools opened in other predominantly Black counties throughout the state that year, primarily in the eastern half of the state. Warren Academy served grades one through eight and nearly 200 students enrolled in the first year.²³⁸ Just before the academy opened on September 15, one of the school's founders reported that "all children enrolled so far were white and that he 'expected' all children in the school to be white."²³⁹ Though a private school, the Warren County Board of Education "somewhat subsidized" the academy, leasing the Afton-Elberon School south of Warrenton for the academy's use (the public sixth grade presumably having been moved to South Warren School), providing furniture

²³⁰ Gene Marlowe, "Court Blocks School Splits, Halifax, Warren Affected," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, August 26, 1969; Judy Bolch, "School Officials Say Fight for City Units to Continue," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, August 28, 1969.

²³¹ Gene Marlowe, "Halifax, Warren Plan Regular School Opening," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, August 27, 1969.

²³² "Warren Schools to Open Sept. 15."

²³³ "Warren Schools to Open Sept. 15."

²³⁴ "Warren Schools to Open Sept. 15."

²³⁵ "Lag in Student Attendance Noted in Warren Schools," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, September 17, 1969.

²³⁶ Zucchini, "Warrenton: Charm Runs Deep in Little Town That's Searching for a Future," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, April 17, 1977.

²³⁷ Jerry Adams, "Private, All-White: 102 Enroll in Warren Academy," *The Charlotte Observer*, September 10, 1969.

²³⁸ Adams, "Private, All-White: 102 Enroll in Warren Academy"; "Private School Plans Additions in Warren," *The [Durham] Herald-Sun*, February 8, 1970.

²³⁹ Adams, "Private, All-White: 102 Enroll in Warren Academy."

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taken from other public schools in the county, and allowing the academy to borrow films and other equipment.²⁴⁰ In 1971, a new building was constructed for the Warren Academy on Country Club Road, east of Warrenton. The school had expanded to grades one through ten by that time with over 300 students enrolled.²⁴¹ John Graham High School principal William Terry observed that there was a “white rush” away from the school as students enrolled at the academy instead. This left a majority of African American students at John Graham High School, which enrolled about 480 African American students and 100 White students.²⁴² Peeler observed that public school attendance throughout the county was about nine hundred students short on the first day of school in 1969, in part due to enrollment of White students at schools in nearby counties or at private schools, and in part due to White students avoiding school in case there were racially-motivated conflicts, though none were reported immediately.²⁴³

While little conflict was reported during the 1969-1970 school year, by the fall of 1970, the situation in the integrated public schools had begun to devolve significantly, largely due to ongoing discrimination in school social events. The Board of Education had voted during the 1969-1970 school year to end all social activities in the integrated school, though later amended the rule to apply only to the junior-senior prom. When asked about the motivation for the ruling, Board Chairman Boyd Mayfield told a reporter that he would “rather not comment” on whether the decision was racially motivated.²⁴⁴ In early November of the 1970-1971 school year, a White parent of a cheerleader at John Graham High School began planning a party at the school to celebrate the end of the football season. Though the four African American cheerleaders were invited to the party, the rest of the Black population at the school was not to be included. News of the party soon spread though the school however, and upon questioning, principal Fred Bartholomew denied any knowledge of the event, even though events held in school buildings had to be approved by him personally. A meeting was organized between Bartholomew and African American students for the following Monday, November 9, however the Board of Education instead closed the school, as well as four elementary and middle schools in the Warrenton district that shared bus drivers with John Graham High School.²⁴⁵

On November 9, 1970, African American students participated in the first of many protest marches that week. They gathered at a local church and marched to Peeler’s office, where six students met with Peeler for about two hours to ask for the appointment of an African American assistant principal, African American speakers to visit the school, and the resumption of normal social activities, including student council elections and the junior-senior prom. The students then marched back to the church, though it is not clear which church.²⁴⁶

²⁴⁰ Adams, “Private, All-White: 102 Enroll in Warren Academy”; “Private School Plans Additions in Warren”; Tom Wells, “At Warrenton, a School in Trouble,” *Rocky Mount Telegram*, February 14, 1971.

²⁴¹ Ruth Mincher, “Worth Mentioning,” *Rocky Mount Telegram*, September 5, 1971.

²⁴² Zucchini, “Warrenton: Charm Runs Deep in Little Town That’s Searching for a Future,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, April 17, 1977.

²⁴³ “Lag in Student Attendance Noted in Warren Schools,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, September 17, 1969.

²⁴⁴ Tom Wells, “Jittery School is Center of Race-Troubled County,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, February 14, 1971.

²⁴⁵ Rick Nichols, “Black Discontent Erupts in Warren Schools,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, November 13, 1970.

²⁴⁶ “5 Warren Schools Still Closed,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, November 11, 1970; Nichols, “Black Discontent Erupts in Warren Schools.”

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Though the schools were closed in an effort to prevent students from gathering in the hope of diffusing the situation, the protests instead escalated. Marches continued through the rest of the week, typically drawing about 125-150 students each day, and the Board closed three additional schools near Warrenton. Warrenton Police Chief Grady Haynes, Jr., reported to the local newspaper, "the marches during the week had been orderly," and Frank Ballance was complimentary of the police presence as well, saying, "They're pretty good diplomats."²⁴⁷ The unrest continued to escalate however, and that Saturday, November 14, a cafeteria window was cracked and trash cans overturned, apparently during a protest march. The Warrenton Board of Commissioners called an emergency session the following day, during which they enacted an ordinance requiring parade permits approved five days in advance for gatherings within the town limits. On Monday, November 16, a protest attended by about 150 African Americans was broken up by police using tear gas grenades and a pepper fog machine, enforcing the parade ordinance passed the previous day. A state of emergency was declared for the town, prohibiting gatherings of three or more people and the consumption of alcohol, and a dusk-to-dawn curfew was imposed with about fifty state highway patrolmen sent to Warrenton to enforce it.²⁴⁸ Five Warren County sheriff's department officers and ten Warrenton police officers assisted the state highway patrol, arresting twelve people Monday night for violating the curfew, which remained in effect until Wednesday.²⁴⁹

Warrenton attorney Frank Ballance helped advise the student protestors and participated in the November 16 protest. He was involved in an altercation with a police officer during which the officer put the pepper fog machine near Ballance's face. Ballance claimed he pushed the machine away, while the officer claimed Ballance attempted to remove his gas mask. Ballance was then struck from behind by another officer with a nightstick and arrested for violating the parade ordinance and for assaulting an officer. Ballance filed a countersuit for police assault with a deadly weapon.²⁵⁰ The charges against both Ballance and the officer, H.P. Robertson of the sheriff's department, were later dismissed.²⁵¹ Meanwhile, the Warren County Board of Education responded by obtaining a court order prohibiting Ballance or any other adults from interfering with the operation of the schools, which remained closed due to the protests.²⁵²

With the support of law enforcement, the Board of Education announced the schools would reopen Wednesday, November 18 after the ten-day closure. Ballance met with student protestors Tuesday evening, during which the students "resolved not to return to school Wednesday" and organized an economic boycott of the downtown businesses. They also expanded their requests of school officials to include that the Board cease allowing private segregated schools to utilize public school equipment and facilities and that teachers who sent their own children to these schools to avoid desegregation be fired; that the ability grouping system – which resulted in segregated classrooms – be discontinued; that the district hire African American guidance counselors and athletic coaches; that the district cease discriminatory hiring practices for cafeteria staff and that cafeterias were brought up to state standards; and that the district cease retaliation against students participating in "the struggle to liberate the Warren

²⁴⁷ "5 Warren Schools Still Closed," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, November 11, 1970; Nichols, "Black Discontent Erupts in Warren Schools."

²⁴⁸ "Curfew Set in Warrenton," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, November 17, 1970.

²⁴⁹ "Schools to Reopen in Warrenton," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, November 18, 1970.

²⁵⁰ "Curfew Set in Warrenton"; "Schools to Reopen in Warrenton."

²⁵¹ "Warren Court Clears 2 Men," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, December 19, 1970.

²⁵² "Curfew Set in Warrenton"; "Schools to Reopen in Warrenton."

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[County] school system.”²⁵³ Though the schools did reopen, about ninety percent of African American students in Warrenton were absent from school that week, and about fifty percent were absent from the county schools.²⁵⁴ That weekend, over five hundred African Americans led by Ballance met at Greenwood Baptist Church, just west of Warrenton. During the meeting, the group unanimously decided to continue with both the school and business boycotts “until such time... as the principals are willing to come out of hiding and talk to the students and their advisors, and the police are removed from the school campuses and cease harassing black people in Warren County.”²⁵⁵

However, no such meetings took place between protestors and school officials. The following weekend, Ballance applied for a parade permit which was denied. Warrenton Mayor W.A. Miles explained that the 1969 emergency act passed by the General Assembly prohibited gatherings of three or more people, and since the town was still under a state of emergency, he was forced to deny the permit. Students met in Norlina the following Monday, November 23, and although Ballance and other adult leaders encouraged them to return to school, the students were determined to continue the school and business boycotts. Meanwhile, Ballance filed a lawsuit against the town requesting the parade ordinance be overturned as unconstitutional for denying “the right to peaceful assemblage.”²⁵⁶ *The [Raleigh] News and Observer* reported that African American students participated in a school boycott from November 18 through November 27.²⁵⁷

When the schools reopened again the following week, events continued to escalate at John Graham High School. On Monday, November 30, fires were set in bathroom trash cans, on bulletin boards, in ceiling insulation, and in a supply closet.²⁵⁸ The following day, a group of 75-100 African American students at the school walked out of classes and gathered in the auditorium. The protest resulted in at least twenty broken windows in the school, a broken window in the library building, and minor fire damage to the auditorium stage curtain. Mayor Miles called Governor Bob Scott’s office to request assistance, and twenty-eight highway patrolmen were sent to Warrenton to restore order. Most White students left school early that day, while a group of African American students gathered on the school grounds to chant and sing.²⁵⁹ Superintendent Peeler later said that day was “more like war.”²⁶⁰ The following morning, police arrived at the school to execute sixty arrest warrants, and an additional thirty-one students were arrested for gathering to observe, refusing to return to classes. Two students were charged with destruction of property the previous day, while the rest were charged with interfering with school operation.²⁶¹ The students were held on \$200 bond, and the community established the Warren County Students Legal Defense Fund, headed by retired teacher A.S. Johnson.²⁶²

²⁵³ “Schools to Reopen in Warrenton”; “Warrenton Racial Violence, Tear Gas Used, Curfew Imposed,” *The [Durham] Herald-Sun*, November 17, 1970.

²⁵⁴ “Boycott Continued in Warren,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, November 20, 1970.

²⁵⁵ “Blacks Say Boycotts Will Go On,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, November 23, 1970.

²⁵⁶ “Parade Plea Rejected in Warrenton,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, November 24, 1970; “Troopers Sent to Warrenton,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, December 2, 1970.

²⁵⁷ “Warrenton Blacks to End Boycott,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, November 26, 1970; “Blacks Arrested in Racial Unrest,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, December 3, 1970.

²⁵⁸ “Blacks Arrested in Racial Unrest”; Wells, “Jittery School is Center of Race-Troubled County.”

²⁵⁹ “Troopers Sent to Warrenton.”

²⁶⁰ Wells, “Jittery School is Center of Race-Troubled County.”

²⁶¹ “Blacks Arrested in Racial Unrest.”

²⁶² “Blacks Set Cooperative for Warren,” *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, December 9, 1970.

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The students were taken to the Warren County Jail on East Macon Street, however the jail was too small. Therefore, the male students remained at the jail while the thirty-eight female students were transferred to the Warren County Prison, where they were held separately from the adult population. After the students' release the following day, Warrenton attorneys T.T. Clayton and Frank Ballance filed suit against the prison, asserting "flagrant acts of police brutality committed upon helpless students."²⁶³ Female students reported the use of mace, denial of food and water, and refusal to provide bathroom facilities or women's hygiene items. Police Chief Grady Haynes claimed the girls threw toilet water at officers, destroyed bedding, and damaged seats on the transport bus, however the director of the State Department of Corrections reported there was no damage the buses. Haynes also denied that mace was used against the students, saying, "I've asked around and no one knows of anything like that."²⁶⁴

The unrest at the school soon began to spill out into the community. That Thursday and Friday, December 3-4, 1970, a series of fires were reported: two piles of leaves outside John Graham High School were lit, a firebomb was set off at a Warrenton cotton gin, and about twenty-five brush and barn fires were started in rural Warren County.²⁶⁵ Though the state of emergency declared in November remained in effect and the African Americans' boycott of downtown businesses also continued, classes resumed as normal the following Monday, December 7.²⁶⁶ By mid-January, additional disruptions at the high school caused teachers to request the school be closed temporarily, and the Board of Education agreed, closing the school from January 18 through the end of the month.²⁶⁷ When the school reopened on February 1, it was under the observation of armed officers.²⁶⁸

Later that month, thirteen students faced trial for the events at the school the previous fall. Five students' cases were dropped, while the remaining eight students were sentenced up to fifteen days in jail; another seventy-five students still awaited trial at that time, though the outcomes are not clear. The courtroom was nearly full of observers of both races, and a White man who attended the trial told the newspaper, "Whatever the niggers [sic] done, they done it to themselves."²⁶⁹ The newspaper also reported on the general feeling in Warrenton, saying, "White adults say the blacks have gone on the rampage at the schools. The blacks say the whites are racist," and newspaper editors condemned both sides for failing to resolve the situation.²⁷⁰ Other newspapers featured headlines such as "At Warrenton, a School in Trouble" and "Warrenton: Climate of Terror."²⁷¹

Mayor Miles claimed in 1970 that Civil Rights demonstrations were "killing business" in downtown Warrenton. In the years following school integration, Warrenton's White residents began to accept a desegregated society as the new standard, and Civil Rights demonstrations in the town waned. By 1977, Mayor Miles felt the town had "darned good race relations." No further incidents were reported in the schools, and African American representatives were appointed to the Board of Education, Zoning Board,

²⁶³ "Blacks Arrested in Racial Unrest."

²⁶⁴ "Blacks Arrested in Racial Unrest"; "Warrenton Black Students Freed; Charges are Levelled on Treatment," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, December 4, 1970.

²⁶⁵ "Arson Seen in Fires in Warrenton," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, December 5, 1970.

²⁶⁶ "Classes Normal at Warrenton," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, December 8, 1970.

²⁶⁷ "Six Blacks Sentenced in Warren," *The [Raleigh] News and Observer*, January 30, 1971.

²⁶⁸ Wells, "Jittery School is Center of Race-Troubled County."

²⁶⁹ "Six Blacks Sentenced in Warren"; Wells, "Jittery School is Center of Race-Troubled County."

²⁷⁰ Wells, "Jittery School is Center of Race-Troubled County."

²⁷¹ Wells, "At Warrenton, a School in Trouble"; Tom Wells, "Warrenton: Climate of Terror," *The [Durham] Herald-Sun*, February 14, 1971.

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and Planning Board. However, Ballance observed that although “Black and whites are at least communicating, which hasn’t always happened,” he felt the town was not making adequate progress toward racial equality.²⁷²

John Graham High School in the Historic District continued to operate as an integrated high school serving grades nine through twelve. During the 1970-1971 school year, students could choose from a wide variety of courses in English, mathematics, science, social studies, foreign language, business education, agriculture and home economics, music, art, physical education, and trades. The school offered a boys football team, boys and girls basketball teams, a boys baseball team, and girls cheerleading, as well as chorus, student government, Honor Society, Beta Club, yearbook, Library Club, Future Farmers of America, Future Homemakers of America, Vocational Industrial Club of America, Monogram Club, and Information and Communications Technology Club.²⁷³ The Warren County High School was built between the towns of Warrenton, Norlina, and Macon around 1990, and the John Graham High School building now houses Warren County governmental offices.

J.R. Hawkins School became an integrated middle school serving grades seven and eight, though the high school building had been torn down in 1969 when integration took place. During the 1970-1971 school year, 212 students were enrolled in grade seven, 182 students enrolled in grade eight, and 205 students in grade nine. The curriculum included English, general math, algebra, physical science, civics, agriculture, home economics, industrial arts, and health/physical education. Students could join the boys football team, boys or girls basketball teams, or cheerleading; band, majorettes, or drill team; or newspaper or yearbook clubs.²⁷⁴ A new middle school was constructed in 2007, and today the Hawkins School campus serves as a senior center while Mariam Boyd remains in use as an elementary school.

In 1972, the John R. Hawkins Alumni and Friends organization was established to preserve the school’s history, provide college scholarships to Warrenton students, and to host educational events for students and their families. Local resident and member of the organization, Jennie Franklin, notes that the group “sees the need for providing Warren County students with a sense of history, knowledge of the struggles of the past, and the many positives that John R. Hawkins High School students received, not only from the principals and teachers, but from custodians, cafeteria workers, adult bus drivers and other employees.”²⁷⁵ In 2009, the group received funding from the North Carolina Community Foundation and the Unrestricted Trust Fund of the Warren County Foundation to install signage recognizing the 1924-1925 Rosenwald school. The sign was constructed of bricks salvaged from the demolition of the school building, and it was dedicated during Homecoming events on September 5, 2009.²⁷⁶

Architecture Context

The Warrenton Historic District (1976) includes exceptional examples of nineteenth and early-twentieth century commercial, residential, and institutional architecture. Styles within the district include the Georgian/Federal and Greek Revival styles of the early to mid-1800s; Gothic Revival and Italianate styles

²⁷² David Zucchini, “Warrenton: Charm Runs Deep in Little Town That’s Searching for a Future.”

²⁷³ Fred L. Bartholomew, “Secondary School Annual Report,” 1970-1971, High School Principals’ Annual Reports, Box 226, PSA, DPI, SANC.

²⁷⁴ Bennie L. King, “Secondary School Annual Report,” 1970-1971, High School Principals’ Annual Reports, Box 226, PSA, DPI, SANC.

²⁷⁵ Franklin, “John R. Hawkins High School.”

²⁷⁶ Franklin, “John R. Hawkins High School.”

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of the late-1800s; and turn-of-the-twentieth century Queen Anne-style houses. Also present are early twentieth-century examples of the Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, and Craftsman styles, as well as mid-twentieth-century buildings constructed in the Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, Contemporary, Art Deco, and Modernist styles. Boundary Increase areas, generally having been developed from 1890 to 1970, feature a narrower range of styles, extending from the Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Period Revival styles of the early 1900s, to Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses of the mid-twentieth century. Both the original district and the Boundary Increase also include vernacular examples of commercial and residential buildings.

The 1976 Warrenton Historic District nomination focused on four distinct periods of Warrenton history and their associated architectural styles. These periods included the early years (1783-1840), the antebellum “boom” period (1840-1865), the post-war Reconstruction era (1865-1890), and the early twentieth century.²⁷⁷ That nomination gave thorough context for the Georgian/Federal, Greek Revival, Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate, and Italianate styles. Brief context for the Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles was provided in that nomination, but is expanded upon in this document. The narrative below also provides context for vernacular commercial and residential buildings, as well as mid-twentieth-century styles popular in both the district and the Boundary Increase areas during the expanded period of significance. These include the Craftsman, Tudor Revival Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Modernist styles.

The Gothic Revival style was popular in North Carolina as early as the Antebellum period, but was most common in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, especially for religious buildings, of which there are three examples in the district.²⁷⁸ The style is characterized by steeply pitched roofs, pointed arches, trefoils or quatrefoils, and crenelated parapets, all of which contribute to the verticality of the style.²⁷⁹ The earliest extant example of the style in Warrenton is the c.1894 Wesley Memorial Methodist Church (210 North Main Street). The T-shaped building features a brick exterior, slender lancet windows, including on a square bell tower, and a tripartite pointed-arch window in the south gable. All of the windows have pointed-arch brick surrounds with slightly projecting brick hoods. The 1914 All Saints Episcopal Church (201 West Franklin Street) features a similar cross-gable form with a square entrance/bell tower but is executed in rusticated stone block. It has peaked stained-glass windows, a tripartite window on the east gable end, each window with a peaked transom, and a double-leaf peaked entrance. Perhaps the most ornate example of the style is the c.1927 remodel of the Emmanuel Episcopal Church (133 North Main Street), with a crenelated parapet at the square entrance tower, projecting brick buttresses, leaded- and stained-glass windows with pointed-arch cast-stone window surrounds, and brick corbelling at the main roofline.

The c.1922 John Graham High School illustrates the Gothic Revival style as applied to educational buildings, their wide forms requiring modifications to the style, which by the early twentieth century became known as the Collegiate Gothic style. Elements of the Collegiate Gothic style included brick exteriors, crenelated parapets, and stone detailing, including quoins and cast-stone door and window surrounds. The two-story John Graham High School (307 North Main Street) has a red brick exterior, cast stone water table, a molded, cast-stone cornice above the second story windows, and a crenelated parapet.

²⁷⁷ Cockshutt, “Warrenton Historic District.”

²⁷⁸ Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1990), 462.

²⁷⁹ Cyril M. Harris, *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia* (New York, NY: W.W. Norton & Company, 1998), 157.

Commented [HB22]: Please see the memo. I do think that the POS should encompass the Greek Revival Sledge-Haley House.

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The entrance wing has a two-story, cast-stone bay with cast-stone quoins and a pointed-arch opening that leads to a recessed entrance.

Popularized by a group of nineteenth century English architects, the Queen Anne style borrowed heavily from the Medieval models of the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras, having little to do with the 1702-1714 reign of Queen Anne as the name implies. The style was popular in the United States in the late-1800s, spread through pattern books and mail-order house plans, as well as via the expanding railroad network along which precut architectural details were distributed.²⁸⁰ The style reached its peak in North Carolina, and in Warrenton, from 1885 to 1910. This style is characterized by asymmetrical forms, large porches, a variety of material textures, steeply pitched gables, and abundant ornamentation.²⁸¹ The c.1890 Falkner-Britt House (205 Church Street) has the same form but is decorated with a sawn bracket in the front gable and turned posts and a spindle frieze at a second-story porch. The c.1895 John Kerr House (402 North Main) is more characteristic of the style with a steeply pitched roof and projecting wings, resulting in an asymmetrical plan and façade. Sawn shingles in the gables, sawn brackets, multi-light stained-glass windows, and a wrap-around porch make this one of the best examples of the style in Warrenton.

Many later examples of Queen Anne architecture, typically constructed between 1900 and 1915, also feature elements of the subsequent Colonial Revival style. Often classified as Transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style houses, most have irregular Queen Anne-style massing, but with Colonial Revival entrances and porch details. The c.1900 Nannie P. Jones House (332 North Main Street) features a two-story form with projecting, front-gable entrance bay. The wrap-around porch is supported by classical columns and features a pediment over the entrance. The c.1905 house at 308 Wilcox Street features the massing of the Queen Anne style, with a hipped roof that has projecting gables with canted bays and a wide wrap-around porch, and the ornamentation of the Colonial Revival style, with pedimented gables and Doric columns supporting the porch.

By the turn of the twentieth century, architectural trends nationwide had moved away from the elaborate ornamentation of the late-nineteenth-century Romantic Revival styles, shifting instead to the classical detailing of the Colonial Revival style. Colonial and classical architecture were experiencing a nationwide resurgence as part of an eclectic phase of architecture that took inspiration from the American 1876 and 1893 expositions. The Colonial Revival style became the dominant architectural style in Warrenton during this period with at least thirty-six residential examples constructed in the Historic District between 1910 and 1956 and at least twenty-three additional examples built in the Boundary Increase beginning in 1920. The Colonial Revival style is characterized by an elaborate front entrance, typically centered on a symmetrical façade, and paired windows and dormers.²⁸² Among the earliest examples of the style in the district is the c.1910 Norwood Boyd House (209 West Ridgeway Street) with a two-story, hip-roof, symmetrical form with projecting gabled wings on the side elevations. Other Colonial Revival-style details include twelve-over-one wood-sash windows and a paneled door flanked by decorative one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and topped by an elliptical transom. A full-width, hip-roof porch, more common on early examples of the style, spans the façade, supported by Corinthian columns. The c.1920 Charles and Jennie Tucker House (214 North Bragg Street) is similarly detailed with mitered weatherboards, gabled dormers on the façade, six-over-nine wood-sash windows, a paneled door, and an engaged porch

²⁸⁰ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, NY: Alfred P. Knopf, 2015), 350.

²⁸¹ Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 541; McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 346-370.

²⁸² McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 409-432.

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supported by square posts.

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Colonial Revival-style houses were also constructed in the Boundary Increase areas, mostly in the 1920s and 1930s. The c.1920 house at 225 Brehon Street is a front-gable example of the style with wide weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a pent roof across the façade that extends into a side-gable porch on square columns on the south elevation. The six-panel door with four-light transom is located in an inset, paneled bay and sheltered by an arched hood on sawn brackets. The two-story, c.1930 house at 315 West Ridgeway Street is similar in form and scale to the large-scale Colonial Revival-style houses within the original district boundary. It is four bays wide and flanked by one-story, side-gable wings. It has a brick veneer, more common in Colonial Revival-style houses from the 1920s through the 1960s than in earlier examples, six-over-six wood-sash windows, a paneled door sheltered by a portico, and a wood cornice with partial gable returns.

The formality of the Colonial Revival style was well suited to governmental and community buildings, several of which were constructed within the district, mostly in the 1930s. The 1936 WPA-funded United States Post Office (143 North Main Street) is a one-story, hip-roof, brick building with a symmetrical façade, low-sloped roof, and wide cornice, all referencing the Greek Revival-style homes common in Warrenton. The building has twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows, a molded and denticulated cornice, and brick quoins. Constructed in the same year, the Warren County Community Center (111 West Franklin Street) also had funding from the WPA. It is a one-story, brick building on a raised basement with a symmetrical façade featuring front-gable brick wings at each end, each with pedimented gables. It has six-over-six windows and three pairs of French doors on the façade sheltered by a shed-roof porch on tapered square columns.

The c.1955 Warren County Public School Building (109 Cousin Lucy's Lane) illustrates the continued use of the Colonial Revival style for public buildings through the mid-twentieth century. The large mid-twentieth century masonry office building mimics residential forms from the early to mid-twentieth century with a two-story, central section flanked by one-story, hip-roof wings, creating a U-shaped plan with a small courtyard. The painted brick building has a projecting water table, brick quoins, six-over-six wood-sash windows with paneled aprons, and molded cornices at the first-story windows. Modillion and dentil cornices are present on the two-story core with more modest molded cornices on the one-story wings. An entrance bay with a pedimented gable is centered on the façade and features a six-panel door with leaded-glass-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part leaded-glass transom. The entrance is sheltered by a shallow, one-story portico supported by slender Corinthian columns. The style also remained a popular choice for banks throughout the 1970s and 1980s.

The 1976 nomination includes context for early examples of the Colonial Revival style, though residential examples continued to be constructed into the mid-twentieth century, albeit with pared down ornamentation and generally smaller forms. The c.1940 C. E. Rodwell House (118 Wilcox Street) is a two-story, side-gable house with a symmetrical façade, similar to those constructed in the early twentieth century. It has multi-light wood-sash windows, a denticulated cornice, and a six-panel door with multi-light fanlight sheltered by a front-gable portico supported by paired square posts. Typical of post-World War II construction, the c.1950 house at 311 Fairview Street is a one-story example with flanking wings, wood-sash windows, and a dentil cornice. The six-panel door on the east end of the façade has a four-light transom and is sheltered by a small gable porch on Tuscan columns.

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The Colonial Revival style was also applied to non-residential buildings in the Historic District. The office buildings at 101 North Front Street and 106 West Macon Street, both built around 1938, are one-story, side-gabled brick buildings with slate roofs and Colonial Revival detailing. The façade of 101 North Front Street features a centered entrance flanked by eight-over-twelve, wood-sash windows with paneled aprons, a six-panel door with five-light sidelights and a three-part transom, a denticulated cornice, and two gabled dormers, each with a six-over-six wood-sash window. The Kerr Office Building at 106 West Macon Street features a six-panel door with three-light transom and granite lintel at the eastern end of the façade, six-over-nine wood-sash windows with matching stone lintels, a denticulated cornice, and parapet walls on each gable end.

The 1937 Warrenton Baptist Church at 226 North Main Street is an example of the Colonial Revival style in religious architecture. This front-gable, brick church features paired six-panel doors centered on the highly symmetrical façade beneath a round-arch, stained-glass transom within an arched brick surround with a cast stone keystone and springers. The entrance is flanked by rectangular stained-glass windows and there are three matching windows at the second story of the façade. Additional Colonial Revival detailing includes a pedimented portico extending from the pedimented front gable of the building, which is supported by full-height Doric columns under a plain, molded entablature with a round window in the gable. Atop the façade is an octagonal steeple composed of a frame, square base with wood quoins. The north and south elevations feature round-arch, full height, stained glass windows with cast stone keystones and springers.

Like the Colonial Revival style, the Neoclassical style (also called Classical Revival) originated in the late 1800s. Popularized by the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, the style was a monumental style, characterized by a dominant portico and featuring symmetrical facades and Classical elements, including porticos, columns, and dentils or modillions.²⁸³ The style was popular for upper-income residences, banks, and governmental buildings in the early twentieth century, though only three examples exist in Warrenton. The most prominent example of the style in Warrenton is the 1906-1907 Warren County Courthouse (109 South Main Street). The two-story, red-brick building has Neoclassical-style detailing including a pediment over the front entrance, cast concrete water table, tripartite windows, and a heavy modillion cornice that encircles the building below the brick parapet. The entrance features a double-leaf, one-light-over-three-panel door with sidelights and is topped by a wide entablature with dentil cornice and a denticulated pediment. Above the door, a sixteen-over-sixteen double-hung wood-sash window is flanked by seven-light sidelights, all within a two-story round-arch brick opening with cast-concrete keystone. The entrance bay is flanked by brick pilasters with Ionic capitals supporting a corbelled cornice.

The c.1917 Citizens Bank (122 South Main Street) is a commercial example of the Neoclassical style, with a monumental façade featuring an inset entrance flanked by Ionic columns in antis. Above the entrance is an imposing cast-stone cornice with egg-and-dart molding and modillions. The only residential example of the style in Warrenton is the c.1915 Boyd-Kerr House (216 Church Street) is an outstanding example of the style. The two-story, hip-roof house is dominated by a full-width, full-height portico supported by fluted Corinthian columns and featuring a half-round bay that projects from the center of the facade. The portico has a wide entablature with dentil cornice and shelters a centered entrance, above which brackets support a balconette reached by a double-leaf door at the second story.

²⁸³ Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 442; Harris, *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia*, 224.

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Paneled cornerboards and window surrounds are also present and one-story porches on the side elevations are supported by grouped, fluted Corinthian columns.

The Craftsman style gained popularity nationwide in the 1910s and, with the Colonial Revival style, was the most popular style for residential construction through the early 1930s. An extension of the Arts and Crafts movement of the early twentieth century, this style originated in California and spread quickly through magazines and pattern books. Several examples were constructed in the Warrenton Historic District between 1910 and 1930, with additional Craftsman-style homes built in the Boundary Increase areas constructed later. Characterized by widely overhanging eaves with knee braces; porches with heavy, tapered posts, usually on brick piers; exposed rafters and purlins; and the use of natural construction materials, the Craftsman style was easily adapted to a variety of house sizes and forms. Thus, examples varied greatly in size and style, depending on what the owners needed and could afford.²⁸⁴

Among the earliest examples of the Craftsman style is the c.1914 Williams-Davis House (438 South Main Street). The sizeable, one-and-a-half-story, side-gable bungalow has large gabled dormers on the façade and rear (east) elevation, is covered in weatherboards of varying widths, giving an impression of shingle siding, knee brackets in the gables, and has triple sixteen-over-one wood-sash windows on the façade flanking the entrance. A front-gable porch with post-on-pier supports is currently being reconstructed. The c.1920 house at 117 Wilcox Street is a one-story example of the style, executed in brick with wood shingles in the gables, knee brackets and exposed rafter tails. The façade is sheltered by a two-bay, front-gable porch that extends as an inset porch along the far east end of the façade and is supported by tapered and paneled wood posts on brick piers. Examples in the Boundary Increase areas generally date to about 1930 and include the c.1930 house at 201 Brehon Street, a one-story, gable-front frame bungalow with plain weatherboards, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets in the gables. The two-bay, gable-front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has a peaked vent in the front gable.

Sometimes referred to as Period Cottages, small-scale houses, typically one- or one-and-one-half stories, with Colonial Revival or Tudor Revival detailing were constructed on vacant lots throughout the district and in newly platted subdivisions in the Boundary Increase areas. Three Period Cottages were constructed in the district and seven in the Boundary Increase, all between 1932 and 1946, and feature brick veneers, prominent gabled entrances, and brick or stone chimneys. The c.1932 W. F. and Julia Alston House (215 North Main Street) is characteristic of Tudor Revival-style Period Cottages, with a steeply pitched entrance gable with a louvered vent further emphasizing the gable's steepness, paired double-hung windows, and a classical door surround. One of several examples in Boundary Increase Area A, the c.1940 house at 225 Fairview Street features an asymmetrical entrance gable with a round-arch brick opening leading to an inset entrance, grouped double-hung windows, and a projecting, bay window on the left side of the façade. The decorative brick window surrounds of the c.1945 Julius and Ophelia Davis House (220 Hayley Street) are unique in Warrenton. Built by Julius Davis, the house has gabled dormers on the façade and an asymmetrical entrance bay with arched batten door.

One of the most common mid-twentieth-century building styles in Warrenton is the Minimal Traditional style with at least sixteen nineteen examples constructed within the existing district and another thirty-two examples in the Boundary Increase areas, all built between 1945 and 1956. Warrenton, like most parts of

²⁸⁴ Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 535; McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 567-578; Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, 498-505.

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the country, experienced little construction during the Great Depression and World War II years. However, when residential construction resumed at the close of the war, smaller houses with restrained ornamentation were constructed on vacant lots within Warrenton as well as on the fringes of Warrenton's historic core. Characterized by a very simple rectangular, side- or front-gabled form, flush eaves, and a lack of architectural detail, Minimal Traditional-style houses were a response to the limited resources of the depression and World War II, followed by rapid home building after the war as veterans returned home. The small size and compact footprints of these houses were well suited to existing urban lots or newly subdivided parcels.²⁸⁵ Battle Avenue in Boundary Increase Area B has a group of five Minimal Traditional-style houses, likely constructed speculatively and arranged together at 124-132 Battle Avenue on the north side of the street. Each has the characteristic side-gable form, flush eaves, and double-hung windows of the Minimal Traditional style, and several retain original asbestos siding. A similar group of houses, also constructed c.1945, exists at 201, 203, and 205 Hazelwood Drive, grouped together on the south side of the street in Boundary Increase Area A. Each has characteristic rectilinear form and flush eaves, though two feature small, inset porches. Within the Historic District, larger parcels of land were subdivided to build groups of Minimal Traditional-style housing, like the five houses constructed in the mid-1950s at 207-215 Williams Court, on both sides of the street. Each features a small, side-gable form, double-hung windows, flush eaves, and a shallow gable sheltering the front entrance.

Through the mid-twentieth century, housing shifted from the traditional forms and simplified details of the Minimal Traditional style to the streamlined, modern aesthetic of the Ranch house. At least forty-six Ranch houses were constructed in the Boundary Increase areas beginning in 1945, with additional examples constructed within the original Historic District boundary, the style remaining popular throughout the 1970s. These wide, low, one-story houses, most often constructed with brick veneers, were attractive as a low-maintenance alternative to siding, which required regular repainting. Additionally, the Ranch house often included an attached garage or carport, supporting an increased trend in automobile ownership nationwide in the decades after World War II. Ranch houses were especially common in Boundary Increase Area A where the subdivisions were platted with wide lots that easily accommodated their sprawling forms. The c.1950 house at 316 Graham Street is typical of the style with a brick veneer, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and a picture window on the façade sheltered by a very shallow inset porch. The c.1955 house at 321 Hazelwood Drive and the c.1960 house at 310 Hazelwood Drive also include wide sidelights flanking the door, picture windows on the façade, and gabled wings extending the width of the house.

Through rare in Warrenton, Contemporary-style housing is characterized by low-sloped roofs, deep eaves, exposed roof purlins, and in some cases, front-facing gables supported by heavy piers. Other examples may have a balcony with overhanging sunscreen, roof decks, or patios that extend the interior spaces to the exterior of the building.²⁸⁶ The style, constructed from the 1940s through the 1970s, sometimes mimicked the form and plan of Ranch and Split-Level houses of the era, though with these distinctive Contemporary details. The c.1965 house at 421 Rodwell Street is the only example of the style in Warrenton, its contemporary detailing setting the house apart from the more traditional Ranch houses in Boundary Increase Area A. The house has a split-foyer, resulting in an entrance located at a lower level than the main-level windows. The low-sloped roof shelters a partially inset balcony with sided knee wall on the west end of the façade. Below the balcony a brick wall extends beyond the west elevation,

²⁸⁵ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 586-589.

²⁸⁶ Harris, *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia*, 74.

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screening a low-level carport. Integrated brick planters flank the entrance, which has one-light sidelights and a transom that extends the full height of the façade.

Through the mid-twentieth century, the downtown commercial core was updated as older buildings were renovated and new buildings were constructed on vacant lots, bringing commercial examples of the Art Deco and Modernist styles to the downtown. The Art Deco style gained popularity in North Carolina by the 1920s in large urban areas, but arrived in smaller towns much later, usually applied to theaters, gas stations, and utility companies.²⁸⁷ A highly geometric style, Art Deco aimed to emphasize the future with a modern aesthetic, and is characterized by parallel or zigzag lines, floral motifs, chevrons, and other highly decorative ornamentation, executed in concrete, stone, glass, or terra cotta, and applied to simplified building forms.²⁸⁸ The only example of the style in Warrenton is commercial building at 124-126 North Main Street, updated to its current appearance c.1950. The one-story building has a smooth, symmetrical, stuccoed façade with fluted pilasters separating the bays.

Several examples of the Modernist style are present in the Warrenton Historic District. Modernism was introduced to North Carolinians in the late 1940s but, like most architectural styles, was slow to reach small towns and rural areas. The four examples identified in the Warrenton Historic District, all commercial buildings, date from 1960 to 1975. The style generally features flat and shed roofs with deep overhangs, exposed roof beams and purlins, large banks of windows, recessed entries, and natural materials. The c.1960 office building at 202 Graham Street is similar in form to nearby Ranch houses of the era and features a five-bay façade with entrances at each end, both sheltered by low, gabled porches on square posts. Between the two entrances are three banks of ribbon windows. The c.1960 Colonial Stores building at 237 South Main Street is more expressly Modernist with a veneer of variegated blonde and orange bricks with Roman brick veneer covering the knee walls below aluminum-framed display windows. A metal awning spans the façade, which extends up higher than the rear, red-brick portion of the building.

While a significant number of residential resources in Warrenton can be classified by style, others, constructed between 1840 and 1940, employ regional forms and details, but do not necessarily fit into nationally recognized styles. I-houses, identified by two-story, three-bay, single-pile, forms with side-gabled or triple-A roofs, are the most common, especially from 1870 to the 1920s, frequently with pared down Queen Anne-style ornamentation. Among these is the c.1900 I-house at 213 North Main Street, with two-over-two wood-sash windows and a hip-roof porch on turned posts with sawn brackets. The c.1900 I-house at 505 North Main Street is similarly detailed, though with a wrap-around porch. The c.1920 Frank and Myrtle Serls House (421 Eaton Avenue) has a similar two-story form, but with a hip-roof and a full-width porch with square columns more typical of Colonial Revival-style housing of the early twentieth century. The c. 1880 I-house at 222 West Ridgeway Street is an example of the triple-A form and retains weatherboard siding, six-over-six wood windows, a standing seam metal roof, and a six-light-over-two-panel wood door with narrow sidelights and a one-light transom. By the 1930s, one-story, front-gable forms were common, most with double-hung windows and one- or two-bay front-gable porches. Among these is the c.1940 house at 307 Bute Street with a three-bay, front-gable form and a two-bay, front-gable porch supported by square posts.

²⁸⁷ Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, 481-482.

²⁸⁸ Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, 481-482; Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 531; John C. Poppeliers and S. Allen Chambers, *What Style Is It? A Guide to American Architecture*, Revised Edition, (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 2003), 120-126.

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Similarly, the majority of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century commercial buildings, constructed from 1880 to 1940, and located in the relative center of the district, have minimal detailing ranging from Italianate to Modernist styles. Usually of brick construction, most are one- or two-story buildings with parapet roofs, minimal detailing, and storefronts with large, rectangular display windows flanking a centered, inset entrance.²⁸⁹ The earliest examples, like the c.1890 commercial building at 134 South Main Street, have pared-down Italianate details including inset entrances flanked by near-full-height, wood-frame display windows, their bottom framing resting on a low brick bulkhead. The storefront is topped by a full width transom and bracketed cornice. The building has two-over-two wood-sash windows in segmental-arch openings and the parapet features a corbelled brick cornice.

In the twentieth century, commercial buildings slowly became more streamlined and less ornate. The c.1920 commercial building at 123 North Main Street is a one-story building with stepped and corbelled parapet and a wide molded cornice. The building has one-light wood-frame doors and metal-framed display windows on brick bulkheads. The c.1950 commercial building at 117 South Front Street is a concrete-block building with brick-veneered entrance bay centered on the façade and little architectural ornament. The inset bay is flanked by large plate-glass display windows with brick quoined surrounds on concrete-block knee walls, and an integrated, concrete-block planter is attached to the northeast corner of the building.

Only sixteen resources were constructed in the Warrenton Historic District after 1971 and twelve were erected in the Boundary Increase areas after 1969. Residential architecture generally followed mid-twentieth-century Ranch forms, some with Colonial Revival-style detailing. Most commercial buildings were rectangular, nondescript buildings of concrete-block construction or Colonial Revival-style, brick office buildings.

²⁸⁹ "Historic Commercial Architectural Styles," *Good for Business, A Guide to Rehabilitating the Exteriors of Older Commercial Buildings* (Milwaukee, WI: City of Milwaukee, 1995), 18.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency

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- Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): WR0706

10. Geographical Data

Total Acreage of Property approx. 329.56 acres
Acreage previously listed in the National Register approx. 213.85 acres
Acreage of Boundary Increase approx. 115.71 acres
Acreage of Boundary Decrease approx. 37.34 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Boundary Increase Area A (101.09 acres):

1. Latitude: 36.407073 Longitude: -78.156656
2. Latitude: 36.407082 Longitude: -78.156280
3. Latitude: 36.406106 Longitude: -78.155175
4. Latitude: 36.405847 Longitude: -78.155175
5. Latitude: 36.405691 Longitude: -78.155465
6. Latitude: 36.405450 Longitude: -78.156913
7. Latitude: 36.405191 Longitude: -78.157600
8. Latitude: 36.404930 Longitude: -78.156610
9. Latitude: 36.402151 Longitude: -78.156623
10. Latitude: 36.401331 Longitude: -78.156688
11. Latitude: 36.400959 Longitude: -78.155969
12. Latitude: 36.400502 Longitude: -78.155937
13. Latitude: 36.399664 Longitude: -78.156216
14. Latitude: 36.397681 Longitude: -78.156551
15. Latitude: 36.397461 Longitude: -78.156615
16. Latitude: 36.396368 Longitude: -78.156363
17. Latitude: 36.395971 Longitude: -78.156503
18. Latitude: 36.395293 Longitude: -78.156980
19. Latitude: 36.395375 Longitude: -78.157629
20. Latitude: 36.395639 Longitude: -78.158804
21. Latitude: 36.396564 Longitude: -78.158694
22. Latitude: 36.396737 Longitude: -78.159686
23. Latitude: 36.396188 Longitude: -78.160395
24. Latitude: 36.395635 Longitude: -78.160545

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- 25. Latitude: 36.394867 Longitude: -78.162830
- 26. Latitude: 36.395299 Longitude: -78.165421
- 27. Latitude: 36.395995 Longitude: -78.165705
- 28. Latitude: 36.396115 Longitude: -78.165716
- 29. Latitude: 36.397440 Longitude: -78.163672
- 30. Latitude: 36.399068 Longitude: -78.161510
- 31. Latitude: 36.398908 Longitude: -78.160443
- 32. Latitude: 36.399378 Longitude: -78.160070
- 33. Latitude: 36.401455 Longitude: -78.159356
- 34. Latitude: 36.401814 Longitude: -78.159885
- 35. Latitude: 36.402177 Longitude: -78.159981
- 36. Latitude: 36.403584 Longitude: -78.159059
- 37. Latitude: 36.404932 Longitude: -78.159649
- 38. Latitude: 36.406339 Longitude: -78.159681
- 39. Latitude: 36.406684 Longitude: -78.157342

Commented [BHS24]: It looks like a portion of the boundary is cut off slightly between these two coordinates. May need an additional coordinate between the two.

Boundary Increase Area B (7.1 acres):

Latitude: 36.391739 Longitude: -78.156784

Boundary Increase Area C (0.58 acres):

Latitude: 36.398162 Longitude: -78.151880

Boundary Increase Area D (5.05 acres):

Latitude: 36.399131 Longitude: -78.150564

Boundary Increase Area E (1.89 acres):

Latitude: 36.402417 Longitude: -78.150398

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The 1976 Warrenton Historic District boundary was drawn using a map without parcel lines and as a result, in some cases, does not follow current tax parcel lines. Thus the boundary for the 1976 Warrenton Historic District has been redrawn to align with current parcel boundaries, providing a more clear and accurate representation of the original district boundary without including any additional resources within the district boundary.

The solid black line on the accompanying district map illustrates the 2023 boundary of the Warrenton Historic District (Additional Documentation, Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease). Where the new boundary differs from the 1976 boundary, the original boundary is shown with a dashed line. The five Boundary Increase areas are labeled Boundary Increase Areas A-E and the four Boundary Decrease areas are labeled as Boundary Decrease Areas A-D. All boundary increase and decrease areas follow the current tax parcel lines.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase were determined according to the density of contributing structures built between c.1890 and 1969 by which time both the Warrenton Historic District and the Boundary Increase were largely built out and residential development in the expansion areas slowed dramatically. The Boundary Increase includes predominantly early to mid-twentieth-century residential buildings representing the continued growth of Warrenton as a commercial and governmental center for the region, as well as schools and residences representing the development of early-twentieth century African American neighborhoods in the town.

North of the district, the boundary excludes industrial development and vacant land where the depot historically stood. Northeast of the district, along Warren and Bute Streets, the district boundary excludes a number of historic buildings that have been substantially altered, as well as a collection of manufactured homes; this area does not retain sufficient density of contributing buildings. East of the boundary, along Church, East Macon, and South Hall Streets, are vacant land and buildings constructed after the period of significance. Southeast of the district is vacant land. South of the district, along White, King, and South Main Streets, is residential development that largely post-dates the period of significance. Southwest of the district is vacant land and a mid-twentieth-century school that has been altered and expanded. Residential buildings along the east-west portion of Hayley Street have been substantially altered or constructed after the period of significance and are intermixed with manufactured homes. Houses west of the boundary, along Fairview and West Ridgeway Streets, post-date the period of significance and were constructed on large lots that do not replicate the urban character of the district.

Properties included in the Boundary Increase areas are in keeping with the architectural and historical significance of the Warrenton Historic District and more accurately reflect the full scope of early- to mid-twentieth-century residential development in Warrenton, including traditionally African American residential areas.

The Boundary Decrease areas remove vacant land where historic resources have been lost and, in some cases, where incompatible late twentieth and early twenty-first century construction has taken place. The Boundary Decrease serves to increase the density of contributing resources within the Warrenton Historic District.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Heather Slane & Cheri Szcodronski
organization: hmwPreservation
street & number: P. O. Box 355
city or town: Durham state: NC zip code: 27702
e-mail heather@hmwpreservation.com
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date: July 2022

Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Warrenton Historic District Additional Documentation, Boundary Increase, and Boundary Decrease
City or Vicinity: Warrenton
County: Warren State: North Carolina
Photographer: Sarah Woodard and Cheri Szcodronski
Date Photographed: 2018-2019 and 2021-2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #0001:
1 of 30
102-120 South Main Street
Warrenton Historic District Additional Documentation
Facing southeast

Photo #0002:
2 of 30
122-144 South Main Street
Warrenton Historic District Additional Documentation
Facing southeast

Photo #0003:
3 of 30
121-133 South Main Street
Warrenton Historic District Additional Documentation
Facing southwest

Photo #0004:

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Name of Property

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315-319 South Main Street

Warrenton Historic District Additional Documentation
Facing northeast

Photo #0005:

5 of 30

414-420 South Main Street

Warrenton Historic District Additional Documentation
Facing south

Photo #0006:

6 of 30

144-210 North Main Street

Warrenton Historic District Additional Documentation
Facing northeast

Photo #0007:

7 of 30

337-339 North Main Street

Warrenton Historic District Additional Documentation
Facing west

Photo #0008:

8 of 30

101-103 South Front Street

Warrenton Historic District Additional Documentation
Facing northwest

Photo #0009:

9 of 30

111-119 West Franklin Street

Warrenton Historic District Additional Documentation
Facing southwest

Photo #0010:

10 of 30

415-417 Eaton Avenue

Warrenton Historic District Additional Documentation
Facing southwest

Photo #0011:

11 of 30

207-209 Plummer Street

Warrenton Historic District Additional Documentation
Facing Southwest

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Photo #0012:

12 of 30

118-124 Marshall Street

Warrenton Historic District Additional Documentation

Facing northeast

Photo #0013:

13 of 30

112-118 Wilcox Street

Warrenton Historic District Additional Documentation

Facing northwest

Photo #0014:

14 of 30

303-307 Wilcox Street

Warrenton Historic District Additional Documentation

Facing southwest

Photo #0015:

15 of 30

202-204 West Ridgeway Street

Warrenton Historic District Additional Documentation

Facing northeast

Photo #0016:

16 of 30

314-310 Hazelwood Drive

Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase

Facing northeast

Photo #0017:

17 of 30

410-408 Rodwell Street

Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase

Facing northeast

Photo #0018:

18 of 30

221-217 Brehon Street

Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase

Facing southwest

Photo #0019:

19 of 30

225-217 Fairview Street

Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase

Facing southeast

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Photo #0020:
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222-214 Fairview Street
Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing northeast

Photo #0021:
21 of 30
311-317 Fairview Street
Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing west

Photo #0022:
22 of 30
427 West Franklin Street
Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing southwest

Photo #0023:
23 of 30
223 South Main Street and 102-104 College Street
Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing northwest

Photo #0024:
24 of 30
307-311 West Franklin Street
Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing southwest

Photo #0025:
25 of 30
213-207 Dameron Street
Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing northwest

Photo #0026:
26 of 30
226-234 Hayley Street
Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing southeast

Photo #0027:
27 of 30
124-130 Battle Avenue
Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase

Warrenton Historic District
(Additional Documentation, Boundary Increase,
and Boundary Decrease)

Warren County,
North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

Facing northeast

Photo #0028:

28 of 30

117-123 Battle Avenue

Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase

Facing southeast

Photo #0029:

29 of 30

315 Church Street

Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase

Facing southwest

Photo #0030:

30 of 30

307-303 East Bute Street

Warrenton Historic District Boundary Increase

Facing southwest

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.