NPS Form 10-900
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Warrenton Historic District (VHLC File No. 156-19)

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number Centered around the intersection of Main, Waterloo, Alexandria, Winchester, and Culpeper streets with extensions along High and Falmouth streets to the east. not for publication N/A

city, town Warrenton vicinity of N/A

state Virginia code 51 county Fauquier code 061

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	X museum
___ building(s)	___ private	X unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	X both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	X religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	X government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	N/A	X no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number N/A

city, town Warrenton N/A vicinity of state Virginia

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Fauquier County Courthouse

street & number Culpeper St.

city, town Warrenton state Virginia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys (See Continuation Sheet #1)

(1) title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey (file no. 156-19) has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date 1971, June 1983 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, 221 Governor Street

city, town Richmond state Virginia 23219

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	X deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date N/A
X fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Warrenton, a small courthouse community centrally located in Fauquier County, is one of northern Virginia's principal rural towns. Surrounded by gently rolling countryside known for its pastoral beauty, the town evolved from a small mid-18th-century crossroads community to a thriving political and commercial center throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. The downtown area, Warrenton's main business district, comprises an area that is two blocks wide and five blocks long extending along Main Street in the center of town. Blocks of well-preserved late 19th- and early 20th-century commercial structures line the streets in this area. The focal point of Warrenton is the imposing Classical Revival courthouse of 1890 which is prominently situated on an elevated site above Courthouse Square. Several other public buildings surround Courthouse Square, making it an important governmental nucleus for the town and county. Warrenton is also noted for its residential architecture of various architectural styles and periods. Federal- , Greek Revival- , and Italianate-style dwellings are found along tree-lined streets in picturesque residential neighborhoods that developed later in the town's history. Most of these neighborhoods extend along old colonial roads that lead into town. The Warrenton Historic District consists of 323 buildings including 35 buildings that are considered noncontributing elements.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Warrenton is a small town located in central Fauquier County approximately forty-seven miles south of Washington, D.C., and thirty-two miles east of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The town is situated on a plateau surrounded by the picturesque rolling countryside of the Piedmont region of Virginia. Known nationally as a region devoted to horses and fox hunting, the area excels in unspoiled pastoral beauty.

Until about twenty years ago, the downtown area of Warrenton was situated at the intersection of U.S. Routes 17,211,15, and 29. Today, however, a highway bypasses the center of town, thereby preserving the historic and architectural character of one of northern Virginia's principal rural towns.

Originally known as Fauquier Court House, the town began as a crossroads community in the mid-18th century at the intersection of several important colonial roads: the main road from Winchester to Fredericksburg (north to south), and the roads from Rappahannock (west) and Culpeper (southwest) to Alexandria (east). Having as its nucleus a few stores, a blacksmith shop, and at least one tavern, the town grew into a thriving settlement. It was not until about 1790, however, that the town of almost eight acres was laid off into twelve lots lying on either side of the Rappahannock Road, later to become Main Street. The town, by then known as Warrenton, was expanded in 1811 to include seventy-one acres and the old roads were straightened to conform to the grid pattern of the new streets.

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	X law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	X education	X military	___ social/humanitarian
X 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	X commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	X politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates N/A **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

From its beginnings as a late colonial crossroads village to its present day importance as a national center for fox hunting and the steeplechase, the prosperous courthouse town of Warrenton in rural Fauquier County has been closely identified with persons who made major contributions to the state and nation in law and politics. The town, known as Fauquier Court House until its incorporation in 1810 and the place where John Marshall, William "Extra Billy" Smith, and Samuel Chilton, among others, began their distinguished professional careers, takes its present name from the Warren Academy, the first of a notable line of private academies and seminaries that flourished there from the late 18th to the early 20th centuries. As a northern Virginia county seat since 1759 and a community long noted for its beautiful setting, healthful climate, and cultivated society, Warrenton boasts an exceptional collection of governmental, residential, and commercial architecture reflecting a wide range of 19th-century styles and tastes as well as the general prosperity of the town in the decades preceding and following the Civil War. The district also preserves a remarkable number of structures associated with the Civil War, a period in which Warrenton served as a headquarters and camp for armies on both sides. A local historic district has encouraged the already heritage-conscious community to preserve the town's abundant historic resources.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Long before the Revolution, Warrenton existed as a crossroads settlement at the intersection of the main road from Winchester to Fredericksburg, and the principal roads from Culpeper to Alexandria. Since it was a two-day drive by horse or coach to cross the length of these highways, the crossroads became an overnight stopping place and a distributing point for goods bought by homeward-bound travelers.[1]

Originally called Fauquier Court House, the town had its origin in the selection of a courthouse site at the crossroads soon after the organization of Fauquier County in 1759. After first holding court at two private homes, the county made provisions for the erection of the necessary public buildings, ordering that a courthouse be built of wood and that a prison be built of the "same dimensions as the prison of Stafford County."[2] At the next court, July 26, 1759, the presiding justice, Lord Fairfax, directed that two acres of land belonging to Richard Henry Lee be laid off for a courthouse and prison, both of which were soon erected below the Rappahannock road, between the present Culpeper Street and the cemetery.[3]

Eventually a more permanent courthouse was planned to replace the frame structure. On August 29, 1760, John Bell undertook to construct a brick building "to be finished in a complete and workmanlike manner, after the manner of the courthouse of Lancaster County; all for the consideration of three hundred and thirty-nine pounds, and to be finished by November 20, 1962."[4] The second courthouse was situated east of Culpeper Street and about a quarter mile below the Dumfries - Rappahannock road.

(See Continuation Sheet #11)

9. Major Bibliographical References (See Continuation Sheet #20)

Bromberg, Allen M. "An Unconventional Confederate: Extra Billy Smith and the Civil War." Virginia Cavalcade, Vol. XXX, No. 4, Spring 1981, pp. 149-155.

Catalog of Fauquier Female Institute. Warrenton, Va., 1877-78.

Chataigne, J. H. Chataigne's Directory of Alexandria and Fredericksburg... Alexandria, Va. 1884-87. (See Continuation Sheet #20)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 127

Quadrangle name Warrenton

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References Warrenton, VA

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	257450	4288890	B	18	257460	4288820
C	18	257500	4288510	D	18	257480	4288320
E	18	257490	4288080	F	18	257550	4287620
G	18	257460	4287600	H	18	257280	4287900

Verbal boundary description and justification Boundary Justification: The boundaries of the Warrenton Historic District are justified as follows (as in verbal boundary description, start at point (A) at the northwest corner of the lot at 158 Winchester St.): to the north of the lots at 152 and 161 Winchester St. the street sharply turns north and the residences on both sides

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries (See Continuation Sheet #72)

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

organization Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission date August, 1983

street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3144

city or town Richmond state Virginia 23219

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national X state ___ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature H. Bryan Mitchell

title H. Bryan Mitchell, Executive Director Viriginia Historic Landmarks Commission date AUG 16 1983

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

(2) Historic American Buildings Survey
1936, Inventory: 1957 Federal
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

7. DESCRIPTION --

The present town plan of Warrenton is almost identical to the original grid pattern town plan of 1811. The Warrenton Historic District centers on the commercial downtown area, consisting of several blocks at the north end of Main Street, and also includes five residential neighborhoods that developed later in the town's history.

Among the most important landmarks in Warrenton is Courthouse Square which is prominently situated at an elevated site in the center of town. Waterloo Street (old Rappahannock Road) from the west, Winchester Street (old Alexandria Turnpike) from the north, and Main Street from the southeast intersect at this central place to form a public square around which the old courthouse and other public buildings cluster.

Main Street, as its name implies, is the principal thoroughfare of Warrenton. It is fifty-five feet wide and extends roughly southeast from Courthouse Square to a point where it turns sharply south and becomes Falmouth Street. Roughly conforming to the old Fredericksburg Road, Falmouth Street continues south along a ridge and eventually leads out of town. Intersecting Main Street at right angles and at generally regular intervals of about two hundred feet, several side streets of lesser importance extend the length of one block on either or both sides of Main St. These streets, each thirty feet in width, include: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Calhoun, and Clay streets. All but Calhoun and Clay streets were included in the original town plan of 1811. Horner Street, named in honor of a prominent early family in the area, and Lee Street, named in honor of Richard Henry Lee who gave the land on which the town was built, extend parallel to Main Street.

The old road leading to Culpeper, which became Culpeper Street, intersects Main Street, one block south of the old courthouse. One of the most fashionable residential streets in Warrenton, it extends southwest from Main Street, past Lee Street, and eventually intersects East Shirley Avenue, the southwest boundary of the historic district.

The town plan of 1811 called for three additional side streets running perpendicular to Lee and Waterloo streets west of Courthouse Square. They were originally named Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth streets, but are known today as Ashby, Marshall, and Pelham streets. The town plan also shows side streets perpendicular to Waterloo and Winchester streets. They are Chestnut, Smith, and Diagonal streets.

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

In the late 19th century, residential neighborhoods began to develop along streets extending diagonally in relation to the original grid pattern of streets in the downtown area. One such neighborhood developed at the turn of the century along High Street which extends northwest of an extension of Sixth Street. The properties lining this street are included in the historic district.

The Warrenton Historic District contains concentrated commercial areas as well as less dense residential areas. The downtown commercial area extends along Main Street from Courthouse Square to Sixth Street. Building density increases toward Courthouse Square and nearly all commercial buildings on Main Street are removed a few feet from the road, creating a regulated facade line. Concrete walkways extend on both sides of the street. Building lots at the north end of Main Street have narrow frontage, so that buildings in the blocks between Fourth Street and Courthouse Square are usually narrow, contiguous structures of several stories. Below Fourth Street lots are generally larger; therefore, larger commercial buildings are prevalent in that area.

Other commercial areas in the district include an important row of buildings situated along the east side of the first block of Culpeper Street; a three-block area northwest of Courthouse Square bounded by Culpeper, Main,Waterloo, Pelham, and Lee streets; buildings lining Lee Street from Culpeper to Fourth streets; and a scattering of commercial structures among residences on the side streets perpendicular to Main Street, namely First through Sixth streets.

Residential areas in the district vary in architectural character, building density, building and lot sizes, and landscape qualities and setting. The town's most picturesque neighborhood extends along Culpeper Street southwest of Beckham Street. The large, high-style, 19th-century houses are set at a distance from the street and are surrounded by well-landscaped grounds, some enclosed with wrought-iron fences. This tree-lined street offers one of the most impressive collections of 19th-century architecture in northern Virginia.

Another impressive array of 19th-century residential architecture is seen on both sides of tree-lined Winchester Street from Diagonal Street to the northern boundary of the historic district. Most of these houses are removed from the street and are shaded by impressive old trees.

A notable group of houses also extends along Main Street from Sixth Street to Falmouth Street. Some of these 19th-century dwellings are surrounded by sizeable yards enclosed with picket or wrought-iron fences and natural hedges. Brick sidewalks line both sides of the street.

More modest houses of various ages are located along Lee Street, between Fourth and Falmouth streets, and along Horner, Falmouth, and Waterloo streets. These houses are generally situated at the edge of their lots near the street.

(See Continuation Sheet # 3)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

Residences along High Street mostly date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries and are situated reasonably near the street. Several vacant lots together provide a park-like open space in the middle of the block. Mature shade trees line the street and dot the yards of this well-maintained neighborhood.

One of the most important assets of the town of Warrenton is its impressive assemblage of commercial and residential architecture. Buildings and structures of various architectural periods and types are evident on every street. A mixture of 18th- , 19th- , and 20th-century architecture offers an abundant variety of picturesque streetscapes in the district.

The first courthouse, erected in 1760, was a brick structure located at a site near Culpeper Street. A second courthouse was erected on the site of the present courthouse in 1818. The second courthouse having burned in 1853, a third building was erected at the same location facing Courthouse Square and Alexandria Street. In 1889 the courthouse again suffered fire damage, and it was determined a new building was needed. Using some of the structurally sound walls of the older building, the new courthouse was based upon the design of the earlier one. The architect, William H. Baldwin, designed an imposing Classical Revival stuccoed brick structure with a raised rusticated base. Doric pilasters and round-arched windows adorn the sides of the rectangular, temple form building. The most impressive features are the tetrastyle Ionic portico with its bracketed modillion cornice and the cupola which consists of a pedimented square base rising to an octagonal louvered belfry and surmounted by a small domed roof. The courthouse, perched on a hill at one end of Main Street, is an ever-present reminder of the significance of Warrenton as the county seat of Fauquier County. More important, the building served as a forum for the impressive array of judges and lawyers who practiced law in this rural town. Due to a lack of space in the old courthouse, a new courthouse was built in 1974 at Lee and Culpeper streets. This contemporary brick structure with its landscaped grounds blends harmoniously with the buildings surrounding the site.

The old courthouse, with its strong classical image, is reflected in several other public buildings that face Courthouse Square. The Fauquier County Administration Building is a two-story, Flemish-bond brick, Colonial Revival building southeast of the old courthouse. Built in 1928, it is a handsome example of its style with round-arched windows, a stone cornice, stone string course, and a rusticated brick base. A seated statue of Chief Justice John Marshall, who practiced law in Warrenton in his early career, is situated before the main entrance and is surrounded by tall oak trees. Another impressive Colonial Revival structure is the former Fauquier County Public Library of 1923. Located northwest of the old courthouse, it is a Flemish-bond brick, rectangular, temple-front building facing Courthouse Square. It features a recessed tetrastyle Doric portico flanked by niches, round-arched windows, and a graceful fanlight over the entrance. The contemporary, Flemish-bond brick Fauquier National Bank adjacent to the old library mirrors the Fauquier County Administration Building with its round-arched recessed panels and stone string course. Across Winchester Street from the bank, the new public library features the prevading theme of rounded arches with its arcaded entrance pavilion. The Warrenton Municipal Building, located directly behind the old courthouse, is one of the most significant Colonial

(See Continuation Sheet #4)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

Revival structures in Warrenton. Built in 1925 as the Fauquier National Bank, it is an imposing brick and stone structure of unusual sophistication for a rural Virginia town.

Although Warrenton had its beginnings in the mid-18th century, no documented structures from that period remain in the historic district today. One of the earliest houses in the district, Paradise (158 Winchester St.), the home of Martin Pickett, one of Warrenton's most distinguished 18th-century residents, supposedly dates from 1758; however, it probably dates from the late 18th century. It is a two-story, frame house with an exterior end brick chimney and flanking wings, each built at a different time. The house has undergone many alterations and additions, the most notable being a delightful late 19th-century front porch embellished with delicate scroll b ackets. A bracketed cornice surrounds the entire central block.

Three houses on Horner Street (25, 35, and 45 Horner St.) appear to date from the late 18th century. Although each house has been altered, much of the character of these Federal-style dwellings is still evident. All three buildings are two-story frame structures with steeply pitched gable roofs and exterior end brick or stone chimneys. Two have single-story service wings and transoms over doors.

A more sophisticated example of late 18th-century Federal architecture is a brick and stucco house located in the first block of N. Third Street. It is a two-story, side-passage plan structure with an early 19th-century side addition. Exterior end brick chimneys, dormers, and 9/9 sash double-hung windows are typical Federal style features of this house.

The historic district contains a superb collection of early 19th-century architecture, mostly residences located at scattered sites on Main, Culpeper, and Waterloo streets. The Thomas L. Moore House (127 Culpeper St.) is a well-preserved, 1½-story, stone house on a raised basement with parapet gable ends. One of the earliest remaining residences on Culpeper Street, the house was built in 1816. The James Caldwell House (12 Smith St.), built in 1831, is a Federal stone house of similar character as the Moore House with its raised basement. A particularly handsome Italianate porch complete with large scroll brackets and a gingerbread barge board was added later in the 19th century. The John Quincy Marr House (118 Culpeper St.), built in 1830, is a simple 1½-story frame house on a raised brick basement. The Thaddeus Norris House (74 Waterloo St.) is another notable Federal house built ca. 1812. It is a 2½-story, side-passage plan, brick dwelling with interior end chimneys, flared brick jack arches, a cornice with dentils, and pedimented dormers. The Victorian porch addition with its elaborate basket-weave lattice frieze is one of the best-preserved architectural compositions in town.

Other Federal brick structures with side-passage plans and varying, but typical, period features include: The Robert Brent House (114 Lee St.); the Blackwell Building (49 Culpeper St.); The Fauquier Club (37 Culpeper St.) an especially handsome and historic landmark; The Norris-Chilton House (50 Culpeper St.); and two impressive

(See Continutation Sheet #5)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

residential/commercial structures on Main St., the Fauquier Pharmacy (15 Main St.) and the remarkably well-preserved Marshall Building (56-58 Main St.) with its original unaltered storefront. The Marshall Building was built ca. 1820 for Thomas Marshall, son of Chief Justice John Marshall.

Conway Grove (101 Winchester St.) is a frame, side-passage plan dwelling built ca. 1820 for Dr. James Westwood Wallace, physician to presidents Jefferson and Madison. The house is pleasantly situated on a wooded lot and serves as an important focal point for Winchester Street.

Large brick Federal houses with central-passage plans and typical period features include: the house at 97 Culpeper St.; the Dr. Ward House (115 Culpeper St.); Carter Hall (31 Winchester St.) built in 1819; the Dr. Frederick Horner House (66 Winchester St.) built in 1825; and the house at 67 Waterloo Street.

Besides residences of the early 19th century, a jail and schoolhouse from that period still stand in the district. The old Fauquier County Gaol (10 Waterloo St; National Register of Historic Places, 1978) is a rare surviving example of early 19th-century penal architecture. It is a complex of two parallel structures consisting of brick jailer's quarters, originally built as the jail in 1808, and a later stone jail with its walled jail yard. Located adjacent to the old courthouse, this picturesque grouping is maintained as a jail museum today. The Captain Ball House (28 Smith St.), a small vernacular brick structure, was originally used as an early 19th-century schoolhouse operated by Capt. George Lewis Ball. This simple building later became his residence.

Federal architecture continued to be popular in Warrenton into the mid-19th century. Two buildings, both built ca. 1850, are decidedly Federal in design and character. The California Building (106 Fourth St.) is a fine example of late Federal architecture. It is a two-story, hipped-roof, brick structure with an unusual diamond-patterned corbelled brick frieze. Built by William H. Smith, the son of resident-governor of Virginia, William "Extra Billy" Smith, supposedly with funds from his father's gold rush adventures in California, the building is located directly behind the Fauquier County Administration Building.

Another similar building, comparable in scale and character, is the Mary Shepherd House (100 Lee St.). Although greatly altered, it is clearly a central-passage plan, late Federal house dating from the mid-19th century.

The Greek Revival style, popular in the area from 1840-1860, is represented in the district by four handsome and refined structures on Main Street. One of the most well-preserved Greek Revival dwellings in Warrenton, the John T. James House (122 Main St.), is a two-story, brick town house with parapet gable ends and three refined Doric porticoes with full entablatures. The James House and yard, which is enclosed by a picket fence, is a fine addition to the residential streetscape of lower Main Street.

(See Continuation Sheet #6)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

Not unlike the James House in character and design, the William H. Jennings House (188 Main St.) further down the street is also a fine example of Greek Revival architecture. It features an elegantly proportioned Doric portico, a paneled brick parapet, and refined window and door trim. A detached brick kitchen is at the rear.

The Greek Revival style is also seen in several surviving public buildings of the era. The old Town Hall at the corner of Fourth and Main streets was originally built as a Methodist church in 1854 but was sold to the town of Warrenton to be used as a town hall and later as a firehouse. Although greatly altered and remodeled into a commercial establishment, the pervading classical character of the building is still evident. It is a two-story, brick building with a pedimented gable facing the street. The facade is divided by Doric pilasters which support a full entablature.

Warrenton Presbyterian Chruch on Main Street is another excellent example of Greek Revival architecture in Warrenton. Built in 1855, it is a rectangular brick structure, its pedimented gable facing the street. The sides of the building are divided by Doric pilasters. A tall brick tower and steeple, beautifully executed in the Italianate style, were added later in the 19th century.

The Italianate style was also popular in Warrenton's mid-19th-century residential architecture. Porches and cornices with scroll brackets and decorative bargeboards were added to earlier structures in order to conform to the latest fashion. Buildings with such notable Italianate embellishments include the before-mentioned James Caldwell House (12 Smith St.) and the Robert Brent House (114 Lee St.) The most successful mid-19th-century Italianate compositions are three large and impressive dwellings built for prominent and wealthy familes of Warrenton.

Brentmoor, or the Spilman-Mosby House (173 Main St; National Register of Historic Places, 1978), is representative of the Italiante style with its highly-distinguished front porch which is embellished with paired chamfered posts and spindle brackets. It is a brick structure covered with stucco and scored to imitate stonework, a characteristic feature of the style. Built in 1861 for Edward Spilman, Brentmoor was later owned at different times by two celebrated Confederate officers, John S. Mosby and Eppa Hunton.

The Thaddeus N. Fletcher House (162 Main St.) is also characteristic of the Italinate style in its exterior features, such as its bracketed eaves and cornice, low-pitched roof, and sweeping front porch enlivened with brackets and consoles.

By far the most prestigious Italianate mansion in Warrenton is Mecca (194 Main St.) which ranks among the most architecturally significant buildings in the town. The exterior of the building is almost completely unaltered and possesses such outstanding features as finely molded shells above tall, narrow windows, a handsome arcaded front porch with a delicate iron railing, and a bracketed cornice encircling the building. Built in 1859 for Rice W. Payne, Mecca is the most prominent among the elegant homes that line Culpeper Street.

(See Continuation Sheet #7)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

The Fauquier Female Seminary (194 Lee St.) is also representative of pre-Civil War Italianate architecture in Warrenton. It is a two-story, brick structure with slightly projecting gabled pavilions, a typical shallow-pitched hipped roof, and an encircling bracketed cornice. Recessed corbelled brick panels highlight paired 4/4 sash double-hung windows in this historic landmark of ca. 1857.

Ullman's Store (53 Lee St.) is one of the most significant landmarks in Warrenton. Built in the mid-19th century, the building is actually three brick structures, representing a rare survival of virtually unaltered Greek Revival commercial architecture. Storefronts date from the late 19th century, but second-story fenestration and general facade lines of these buildings remain intact.

Other notable mid-19th-century structures in Warrenton include: a small, brick blacksmith shop (38 Lee St.) that probably dates from that period; a log house (23 Smith St.) covered in asbestos shingles, the only known log structure remaining in the district; and Moses Hall (5 Diagonal St.), a black fraternity lodge that was originally built as a two-story frame dwelling but became a lodge in 1883.

Italianate architecture continued to flourish into the late 19th century. Such houses as the Charles F. Payne House (71 Winchester St.), the Joseph H. Nelson House (171 Culpeper St.), and the James K. Skinker House (178 Main St.) are characteristic of the style at its height in the Victorian period during the 1870s. Churches were also influenced by the style. An excellent example of high-style Italianate ecclesiastical architecture is Warrenton Baptist Church on Main Street, built in 1871 and masterfully executed in the dictates of the style. First Baptist Church on Alexandria Street is less articulate, but nonetheless, a good example of the Italianate style also.

A number of fashionable houses, all located on the south side of Culpeper Street, are distinguished examples of the Second Empire style which swept the country in the 1870s. Combining such Italianate features as bracketed cornices and arcaded porches with such Second Empire features as mansard roofs and bay windows, these stylish residences, complemented by sweeping landscaped lawns, create a romantic and picturesque streetscape of great charm and visual beauty along Culpeper Street. These house are: the Emily M. Fair House (139 Culpeper St.); the Ullman House (157 Culpeper St.); and the Thomas J. Semmes House (193 Culpeper St.).

Two examples of the Gothic Cottage style, also a popular style in the late 19th century, are located on Main Street. The Tongue House (68 Main St.), built in the 1870s, is a quaint frame house with a steeply-pitched gable roof, a decoratively-carved bargeboard, and a pointed-arched attic window, all peculiar features of the style. The William N. Bispham House (197 Main St.), built in 1856, possesses a series of three pointed-arched windows with Gothic tracery located on a second-story gabled projection over the entrance porch. It was originally a 1½-story structure with gables over second-story windows, but it was later raised to two stories.

(See Continuation Sheet #8)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

Late 19th-century commercial architecture abounds in the downtown area, especially along upper Main and Culpeper streets and south of Lee Street. The most significant examples are the Masonic Building (7-11 Culpeper St.) and the Warren Green Hotel (14 Hotel St.). Dominating the area behind the old courthouse, both buildings possess a great deal of architectural integrity and picturesque charm.

The Masonic Building is a three-story brick structure with segmental-arched windows and heavy wood window cornices. Paneled brick pilasters divide the facade and support a heavy bracketed cornice and central pediment. Built in 1876, it was the first and only building in Warrenton to have an elevator.

The Warren Green Hotel, also built in 1876 and designed by John R. Spilman, is a good example of resort or hotel architecture of the period. Replacing an earlier hotel that witnessed great social events in the history of Warrenton, the Warren Green Hotel is a three-story brick structure with a bracketed modillion cornice, a central gable above the main entrance, a hipped roof, and its most notable feature, a double-story front porch supported by Doric columns that extends around two sides of the building. Besides architectural merit, the Warren Green Hotel has great visual importance in terminating the vista at the end of Court Street.

The group of buildings comprising the 29-45 block of Main Street between N. First and N. Second streets is a particularly well-preserved collection of late 19th-century commercial architecture. Five brick buildings with well-defined cornices, and sharp divisions between first-floor storefronts and second-floor apartments create a commercial block of integrated structures, each building contributing to the scale, rhythm, and facade line of the overall streetscape of the block.

Other notable late 19th-century buildings include four brick structures with segmental-arched windows and corbelled brick cornices. They are: Albert Fletcher's Store built in 1889 at the corner of Third and Beckham streets; V.H. & D., INc. on S. Fourth Street; the Richard Henry Lee Masonic Lodge of 1871 on S. Third Street; and the Job Shop, Inc. on S. Fifth Street. Two smaller commercial brick buildings on S. Third Street have well-preserved storefronts.

There are two other 19th-century churches in Warrenton that are considered locally as significant landmarks. St. John's Catholic Church on Lee Street is a Romanesque Revival brick church with brick buttresses, a corbelled brick cornice, and round-arched windows and doors. Warrenton Methodist Church on Winchester Street is also a Romanesque Revival brick church with similar architectural details. Larger and more richly ornamented than the Catholic church, it was built in 1890 and has two square towers, one with a louvered belfry and large stained-glass windows.

(See Continuation Sheet #9)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

Examples of early 20th-century residential architecture range from small frame vernacular dwellings to large Queen Anne and Colonial Revival houses. Predominant concentrations of vernacular frame dwellings occur on Falmouth Street, Lee Street and Diagonal Streets and in small pockets on side streets such as Second and Fourth streets. They are generally very simple, single- or double-story structures with small interior brick flues and few decorative exterior features.

In contrast, there are four excellent examples of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival residences in Warrenton. The Dr. Martin Douglas House (158 Culpeper St.) is a fine example of Queen Anne-style architecture. Built in 1905, this 2½-story rambling frame house has a number of bay windows, varying roof pitches, a front porch featuring a corner gazebo, and a porte-cochere at one side.

The John Wise House (100 Culpeper St.) was also built in 1905, however, it is a good example of a Colonial Revival-style house. The house exhibits such features as a hipped roof with pedimented dormers, a Doric portico, and Palladian windows, all hallmarks of this distinctive, classically-inspired architectural style. Another Colonial Revival house, the R. W. Hilleary House, (124-126 Lee St.) combines features of both the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles in a successful composition of graceful and refined articulation. More modest houses of the period with varying degrees of high-style and vernacular architectural characteristics can be found along High Street, a pleasant tree-lined street that extends along a ridge northeast of the downtown commercial area. This neighborhood has had few modern intrusions and remains intact as a well-preserved early 20th-century community. The houses and well-maintained yards along High Street are an important asset to the town of Warrenton.

Many early 20th-century commercial structures, churches, and other building types are found throughout the district. One of the largest businesses in Warrenton was located in a two-story brick building at the corner of Lee and S. Third streets. D.P. Wood's Hardware, Lumber, and Appliance Store was built in 1907. It is a relatively simple structure with a chamfered building corner containing a recessed entrance with flanking storefront windows, old segmental-arched side windows, and a paneled brick parapet above a flat roof. The U. S. Post Office (53 Main St.) was built in 1916 and is a fine example of Colonial Revival architecture. St. Luke's Episcopal Church (81 Culpeper St.) built ca. 1912 is a Gothic Revival stucco church with plain features, but possessing a scale that is compatible with neighboring buildings. A half-timbered Tudor Revival school, built in the 1930s, is attached at the rear. View Tree Lodge, built in 1912 on S. Second Street, was the town's black masonic lodge. It is a three-story, stuccoed-brick structure that has been badly altered. The Warrenton Depot on Third Street, built in 1907, was originally a typical frame passenger station for the Southern Railway. It featured a hipped roof, bracketed eaves, and a double-story bay window. An exterior brick finish has been applied and other recent alterations were made to adapt it as a successful restaurant in 1981.

(See Continuation Sheet #10)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

The commercial area of downtown Warrenton continued to expand during the second quarter of the 20th century. Many old buildings were razed to accommodate new ones and several parking lots on side streets replaced rows of 19th-century buildings. Among the buildings dating from the 1930s, two large commercial structures on Main Street are particularly representative of that period. Rhodes Drug Stroe (77-79 Main St.) is a two-story brick building with diamond-shaped and rectangular recessed brick panels decorating the facade in an Art Deco-like fashion. The large two-story brick building at 65-71 Main Street features paired second-floor windows, slightly projecting brick pilasters which divide the building into three stores, a narrow frieze with diamond- and triangular-shaped decorations across the front, and a tile mansard roof of Spanish Colonial inspiration.

Two service stations dating from the 1940s are located in the district. The Colonial Revival-style station at 103 Main Street is now a florist shop, but the original exterior character of the building was not compromised in the adaptation. The other service station located at the corner of Waterloo and Ashby streets is still an operating Texaco gas station. It is a stucco structure designed in the Spanish Colonial style and features a heavy tile roof.

Since the mid-20th century, Warrenton's downtown commercial area has undergone beneficial as well as harmful changes. Some contemporary structures have been built at various locations with total disregard for the character of neighboring buildings; however, there are other buildings which successfully integrate new architectural materials and design concepts with older buildings, respected established facade lines, and honored traditional streetscapes. One such building is located at 26 Main Street. It harmoniously blends new and old architecture and preserves the previously established architectural patterns of the block. A number of contemporary offices and businesses are located in the two-block area bounded by Pelham, Ashby, Lee, and Waterloo streets. Since much of the land in this area is open space, more development is expected to occur in the future.

Very few contemporary single-family residences are found in the district. The most recently built residences appear to date from the 1950s and are concentrated on both sides of Lee Street. Multi-family residential complexes, however, have been built at two locations in the district: Two 2-story brick and frame apartment complexes are located on S. Calhoun Street. Both complexes are considered contemporary intrusions that do not contribute to the historic or architectural character and integrity of the district.

David Edwards

(See Continuation Sheet #21 for inventory)

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

Although Fauquier Court House soon became a thriving community, no attempt was made to lay off a town until 1790. The brick courthouse having become inadequate, the county decided to purchase property on the site of the present courthouse "for the purpose of erecting theron a Court House, Prison, Pillory, Whipping post and stocks" that, when completed, were said to have been "spacious and handsome and erected at a cost of $30,000."[5] Improvements so extensive led to the adoption of a town plan. On December 4, 1790, by direction of Richard Henry Lee, James Routt laid off eight acres which he divided into twelve lots lying on either side of the Rappahannock road now Main Street.[6] The county took occupancy of the first courthouse on the present site on October 26, 1795. The town was referred to in a local deed as early as 1797 as "Fauquier Court House now called the Town of Warrenton;"[7] however it was not incorporated until 1810 when it officially took its present name.

Incorporation followed a petition campaign by sixty-eight landowners of Fauquier Court House who felt that official designation of the courthouse village as a town would "conduce the property and comfort and convenience of the individuals who reside at Fauquier Court House as well as those whose business occasionally requires them to attend at the Courts, or whose wants are supplied from the stores or manufactories at this place."[8] Richard Henry Lee donated seventy-one acres of land for the establishment of the town; its first trustees were: Edward Digges, Jr., John Scott, William Horner, John A. W. Smith, George B. Pickett, George Pickett, Jr., John Kemper, Daniel Withers, and Hugh R. Campbell.

The second courthouse on the present site, completed by December 1818, accommodated the ladies of the town during Warrenton's welcoming address to General Lafayette on August 23, 1825.[9] A fire in early May of 1853, believed to be an act of arson, destroyed the 1818 structure, leaving nothing of the $18,000 building but a portion of the walls.

The third courthouse on the present site, completed in 1854, suffered accidental fire damage on the night of Friday, November 15, 1889, from a public fireworks display and bonfire celebrating the Democrats' defeat of William Mahone in the gubernatorial election. The walls remained structurally sound, which allowed contractors to put the courthouse back to use by July 1890. Reportedly designed by William H. Baldwin, the courthouse was rebuilt on its original classical lines but with some modifications by builder Albert Fletcher.[10] It continued to function as the courthouse until 1974 when a new facility was built on the corner of Culpeper and Lee streets.

Another notable collection of public buildings in the district representative of the theme of government and politics is the jail complex at 10 Waterloo Street which represents one of Virginia's most complete examples of early penal architecture. Preceded by earlier jails in the 18th century, it was completed in 1808 and proved adequate until 1825, when contractor John Kemper remodeled it as a jailor's residence while building a connecting stone jail and a stonewall around the jail yard. The complex served the county for 150 years until the opening of a new facility in 1964. The Fauquier County Jail, or the Old Gaol, as it is known to Warrentonians, is now maintained as a museum by the Fauquier Historical Society and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (1978).

(See Continuation Sheet #12)

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

Warrenton from its beginnings as a county seat was associated with men who distinguished themselves in law and politics. Chief Justice John Marshall who was born nine miles from Warrenton in 1755, practiced law in the town for about a year after his admission to the Fauquier bar in 1780 in a modest office on what was then 9th Street, now Marshall Street; however, this building was lost in the fire of 1909.[11] Martin Pickett, the builder of Paradise at 158 Winchester Street, an excellent example of design continuum from the mid-18th century, represented Fauquier in the Virginia Convention of 1776 and the state ratification convention of 1788. William Smith, better known as "Extra Billy"Smith, read law in Warrenton under the tutelage of Thomas M. Moore before beginning his legal practice in Culpeper in 1818. His mentor, a noted lawyer, orator, and U.S. Congressman from 1820 to 1823, then lived at 127 Culpeper Street. As early as 1833 Smith owned two hundred acres of land in Warrenton, and sometime before 1848, while Governor of Virginia, he built his home there. Then called Monte Rosa, now Neptune's Lodge, it stands one-half mile from the Warrenton courthouse but outside the district boundaries.[12] After removing to California in 1850 in search of funds to recover from debts, Smith returned to Monte Rosa to serve as congressman of the district from 1858 to 1861. His gallant service to the Confederacy as a general and war governor of Virginia is well known and better told elsewhere.[13] After the war he engaged in farming at Warrenton, returned to the state senate in 1877 and later died at Warrenton at the age of ninety on May 18, 1887. Within the district the California House at 106 Court Street is most closely linked to Smith's long and remarkable career. It was built as the residence of his son William Henry Smith with funds Smith acquired in the California Gold Rush. A prominent lawyer as well as soldier, John S. Mosby practiced law in Warrenton after the Civil War and resided at 173 Main Street.

From the mid-19th century through the early 20th century, Warrenton maintained a reputation for having one of the state's most distinguished legal fraternities. Capt. Gordon McCabe, commenting on Warrenton during a visit in 1869, reported that "nearly the whole adult population of Warrenton consisted of lawyers and there was but a limited number of clients."[14] Although McCabe's figures were obviously exaggerated, the town did inculde a disproportionately high number of lawyers when compared to the population as a whole.[15] Among Warrenton's most noted 19th-century lawyers was Samuel Chilton, who as a young man studied law and commenced practice in Warrenton and later served as a Whig legislator in the House of Delegates and U.S. Congress. He is best remembered for his appointment as defense counsel for John Brown at the famous trial of November 1859. While practicing in Warrenton, Chilton lived at 40 Culpeper Street, which he acquired in 1839. It had also been the home of Thaddeus Norris, builder of the Norris Tavern and the first Warren Green Hotel. Mr. Chilton practiced law in an office at the site of the present Fauquier National Bank on Main Street where James Vass Brooke and R. Taylor Scott, themselves distinguished lawyers,practiced at one time. The residence at 71 Winchester served as the home of R. Carter Scott (1859-1928), Judge of the Circuit Court of Richmond, commonwealth attorney for Fauquier, and founder of the Fauquier National Bank. Later it was the address of James Keith, Judge of the Virginia 16th District Circuit Court in Fairfax and president of the Court of Appeals of Virginia.

(See Continuation Sheet #13)

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

Warrenton's politically active community spawned at least twenty-two different newspapers over the years. The town's first newspaper, The Palladium of Liberty, was established in 1817 by James Caldwell, who in 1831 built the present dwelling at 12 Smith Street. His son, Lycurgius Washington Caldwell, grew up in the house and later became editor of The True Index, forerunner of the present Fauquier Democrat at 44 Culpeper Street.

COMMERCE

In addition to the governmental activities which always characterize county courthouse towns, Warrenton prospered in the 19th century principally by providing goods and services to the many planters and farmers in the surrounding area. Community life in the settlement period revolved around a crossroads tavern, a blacksmith shop, and Alexander Cunningham's "Red Store." Indicated on lot 2 on the earliest town plat, Cunningham's store served as the village trading post and stagecoach stop, where goods, mainly tobacco, were exchanged or bought and mail delivered.[16] The store is believed to have been removed from its original site near the first courthouse and later incorporated in the Thaddeus M. Fletcher House at 162 Main Street.

Warrenton's strategic location at the intersection of several important turnpikes gradually offered merchants the opportunity to specialize in a wide range of trades catering to the needs of travelers or traders passing through town as well as citizens in Warrenton on legal or other business.

By 1835 the town had become, in Yardley Taylor's phrase, "quite a thoroughfare," [17] and boasted a paved turnpike to Alexandria. The inhabitants engaged in a kaleidoscope of commercial activity which embraced, according to Taylor,

> 3 taverns, 4 private boarding houses, 2 printing offices ...4 wheelwrights, 1 coach maker, 3 saddlers, 1 hatter, 2 boot and shoe factories, 2 cabinet makers, 5 house carpenters, 4 blacksmiths, 2 tailors, 2 clock and a watchmakers, 3 bakers, 1 tanner and currier, 3 brewers, 1 tin plate worker, 2 milliners, 1 mantua maker, 1 house and sign painter, and 2 plough manufacturers. [18]

As Alexander Hunter described the scene in his Women of the Debatable Land (1912),

> Huge wagons and vans came over the mountain from the rich counties of Orange, Culpeper, Rappahannock and Loudoun, loaded with wheat, corn and oats; the housewife sent her poultry and dried fruit; great herds of cattle wended their way to this town.... For its size, (604 population in 1860), Warrenton was the richest town per capita in the whole South. [19]

(See Continuation Sheet #14)

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Commerce

Of the few antebellum commercial buildings which survive in the district, one of the most important and interesting examples is the old Market and Town Hall at 109 Main Street, erected by the town in 1830 to house a regular market on its first floor and a public meeting place on its second. The Federal-style, brick building has survived in spite of subsequent uses as a school, church, and fraternal lodge. It is now owned by the Warrenton Baptist Church.

More numerous in the district are examples of commercial buildings from the late 19th and early 20th century, when Warrenton's location at the terminus of a branch of the Southern Railway linked it to one of the firm's busiest lines. Most representative of this period is the Southern-built depot on Third Street. Replacing an older depot and completed in 1907, it offered in its heyday connections to as many as ten trains a day north and south. [20] The D. P. Wood Building at 54 E. Lee Street is typical of the many family-run businesses in the downtown area that supplied farmers with implements and contractors with building materials. Also built in 1907, the two-story brick building was the second store to be established in the depot area by the partnership of D. P. Wood, Charles H. Walker and later D. P. Wood, Jr.: it replaced a frame structure that the firm erected on a lot across from the present building in 1887. Also reflective of the type of enterprise that flourished in the depot area are the ca. 1889 Albert Fletcher's Store at the corner of Third and Beckham streets and Ullman Department Stores at 51 and 53 Lee Street. The Ullman Store, where many successful Warrenton businessmen received their training, assigned separate departments to each building: The main building sold groceries and liquors; the center, dry goods and clothing; and the corner building at Lee and Fourth, kitchenware and china. The three buildings remain in commercial use. The fashionably styled Ullman House at 157 Culpeper Street is emblematic of the prosperity enjoyed by prominent mercantile familes such as the Ullmans, Carters, Fletchers, and Hursts at the turn of the century. Many of Main Street's commercial buildings date to the same period and traditionally combined commercial use downstairs with residential use above. Notable examples of the type are H. B. Carter and Co. at 29 Main Street, the Maphis Building at 88 Main Street, and the Marshall Building at 56-58 Main Street. Fauquier's first bank, Gaines and Brothers at 12 Culpeper Street, opened for business in 1904. Unfortunately, many of the earlier commercial buildings, as well as residences, in the eastern part of the downtown area burned to the ground in a 1909 fire which swept to the rear of the Warren Green Hotel, down Waterloo Street, across the present Courthouse Square, and up both sides of Winchester Street. [21]

WARRENTON AND THE CIVIL WAR

Although no battles were fought in Warrenton during the Civil War, its central location in the county and its strategic value as a center of communications and provisions made it the scene of important maneuvers preceding the battles of Second Manassas and Sharpsburg and a camp for armies on both sides at various times. The town early felt the tragedy of the conflict when the organizer of the Warrenton Riflemen, Capt. John Quincy Marr, became the Confederacy's first soldier to be slain in the conflict. The town was deluged with wounded soldiers after both battles of Manassas, and nearly all of its churches and many of its private dwellings were impressed into service as hospitals. Except of brief periods, a sizable Union force occupied the town from

(See Continuation Sheet 15)

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Warrenton and the Civil War

the spring of 1862 until after the surrender at Appomattox, using Warrenton as a headquarters and staging area. Throughout the Union occupation, however, the town was subject to raids by Col. John S. Mosby and his band of Confederate rangers.

The district preserves a remarkable number of structures that are rich in associations with important persons, events, and developments of the war years. Among several notable residences of prominent Confederate officers, perhaps the best known is the brick-and-weatherboard dwelling at 118 Culpeper Street known as the Marr House, which served as the home of Capt. John Quincy Marr, the former lawyer and mayor of Warrenton who fell in battle at Fairfax Court House on June 1, 1861.[22] Gen. William H. F. Payne, noted for his activity as captain and organizer of the Fauquier Black Horse Cavalry, lived at 11 Lee Street and in 1890 held a gala reunion of his men there. The Thaddeus Norris House at 74 Waterloo Street, built in 1812 for a prominent tavernkeeper, later served as the residence of Capt. James Vass Brooke, organizer of Brooke's battery of Jackson's corps. The quartermaster of Pickett's brigade, Maj. R. Taylor Scott, lived for many years at 71 Winchester Street before serving as Attorney General of Virginia from 1889 to 1897. Warrenton's most famous Confederate veteran, Col. John S. Mosby, settled in the town to practice law in 1865 and resided at 173 Main Street until his appointment by President Hayes as U. S. consul to Hong Kong in 1878.[23] Mosby then sold the Italian Villa-style house to another Confederate hero, Gen. Eppa Hunton, who represented Warrenton for four terms as congressman of the district. When Mosby died in 1916, he was buried in a simply marked grave in Warrenton Cemetery, which also contains the remains of Capt. Marr and an imposing memorial to some six hundred Confederate soldiers who died in Warrenton after the battles at Manassas. The red stone obelisk on the triangular green just north of the old jail is Warrenton's public memorial to Mosby, sculpted by Herbert Barbee of Luray and unveiled in 1920. A number of Mosby's Rangers are also buried in the cemetery.

The Union occupation of Warrenton is best represented in the district by Mecca, a large Italianate mansion erected at 194 Culpeper Street by Rice W. Payne in 1859. The house served from 1863 to 1865 as headquarters for generals Irvin McDowell, Edwin Sumner, and David Russell, and their staffs, who used its spacious drawing room for planning campaigns.[24] During their occupation a telegraph wire connected Mecca directly to the War office in Washington. All of Warrenton's surviving antebellum churches -- the Baptist, Presbyterian, and old Methodist churches on Main Street, and St. John's Catholic Church on Lee -- served the Union army as hospitals.[25] From the gallery of the Warren Green Hotel, Gen. George B. McClellan bade farewell to his troops on November 15, 1862, after being relieved of his command by Lincoln.

(See Continuation Sheet #16)

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- EDUCATION

Warrenton was a favored location for educational institutions even before its incorporation as a town. Academy Hill, the site of the recently demolished Classical Revival, four-room, brick 1908 Warrenton School and the present 1925 brick Warrenton High School (now scheduled for demolition), was earlier the site of the ca. 1777-1850 Warren Academy, from which the town probably derived its name.[26] Its successor, the ca. 1850 Warren Green Academy, was replaced by the present Warren Green Hotel on Hotel Street in 1876. Two of four primary schools known to have existed in the antebellum period survive in the district: the Captain Ball House at 28 Smith Street and the ca. 1830 Odd Fellows Hall, the lower part of which served as a girls' school run in 1854 by a Miss Harriet Swift.[27] Warrenton's most tangible legacy from the 19th-century academy movement is the Fauquier Institute, built in the Second Empire style prior to 1871 at 139 Culpeper Street. According to the Institute's catalogue for 1877-1878, the building was erected "with special reference" to its educational use "upon the most approved plan of architecture and interior arrangement."

> It is three stories high, and is well supplied with porticoes and verandas which contribute largely to its comfort... The rooms are large, high pitched and well ventilated. They are all heated by separate fires and the chambers are fitted up for two occupants each. The grounds contain ten acres, and offer abundant scope for all forms of healthful recreation.... The Institute stands on an eminence commanding on the one hand, a fine view of the town, and on the other, a rural prospect extending to the top of the Blue Ridge, twenty five miles off, so that every day there is spread out before its inmates ... a varied landscape of unsurpassed richness and beauty.[28]

Under the leadership of its first principal, Dr. Robert Fraser, and his able successor Prof. George Butler, the school offered a primary, intermediate, and collegiate course of study to young women from 1859 until it closed in 1925.

SOCIETY AND CULTURE

Warrenton, with its "salubrious" climate, pleasing location, and cosmopolitan community, attracted many 19th-century vacationers and travelers. During the summers, homes were open for boarders and the Fauquier Female Institute took in boarders during its less successful school terms. Due in part to its close proximity to Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, a large resort which drew its clientele from nearby states and the Washington, D.C., area, Warrenton always appeared to be bursting at the seams with fashionable wayfarers. One of the most popular gathering spots was the Warren Green Hotel which stands on the site of the Norris Tavern operating form 1819-1843. It was at the tavern in 1825 that General Lafayette was entertained during his visit to Warrenton. Among notable guests at the Hotel were Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and Theodore Roosevelt. Used as the Union headquarters when Federal troops occupied the town, the hotel was rebuilt after a fire in 1876 by George B. Coc ran who bought the building and restored it. Later the Ullman family bought the hotel and added wings to either side. Many festivities were held at the hotel in conjunction with social events at the Fauquier Springs. The Warrenton Hunt for

(See Continuation Sheet #17)

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Society and Culture

many years gathered there for seasonal events. It remained a hotel until 1960.

Warrenton's social clubs arose during the second half of the 19th century. The handsome Federal townhouse at 37 Culpeper Street, originally built as a residence ca. 1850, houses the Fauquier Club. The club purchased the building in 1874 and in 1902 it was chartered in Virginia as a "Gentleman's Library and Social Club."[29] Later during the World War years, a limited number of ladies was elected as associate members.

The elegant and dignified Masonic building (7-9-11 Culpeper St.) was built in 1876 for Alexander Dixon Payne, a prominent and highly successful lawyer.[30] Originally the third floor was occupied by the Masons and the other floors were used as offices. On 3rd Street met another fraternal organization in the Odd Fellows', R. H. Lee Lodge, built in 1871.

Two black fraternal lodges still exist in Warrenton: the View Tree Lodge Masonic Hall on 2nd Street, organized in 1912, and Moses Hall at 5 Diagonal Street. Moses Hall was orginally a residence and became a black fraternal lodge in 1883. It was the only frame building to escape the fire of 1909.[31]

Warrenton was a popular place for professionals other than lawyers. Many physicians and dentists settled in the area and had well-known practices throughout northern Virginia. Perhaps one of the most important houses on Winchester Street (101) is Conway Grove with its gabled and gambreled roof lines. Originally part of the house was built in the early 1800s for Dr. James Westwood Wallace, physician to presidents Jefferson and Madison. It later became the Spilman family home. It was under John A. Spilman, Jr.'s ownership in 1856 that he named the house in honor of his bride Elizabeth Conway.[32] It became a fashionable boarding house after the Civil War. In the 1950s it was bought by Tom Frost, prominent citizen and member of the House of Delegates for many years.

Some of the most tangible symbols of the professional community in Warrenton are the houses associated with the Horner family many of whose members were highly regarded physicians and lawyers. Carter Hall (31 Winchester St.) was originally built in 1819 for Inman Horner (1791-1860), a distinguished citizen and presidential elector in 1832. Carter Hall, although suffering great damage in the fire of 1909, was sympathetically rebuilt within its old walls. The building took its name from the Carter family. It was purchased in 1907 by Capt. Edward Carter, and Mrs. Carter operated a successful boarding house there for many years. In her lifetime, Carter Hall received many distinguished visitors.

At 45-47 Winchester is the greatly altered Britton Hall. The wing at the east was built in 1790 for lawyer William Horner (1760-1840) and was the birthplace and home of his son, Dr. William Edmond Horner (1793-1853). Dr. Horner gained prominence as surgeon, professor of anatomy at University of Pennsylvania, and author of the first American text on pathology, A Treatise on Pathological Anatomy.[33] After the Civil War his daughter, Mrs. Fanny B. Horner Britton, operated a popular boarding house there.

See Continuation Sheet #18)

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Society and Culture

After the fire of 1909, the house was rebuilt and a wing added at the west.

At 66 Winchester stands the brick home of Dr. Frederick Horner (1806-1881), built in 1825. This structure is one of Warrenton's best Federal dwellings and exemplifies the prominent position which the Horner family held in the community. At 84 Winchester stands Dr. Frederick Horner's office. Thirty-five, 45, and 25 Horner streets were all residences associated with the Horner family but have subsequently served numerous other purposes.

Long noted for its aristocratic ways, and gentle manners, Warrenton since the later 19th century has become identified with the breeding of hunting horses. It is the headquarters of a flourishing hunt club which sponsors social events throughout the season.

In the Warrenton area, plantation owners had chased the fox as far back as 1790, and about this time Col. Winter Payne organized an informal hunt club based on his private pack of foxhounds.[34] Confederate Gen. William H. Payne, of Warrenton's Black Horse Cavalry fame, bred an outstanding pack of foxhounds and served as Master of the Hounds of the Warrenton Hunt for many years. It was colorful James K. Maddux who acquired the Governor Smith estate and renamed it Neptune's Lodge after a highly prized hunter horse and steeplechaser. The extensive antebellum stables were then used to bed Maddux's numerous horses. Neptune's Lodge was the scene of many fashionable and lavish hunt breakfasts.

Both the Warrenton Hunt Club, established in 1887, and the renowned Virginia Gold Cup Race were offsprings of the Warrenton Riding Club, set up in 1873 with General Payne as president. [35]

While steeplechasing and fox hunting were much the fashionable sports of the late 19th and early 20th century and every proper gentleman received training as a huntsman, women were also expected to have a devotion to horses. A knowledge of horses was cited as one of several criterions of belleship among the Virginia girls in an article extolling Warrenton's hunt and history in the Illustrated American, (Dec. 19, 1896). Warrenton remains now as then, a paradise for the crosscountry rider who delights in fox hunting.

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[1]Annie G. Day, Sketches of Warrenton and Fauquier County, Virginia (1908; reprint ed., Warrenton, Va.: Fauquier Democrat, 1970), p. 1.
[2]H.C. Groome, Fauquier During the Proprietorship (Richmond: Old Domention Press, 1927), n. 43.
[3]Ibid. p. 211.
[4]Ibid. n. 49.
[5]Ibid. n. 52.

(See Continuation Sheet #19)

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Footnotes

[6]Ibid. n. 53
[7]Ibid. n. 59.
[8]Day, p. 4.
[9]Fauquier County Bicentennial Committee, Fauquier County 1759-1959 (Warrenton: Virginia Publishing, 1959), p. 69.
[10]Ibid. p. 72; Day, p. 4.
[11]Fauquier County Bicentennial Committee, p. 158.
[12]Warrenton Inventory, Fauquier County Files, Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission archives. Richmond, VA.
[13]Allen Bromberg, "An Unconventional Confederate: Extra Billy Smith and the Civil War, Virginia Cavalcade, Vol. XXX, No. 4, Spring 1981, pp. 149-155.
[14]Fairfax Harrison, Landmarks of Old Prince William (Berryville, Va.: Chesapeake Book Co. 1964), n. 112.
[15]Joseph Martin, New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia (Charlottesville, Va., 1835), reports Warrenton population as 1,300, with 9 attorneys; Jill Chataigne, Chataigne's Directory of Alexandria and Fredericksburg (Alexandria, 1886-87) cites population: 1,464, Warrenton, lawyers 14 of 15 in county.
[16]Louise M. Evans, An Old Timer in Warrenton and Fauquier County, Virginia (Warrenton, Va.: Virginia Publishing, Inc.,(1955), pp 160-161.
[17]Martins Gazetteer,p. 174.
[18]Ibid. p. 177.
[19]Eugene M. Scheel, Guide to Fauquier County:Survey of the Architecture and History of a Virginia County (Warrenton's Printing and Publishing, 1976), p. 5.
[20]Evans, p. 18-19.
[21]Ibid. pp. 118-120
[22]Day, p. 37.
[23]Ibid. p. 21.
[24]Scheel. p. 10.
[25]Day, p. 23.
[26]Fauquier County Bicentennial Committee, p. 19.
[27]Warrenton Inventory
[28]Catalog of Fauquier Female Institute Warrenton, Va., 1877-78, pp. 9-10.
[29]Scheel, p. 7
[30]Ibid.
[31]Warrenton Inventory
[32]Evans, p. 157.
[33]Fauquier County Bicentennial Committee, p. 153.
[34]Kitty Slater, The Hunt Country of America (South Brunswick & N.Y.: A. S. Barnes & Co., 1967), p. 121.
[35]Raphael S. Payne, "The Chronicle of a Famous Old Virginia Town: Warrenton's Hunt and History," The Illustrated American, December 19, 1896, p. 808.

(See Continuation Sheet #20)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street) The following is a listing of the three hundred and twenty-three structures located within the Warrenton Historic District. Of these structures, thirty-five are noncontributing to the district, as they do not conform to the rest of the district in style, scale, or materials. Noncontributing structures are indicated by asterisks.

ACADEMY HILL ROAD

156-19-1 46: stucco; 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 2 1-story, 2-bay porches partially screened. Detached house. Queen Anne. ca. 1890. This late 19th-century residence is a good example of residential architecture of that period. It adds visual interest to the streetscape of this neighborhood.

156-19-2 60: stucco; 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Doric columns. Detached house. Vernacular. 1900. This turn-of-the-century house is a good example of residential architecture in that period. It contributes to the architectural character of the street.

-3 72: stucco; 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay proch with Doric columns. Detached house. Queen Anne. ca. 1900. High basement; dentil cornice. This Queen Anne style house is a good example of the style. It contributes to the picturesque quality of the streetscape.

See Appendix-Continuation Sheet #75.

ALEXANDRIA STREET

-4 39: brick (7-course American); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Church. Italianate. 1890. Corbelled brick hood molds, bracketed eaves, vented belfry and steeple. The First Baptist Church has inset brick panels around arched stained glass windows topped by brick hood molds. Its doorway is highlighted by pilasters, consoles and brackets. Such decorative design elements make the structure among the chief architectural elements on Alexandria Street and a definite contribution to the district.

-5 45: stucco: 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square posts, plain balustrade. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Corbelled brick chimney; high brick basement. Originally a weatherboarded and shingled late 19th-century dwelling, 45 Alexandria Street has been stuccoed. It does retain its original fenestration, porch and brick basement, all of which contribute to the residence's place within the district.

-6 51: s.e. corner of Alexandria St. & Horner St.: stucco; 2 stories; flat roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay proch recessed at corner of building. Commercial (store). Commercial vernacular. Early 20th century with alterations. The Paint Shop is an early 20th-century commercial building that contributes to the district in scale, facade line, and massing.

(See Continuation Sheet #22)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

ALEXANDRIA STREET (continued)

59: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square posts, plain balustrade. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. The frame house is a good example of late 19th-century vernacular architecture. It contributes harmoniously in scale and character to the district. -7

ASHBY STREET

* Warrenton Supply Company, Inc.: brick (6-course American); 1 story; flat roof (not visible); 3 bays. Commercial (store). Contemporary. 1960s. Warrenton Supply Company was built in the mid-20th century, therefore, it is less than fifty years old and does not contribute to the district. 20 Ashby Street. -8

Warrenton Supply Company, Inc.: brick (7-course American); 2 stories; flat roof (not visible); 9 bays. Commercial (store). Commercial vernacular. ca. 1900. Faded sign: Wagons, Harnesses and Farm Implements; corbelled brick cornice with hounds tooth below. The Warrenton Supply Company Building is a good example of late 19th-century commercial architecture with its segmental arched windows and corbelled brick cornice. It contributes to the architectural character of this commercial area of the district. Warehouse at rear. -9

30: Jack's Service Center: stucco; 2 stories; parapet roof (composition); 10 bays. Commercial (store). Commercial vernacular. ca. 1920. Although altered and modernized in areas, this building is representative of early 20th-century commercial structures and contributes to the architectural character of the area. -10

36: wood frame (bricktex); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 8 bays. Commercial (office). Vernacular. ca. 1900. These warehouse-type structures probably date from around the turn of the century. Although they have been altered, they still retain much of their original commercial character, and therefore contribute to the district. -11

BECKHAM STREET

St. James Episcopal School: stucco: 2½ stories; gable roof (slate); 10 bays. School. Tudor Revival. 1930s. Exterior end brick chimneys with chimney pots; half timbering; casement windows; stone base. This Tudor Revival complex of half timbered structures associated with St. James Episcopal Church creates visual interest and adds architectural diversity of style to Beckham Street. -12

37: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square posts with scroll brackets. Commerical (office). Vernacular. Late 19th century with 20th-century remodeling. This late 19th-century stucco residence has been altered and modernized, however it is a surviving example of middle income housing once prevalent in this increasingly commercialized area of Beckham Street. It contributes to the historic residential quality of the area. -13

(See Continuation Sheet #23)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

BECKHAM STREET (continued)

-14 * Garage: concrete block; 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 9 bays. Garage. Contemporary. 1970s. The garage is a contemporary structure and does not contribute to the district.

CALHOUN STREET

-15 * 11-17: wood frame (weatherboard) and brick (stretcher); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 8 bays. Apartment building. Contemporary. 1970s. Complex of four attached townhouses. This apartment building is less than fifty years old and is totally out of character for this residential street.

-16 24: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with turned posts. Detached house. Vernacular. ca. 1900. Central brick flue, gable front. This turn-of-the-century residence is typical of lower income housing of the period. It contributes to the residential character of the street.

-17 30: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with turned posts, shed roof. Central brick flue, gable front. This turn-of-the-century residence is typical of lower income housing of that period. It contributes to the residential character of this side street.

-18 * 31-39: wood frame (weatherboard) and brick (stretcher); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 10 bays. Apartment building. Contemporary. 1970s. Complex of five attached townhouses. This apartment complex is totally out of character for the neighborhood. It is less than fifty years old and does not contribute to the district.

CLAY STREET (no buildings)

COURT STREET

-19 106: California Building (Scott & Stringfellow): brick (stretcher); 2½ stories; gable roof (not visible); 5 bays. Commercial (office); Late Federal. 1850. Corbelled brick cornice, cresting on hipped roof; brick-walled garden at rear. Built by William Henry Smith, son of Governor William "Extra Billy" Smith, and was named for California because the funds for its construction were sent by Smith from that state during the Gold Rush. The California Building occupies one of the most conspicuous locations in Warrenton. The dignified and well-maintained structure is an architectural focal point for the area to the rear of the Courthouse. It definitely contributes to the architectural quality of the district.

-20 Warrenton Municipal Building (Fauquier National Bank): brick (stretcher); 2 stories; flat roof (not visible); 3 bays. Bank. Classical Revival. 1925. Architect: Stuart H. Edmonds. Stone pilasters, round-arched windows, heavy stone cornice with dentils. Built in 1925 as Fauquier National Bank.

(See Continuation Sheet #24)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

COURT STREET (continued)

-20 Warrenton Municipal Building (continued) The Fauquier National Bank is an imposing early 20th-century Classical Revival style building. The design and craftsmanship are of unusually high quality for a small town. The building is also a key element in the courthouse complex. Few Virginia towns can boast of a 20th-century building of such outstanding architectural merit. 18 Court Street.

CHESTNUT STREET

-22 wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 5 bays. Detached house. Federal. 1840s. Lattice balustrade; wide brick chimney. Set back from Chestnut Street, this wood-frame, two-story dwelling has had numerous additions that have in no way modified its Federal character. Surrounded by a rather lushly landscaped yard, the residence contributes both to the district's landscape and architectural character.

CULPEPER STREET

-23 Masonic Building: brick (stretcher); 3 stories; hipped roof (not visible); 7 bays. Commercial (office). Italianate. 1876. Bracketed cornice, central front pediment, segmental-arched windows with label molds. Built in 1876, Masons occupied third floor until ca. 1970; first and only elevator in Warrenton building. The Masonic Building is a superb example of late 19th-century commercial architecture. It is well preserved and maintained, and greatly adds to the character and charm of the block. It also closes the vista at the end of Hotel Street. 7-11 Culpeper Street.

-24 12: (Gaines and Brothers Bank); brick (stretcher); 2 stoires; flat roof (not visible); 2 bays. Commercial (office). Italianate. 1855 with added second story. Corbelled brick cornice, decorative brick segmental arches above windows. Gaines and Brothers Bank in 1904, Warrenton's first bank. This building is a superb example of Italianate commercial architecture. Its richly corbelled brick cornice and segmental window arches add a picturesque quality to this important area of Warrenton.

NONCONTRIBUTING -25 * Culpeper Street & Lee Street: Fauquier County Courthouse; brick (Flemish); 2 stories; hipped, mansard roof (slate); 4 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with brick piers. Courthouse. Contemporary. 1974. The Fauquier County Courthouse was built in 1974 and therefore does not contribute to the historic character of the district. 40 Culpeper Street.

-26 13-15: brick (stretcher); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Federal. Early 19th century. Brick hound's tooth cornice, alterations in facade. Although greatly remodeled, this brick, early 19th-century, commercial building acts as a block with a neighboring building of similar date and design. They provide a picturesque addition to the streetscape.

(See Continuation Sheet #25)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

CULPEPER STREET (continued)

-21 17: brick (stretcher); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays. Commercial (office); Federal. Early 19th century. Hound's tooth brick cornice, alterations in facade. This brick, early 19th-century commercial building acts as a block with a neighboring building of similar design and scale. It It is significant to the block in scale, design, and facade line.

-27 19: brick (irregular); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays. Commercial (office). Vernacular. Late 19th century. This building, with its projecting gabled facade, adds variety to the streetscape, while maintaining the same scale as neighboring structures.

-28 21-23: stucco; 2 stories; flat roof (not visible); 3 bays. Commercial (office). Commercial vernacular. Early 20th century. This building, although greatly altered, continues the facade line of the neighboring buildings on the block. The first floor treatment is tastefully done; the second floor is out of scale and has an irregular fenestration pattern.

-29 25-27: brick (Flemish); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 gable dormers; 4 bays. Commercial (office). Federal. Early 19th century. Residence converted into office, int. end brick chimneys, 6/9 sash double-hung windows. This Federal brick building is a superb example of double house construction in the early 19th century. The first floor has been tastefully converted into businesses, however the building's architectural integrity remains preserved.

-30 * 29: brick (stretcher); 1 story; flat roof (not visible); 2 bays. Commercial (office). Contemporary. 1960. This 20th-century brick building does not contribute to the district. Its scale, architectural design, and character are incompatible with neighboring older structures.

-31 31-33: wood frame (weatherboard, second floor) and brick (stretcher, first floor); 2½ stories; parapet roof (not visible); 3 bays. Commercial (office). Commercial vernacular. Late 19th century. False front with bracketed cornice; second floor balcony with iron railing. Although this building has a false facade, it maintains the scale which predominates the block. The false front is a good example of late 19th-century commercial architecture.

-32 * 35: brick (Flemish); 1 story; flat roof (not visible); 2 bays. Commercial (office). Contemporary. ca. 1970. This contemporary brick structure does not conform to scale or facade line along Culpeper Street. It does not contribute to the architectural character of the block.

(156-1) 37: Fauquier Club; brick (stretcher); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays. Social Club. Federal. Early 19th century.

(See Continuation Sheet # 26)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

CULPEPER STREET (continued)

(156-1) 37: (continued) Originally a residence, Fauquier Club purchased the building in 1874. The Fauquier Club Building is a superb example of Federal townhouse architecture and one of Warrenton's most significant landmarks. It is well maintained and adds great charm to the streetscape.

-33 39: Fauquier Democrat Building; brick (Flemish); 1½ stories; gable roof (slate); 5 gable dormers; 5 bays. Newspaper publishing company. Colonial Revival. 1941. This mid-twentieth century building possesses notable details. Although of less historic significance, it blends well with the streetscape and contributes to the architectural fabric of the district.

-34 * 41: brick (Flemish); 1 story; gable roof (slate); 2 bays. Commercial (office). Colonial Revival. 1970. This contemporary brick commercial building is less than fifty years old and therefore, it does not contribute to the district.

-35 43: brick (Flemish); 1 story; flat roof (not visible); 3 bays. Commercial (office). Colonial Revival. 1940. This 20th-century commercial brick structure creates a strong building mass at the corner of Culpeper and Lee Streets. The Colonial Revival remodeling is tastefully done and the building fits into the scale and facade line pattern of the block.

-36 49: brick (Flemish); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 2 bays. Commercial (office). Federal. 1820. Parapet gable ends, interior end chimney, 9/6 sash double-hung windows. Residence converted into office. Although this building has been altered and a wing added at the rear, it retains much of its original architectural character at the front facade. It is an important early 19th-century surviving residence (now used as an office) on Culpeper Street.

-37 50: brick (stretcher); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 gable dormers; 4 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with paired square columns. Detached house. Federal. 1822. Thaddeus Norris, builder of the first Warren Green Hotel, purchased land in 1811; Deed of trust to Samuel B. Chilton in 1839. Chilton was a lawyer, Congressman, and defense counsel for John Brown. Among the oldest and finest of Warrenton's houses, this early 19th-century brick dwelling is a fine example of Federal style architecture of the period. It is a significant element in the line of houses along Culpeper Street.

-38 51: brick (Flemish); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 2 bays Commercial (office). Vernacular. Early 19th century. Originally a service wing of adjacent building. This small brick building, although out of scale with surrounding buildings, is compatible in building materials, and facade line with its neighbors on this commercial block. It appears to have been originally a wing of the adjoining brick building to the south.

(See Continuation Sheet #27)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

CULPEPER STREET (continued)

53: wood frame (weatherboard) and brick (5-course American); 2 stories;
-39 gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Commercial (office). Vernacular. Early 19th Century. Interior end brick chimney; front gable with imbricated shingles, residence converted into office. This unusual building is architecturally undistinguished, however it is important as it helps preserve the scale and facade line of Culpeper Street.

57-59: Dr. R.A. Smith Residence and Office; brick (stretcher); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 6 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with turned
-40 posts, turned balustrade; spindle frieze, scroll brackets. Commercial (store); Italianate. Late 19th century. Residence and office converted into store, segmental-arched windows, bracketed cornice. This building is a good example of late 19th-century combination residential/commercial architecture in Warrenton. It is well preserved and adds a picturesque quality to the upper end of Culpeper St.

62: Martin P. Brook House (Shadow Lawn); stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Vernacular. 1873.
-41 Originally the home of Martin P. Brooke, most of it burned in 1872. The main house dates from 1873. This stucco house is typical of houses in Warrenton from the late 19th century. It is set back from most of the houses along Culpeper St, allowing for a picturesque, spacious lawn. Both house and grounds add visual beauty to the area.

65: Soil Conservation Service; brick (stretcher); 2 stories; flat roof (not
-42 visible); 3 bays. Government. Commerial vernacular. Late 19th century. This late 19th-century example of commercial architecture is in harmonious scale with the other commercial buildings at the upper end of Culpeper St. It helps to create the facade line of this section.

70: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays;
-43 1-story, 4-bay proch with square posts, scroll bracketed eaves, dentil frieze. Detached hosue. Vernacular. Late 19th century. This commodious frame dwelling is typical of handsome homes that line Warrenton's finest street. The house is set off by its spacious front yard. The whole forms an important element in the town's historic core.

81: St. James Episcopal Church; stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays.
-44 Church. Gothic Revival. 1912. Architect: Irwin Fleming. Tudor Revival parish hall, school attached at rear. First church built 1850-1853; destroyed by fire in 1910; rebuilt on same foundations in 1912. This church is an important example of early 20th-century Gothic Revival architecture in Warrenton. It adds an element of dignity to Culpeper St. and it forms a backdrop to the end of Lee Street.

(See Continuation Sheet #28)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

CULPEPER STREET (continued)

.45 86: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Doric columns, pedimented gable over entrance bay. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Bay window, capped chimney. This late 19th-century frame house is a good example of residential architecture of the period. The house and well-maintained grounds add a picturesque quality to Culpeper Street.

.46 89: stucco; 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 5 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with Doric columns, pediment. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Early 20th century. Tall interior end brick chimneys, 3-light transom over entrance, wide overhanging eaves. This building is important to the residential character of Culpeper St. It is a well-proportioned example of early 20th-century Georgian Revival architecture.

.47 97: brick (stretcher); 2½ stories; gable roof (slate); 6 gable dormers; 6 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with square posts, gable. Detached house. Federal. 1820. Frame outbuildings at rear; 9/6 and 9/9 sash double-hung windows. This handsome Federal style house is a significant early dwelling on Culpeper St. It is well-maintained and adds visual interest to the streetscape.

.48 100: John Wise House; wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 gable dormers. 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay proch with Doric columns. Detached house. Georgian Revival. 1905. Palladian windows, elliptical fanlight over entrance with sidelights. The Wise House is an excellent example of Georgian Revival architecture in Warrenton. The house and spacious grounds add great picutresque beauty to Culpeper Street.

(156-3) 115: brick (stretcher); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 6 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with chamfered posts; scroll brackets. Detached house. Federal, 1835. Flared brick flat arches. This house is a significant Federal style house and represents early 19th-century architecture in Warrenton. It is one of the earliest surviving houses on Culpeper St.

.49 118: wood frame (weatherboard) and brick (stretcher, basement); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 shed dormers; 3 bays; 2-story, 1-bay porch with slender Doric columns, plain balustrade, porch supported on brick piers. Detached house. Federal. 1830. Raised brick basement, exterior end capped brick chimney. John Quincy Marr, former mayor of Warrenton and considered the first Confederate officer to fall in the Civil War, lived here. The Marr House is a significant architectural landmark along Culpeper St. Although modest in size, this 1½-story frame dwelling sits on a raised basement and the house and grounds add a picturesque quality to the neighborhood.

.50 127: stone (random rubble); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays. Detached house. Federal. 1816. Parapet gable ends with paired interior end chimneys, elliptical fanlight over entrance, raised stone basement.

(See Continuation Sheet # 29)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

CULPEPER STREET (continued)

127: (continued) Built in 1816 by Thomas L. Moore, owned by Lucien Keith in 1908. He was a mayor of Warrenton and later a member of the State Senate. This is one of the most important buildings in the district. It is a rare survival of early 19th-century Federal architecture which adds greatly to the architectural diversity of styles along Culpeper Street. .50

130: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 4 bays. Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1950. This 20th-century Colonial Revival dwelling is compatible in scale, design, and setting with neighboring older houses along Culpeper St. .51

139: Emily M. Fair House; stucco; 2½ stories; mansard roof (slate); 3 pedimented dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch. Detached house. Second Empire. 1870s. Transom and sidelights with tracery, bracketed eaves. Emily M. Fair owner in 1886. She was the aunt of General Douglas MacArthur who visited her often as a boy. This is an excellent example of Second Empire architecture, a favortie style of homes along Culpeper St. in the late 19th century. Its architectural character and sweeping lawn add to the picturesque quality of this neighborhood. .52

140: Baldwin Day House; brick (stretcher); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with Doric columns, flat roof. Bracketed cornice with paneled frieze, flared brick flat arches, 4-light transom over entrance. The Baldwin Day House is an excellent example of Greek Revival architecuture. .53

157: Ullman House; stucco; 2½ stories; mansard roof (slate); 3 pedimented dormers; 3 bays 1-story, 7-bay porch with bracketed modillion cornice, scroll brackets, arched bays. Detached house. Second Empire. 1870s. Paired bracketed eaves, paired 4/4 sash double-hung windows with cornice heads, wide transom and sidelights at entrance, rear frame outbuildings. Callie R. Ullman and A. Ullman were owners in 1871. This house is an excellent example of Second Empire architecture of the late 19th century. It is a well-preserved landmark that greatly enhances the picturesque and architectural quality of this fashionable residential area of Culpeper St. .54

158: Dr. Martin Douglas House; stucco 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 7-bay porch with slender Doric columns, plain balustrade, circular gazebo at north corner. Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. 1905. Porte-cochere to south, bay windows. Built by Dr. Martin Douglas in 1905. This house is a good example of modified Queen Anne architecture. The house and grounds enhance the visual quality of the streetscape. .55

166: Little Mecca; stucco; 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with square posts, pedimented gable. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. L-shaped mass. This late 19th-century stucco house with its well-maintained grounds is an important element in the architectural assemblage along Culpeper St. .56

(See Continuation Sheet # 30)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

CULPEPER STREET (continued)

.57 171: Joseph H.Nelson House; brick (stretcher); 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 5 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with chamfered square columns, pedimented gable. Detached house. Victorian Italianate. 1880. Central projecting pavilion with Palladian window, bracketed eaves, bay windows at side. This impressive residence is a dignified example of Italinate architecture. It is an important element to the group of fine late 19th-century residences that line Culpeper St.

.58 193: Thomas J. Semmes House. brick (stretcher); 2½ stories; mansard roof (slate); 2 pedimented dormers; 4 bays; 1-story, 6-bay porch with square posts, bracketed cornice arched bays. Detached house. Second Empire. 1885. Main block with service wing, bracketed cornice, paired 1/1/ sash double-hung windows, bay window with round-arched windows. Built for Thomas J. Semmes ca. 1885. This house is one of the most impressive houses of the late 19th century along Culpeper Street. It is rich in ornamental detail and greatly adds to the picturesque quality of residential architecture in this area.

(156-11) 194: Mecca; stucco; 3 stories; gable roof (tile); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay arcaded porch with bracketed cornice, hexagonal bay, delicate wrought iron railing. Detached house. Italianate. 1858. Bay window with round-arched windows, stucco molded shells over windows. Built in 1858 by Col. Rice W. Payne; used as a hospital after the Battles of Manassas; also used as Union headquarters of Generals McDowell, Sumner, and Russell during the Civil. A large, Italianate mansion, Mecca ranks among the most architecturally important buildings in Warrenton. The exterior of the house is almost completely unaltered and possesses outstanding architectural details. It is the most prominent among the houses that line Culpeper Street.

.59 wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1950. This frame, mid-20th-century house is compatible in scale, design, etc. to other dwellings in this residential neighborhood. Its spacious yard adds a picturesque element to the streetscape.

.60 205: wood frame (weatherboard and shingle, second floor); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, semi-octagonal 4-bay porch with turned posts, scroll brackets. Detached house. Vernacular. 1890. Two-story, central bay window topped by gable. This late 19th-century frame house is an important architectural element along Warrenton's principal residential street. It is one of the more modest homes in this neighborhood, but it is an interesting example of residential architecture of its period.

.61 215: wood frame (weatherboard); (stucco addition); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition and standing seam metal); 5 bays. 1-story, 5-bay porch. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. This quaint cottage is conspicuously located at the foot of Culpeper St. It is one of the oldest buildings on the street among mid-and late 19th-century larger residences.

(See Continuation Sheet #31)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

CULPEPER STREET (continued)

.62 * Fauquier Professional Building: brick (stretcher); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 6 bays. Commercial (office). Contemporary. 1975. This contemporary building does not contribute to the district. Its scale, design, and setting are incompatible with neighboring structures.

DIAGONAL STREET

.63 Moses Hall: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay proch with turned posts, cutout pattern balustrade. Detached house. Vernacular. 1850. Porch-late 19th-century addition; sawnwork decorates gable fronting on Waterloo Street. Originally built as a residence, Moses Hall became a black fraternity lodge in 1883. It was the only frame building to escape burning in the fire of 1909. The structure at 5 Diagonal Street would appear to date to the 1850s. Its most salient features are its lattice and turned post front porch and its highly decorative gable that actually fronts on Waterloo. In terms of its scale and fabric, the dwelling positively contributes to the district. 5 Diagonal Street.

.64 brick (stretcher); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with square posts, plain balustrade. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Originally a simple frame house, brick veneer added later. While modified by the addition of brick veneer, this structure retains its original fenestration and rectangular form. Like other houses in the town, it contributes to the district as an example of late 19th-century middle class housing. The sides of the front porch retain their weatherboards which would have also covered the main house. 14 Diagonal Street.

.65 20: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with spindle brackets, turned posts, plain balusters. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Like several other dwellings in the district, 210 Diagonal has lost its original weatherboarding to stucco. It does retain its fenestation and front porch that consists of turned posts and brackets. In scale and form it contributes to the district.

.66 stucco: 1 story; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch. Detached house. Vernacular. 1930s. This dwelling was built to the one-story scale of a bungalow or cottage. Like other lower income houses of this type, it contributes both to the scale and house form of the district. 17 Diagonal Street.

(See Continuation Sheet # 32)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

FALMOUTH STREET

.67 218: James Chilton House; stucco; 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay proch with spindle frieze, turned posts, scroll brackets. Detached house. Vernacular. 1913. Used as a Presbyterian manse from 1915-1939. This building is a contributing element to the district. Its size, scale, and general character is compatible with the residential area of Falmouth St.

.68 221: stone (random rubble); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with paired slender Doric columns, broken pediment. Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1930. The stone edifice at 221 Falmouth was executed in the Colonial Revival style. Both in its fabric and scale it contributes to the district.

.69 stucco; 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with lattice work frieze, supports, and balustrade. Detached house. Italianate. 1850s. Bracketed cornice, bay window and balcony with bracketed canopies. Rear summer kitchen and smokehouse. This small complex This small complex includes the main house along with a rear kitchen and smokehouse all contained in a very well landscaped setting.The structure contributes significantly to the district.

.70 224: wood frame (shingle); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with fluted Doric columns. Detached house. Vernacular. 1910. This building is a contributing element to the district. It is a well-preserved example of early 20th-century residential architecture.

.71 235: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; mansard roof (slate); 3 pedimented dormers; 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered square posts, scroll brackets, lattice work. Detached house. Second Empire. 1870s. This small frame house receives much of its visual interest from its mansard roof and graceful front porch. Both the roof and porch with latice corner supports appear to be later additions. In scale and historic fabric, the house contributes to the district.

(See Continuation Sheet #33)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

FALMOUTH STREET (continued)

.72 247: stucco; 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square columns. Detached house. Vernacular. ca. 1900. This simple house with a gable end entrance has a plain porch. A heavy hedge extends across the front. The house is a vital part of the scale and atmosphere of Falmouth Street and contributes to the district.

.73 257: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with thin square posts, spindle frieze. Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. 1890-1900. An interesting early 20th-century stuccoed house enhanced by a complex roofline and delicate wooden porches. The house is an imaginative variant from the more standard dwellings of the period and contributes to the character of the district.

.74 264: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with turned posts, plain balustrade. Detached house. Vernacular. ca. 1890. Center brick chimney. This building is a contributing element to the district. It is a nicely preserved example of late 19th-century residential architecture.

.75 * 271: brick (stretcher); 1 story; hipped roof (composition); 5 bays. Detached house. Ranch. 1960. The modern ranch at 271 Falmouth Street is less than fifty years old and does not contribute to the district.

.76 281: stucco; 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square posts on brick piers. Detached house. Vernacular. ca. 1900. A simple dwelling, the scale and fabric of 281 Falmouth Street makes a contribution to the district.

.77 285: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Ornamental verge board. The fine decorative detailing in the gable brackets, patterned shingles, and pedimented hood mouldings of the openings makes this simple house a good example of the Queen Anne style. It contributes to the character of the district.

.78 293: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Tuscan columns. Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. ca. 1900. Decorative capped brick chimney. The simplicity of this plain, hip-roofed house is relieved by a front gable with a modified Palladian window and cornice returns. The unusual shed porch supported by Tuscan columns shelters the first floor. In both scale and fabric, the edifice contributes to the district.

.79 298: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with paired Doric columns, full pediment. Detached house. Modified Colonial Revival. ca. 1900.

(See Continuation Sheet #34)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

FALMOUTH STREET (continued)

79 298 (continued): Central 3-story projecting pavilion with shingled gable. Surrounded by stone wall and wrought iron gate. The house contributes to the residential quality and character of this early 20th-century neighborhood along Falmouth St.

80 305: stucco; 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts, spindle frieze. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Small cast iron roof cupolas with finials, bay window. A typical L-shaped, two-story dwelling of the late 19th century. The setting of the house is enhanced by its fine trees and shrubbery and picturesque picket fence. Both the structure and its landscape contribute to the district.

81 308: brick (stretcher); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Doric columns. Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1936. Fanlight over entrance. This house, although modified, is a contributing element to the residential character of this early 20th-century residential neighborhood.

82 318: F.E. Stepp House. stucco; 2½ stories; hipped roof with gables (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Doric columns. Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. ca. 1910. Front gable with Palladian window. This house contributes to the early 20th-century architectural character of the neighborhood along Falmouth Street. It shows features of both Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles popular at the turn of the century.

83 319: Grapewood; wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay proch. Detached house. Queen Anne. 1905. 2-story bay window with bracketed pedimented gable above. Board and batten cottage at rear. The complex known as Grapewood is composed of a mid-19th-century cottage and an early 20th-century main house. The latter has a varied roof line, gables and pediments, sawn brackets, decorative panels and bay windows creating an eclectic visual effect. Surrounded by spacious grounds, Grapewood makes a major contribution to the picturesque quality of the district.

84 326: wood frame (aluminum); 2½ stories; hipped roof with gables (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Doric columns. Detached house. Vernacular. 1911. Front gable with Palladian window. This house contributes to the early 20th-century architectural character of residences along Falmouth St. It features Colonial Revival details popular at the turn of the century.

85 329: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Doric columns. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Once used as a day school, this simple structure was built in the late 19th century. The edifice in its landscaped setting expresses the tranquality of the street and contributes to the charm of the district.

(See Continuation Sheet #35)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

FALMOUTH STREET (continued)

-86 337: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. A late 19th-century symmetrical dwelling given emphasis by the steep central gable. Typical of its period, it has a one-story Tuscan porch. This house contributes to the domestic interest of the district.

-87 347: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with slender Doric columns. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. L-shaped mass, capped brick chimneys. This late 19th-century stuccoed residence is typical of Warrenton's middle-class housing at the turn-of-the-century. In scale and fabric it contributes to the district.

-88 359: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Doric columns. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. 2-story bay window with gable above. This L-shaped house gains interest from the projecting front gable with patterns traced in the stick style. With the usual Tuscan columned porch, this dwelling adds interest to the street and contributes to the district.

(156-18) 369: brick (stretcher); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square posts, brackets, cutout pattern balustrade. Detached house. Modified Federal. Early 19th century. Large interior end brick chimney, 9/6 sash double-hung window. 369 Falmouth Street is a brick Federal residence that dates to the early 19th century. Like many other Federal period houses in the district, it has been modified by the addition of a later 19th-century porch. It would appear to have had an exterior end chimney, now covered by a later frame addition. The edifice in scale and fabric, as well as landscape setting, contributes to the district.

-89 385: stucco; 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with tapering square posts on brick piers. Detached house. Modified Colonial Revival. 1925. The residence at 385 Falmouth Street dates to the first quarter of the 19th century. Its most commanding feature is its front porch, which shows the influence of the bungalow. In both scale and fabric, the house contributes to the district.

-90 391: stone (random rubble); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with paired square posts, broken pediment. Detached house. Colonial Revival. ca. 1930. The large openings found on the first story of 391 Falmouth Street suggests that it was built as a Colonial Revival residence in the early 20th century. Its cornice, sun porch, and main entrance are stylish features. In both its scale and fabric it contributes to the district.

(See Continuation Sheet #36)

DESCRIPTION--Inventory (continued)

SOUTH FIFTH STREET

-91 J & B Service, Inc. Sheet Metal Shop: stucco; 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays. Workshop. Commercial vernacular. ca. 1900. Small brick flue, stepped gable front. This small concrete block building has a false front and is representative of early 20th-century modest commercial structures. It contributes to the district in scale and character.

-92 Job Shop Inc.: brick (6-course American); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 7 bays. Commercial (store). Late 19th century. Former warehouse now business, segmental brick arches over 2nd floor windows, curious stepped gable, remodeled first floor. This late 19th-century commercial building has been altered on the first floor, however the second floor fenestration and unusual stepped gable on only one slope of the roof remain unaltered. The building contributes to the commercial quality of the area south of Lee Street. 70 Lee St.

-93 * 71: concrete block; 2 stories; flat roof (not visible); 3 bays. Workshop. Contemporary. 1940s. This commercial structure does not contribute~~s~~ to the district in scale and character.

-94 * Apartment duplex: concrete block; 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Apartment building. Contemporary. 1950's. This duplex is inharmonious in scale and character with neighboring older buildings. It does not contribute to the district.

(See Continuation Sheet #37)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

SOUTH FIFTH STREET (continued)

95 9: wood frame (aluminum); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays. Garage. Commercial vernacular. Early 20th century. Former gas station, now part of Fauquier Launderies. This commercial vernacular structure contributes to the scale and facade line established by neighboring buildings of Fifth Street. Since there are parking lots on the other side of the street, this block of buildings stands out as an important element on the street.

96 9: Fauquier Launderers & Dry Cleaners; wood frame (weatherboard) and brick (5-course American) and concrete block; 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 5 gable dormers; 13 bays. Laundry/Dry Cleaners. Vernacular. 1930s. 2 garage doors; attached 1-story 1920s frame section with recessed entrance, storefront windows, tin roof. This commercial structure contributes to the district in scale and harmony with similar businesses on this side street.

NORTH FIFTH STREET

97 * Hound 'N' Hair: brick (5-course American); 1 story; mansard roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Commercial (store); Contemporary. 1960s. The Hound & Hair is a modern commercial structure that is less than fifty years old and therefore does not contribute to the district. 5 N. Fifth Street.

98 * Commercial Complex: stucco; 1 story; mansard roof (standing seam metal); 12 bays. Commercial. Contemporary. 1960s. This elongaged structure is a modern commercial building less than fifty years old and therefore does not contribute to the district, 7-13 N. Fifth Street.

99 * 18-20: Swain Printing and Stationery; brick (stretcher); 1 story; flat roof (not visible); 4 bays. Commercial (office). Contemporary. 1970s. Swain Printing and Stationery is a modern commercial structure that is less than fifty years old and therefore does not contribute to the district.

100 31: stucco; 1½ story, gable roof (composition) 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with square posts, pediment. Detached house. Vernacular. ca. 1930. This rather simple cottage represents a form of the early 20th-century bungalow. In scale and fabric it contributes to the district.

101 Vacant Lot:

FIRST STREET

102 15: concrete block; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays. Detached house. Vernacular. 1920s. The edifice at 15 First Street has stylish elements that suggest the Colonial Revival style. This includes an attic lunette and its fenestration. While plain in scale and style, it contributes to the district.

(See Continuation Sheet #38)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

FIRST STREET (continued)

-103 Parking Lot:

-104 Parking Lot:

NORTH FOURTH STREET

-105 14: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Doric colunns. Detached house. Late Federal with late 19th century addition. 1840s and 1890s. Transom and sidelights at entrance. The structure at 14 N. Fourth St. consists of a late Federal house that was added to during the late 19th century. Both in terms of its scale and fabric, it contributes to the district.

-106 17: wood frame (shingle); 1 story, gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with Tuscan colunns on brick piers. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. 17 N. Fourth Street is a charming 19th-century cottage that retains its original fenestration and sash. In scale and proportion it contributes to the district.

-107 20: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Doric columns. Detached house. Vernacular. ca. 1900. Bay window, lunette in front gable. The dwelling at 20 Fourth Street appears to be an early 20th-century house. It has a Colonial Revival porch and projecting bay window on the first story of the facade. It also has gable returns and a lunette in the front gable. In scale and structural interest, it contributes to the district.

-108 23: wood frame (aluminum); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with tapering wood posts on brick piers. Detached house. Modified bungalow. 1920. 23 Fourth Street is a modified version of the bungalow. This style is suggested not only by the house's massing, but also by the front porch with its tapered supports. Dating to the 1920s, it contributes to the district.

-109 * 24: brick (stretcher); 1 story; flat roof (not visible); 5 bays. Commercial (office). Contemporary. 1950s 24 N. Fourth St. is a modern commercial structure that is less than fifty years old and does not contribute to the district.

-110 31: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with tapered wood posts on brick piers. Detached house. Vernacular. 1920. The most salient feature of 31 N. Fourth St. is its tapered-column front porch which suggests a date for the house of the 1920s. In scale and form it contributes to the historic district.

(See Continuation Sheet #39)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

NORTH FOURTH STREET

-111 37: wood frame (aluminum); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with turned posts. Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Relatively plain, 37 Fourth Street is a good example of Warrenton's late 19th- and early 20th-century lower class housing. Its most stylish feature is its porch with turned posts that shelters two first-story entrances. As such a housing form for a particular period, it contributes to the district.

-112 43: wood frame (composition and shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with lattice posts. Detached house. Vernacular. Mid-19th century. The structure at 43 Fourth Street would appear to date to the mid-19th century. Suggestive of such a date are the fenestration with 6/6 hung-sash windows, lattice porch and steep gable roofline. While covered with 20th-century composition siding, the house retains a sufficient number of its original features to contribute to the district.

-113 44: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch. Detached house. Vernacular. 1930s. While somewhat plain in its appearance, the structure at 44 Fourth Street represents a vernacular version of Warrenton's lower income housing. In both its scale and age, it contributes to the district.

-114 Parking lot:

SOUTH FOURTH STREET

-115 26: wood frame(shingle) 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 bay. Detached house. Vernacular. ca. 1890. Shed porch and shed addition to north. This small frame house is a good example of the type of black, low-income housing once prevalent in this area at the turn of the century. It contributes to the historic character of the district.

-116 * Wash-a-Way: concrete block; 1 story; flat roof (not visible); 3 bays. Laundry. Contemporary. Mid-20th century. Large plate glass windows. This contemporary commercial building does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

-117 * Community Action Program Building: brick (stretcher); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 5 bays. Government. Contemporary. 1950s. Built as social hall for St. John's Catholic Church. This structure is used as a Community Action Program headquarters for Fauquier County. Less than fifty years old, it does not contribute to the historical character of the district.

-118 V.H. & D., Inc. Surveying & Engineering: brick (6-course American) and stucco; 2 stories; shed roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays. Commercial (office). Commercial vernacular. Late 19th century. Stucco addition at rear is now front; stucco garage to south. This late 19th-century, brick commercial building is a good example of its type. Although altered by mo-ern additions, it retains much of its original character, and therefore contributes to the commercial area of the district. 50: (See Continuation Sheet # 40)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

SOUTH FOURTH STREET (continued)

-119 wood frame (aluminum); 2 stories; shed roof (not visible); 4 bays. Commercial (office Commercial vernacular. 1920. Although this building's character has been compromised by the addition of aluminum siding, it is probably an early 20th-century commercial building which, if upgraded, would significantly contribute to the commercial character of Fourth Street.

-120 65: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with shed roof, square posts. Detached house. Vernacular. ca. 1900. This small stucco house is typical of low-income housing in Warrenton around the turn of the century. It contributes to the residential quality of the south end of Fourth St.

-121 Smith Cab Service: wood frame (shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch, recessed bay. Detached house. Vernacular. ca. 1920. This small frame house is typical of early 20th-century low-income housing in Warrenton. It contributes to the residential character of the south end of Fourth St. 695 Smith Street.

-122 Old Dominion Cement: wood frame (board & batten); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 bay. Warehouse. ca. 1900. This small warehouse probably dates from the turn of the century or earlier. Although in a poor state of neglect, it adds to the commercial character of this area near the railroad.

-123 wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with shed roof, square posts. Detached house. Vernacular. ca. 1900. Central brick chimney, 2 entrances originally. This small frame house is typical of low-income housing in Warrenton around 1900. It contributes the residential character of the south end of Fourth St.

HIGH STREET

-125 81: Theodore Krisel House; stucco; 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 bays; 2-story, 2-bay porch with Tuscan columns and bracketed eaves. Detached house. Vernacular. 1903. Builder: George Grant. Gable with modilion cornice; scallop-shingled gable. The severity of this house is relieved by the scallop-shingled front gable with its modillion cornice. The house adds to the residential quality of High St.

-126 91: stucco; 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1-story, 4-bay porch Tuscan columns. Detached house. Modified Colonial Revival . ca. 1900. Molded cornice with returns, Palladian attic window in gable. This simple house's most interesting features are an end gable with molded cornice and returns and a Palladian window in the gable. The Tuscan porch is also a handsome and typical feature. The house is representative of turn-of-the-century residential architecture along High St.

(See Continuation Sheet # 41)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

HIGH STREET (continued)

-127 96: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with turned posts, turned balustrade, pediment over entrance bay. Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. 1890s. Builder: Richard Allison. Projecting two-story pavilion with gable. This house is visually interesting in its varied roofline and facade. The porch follows the variegated line of the facade. The house contri-utes to the residential uniformity of the street.

-128 101: William P. Helm House. wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (slate); 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with fluted Tuscan columns; cornice with dentils. Detached house. Queen Anne. 1905. Bracketed eaves. Novelty siding; bay window with bracketed cornice. This Queen Anne-style house also shows some Italianate influences in the bracketed eaves, window cornices, and Tuscan porch. The house is given visual interest by its varied roofline and gables. The house and yard contribute to the visual quality of High St.

-129 * 106: brick (stretcher); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays. Apartment building. Contemporary. 1960s. Property bounded by brick wall and picket fense. This contemporary apartment building is not compatible in scale, building material, and design with neighboring turn-of-the century architecture. It does not contribute to the district.

-130 111: D. P. Wood House; stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with slender Tuscan columns arched broken pediment. Detached house. Modified Colonial Revival. 1927. Builder: George Grant. This simple modified Colonial Revival house is built upon traditional lines. Classical touches are provided in the handsome pedimented porch and doorway with fanlight and sidelights. The house and yard contribute to the residential quality of High St.

-131/-132 2 Vacant lots:

-133 130: Dr. John Paulton House; wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 7-bay porch with Doric columns. Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. ca. 1890. Large well kept grounds. Bounded by hedge, iron gates; bay windows topped by gables; garage at rear. This pleasant dwelling adds a picturesque quality to High St. with its landscaped grounds, asymmetrical plan and varied roofline.

-134 144: Peyton White House; stucco; 2½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porches with scroll brackets; turned posts. Detached house. Vernacular. Early 20th century. This early 20th-century house featuring a central gable and a three-bay porch with brackets and turned posts blends well with the residential architecture of this street.

(See Continuation Sheet #42)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

HIGH STREET (continued)

-135 150: John Brawner House; wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Tuscan columns, balustraded deck. Detached house. Vernacular. ca. 1890. L-shaped massing; exterior end stone chimney; picket fence across front. This late 19th-century house with its L-shaped massing and Tuscan porch is typical of houses along High St.

-136 * 159: wood frame (aluminum); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gabled dormers. 4 bays. Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1970. This mid-20th century residence is less than fifty years old, and therefore, does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

-137 160: Carey Brown House; stucco; 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with turned posts. Detached house. Vernacular. ca. 1890. Simple cottage with front gable, picket fence across yard. This simple dwelling with its picket fence across the front gives an attractive visual effect to the streetscape.

-138 168: Aubrey Johnson House; stucco; 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns. Detached house. Modified Italianate. 1890s. Projecting gabled pavilion, bay window at side; wrought iron fence surrounds yard, outbuildings at rear. This dignified house has visual interest with its projecting central bay, bay window, and Tuscan porch which follows the varied lines of the facade. A fine iron fence surrounds the yard.

-139 169-171: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 2 porches, 2 bays on east porch and 3 bays on west with square posts on east porch and Tuscan columns on west porch. Detached house. Vernacular. 1902. Projecting central bay with gable; outbuilding at rear. This simple house with a projecting central bay is a two-family residence. The east porch uses piers and the west porch uses Tuscan columns. The house contributes to the residential quality of High Street.

-140 177: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with turned posts. Detached house. Vernacular. ca. 1900. Originally an outbuilding or cottage for 181 High St. This small cottage, originally an outbuilding associated with 181 High St., is now a separate residence. Although a simple structure, it adds a domestic note to the residential quality of High St.

-141 180: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with square posts, rounded-arch broken pediment. Detached house. Vernacular. ca. 1920. Wing addition. This simple early 20th-century house with a later wing addition enforces the residential quality of High St.

(See Continuation Sheet # 43)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

HIGH STREET (continued)

-142 181: George W. Woodzell House; wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; 1 hipped dormer; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns. Detached house. Vernacular. 1906. Builder: Berry and Smith. This commondious house is typical of early 20th century houses on High Street. It is an important element in the residential quality of High Street.

-143 186: stucco; 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with turned posts. Detached house. Vernacular. 1910. This simple house adds to the residential quality ofthe neighborhood. It contributes to the district in scale and architectural integrity.

-144 191: Oscar Weedon House; wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Tuscan column Detached house. 1904. Builder: Berry and Smith. High brick basement in rear; dentil cornice; stone gateposts with picket fence. This is a good example of an early 20th-century house with its hipped roof, hipped dormer, Tuscan porch, and cornice with dentils. The picket fence and stone gateposts give a pleasant note to the lot. The structure adds to the residential quality of High Street.

-145 192: W. H. Risdon House; stucco; 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1 shed dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts; spindle frieze. Detached house. Vernacular. 1905. This square house with hipped roof and central dormer features a pleasant porch with turned posts and spindle frieze. The house and well-maintained yard contribute to the quality of this residential street.

-146 196: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch wih spindle brackets with turned posts. Detached house. Vernacular. ca. 1900. This simple dwelling with its porch featuring spindle brackets and turned posts is a pleasant addition to the residential streetscape of High Street.

-147 197: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with slender Tuscan columns; dentil cornice. Detached house. Vernacualr. 1902. Picket fence across front yard. This house is typical of turn-of-the-century residential architecture in this area. It is a simple dwelling, but with its yard defined by a picket fence it contributes to the streetscape.

-148 204: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts. Detached house. Vernacular. ca. 1900. This simple stuccoed dwelling with its later extension adds to the residential quality of High Street. It contributes to the district in scale.

(See Continuation Sheet # 44)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

HIGH STREET (continued)

-149 205: Robert Risdon House; stucco; 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; Square massing with symmetrical facade, garage to north. The square, three-bay house with a pyramidal roof and a large central dormer is an important element in the residential streetscape of High Street. Its yard is well-maintinaed and adds to the visual quality of the street.

HORNER STREET

-150 17: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts and scroll brackets. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. This late 19th-century house features a gable roof with central gable and a three-bay proch with turned posts and brackets. Compatible in style and scale with other residences on Horner Street, it contributes to the district.

-151 25: Horner House; wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with posts supports. Detached house. Federal. 1820s. Two-story block with exterior end brick chimney and 1½-story wing. Oringinally Horner family house; later served as law office in late 19th century. This early 19th-century house and its early addition retain several features indicative of its period. These include a steeply pitched roof, large brick chimney and origninal sash. Its presence inthe heart of Warrenton serves as a reminder of the town's early development. It contributes to the district.

-152 stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal);3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch. Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. While covered by stucco, this substantial dwelling retains its original fenestration and 6/6 hung sash. Built in a scale compatible with other residences on Horner Street, it contributes to the character of the district.

-153 35: Horner House; wood frame (bricktex); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Ionic columns. Detached house. Federal. 1790s. Colonial Revival porch; jack arches over windows; originally brick. Horner family house. Commonly known as the Horner estate, the early character of this house can still be perceived beneath the composition shingle and later 19th-century Ionic porch. Its most salient feature is the keystone lintels which suggests something of its former elegance. The residence contributes to the dsitrict.

(See Continuation Sheet #43)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

HORNER STREET (continued)

-154 38: wood frame (aluminum); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with brick columns. Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. L-shaped mass, facade altered by addition of brick porch, bay window. Dating to the late 19th century, this house is given a picturesque quality by its cross-gable roof and projecting front bay. While somewhat compromised by the addition of a brick porch, its scale and fabric make it a contributing element to the district.

-155 45: Horner House; wood frame (composition); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with Doric columns, full pediment. Detached house. Federal. ca. 1784. Two-story main block with one-story wing, exterior end brick and stone chimneys. Horner family house dating from 1784. As part of the Horner estate since 1784, this residence appears to date from that period. While covered by composition siding and displaying newer sash, the building reveals an early date through its steeply-pitched gable roof, stone exterior end chimney and narrow openings. As one of the town's earliest dwellings, it contributes to the character of the district.

-156 115: stucco; 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays. Detached house. Vernacular. 1930s. 115 Horner Street is a picturesque dwelling sited on a hillside. Two stories in height, its scale and setting make a contribution to the district.

(See Continuation Sheet #46)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

HORNER STREET (continued)

-157 124: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with scroll brackets. Detached house. Vernacular. Mid-19th century with alterations. Rear porch with sawn lattice balustrade and scroll brackets; rear summer kitchen. This four-bay rectangular house is particularly noteworthy for its fine front and rear porches which have turned posts and scroll brackets. Sited directly on Horner Street, its rear yard is finely landscaped and retains a rear kitchen. It contributes to the late 19th-century character of the district.

-158 stucco: 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch; screened in. Detached house. Vernacular. 1910. This early 20th-century frame house is representative of houses of that period in the area. It contributes to the district in scale and character.

HOTEL STREET

-159 3: D.H. Lee's Real Estate and Insurance; brick (stretcher); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays. Commercial (office). Italianate. ca. 1850. Bracketed cornice, window cornices, Greek Revival frontispiece entrance with fluted Doric pilasters and tall five-light transom. This brick building has both Greek Revival and Italianate style influences. It is a handsomely proportioned building and helps to define the corner of Hotel and Culpeper Streets. It is a contributing element in the district.

(156-10) 14: Warren Green Hotel; brick (stretcher); 3 stories; hipped roof(slate); 9 bays; 2-stor 9-bay porch with Tuscan columns, turned balustrade. Hotel. Italianate. 1876. Architect: John R. Spilman. Builder: G. B. Cochran. Modillion cornice, segmental brick flat arches over windows, transom and sidelights at main entrance. Site of Norris Tavern which operated from 1819-1843; General Lafayette entertained there in 1825; Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay were also guests. In 1843 it was used as a school (warren Green Academy), then returned to hotel use in 1850. General McClellan bade farewell to his officers here upon being relieved of comand of the Army of the Potomac in 1862; building destroyed by fire in 1874; rebuilt in 1876; remained hotel until 1960. The Warren Green Hotel is an excellent example of resort architecture of the late 19th century. It is an Italianate style brick structure with broad, two-story porches extending around two sides of the building. It is one of the most significant landmarks in Warrenton. It also has great visual importance in terminating the vista at the end of Court St.

-160 16-22: brick (stretcher); 2 stories; gable roof (not visible); 12 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, balustrade & deck. Government. Georgian Revival. 1910. Addition of Warren Green Hotel; modillion cornice, keyed jack arches over windows, fanlights with tracery over entrances, hoods with consoles over minor entrances; brick quoins at corners, lunettes in front gables. This Georgian Revival structure is a good example of its style.

(See Continuation Sheet #47)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

HOTEL STREET (continued)

-160 16-22: (continued) The design is rich with architectural detail and the scale complements the adjoining Warren Green Hotel. It helps to define the streetscape and facade line along Hotel Street. It is a contributing element to the district.

LEE STREET

-161 22: wood frame (pressed metal); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays. Commercial (store); Vernacular. ca. 1910. This small commercial structure was probably orginally an outbuilding associated with a house on Culpeper St. Although altered and converted for another purpose, the structure still retains its original lines and scale. It contributes to the commercial character of the area east of Culpeper St.

-162 34: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Central brick stack, gable front. This simple frame structure adds a picturesque quality to the west end of Lee St. It is significant to the residential area along Lee St.

-163 38: brick (5-course American); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal). Detached house. Vernacular. Mid-19th century. Originally a blacksmith shop, later remodeled into residence. This small brick structure was originally built as a blacksmith shop and is a rare surviving 19th-century commercial structure significant to this area of Lee Street.

-164 S.W. corner of Lee St. and S. Fourth St.: Parking lot.

-165 53: Ullman's Store; brick (7-course American); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Commercial (store). Late Federal. 1852. Corbelled brick cornice; gable front, vented gable fanlight, flared brick jack arches, rear 1-story brick addition, storefront entrance and windows flanked by paneled pilasters with molded cornice above. Ullman's Store is one of the best preserved commercial structures in Warrenton. It retains its original character dating from the mid-19th century and significantly contributes to the character of the district.

-166 51: Ullman's Store; brick (7-course American); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Commercial (store). Late Federal. 1852. Projecting storefront windows with cornice above. Part of Ullman's Store, built in 1852. Ullman's Store is one of the best preserved mid-19th-century commercial structures in Warrenton. It retains much of its original character especially in its storefront and cornice. It significantly contributes to the historic character of Warrenton.

(See Continuation Sheet #48)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

LEE STREET (continued)

-167 Ullman's Store: brick (irregular); 2½ stories; parapet gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays. Commercial (store); 2nd floor windows with wood lintels, parapet gable ends, shed brick addition at rear; storefront topped by molded cornice. Part of Ullman's Store, built in 1852. This Greek Revival brick commercial structure is a well-preserved example of its style. The original exterior character of the building is completely intact. Especially noteworthy are the storefront with its molded cornice above, second floor fenestration, and parapet gable ends. 49 Lee Street now J & B Services, Inc.

-168 Vacant Lot: corner Lee St. and Second St.

-169 54: brick (5-course American); 2 stories; flat roof (not visible); 6 bays. Commercial (store). Decorative Vernacular. Paneled brick frieze with hound's tooth cornice, segmental brick arches over 2/2 windows. Built by D.P.Wood as a hardware, Lumber, and appliance store. 1907. This is an excellent example of early 20th-century commercial architecture. This large brick building is significant to the district because of its strategic location and preserved architectural character.

-170 Vacant lot: corner Lee St. and Third St.

-171 wood frame (board & batten); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 bay. Storage shed. Vernacular. Early 20th century. Shed rear addition, stone foundation. This board-and-batten warehouse adds to the commercial character of Lee St. It also contributes to the district in scale and mass.

-172 73: brick (7-course American); 2½ stories; gable roof (slate); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with decorative bargeboard chamfered posts. Recreation office. Vernacular. Late 19th century. This small brick building is a well-preserved cottage associated with the adjacent Catholic church. It adds a picturesque note to the streetscape.

-173 86: stucco: 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with shed roof, square posts. Detached house. Late 19th century. Molded cornice with returns and brackets; shallow-pitched gable front. This simple late 19th-century house is significant to the overall architectural pattern of lower income housing predominant on Lee St. in the late 19th century.

-174 87: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with wide pediment, round columns. Detached house. Vernacular. Mid-to late 19th century. This large frame dwelling contributes to the residential character of Lee St. It is a particularly well-preserved example of mid-19th-century architecture.

(See Continuation Sheet #49)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

LEE STREET (continued)

-175 100: Mary Shepherd House; stucco; 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 gable dormers' 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Doric columns; no balusters. Detached house. Late Federal. Ca. 1850. Interior end brick chimneys, 9/6 and 6/6 sash double-hung windows, added 20th-century dormers, rear ell addition, porch added, picket fence across front, stucco 2-story outbuilding at rear. This mid-19th-century house is a significant landmark in the heart of the district. It is one of a few houses of the mid-19th century remaining on Lee Street.

-176 Parking lot: corner of Lee & S. Fifth streets.

-177 111: stucco; 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts, cutout pattern balustrade, jigsaw work. Detached house. Modified Italianate, ca. 1890. Central front gable with Palladian attic window, stone foundation, frame outbuildings at rear including smokehouse. This late 19th-century frame house is one of the best examples of houses of that period on Lee St. Its front porch with turned posts, jigsaw work, and cutout pattern balustrade is especially noteworthy. A good collection of outbuildings is at the rear.

-178 114: Robert Brent House; brick (Flemish); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 gable dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with paired chamfered posts with bracketed eaves, dentil frieze, Eastlake bracket supports. Detached house. Federal with Italianate porch. Early 19th century with Victorian remodeling. Early 19th-century Federal house with flared brick jack arches over 2nd story windows, Italianate porch, bracketed cornice, large interior end brick chimneys, dormer with decorative barge boards. Built for Robert Brent before 1834, home from 1866-1901 of General William Henry Fitzhugh Payne organizer of the Black Horse Cavalry in 1860. This house ranks as one of the most architecturally significant structures in Warrenton. It features a fine late 19th-century porch, rich in detail. It greatly contributes to the architectural diversity of Lee Street.

-179 124-126: R. W. Hilleary House; stucco; 2½ stories; hipped with gable roof (composition) 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Doric columns; plain balusters. Detached house. Colonial Revival. ca. 1914. Palladian front gable attic window, round-arched dormer window with Doric pilasters and broken pediment. This house is an excellent example of Queen Anne residential architecture, one of only a few examples in Warrenton. It is a structure of much visual interest, and it is well maintained.

-180 133-135: stucco: 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Doric columns, hipped roof. Detached house. Vernacular. ca. 1900. Central front gable with attic window; central brick stack. This simple stucco structure adds to the residential character of Lee Street. It contributes to the scale of the streetscape.

-181 Vacant Lot: corner of Lee and S. Sixth streets.

(See Continuation Sheet #50)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

LEE STREET (continued)

-182 134: wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story 1-bay side porch with square posts; plain balusters. Detached house. Cape Cod. 1950s. South porch, exterior end chimney. This mid-20th-century house contributes to the residential character of Lee Street. It is one of a few residences typical of the era situated in a section along Lee St.

-183 139: stucco; 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays. Detached house. Vernacular. ca. 1900. Central brick stack. This simple stucco structure adds to the residential character of Lee St. Its gable end facing the street is an unusual feature. It contributes to the scale of the streetscape.

-184 145: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with turned posts, balustrade with turned newel. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. This simple frame dwelling adds to the residential character of Lee St. It also contributes to the scale of the streetscape.

-185 148: wood frame (aluminum); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 gable dormers; 5 bays. Detached house. Cape Cod. 1950s. Ext. end brick chimney, south porch. This mid-20th-century house contributes to the residential character of Lee St. It is one of a few residences typical of its era along Lee St.

-186 151: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with turned posts, balustrade with turned newel. Detached house. Late 19th century. Stone foundation. This simple stucco dwelling is a typical example of middle-class houses of the late 19th century. It contributes to the residential character of Lee St.

-187 158: wood frame (aluminum); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with slender Doric columns, no balusters. Detached house. Cottage. Mid-20th century. This mid-20th-century residence contributes to the residential character of Lee St. Its scale, design, and cottage-like character are compatible with the surrounding architecture.

-188 166: wood frame (shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns; hipped roof. Detached house. Builder Vernacular. ca. 1900. This structure is typical of many turn-of-the-century houses along Lee St. It contributes to the architectural character of the neighborhood.

-189 171: brick (stretcher); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 4 gable dormers; 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with arcade. Detached house. Cottage. 1930s. Modillic cornice, flared brick jack arches over windows, main 1½-story block with south 1-story wing. This cottage-style dwelling adds to the picturesque charm of residences in this block of Lee St. Its well-maintained yard also adds to the residential character of the street.

(See Continuation Sheet #51)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

LEE STREET (continued)

-190 194: Fauquier Female Seminary; brick; 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with paired Doric columns, balustraded deck. Detached house. Italianate. 1857. Paired front windows, 4 central brick chimneys, projecting gabled pavilions with corbelled brick panels, bracketed eaves. Fauquier Female Seminary was built in 1857, operated until around 1923. One of its boarders was General Doughlas MacArthur as a boy when he visisted his aunt who lived in Warrenton. Although surrounded on three sides by rows of contemporary townhouses, the building remains well-preserved and is a distinguished mid-19th-century architectural landmark in Warrenton.

-191 199: stucco; 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Detached house. Cottage. 1920s. This cottage-style house adds a picturesque quality to the streetscape of Lee St.

-192 stone; 1½ stories; gable roof (slate); 4 bays. Detached house. Cottage. 1920s. North bay side porch with stone segmental arches, projecting front gabled pavilion, rear stone outbuilding. This cottage-style house adds a picturesque quality to the residential streetscape of Lee Street.

-193 214: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts, simple balustrade. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Central brick stack, bay windows on south side. This late 19th-century structure contributes to the overall architectural character of this residential neighborhood along Lee Street.

-194 226: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch extends on two sides, Doric columns, turned balusters. Detached house. Vernacular. 1907. This simple, but well-proportioned early 20th-century house contributes to the architectural character of this residential section of Warrenton.

-195 236: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts. Detached house. Vernacular. ca. 1899. 2 interior brick chimneys, central gable at front. This house is typical of many houses built at the turn of the century in Warrenton. It contributes to the residential character of Lee Street.

(See Continuation Sheet #52)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

LEE STREET (continued)

corner of Falmouth and Lee Streets: stucco; 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with square columns, carport at side. -196 Detached house. Bungalow. 1927. Central brick chimney, casement windows, sun porch on north side. This house is a good example of housing in the 1920s. Its architectural quality, strategic location on a major corner lot, and sweeping lawn make it an important landmark in this residential neighborhood.

St. John's Catholic Church: brick (7-course American); 1 story; gable roof (slate); 3 bays. Church. Brick buttresses at front and sides, corbelled -197 brick cornice, raised brick cross design over front entrance, round window at balcony level, wooden cross rises above roof, label molds over round-arched windows. Supposedly dates from 1861, but appears to date from the 1870s. St. John's Catholic Church is a prominent landmark on Lee St. It is a fine example of Romanesque Revival church architecture with Italianate influences.

-327 Leeds Square Townhouses - Lee St.

MAIN STREET

4: Fauquier County Courthouse; stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch with Ionic portico. Government. Classical Revival. 1890. Architect: William H. Baldwin. Bracketed modillion cornice. Pedimented brick clock tower with large vented cupula. Doric pilasters, (156-2) round arched windows. Rusticated basement. John R. Spilman: contractor. Built by and designed by William H. Baldwin in 1890 after fire destroyed earlier courthouse of 1854, present building patterned after Greek Revival 1854 courthouse. Set in a commanding position at the town's principal intersection, the courthouse is Warrenton's premier landmark. It is an excellent example of late 19th-century Classical Revival architecture.

7: The Stable Door; brick (common); 2 stories; flat roof (not visible); 3 bays. Commercial (office). 19th century commercial. 1890s. Chamfered -198 building corner segmental-arched second-floor windows molded wood cornice with brackets. Post office ca. 1900. This building is important to the facade line of Main St. Its chamfered building corner helps to make the transition in pedestrian traffic from Main St. to Alexandria St. and it forms a well-scaled backdrop for the Fauquier County Courthouse.

Fauquier County Administration Office: brick (Flemish); 2 stories; 5 bays. Government. Classical Revival. 1928. Architect: W.H. Irvin Fleming. -199 Brick balustrade, molded cornice with dentils, Doric frontispiece with segmental pediment; Stone string course; stone watertable. This Classical Revival County Office Building was built in 1928 on the site of an earlier county clerk's office. The Fauquier County Administration Office is a distinquished example of Georgian Revival architecture. Built in 1828, it contributes

(See Continuation Sheet #53)

DESCRIPTION -- (Inventory (continued)

MAIN STREET (continued)

199 Fauquier County Administration Office (continued) significantly to the court complex and its architecture complements the courthouse next door.

11: The Stable Door; stucco; 2 stories; flat roof (not visible); 3 bays. Commercial (store). 20th century commercial. Grayson's General Merchandise ca. 1900-1940. This commercial structure is important to the scale and continuous
200 facade line of this commercial block in downtown Warrenton. It is especially important in its transitional height between a smaller building to the west and a larger building to the east.

15: Fauquier Pharmacy Ltd.; brick (5-course American); 3½ stories: 2 bays. Commercial (office); Federal. Early 19th century. Paired brick chimney at
201 parapet east gable end, cornice over storefront. Jeffries Drugs ca. 1900-1940. This brick Federal building is a rare survival of early 19th-century architecture in downtown Warrenton. Its scale, building lines, and details are preserved and it is a dignified addition to the streetscape.

202 Vacant lot: north side Main Street.

20: Nusbaum & Anderson Clothing Store; brick (stretcher); 1 story; flat roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Commercial (office). Italinate. 1875. Bracketed cornice, blind arcade; decorative post and
203 lintel trim. Built in 1875 as Latham & Green General Merchandise; known as Nusbaum & Anderson Clothing Store in 1908. The building contributes to the scale and mass of the block facade. Its blind arcade extending across the west side is a distinctive design element.

21: Peoples National Bank; brick (Flemish); 1½ stories; gable roof (slate); 5 gable dormers; 5 bays. Commercial (bank). Georgian Revival. 1957.
204 Georgian Revival frontispiece with broken pediment, molded wood cornice with dentils, large 12/12 sash double-hung windows. This Georgian Revival building is an imposing and dignified mid-20th-century addition to Main St. It is important to the architectural character and diversity of styles along Main St.

22- 24: Jimmie's Old Town Market- Madison's Barber Shop; aluminum siding; 2 stories; flat roof (not visible); 6 bays. Commercial (store); Commercial vernacular.
205 Mid-19th century. Typical Victorian storefront. Madison's Barber Shop since ca. 1900. Madison's Barber Shop and Jimmie's Old Town Market is a good example of mid-19th-century commercial architecture which contributes to the scale of the block facade. Elements of the original shop front survive.

26: The Main Thing Shop; brick (stretcher); 3½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays. Commercial (store); Contemporary. 1972.
206 This building is a good example of a contemporary structure that complements its surrounding architecture in size and scale, and provides a handsome model for new construction in a historic area.

(See Continuation Sheet # 54)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MAIN STREET (continued)

-207 29: brick (stretcher); 2 stories; flat roof (not visible); 3 bays. Commercial (store). 19th century commercial. 1880s. Garner's Grocery ca. 1900. This brick commercial building retains its original scale and function. It is important to the streetscape of this commercial block although its cornice and shopfront have been lost.

-208 34: brick (Flemish); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays. Commercial (store); Box cornice with moulded trim. Paired interior end chimneys Flaired brick arches above 2nd story windows. Built in 1820s, bakery in 1854; in 1867 store of Aaron Bise. This early 19th century building is a good example of a commercial establishment on the first floor with living quarters above. It contributes to the overall historic character of the district and its architectural character has been little altered.

-209 34: brick(5-course American); 2 stories; shed roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays. Commercial (store); Commercial vernacular. ca. 1850. Bracketed cornice. Flaired brick jackarches. Stained glass transom above door and window. Typical early 20th century storefront. This mid-19th century building contributes to the scale and mass of the facade line of the block.

-210 35: The Ivy Basket and Dental Office (upstairs); brick (stretcher); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 5 bays. Commercial (store); Italianate. ca. 1820. Corbelled cornice, iron window cornices. The Bon Ton Millinery Shop from 1900-1970s. This late 19th-century commerical brick structure is important to the scale and facade line of Main St. The cornice and lintels are notable features.

-211 * 36: concrete block with marble facing; 1 story, flat roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays. Commercial (store); Contemporary. Mid 20th century. This contemporary structure is a non-contributing element in the district. Its design, scale, mass, and building material are incompatible with surrounding architecture.

-212 37-39: Risdon Paint & Hardware; brick (stretcher); 2 stories flat roof (not visible); 6 bays. Commercial (store). Italianate 1890s. Bracketed and molded cornice, segmental-arched windows. Thomas's Bakery ca. 1900. This late 19th-century brick commercial building is important to the scale and facade line of Main St.

-213 40- 42: Hutchison Travel Bureau; stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Commercial (office). Late Federal. ca. 1850. Box cornice with small bracketed modillions; early 20th century storefront. This building's importance relates primarily to its scale and relationship with other buildings on the block. A good definition exists between first and second floors and second-story fenestration has been well-preserved.

(See Continuation Sheet #55)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MAIN STREET (continued)

-214 41: Hurst Jewelers; brick (stretcher); 2 stories; flat roof (not visible); 2 bays. Commercial (store); Commercial vernacular. Late 19th century. Box cornice with dentils, cornice over storefront. Hurst Jewelers since 1900. This small brick structure acts as a unit with 43-45 Main St. and therefore, is important to the continued facade line of the block.

-215 43-45: brick (7-course American); 2 stories; flat roof (not visible); 3 bays. Commerical (store). Commercial vernacular. 1915. Box cornice with dentils, cornice over storefront. This large brick building is important for the scale, facade line, and rhythm of fenestration and storefronts it lends to the streetscape.

-216 44-46: brick (6-course American); 2 stories; shed roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays. Commercial (store). Italianate. Late 19th century. Molded bracket cornice; windows with segmental arches. This large late 19th century commercial structure is compatible in scale and design with other buildings on the block.

-217 50-48: brick (common); 2 stories; gable flaired roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Church (office). Italianate. ca. 1850. Bracketed cornice; window cornices; modernized 1st floor. This building contributes to the scale, rhythm, and facade line of the streetscape. The bracketed cornice and second-story fenestration is well-preserved. The first floor facade has been greatly altered.

-218 52: brick (5-course American); 2 stories; flat roof (not visible); 6 bays. Commercial (store). Commercial vernacular. Late 19th century. Houndstooth brick cornice. Remodelled 20th century storefront. This late 19th-century commercial structure has been greatly altered; however the second story retains some of its original architectural character. Scale, mass, and facade line have been retained, therefore it contributes to the streetscape of the block.

-219 53: brick (Flemish); 1½ stoires; gable roof (slate); 5 pedimented dormers; 5 bays. Post Office. Colonial Revival. 1916. Architect: James A. Wetmore. Tall rounded-arch windows with keystones, molded wood cornice with balustrade above. This handsome Colonial Revival post office is an important landmark to downtown Warrenton. It is an excellent example of its style and adds to the architectural character and diversity of the commercial area.

-220 56-58: Marshall Building; brick (stretcher); 3 stories; gable/parapet roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays. Commercial (store); paired interior end chimneys; parapet gable end, bracketed modillion cornice. Balcony with wrought iron railing supported by wrought iron brackets. 19th century Storefront divided by pilasters. Known variously as the Marshall or Warren Building, it was built ca. 1820 for Thomas Marshall, son of Chief Justice John Marshall, as an investment property. It was originally used as a confectionary. This building is a fine example of Federal commercial/residential architecture. Its architectural quality, detail, scale, and corner location greatly enhance the character of the district.

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MAIN STREET (continued)

221 61: Thoroman's Radio & TV; wood frame (aluminum) and brick (stretcher); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays. Commercial (store). Commercial vernacular. late 19th century. The basic importance of this greatly altered, late 19th century structure is its scale to the block.

222 63: brick (stretcher); 2 stories gable roof (composition); 2 bays. Commercial (store); Federal. 1830s. Altered first floor. Although unfortunately altered on the first floor, the second floor fenestration and general building lines of this building remain unchanged and therefore the building adds to the architectu al quality and diversity of this commercial area.

223 66-64: Chamberlin & Hamilton Building; stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Commercial (office); Commercial vernacular. Late 19th century. Interior end chimney. Box cornice with returns. Entablature over storefront window. This building contributes to the district in that it retains much of its original character. The late 19th century storefront is preserved.

224 65-71: C & S Florist, Hailey's Shoe Service, Furniture Store; brick (stretcher); 2 stories; flat roof with false mansard (tile); 3 bays. Commercial (store); Art Deco; ca. 1930. Modillion cornice below false mansard roof, brick pilasters divide facade, paired windows on second floor Art Deco decorative elements in frieze. This imposing brick structure houses three businesses with apartments above. It is important to the commercial district due to its scale, rhythm of fenestration and storefronts, and its continuation of the general facade line of the streetscape.

225 68: Tongue House; wood (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays. Commercial (store). Painted-arched attic window. Decorative barge board. The former house is one of the best examples of Carpenter Gothic style architecture in Warrenton. It has retained much of its original decorative carpentry.

226 70: Vacant lot: south side Main Street.

227 * 72: concrete block with brick facing; 1 story; flat roof (not visible); 9 bays. Commercial (store). Contemporary. 1950s. This contemporary building does not contribute to the historical character of the district. It is incompatible in scale, size, height, building material, etc. with its surroundings.

228 73: Creels Jewelry; glass and metal; 1 story; flat roof (not visible); 2 bays. Commercial (office). Commercial vernacular. 1950. This small business continues the facade line of Main Street and is therefore, important to the commercial streetscape.

(See Continuation Sheet # 57)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MAIN STREET (continued)

229 75: brick (stretcher) 1 story; flat roof (not visible); 3 bays. Commercial (store). Art Deco. ca. 1920. Art Deco decorative elements in facade. Used as a Western Union office in 1920s. This small brick structure adds a picutresque quality to the streetscape of the commercial district of Main St.

230 81: Town Hall; Fire House brick(stretcher); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Commerical (office/store). Classical Revival. 1854. Built in 1854 as Methodist Church, sold to town in 1869 and used as a town hall, later used as a fire house until 1970s. This Classical Revival building is impressive in its proportions and pedimented gable front. It is an important antebellum structure in Warrenton and adds to the architectural diversity of Main Street.

231 77-79: Rhodes Drug Store; brick (5-course American); 2 stories; flat roof (not visible); 3 bays. Commercial (store). Art Deco. ca. 1930. Art Deco decorative elements in facade. This imposing brick structure is an important addition to the commercial district of Main Street. It adds a strong facade line to the streetscape.

232 * 82: O'Cornell & Mayhugh Attys; brick (stretcher); 2 stories; flat roof (not visible); 1 bay. Commercial (office). Contemporary. 1970s. This contemporary structure is a non-contributing element of the district. Although its size and height are compatible with most structures along Main St., its design and lack of fenestration is incompatible.

233 Warrenton Presbyterian Church: brick (Common); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Church. Greek Revival with Italianate tower added. 1855. Congregation formed in 1777, building constructed in 1855, used as hospital during Civil War. This mid-19th-century church is a good example of Greek Revival architecture with a later Italianate tower and steeple. It adds a picturesque accent to Main St.

234 88: Maphis Building; brick; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays. Commercial (store); Federal. Early 19th century. Fan light over door. large plate glass window; paired interior end chimney. This Federal style building contributes to the district in scale, building material, facade line, etc. It is a good example of the combination commercial establishment and living quarters above so typical of Warrenton's business district.

235 * 90: brick (stretcher); 1 story, flat roof with mansard (slate); 2 bays. Commercial (store). Contemporary. ca. 1960. This contemporary commercial structure does not contribute to the overall historic character of the district. It is incompatible in height, scale, design, etc. with its surroundings.

(See Continuation Sheet # 58)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MAIN STREET (continued)

92-96: Hospice-2nd floor, Blue Ridge Hardware, The Blue Ridge Furniture; brick (common); 2 stories; flat roof with front mansard (slate); 7 bays. Commercial (store). Vernacular. 1940s. Houndstooth brick cornice. Although a large building, relative to most buildings along Main Street, its first floor is divided into distinct storefronts typical of the 1940s and its second floor is divided into apartments - a typical combination commercial/residential building for downtown Warrenton. It contributes to the transitional fabric of architecture in the district. .236

* 100: brick (stretcher); 1 story, flat roof (not visible); 2 bays. Commercial (office). Contemporary. ca. 1940. This structure dates from the 1940s but has been modernized to the degree that it does not conform to the facade line of the streetscape. Originally, the building appears to have been incompatible with the surrounding architecture. It is a non-contributing element in the district. .237

103: Eichers Flowers; brick (common); 1 story; flat roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Commercial (store). Old Gas Station. 1940. This former gas station is a rare survival in any downtown area. It is well preserved and a good example of adaptive use. It is a picturesque addition to the streetscape. .238

109: Warrenton Baptist Church; brick (varied-course American); 3 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays. Church. Italianate. 1871. Decorative recessed brick panels, paired brick pilasters, central arched entrance with fan light and rosette window above, two lighted arched windows with oculus and keystone bracketed pediment and eaves. The Warrenton Baptist Church is a significant landmark in Warrenton. Its sophisticated architectural character greatly adds to the charm and picturesque quality of the east end of Main St. Its tall steeple can be seen all over town. The parish house is also a significant landmark in Warrenton. Built as a town market in 1830, it was also used as a school and Masonic Hall, but was owned by the Odd Fellows beginning in 1877. .239

110: wood frame (shingle); 2½ stories; gable roof (slate); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with bracket eaves, drop finials, chamfered post with scroll brackets cut out pattern balustrade. Government. Late 19th century. This late 19th century structure is a contributing element tothe district. It is typical of many such residences of the period in Warrenton. .240

122: John T. James House; brick (irregular); 2 stories; parapet gable roof (not visible); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch tapering Doric columns with full entablature. Detached house. Greek Revival. Mid 19th century. Paired interior chimneys, flaired brick jack arches, moulded brick cornice, side Greek Revival porches. This house is an excellent example of a Greek Revival town house. Its architectural quality is high and the spacious well-kept yard provides a handsome setting for the house. .241

(See Continuation Sheet # 59)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MAIN STREET (continued)

-242 134: John S. Armstrong House; stucco; 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays ; 1-story, 3-bay porch with hipped roof, chamfered posts with scroll brackets. Detached house. Vernacular. 1855. This house contributes to the historic and residential quality of the east end of Main St.

-243 135: faced with cast rough-faced ashar. 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 4 bays. 1-story, 4-bay porch with Tuscan columns, heavy ballustrade. Detached house. Vernacular. 1920s. This house is a good example of housing in 1920s. It lends a picturesque quality and strong streetscape facade line to this residential section of Main St.

-244 138-140: Dr. James R. Sowers House; stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with hipped roof, chamfered posts with scroll brackets. Cutout pattern railing. Detached house. Greek Revival. ca. 1860. Paired interior end chimneys, box cornice, 6/6 windows. This house contributes to the historic and residential character of the east end of Main Street. The building has fine proportions and good details.

-245 139: faced with cast rough faced ashlar. 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Vernacular. 1910. Faced with cast rough-faced ashlar, 139 Main Street is an early 20th-century building. In scale and form, it contributes to the district.

-246 145: stucco; 2½ stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan half columns. Detached house. ca. 1910. 145 Main Street is a typical example of an American four-square house. Its scale and fabric make it a contributing structure to the district.

-247 146: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with Octagonal columns full entablature with dentils. Detached house. Late 19th century. This building contributes to the residential quality of the east end of Main St. Its scale, proportions and simple lines are compatible with surrounding residences.

-248 151: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Victorian Italianate. 1870s. Bracketed eaves, decorative capped brick chimneys. 151 Main Street is distinguished by its bracketed eaves, window surrounds, corbeled brick chimneys, and front porch. Like other houses in this section of residential Main Street, it has a well-landscaped setting. Both the house and its landscape contribute to the district.

(See Continuation Sheet #60)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MAIN STREET (continued)

-249 152: Jourdan M. Saunders House; stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts, scroll brackets, turned ballasters. Detached house. Federal with late 19th century addition. 2 brick interior end chimneys. This building contributes to the residential quality of the east end of Main St. Its scale, proportions, and architectural details are compatible with surrounding residences.

-250 162: Thaddeus N. Fletcher House. stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered posts, curvilinear brackets. Detached house. Italianate. 1860s. Front bay windows, bracketed eaves with bracket hood; side porch. Noted for its handsome exterior details, especialy the fanciful front porch, the T.N. Fletcher House is a gracious landmark of this residential area of Main St.

(156-14) 173: Brentmoor (Spilman-Mosby House); stucco scored to imitate stonework; 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Italian Villa Style. 1861. Bracketed eaves, triple round-arch window, 2nd story, center; on each end one story bay windows, rectangular and demi-octagonal. Built in 1859-61, this Italian Villa-style residence has a highly distinguished front porch with posts and "X" brackets. The openings are graced by distinctive surrounds. The edifice is contained within a highly picturesque landscape separated from the street by a fence. Both the edifice and its setting contribute to the district. National Register 1977

-251 178: wood frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with gables (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered posts with scroll brackets, cut-out pattern railing. Detached house. Italianate. 1870s. Bracketed cornice; paired 4/4 windows, 2 interior chimneys, south bay window, gingerbread hood over 2nd-story window. This house is an excellent example of Italianate architecture in Warrenton. It is well-preserved and the well-kept yard provides a picturesque setting.

-252 185: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch with square bracketed posts, fanciful cutout ballustrade, 1st floor. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. First floor bay window, 2/2/2 windows, 1st floor. This late 19th-century dwelling is distinguished by a two-tier post and bracket porch which complements rather nicely its projecting first-story bay window, retaining old trees and shrubs, the house contributes to both the architecture and landscape of the district.

-253 188: brick (common); 2 stories; flat roof (not visible); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with fluted Doric columns, full entablature . Detached house. Greek Revival. 1840s. Paired interior end chimneys, panelled brick frieze, flaired brick jack arches, 6/6 windows, brick kitchen with brick molded cornice at rear. This house is a fine example of Greek Revival style architectute in the town.

(See Continuation Sheet # 61)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MAIN STREET (continued)

253 188: (continued) It ranks as one of the most significant buildings in the district, due to its sophisticated architectural quality. The Greek Doric dwarf portico is a notable exterior feature.

* corner of Main & Clay streets. brick (common); 1½ stories; shed roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 4 bays. Detached house. Contemporary. This
254 contemporary house is a non-contributing element to the district. It is set far back from the generally consistant building line of the streetscape. Its design, scale, size, etc. are incompatible with surrounding architecture.

197: Dr. William N. Bispham House; stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with iron porch later. Detached house. Gothic
255 Revival. 1856. Three pointed arch windows with tracery on 2nd floor projecting pavilion, paired narrow 4/4 d.s. windows elsewhere, originally board and batten. Originally a board an batten cottage, 197 Main Street is now covered with stucco. Its most arresting feature is its central triple-pointed arch Gothic window which suggests its 1856 date of construction. In scale and fabric, the house contributes to the district. The porch has been altered and has inappropriate metal posts.

NORTH SIXTH STREET

11: rusticated coursed ashlar; 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay proch with Doric columns; turned balusters; hipped roof.
256 Detached house. Vernacular. 1910. 11 North Sixth Street with its asymmetrical facade is a picutresque structure that retains its original porch. Like several other houses in the district, it is covered with rusticated coursed ashlar painted white. In scale and form it contributes to the district.

19: Thomas Dilworth House; wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch, screened; hipped roof
257 supported by slender square posts. Detached house. Federal. Early 19th century. Interior brick chimney indicates addition built later. This simple, two-story, three-bay, rectangular house is covered with weatherboarding. It retains its original 6/6 and 9/6 sash double-hung windows. Both in terms of its fabric and scale, it contributes to the district.

22: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with fluted Doric columns; plain
259 balusters. Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. 1890s. Bracketed eaves; protruding bay window. 22 North Sixth Street is a modified Queen Anne-style cottage that retains a number of its salient features. These include a handsome Doric columned porch, projecting bay window and bracketed eaves. Both in its scale and historic fabric it contributes to the architectural character of the district.

(See Continuation Sheet #62)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

NORTH SIXTH STREET(continued)

259 25: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 gable dormers; 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square posts; decorative sawn work. Detached house. Vernacular. Early 19th century with late 19th-century addition. High stone foundation, 1½-story ell is earlier Federal-style structure. This pleasant early 19th-century house with stone basement has been enlarged by the addition of a two-story wing. Both sections are covered with white weatherboards. Sawn scroll work has been added to the porch and dormers of the older section, and the cut out pattern balustrade is a good example of late 19th century embellishments. The strucutre is an important part of the historic fabric of the town and contributes to the character of the district.

260 35: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts with brackets; plain balusters; spindle frieze. Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. This two-story, two-bay house is covered with weatherboards and features an appealing sawn work porch with spindle frieze, brackets and balustrade. The house is plain but well-proportioned and contributes in scale and fabric to the district.

SOUTH SIXTH STREET

261 16: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories;(main block) gable roof (standing seam metal); 11 bays. Warehouse. Commercial vernacular. ca. 1900. Complex of three distinct sections each with gable roof. This warehouse complex adds a commercial quality to Sixth St. It is a rambling structure that defines the streetscape.

262 23: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays. Detached house. Vernacular. ca. 1900. This small frame structure was probably originally a cottage associated with the house at 134 Main St. It adds a residential quality to Sixth St.

* 263 25: wood frame (under construction); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition). Detached house . Contemporary. 1983. This contemporary structure is less than fifty years old and therefore does not contribute to the district.

264 27: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with turned posts, hipped roof. Detached house. Vernacular. 1900. Gable end facade, small frame garage at side. This small stucco building is typical of houses built around the turn of the century. It contributes to the residential character of Sixth St.

SMITH STREET

(156-16) 12: James Caldwell House; stone (random ashlar); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with square posts, sawn brackets and balusters. Detached house. Early Federal and Italianate. 1831.

(See Continuation Sheet #63)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

SMITH STREET (continued)

(256-16) 12: (continued) Italianate porch addition with scroll brackets and gingerbread barge board. This Federal period house was the residence of James Caldwell, publisher of the first newspaper in Warrenton. While the dwelling retains some Federal characteristics in its arched doorway and fanlight, it is overwhelmed by features that relate it to the Italinate style. The scalloping on the eaves and scrollwork are especially noteworthy in this regard. The combination of antebellum styles, together with its well-preserved setting make the house a contributing element to the district.

-265 19: brick (6-course American); 1 story; hipped roof (composition); 1 bay. Power house. Vernacular. 1940s. The power station at 19 Smith Street dates to the 1940s. Although this building is less than 50 years old, it does contribute to the character of the district.

-266 23: log (shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Detached house. Vernacular. ca. 1850. This basic rectangular house, covered with asbestos shingle, is in reality a log house. It retains its early sash which implies that it dates to the 1850s. Set on the front edge of its lot, the structure contributes to the architectural character of the district.

-267 28: Captain Ball House; brick (5-course American); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 gable dormers; 7 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with square posts. Detached house. Federal. Early 19th century. George Lewis Ball operated a school in this building in the early 19th century. This early 19th-century one-and-a-half story brick house is a fine example of a small vernacular dwelling of this period in Northern Virginia. Picturesquely sited on the front edge of its lot, the edifice is one of the more important visual assets of the neighborhood and contributes to the district.

-268 * 29: stone (random ashlar) and stucco; 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with wrought iron support. Detached house. 1950. 29 Smith Street is a small house built ca. 1950. It is less than fifty years old and therefore does not contribute to the district.

SECOND STREET

-269 10: View Tree Lodge (Masonic Hall); brick (stretcher)and stucco; 3 stories; parapet roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays. Fraternity lodge. Vernacular. 1912. Round arched 1/1 sash double-hung windows, 1st floor remodeled. The View Tree Masonic Lodge is an important building associated with black history in Warrenton. It is an imposing structure that has been altered, but its original character is still evident. It contributes to the district in scale and in historic importance.

(See Continuation Sheet #64)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

SECOND STREET (continued)

-270 20-24: wood frame (weatherboard and tile block addition); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square posts; partially screened. Detached house. Vernacular. Early 20th-century store. Commercial (store). 1890-house. This store/residence is a good example of the combination commercial/residential building that was once prevalent in this area south of Main St. It is one of a few surviving building types of that nature in Warrenton.

-271 30: brick (6-course American); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch with plain balusters. Apartment building. Vernacular. Early 20th century. This early 20th-century building may have originally been an early apartment building. With its segmental-arched windows and two-story front porch, it is a particularly good example of that type of housing in the early 20th century.

NORTH THIRD STREET

-272 brick (6-course American); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 7 bays. Commercial (office). Commercial vernacular. Late 19th century. This commercial brick structure has been changed greatly and retains little of its original character, however it does contribute to the district in scale. 9 N. Third Street.

-273 35: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch screened; square posts on brick piers; plain balusters. Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. This bungalow-style dwelling is among the best in the district. Its porch and top-half story are among its most salient features. In both style and scale, it contributes to the character of the district.

-274 * 41: wood frame (aluminum) and brick (stretcher); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition 3 bays. Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1970s. Noncontributing structure. This modern Colonial Revival dwelling is less than fifty years old, and does not contribute to the district.

-275 Joynes Funeral Home: stucco; 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 gable dormers; 4 bays. Funeral home. Federal. 1790s/1830s. Late Federal section originally a side-passage plan house; later addition ca. 1830. This structure would appear to be built during two different campaigns dating to the late 18th and early 19th centuries; Suggestive of the earlier date are the smaller openings with 9/6 and 12/12 sash double-hung windows; the section with 6/6 sash double-hung windows dates to the early 19th century. The position of the house within the center of Warrenton's commercial section, together with its monumental size makes it an important contributing element to the district.

SOUTH THIRD STREET

-276 * 4: Barber shop; stucco; 1 story; flat roof (not visible); 3 bays. Commercial (store). Commercial vernacular. 1950s. Noncontributing structure.

(See Continuation Sheet #65)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

SOUTH THIRD STREET (continued)

.276 4: (continued) This stucco structure is less than fifty years old, and therefore does not contribute to the district.

.277 * 15: Cochran's Produce; brick (stretcher) and concrete block; 1 story, gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays. Commercial (store); Commercial verncaular. 1940s. This commercial structure is less than fifty years old and therefore does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

.278 Parking lot west of S. Third St.:

.279 Parking lot east of S. Third Street.

.280 Richard Henry Lee Odd Fellows Lodge; brick (stretcher); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Fraternity lodge. Decorated Vernacular. 1971. Corbelled brick cornice, segmental brick arches over windows, gable end facade. The R. H. Lee Odd Fellows Lodge is a significant late 19th-century landmark in the district. It has retained much of its original architectural integrity, and therefore contributes to the district.

.281 brick (stretcher); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Commercial (store); Vernacular. Late 19th century. This brick commercial structure retains its original storefront and second-floor fenestration. It is a fine example of late 19th-century commercial architecture and it contributes to the commercial character of this block of Third Street.

.282 brick (6-course American); 1 story, gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Commercial (store); Commercial Vernacular. Late 19th century. Corbelled brick cornice, gable end facade. This late 19th-century abandoned store retains much of its original architectural character. It is an important part of this particularly well-preserved block of commercial properties on Third Street.

.283 33: Mt. Zion Baptist Church; stucco; 1 story, gable roof (stanidng seam metal); 3 bays. Church. Vernacular. 1886. Brick foundation, round-arched stained glass windows, square bell tower with louvered belfry and pointed steeple, datestone states organized in 1883, built 1886. This late 19th century church is typical of ecclesiastical architecture of the period. It particularly adds to the visual interest of Third and Lee Streets. It contributes to the district in scale and character.

.284 corner of Third and Beckham Streets: brick (7-course American); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Warehouse. Italianate. 1889. Corbelled, brick cornice, segmental brick arches over windows. Originally known as Fletcher's Store. In 1928 known as Hickman's Chevrolet. This late 19th-century commercial brick structure is a significantly well-preserved example of commercial architecture of the period. It contributes to the commercial quality of this area around the railroad depot.

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

SOUTH THIRD STREET (continued)

53: brick (5-course American) and stucco addition; 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with hewn timber posts supporting shed roof. Commercial (stores). Vernacular. Late 19th century. Segmental brick arches over windows, corbelled brick cornice, front 20th-century extension. The character of this late 19th-century commercial brick structure has been compromised by modern additions, however the building lines and most of the architectural details of the old building have remained unchanged. It contributes to the commercial quality of the area around the railroad depot. 285

The Depot Restaurant: brick (5-course American); 1½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 8 bays. Railroad station. Vernacular. 1907. Round arched windows, bracketed eaves, central octagonal bay, stone addition in rear. The railroad depot is one of the most significant landmarks in Warrenton. Although modernized and adapted to commercial use, it's architectural character and building lines have generally been retained. It contributes to the historic character of the district. 655 Third Street. (156-22)

-328 47 Third st. Store + Warehouse

WATERLOO STREET

Courthouse Square: Warrenton Library; brick (Flemish); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 1 bay; 2-story, 1-bay porch with pedimented paired Corinthian columns. Library. Georgian Revival. 1923. The old Warrenton Library was built in 1923 in the Georgian Revival style. Its fine detailing and scale make it among the most interesting example of the revival in Virginia. Located at an important and visually striking point on the corner of Waterloo and Main Streets, it is a contributing structure to the district. 286

10: Fauquier County Jail (Old Gaol Museum); brick (7-course American); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 4 bays. Jail. Federal. 1808 (brick portion) 1823 (stone portion). Maintained as museum by Fauquier Historical Foundation since 1965. The Old Gaol Museum is both a picturesque and rare survival. With its several sections, the structure is a significant architectural element in the courthouse complex and a contributing factor to the district.(National Register 1977). (156-4)

Waterloo St.: stucco; 1 story; hipped roof (tile); 5 bays. Gas station. Spanish Colonial. 1940s. This service station is one of a few early 20th-century stations in Warrenton. It contributes to the architectural character of Waterloo St. 287

23-25: stucco; 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Doric columns; dentils on cornice, flat roof no balusters. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Palladian window in front gable. 23,25 Waterloo is a large, two-story, stuccoed early 20th-century duplex. Noteworthy elements of its design include the roof with its large pedimented gable, the cornice and the pentastyle porch. It is a contributing edifice to the district. 288

(See Continuation Sheet #67)

DESCRIPTION Inventory (continued)

WATERLOO STREET (continued)

289 32: stucco; 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with paired Ionic columns; dentils on cornice, hipped roof. Colonial Revival. ca. 1910. Front Palladian windows. Later addition. 32 Waterloo is a Colonial Revival-style dwelling. Its noteworthy features include its front porch, large dormer, dentil cornice and fenestration. In scale and style it contributes to the character of the district.

290 35: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Doric columns; plain balusters; hipped roof. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Gable end facade. The two-story stuccoed residence at 35 Waterloo has a tetrastyle Tuscan front porch and gable roofline. The house is typical of Warrenton's late 19th-and early 20th-century dwellings for the middle class.

291 * Waterloo Court: brick (stretcher); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 10 bays. Commercial (office/store complex). Colonial Revival. 1980. Constructed in 1980, Waterloo Court is less than fifty years old and does not contribute to the historic district.

292 * Roberts Super Market: brick (stretcher); 1 story, flat roof (not visible); 6 bays. Commercial (store); Contemporary. 1950s. A modern commercial store, Robert's is less than fifty years old, and therefore does not contribute to the district.

293 67: Napoleon's Cafe; stucco; 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 gable dormer ; 5 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with Roman Doric with square posts. Detached house. Federal. 1830s. Late 19th-century Italianate front dormer, brick outbuilding at rear. A large mid-19th-century Federal style residence, 67 Waterloo is a fine house for its period. The front entrance porch is a two-bay, Doric porch and the side porch is a bracketed late 19th-century addition of equally fine quality. It contributes to the character of the district.

294 74: brick (Flemish); 2½ stories; gable roof (slate); 2 pedimented dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts; scroll brackets; sawn lattice, plain balusters, hipped roof. Detached house. Federal. 1812. The house was owned by Thaddeus Norris who operated a tavern on the site of the Warren Green Hotel. This dignified house stands as one of the finest Federal buildings in Warrenton. The stone lintels and keystones and round-arched doorway are evidence of its Federal period quality. Additional visual interest is provided by the addition of unusually rich Victorian period front porch, one of the finest in Northern Virginia. The grounds are historically landscaped and together with the edifice contribute much to the character of the district.
(see Appendix-Continuation Sheet #75)

WINCHESTER STREET

295 * 10 Court House Square:
corner of Winchester & Main streets: brick (Flemish); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Bank. Colonial Revival. 1975.

(See Continuation Sheet #68)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

WINCHESTER STREET (continued)

-295 corner of Winchester & Main streets: It does not contribute to the district.

* 11: brick (stretcher); 1 story, mansard roof (slate); 1 bay; 1-story, 4-bay porch with arcade. Library. Colonial Revival. 1981. This contemporary -296 structure is less than fifty years old, and therefore, does not contribute to the district.

19: brick (5-course American); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 bays. Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1912. This two-bay brick structure with -297 hipped roof and segmental arch fenestration is not individually distinguished but helps preserve the scale of the street. Built in 1912, it contributes both to the character of Winchester Street and the district.

23-25: brick (5-course American); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 hipped dormers; 4 bays. Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1912. Built in 1912, the duplex nature of this structure is interesting, having a unified -298 and equally balanced facade. The dormered hipped roof and dentiled cornice are distinctive details, as are the two recessed entrance porches. The building in its scale and fabric helps preserve the architectural harmony of Winchester Street, and thus contributes to the district.

31: Carter Hall; brick (Flemish); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal), 1 hipped dormer; 5 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with paired Ionic columns; plain balusters; pediment. Detached house. Federal. 1819, rebuilt 1909. -299 Built in 1819 for Inman Horner; rebuilt in 1909 within old brick walls after fire for Capt. Edward Carter, a Civil War veteran. This dignified Federal house ranks among the chief architectural landmarks of Warrenton. The sophisticated structure exhibits handsome proportions, fine brickwork and well executed lintels over the windows. Erected in 1819, the house burned in 1909, but was sympathetically rebuilt within the original walls. The house occupies a prominent position on Winchester Street, and contributes to the character of the district.

44-46: brick (stretcher); 2 stories; hipped roof (compositon); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch on parish house, Fluted Doric columns; plain balusters. Detached house. Romanesque Revival Church-1910; Colonial Revival House - 1890. -300 Warrenton Methodist Church is an excellent example of early twentieth century Romanesque Revival architecture. The church's detailing is largely original and together with its well preserved Colonial Revival parish hall adds much to the visual interest of Winchester Street. It contributes to the character of the district.

(See Continuation Sheet #69)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

WINCHESTER STREET (continued)

301 45-47: Britton Hall; wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 4 gable dormers; 5 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with shed roof; Doric columns. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Originally built 1790, altered early 20th century. Birthplace of Dr. William Edmonds Horner (1793-1853), a noted physician and writer of first American text on pathology. While 45-47 Winchester Street dates to the late 18th century, it has been extensively altered and retains little to connect it with that period. The 20th century additions have made the residence a visually interesting structure and one that contributes to the character of the district.

302 54: Dr. Shirley Carter House; stucco; 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with lattice ends; slender wooden posts. Detached house. Vernacular. 1919. 54 Winchester Street combines elements of the Bungalow and the Colonial Revival style. Its scale and fabric make it a contributing element to the district.

303 58: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with slender posts supporting overhang. Detached house. Dutch Colonial. 1930. The Dutch-Colonial style, early 20th century house is representative of its period and maintains the scale of the structures on Winchester Street. The buildings detailing is most appropriate as is its landscaping. It contributes to the district.

304 61: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with slender Doric columns; hipped roof. Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1910. The residence at 61 Winchester Street is a good example of a Colonial Revival house. The 3-bay frame hipped roof structure retains its original fenestration and front porch. In terms of its scale and period, it contributes to the district.

305 66: Dr. Frederick Horner House; brick (Flemish) and bricktex (painted); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 gable dormers; 5 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with square fluted posts supporting gable roof. Detached house. Federal. 1825. Built for Dr. Frederick Horner in 1825. This house is one of Warrenton's best Federal dwellings, occupying a prominent position on one of the town's most picturesque streets. Notable features include the central pediment, Doric cornice and fanlight over the door. The dormers are later additions, as is the front porch. Both in style and scale, the house is a valuable component to Winchester Street and the district.

306 71: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts with brackets; hipped roof. Detached house. Italianate. 1870. Builder: John R. Spilman. Built by John R. Spilman for Charles F. Payne in 1870. This house is one of the most handsome as well as picturesque frame buildings in Warrenton. Its broad yard, planted with large trees, give it a pleasing setting.

(See Continuation Sheet # 70)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

WINCHESTER STREET (continued)

306 71: (continued) Notable architectural features include the rich bracketed cornice, Italianate front porch and side balcony with its scalloped hood on the side window. Easily seen because of its location, the structure is a valuable contribution to the district.

(no 307) 74: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1-story, 2-bay porch with square posts; decorative sawn work and balustrade. Detached house. Italianate. 1850s. Stone foundation. This two-bay structure 308 is a good example of modified Italianate design. The roof line, cornice, fenestration and front porch are all original features. The sawn scroll and baluster front porch is an especially fine example of its type. The dwelling is an important element in the architectural assemblage of Winchester Street and contributes to the district.

84: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Detached house. Federal. 1830, remodeled-late 19th century. Built 309 as Dr. Frederick Horner's Office in 1830. A unity of design makes 84 Winchester Street a good example of a late Federal residence. Its harmonious scale plays a major part in making this edifice important to the streetscape. It contributes to the character of the district.

92: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch, screened; square posts. Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1920. 310 Landscaping, scale, roof line, fenestration, cornice and porch make this dwelling a valuable addition to Winchester Street. While originally weatherboarded and now stuccoed, its scale and style make this house a contributing factor to the district.

102: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with lattice posts; decorative balustrade, hipped 311 roof. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. 102 Winchester Street consists of structures from two different periods. Its picutresque qualities are suggested by its lattice porch and bracketed cornice. It contributes to the district, occupying an important vista at the corner of Chestnut and Winchester Streets.

101: Conway Grove; wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable and gambrel roof (standing seam metal);2 pedimented dormers; 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts; hipped roof. Detached house. Federal; later modifications; 312 1820 and 1870. Build in 1820 for Dr. James Westwood Wallace, physician to presidents Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. Conway Grove is perhaps one of the most important houses on Winchester Street. The structure's gabled and gambreled roof line and overall scale lend a sense of grace to the house. The chimney stack, cornice, fenestration, and front porch are original. The house's large lot and attractive landscaping are of historic interest and together with the edifice contribute to the character of the district.

(See Continuation Sheet # 71)

DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

WINCHESTER STREET (continued)

-313 116: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch. Detached house. Queen Anne. 1890s. This late-19th century house is an interesting study in structural growth. The roof line created by a substantial addition is most picturesque. Along with many significant architectural features as well as a well-landscaped yard, 116 Winchester Street is a contributing element to the district.

-314 113: brick (stretcher); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 pedimented dormers; 3 bays. Detached town house. Colonial Revival. 1950s. This house while compatible in scale to the dwellings on Winchester Street, is less than fifty years old but does contribute to the district.

-315 140: stucco; 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with clustered square posts, dentils on cornice; hipped roof. Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1910. Albert Fletcher, architect of courthouse built house.
This large dwelling has good proportions and excellent detailing. The house is an architecturally harmonious part of the street and contributes to the architectural interest of the district.

-316 121: brick (stretcher, painted); 1½ stories; gable roof (slate); 5 pedimented dormers; 5 bays. Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1940. 121 Winchester is uniform in scale and materials with the older residences, and contributes to the architectural character of the district.

-317 * 131: brick (stretcher); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Detached house. Modern. 1975. 131 Winchester Street was built in ca. 1975 and therefore is less than fifty years old and does not contribute to the district.

-318 141: Luther Chamberlin House; wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories;gable and gambrel roof (wood shingle and standing seam metal); 1 gable dormer; 4 bays. Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1912. 141 Winchester Street may date to the Federal period but has been modified. However, the house retains its original fenestration and scale and contributes to the district.

-319 148: Dr. Knight House; brick (Flemish); 2 stories; gambrel roof (slate); 3 gable dormers; 5 bays. Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1930. This large, early 20th century brick Colonial Revival house is distinguished by its dormers, roofline, front entrance and fine landscaping. Built in ca. 1930, it is over fifty years old and contributes to the district.

(See Continuation Sheet # 72)

DESCRIPTION-- Inventory (continued)

WINCHESTER STREET

320 158: Paradise; wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 7 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts with sawn brackets; decorative sawn work. Detached house. Federal. 1758 with 1870 additions. "Paradise" was probably built ca. 1758 for Martin Pickett who gave land for courthouse , was representative to the state convention of 1776 and the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1788. "Paradise" is an excellent example of design continum from the mid-18th through the late 19th century. Built in ca. 1758, the structure was added to during the 19th century, including its present porch, bracketed cornice and additions. Its well- landscaped lot enhances the structure which is a contributing edifice to the district.

321 161: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gambrel roof (compositon); 2 gable dormers; 1 bay. Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1930. Built ca. 1930, 161 Winchester is a small cottage erected in the Colonial Revival style of the early 20th century. Its scale and features make it a contributing edifice to the district.

(See Appendix to Description--Continuation Sheet #75)

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA--Boundary Justification & Verbal Boundary Description (continued)

of Winchester St. are mostly early to mid-20th-century dwellings which are different in character than the generally older houses further south; the houses on the east side of Alexandria St. north of its intersection with Horner St. are excluded from the district because they are mostly 20th-century houses of poor quality and do not relate to the commercial area further south along Alexandria St.; district boundaries west of Haiti St. follow rear property lines of the lots at 17, 25, 35, and 45 Horner St. The remaining buildings on the north side of Horner St. are not as old as those buildings further west and they are of poor architectural quality. Properties along Haiti St. are excluded from the district because they are mostly 20th-century houses which do not exhibit any distinct building traits or craftsmanship; however, houses on the north side of Horner St. and east of Haiti St. and houses on High St. are distinctive turn-of-the-century residences that form a neighborhood with few intrusions; east of the properties facing Falmouth St. is a deep ravine that forms a natural eastern boundary for the district; the houses south of the boundary on Falmouth St. are mostly mid-20th-century houses and considered noncontributing elements. They differ in character and age from the early 20th-century houses further north of the boundary; much of the southern district boundary follows the rear property lines of lots on the south side of Lee St. Modern townhouses are scattered throughout the lot to the southwest of 194 Lee St. and were excluded from the district. Properties on Green St. were excluded from the district because few buildings date from the early 20th century or earlier; East Shirley Ave. is a major thoroughfare and forms the southwestern boundary of the district; properties south of Lee St. and west of Marshall St. mostly conatain contemporary structures or vacant lots and were thereby excluded from the district. Residences on the north side of Waterloo, west of Chestnut St. were exeluded because they lacked the quality and age of the majority of buildings on this street ; district boundary lines follow rear property lot lines south of Winchester St. instead of Gaines St. which is lined with contemporary structures.

(See Continuation Sheet #73)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA--Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point (A) at the northwest corner of the lot at 158 Winchester St.; thence approximately 260' E along the north property line of said lot to a point (B) on the west side of Wichester St.; thence approximately 80' N to a point (C) on the west side of Winchester St. opposite the northwest corner of the lot at 161 Winchester St.; thence approximately 550' SE along the northeast property lines of the lots at 161, 131, 121, and 113 Winchester St. to a point (D); thence following the 620' contour line that passes through the lots at 101, 71, 61, and 45-47 Winchester St. 800' SE to a point (E) on the south side of Diagonal St.; thence approximately 220' SE to a point (F) at the west side of Alexandria St.; thence approximately 200'N along the west side of Alexandria St. to a point (G) opposite the northeast corner of the lot at 59 Alexandria St.; thence approximately 400'NNE following the north property lines of the lots at 59 Alexandria St. and 17 Horner St. and the west property line of the lot at 25 Horner St. to a point (H); thence approximately 370'SE to a point (I); thence approximately 240'SW following the east property line of the lot at 45 Horner St. to a point(J) on the north side of Horner St.; thence approximately 450'E along the north side of Horner St. to a point (K) on the west side of Haiti St.; thence crossing Haiti St. and extending approximately 445'E along the north property lines of the lots at 115 Horner St. and 46 and 60 Academy Hill Rd. to a point (L); thence approximately 240'N along the west property lines of the lots at 96 and 106 High St. to a point (M) on the north side of Liberty St.; thence approximately 160'W along the north side of said street to a point (N); thence approximately 60'N along the west property lines of those lots located on the west side of High St. to a point (O) on the north side of North St.; thence approximately 480'E along the north side of North St. and the north property line of the lot at 205 High St. to a point (P); thence approximately 200'S to a point (Q) at the eastern town boundary of Warrenton; thence approximately 1100'SE along the town boundary to a point (R) at the northeast corner of the lot at 91 High St.; thence approximately 160'S along the east property lines of the lots at 91 and 81 High St. to a point (S); thence approximately 280'SW along the south property line of the lot at 81 High St. to a point (T) on the north side of Academy Hill Rd. opposite the school lot's northeast corner at Academy Hill Rd. and High streets;thence approximately 1690'S along the east property lines of said school lot and the lots at 173, 185, and 197 Main St. and 221 and 235 Falmouth St. to a point (U) at the southeast corner of the lot at 235 Falmouth St.; thence approximately 60'E to a point (V); thence generally following the 640' contour line, the rear property lines of the lots at 271 and 281 Falmouth St., and continuing along the 600' contour line east of Falmouth St. for approximately 1690'S to a point (W) at the southeast corner of the lot at 391 Falmouth St.; thence approximately 180'W to a point (X) on the west side of Falmouth St. opposite the southwest corner of the lot at 391 Falmouth St.; thence approximately 720'N along the west side of Falmouth St, to a point (Y); thence approximately 260'W along the south property line of the lot at 326 Falmouth St. to a point (Z); thence approximately 1780'NW and NE along the west property lines of the lots at 326, 318, and 308 Falmouth St. and the south property lines of the lots at 236, 226, 214 Lee St., and the south and west property lines of the lot at 194 Lee St.to a point (AA) on the south side of Lee St.; thence approximately 180'NW along the south side of Lee St. to a point (BB); thence approximately

(See Continuation Sheet #74)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA -- Verbal Boundary Description

1150'NW and SW following the east and south property lines of the lot at 166 Lee St. and the rear property lines of the lots at 158, 148, 134, and 124-126 Lee St. and the south property line of the lot at 71 S. Fifth St. to a point (CC); thence crossing S. Fifth St. and continuing along the north side of an alley for approximately 200'NW to a point (DD); thence crossing the railroad track approximately 100'W to a point (EE) where Green St. sharply turns west; thence approximately 220'NW to a point (FF) on the west side of S. Third St.; thence approximately 1060'SW to a point (GG) at the northeast corner of the lot at 193 Culpeper St.; thence approximately 700'SW along the rear property lines of the lots at 193, 205, and 215 Culpeper St. to a point (HH) on the north side of East Shirley Ave.; thence approximately 500'NW along the north side of East Shirley Ave. to a point (II); thence approximately 1420'NE to a point (JJ) on the south side of West Franklin St.; thence approximately 160'SE along the south side of West Franklin St. to a point (KK) opposite the southwest corner of the lot at 70 Culpeper St.; thence approximately 360' NE along the west property lines of the lots at 70 and 50 Culpeper St.; to a point on the north side of Lee St. opposite the northwest corner of the lot at 50 Culpeper St.; thence approximately 260' W along the north side of Lee St. to a point at the northeast corner of Marshall and Lee Streets; thence approximately 220' N along the east side of Marshall St. to a point (NN); thence approximately 705' W along the rear property lines of the lots on the south side of Waterloo St. to a point (OO) on the east side of Chestnut St.; thence approximately 480' NE along the east side of Chestnut St., crossing Waterloo St., and continuing along the east side of Chestnut St. to a point (PP) at the northwest corner of the lot at 12 Smith St.; thence approximately 750' NW along the south property lines of the lots at 116, 140, 148, and 158 Winchester St. to a point (QQ) at the southwest corner of the lot at 158 Winchester St.; thence approximately 340' NE along the west property line of the lot at 158 Winchester St. to the point of origin. (Please note: lettered points refer to 1"=400' map (1 of 2) included with this nomination and not to UTM points.)

(See Continuation Sheet # 75)

APPENDIX To DESCRIPTION

ACADEMY HILL ROAD

321 Vacant lot: corner of Academy Road and Calhoun Street.

328 school: brick (4-course American) and stucco; 2 stories; flat and gable roof (composition); 5 bays. 1-story, 3-bay tetrastyle Doric portico. School. Classical Revival. 1920s. Decorative brick panels at building corners, paired windows. This school is representative of early twentieth-century school architecture. It contributes to the sense of neighborhood in the area.

GREEN STREET

324 railroad freight station: concrete block; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays. Railroad. Vernacular. 1930s. This railroad freight station contributes in character and style to the cluster of buildings in the depot commercial area.

WATERLOO STREET

322 79: stone (random rubble); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays. 1-story, 1-bay recessed porch with wrought iron railing. Detached house. Cottage style. 1930s. This cottage style residence is one of the more charming and attractive houses that contributes to the architectural character of this neighborhood along Waterloo Street.

323 85: stucco; 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 5 bays. 1-story, 1-bay porch with square stucco piers sheltered by a covered pergola roof. Detached house. Vernacular. 1930s. This small structure, similar to other residences on this block of Waterloo Street, reiterates the scale and architectural character of the neighborhood and contributes to the district.

324 93: stucco; 1½ stories; gable roof (compositon); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays. 1-story, 1-bay porch with plain balustrade. Detached house. Bungalow. 1930s. Bracketed eaves. This relatively simple bungalow with pleasing lines reflects the architectural character of the neighborhood and contributes to the district.

325 99: stucco; 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays. 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts and plain balustrade. Detached house. Vernacular. 1930s. This early twentieth-century house is typical of the residential character of this section of Waterloo Street and contributes to the district.

326 103: brick (stretcher); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. 1-story, 3-bay porch with brick piers and plain balustrade. Detached house. Bungalow. 1930s. This Bungalow relfects the character, scale and facade line of the remaining structures on Waterloo Street and contributes to the district.

(See Continuation Sheet #76)

10. GEOGRAPHIC DATA, con.

UTM References

I 18/257240/4287940	J 18/257200/4287970
K 18/257100/4288060	L 18/256700/4287960
M 18/256670/4287940	N 18/256580/4287930
O 18/256470/4288010	P 18/256490/4288040
Q 18/256730/4288410	R 18/256600/4288600
S 18/256530/4288880	T 18/256680/4288960
U 18/256870/4288830	V 18/257070/4288680
W 18/257150/4288610	X 18/257150/4288610

USGS 7.5' QUADRANGLE (scale;1:24,000)
WARRENTON, VA. 1966 (PR 1978)

WARRENTON HISTORIC DISTRICT, Fauquier County

UTM References:

A 18/257450/4288890
B 18/257460/4288820
C 18/257500/4288510
D 18/257480/4288320
E 18/257490/4288080
F 18/257550/4287620
G 18/257460/4287600
H 18/257280/4287900
I 18/257240/4287940
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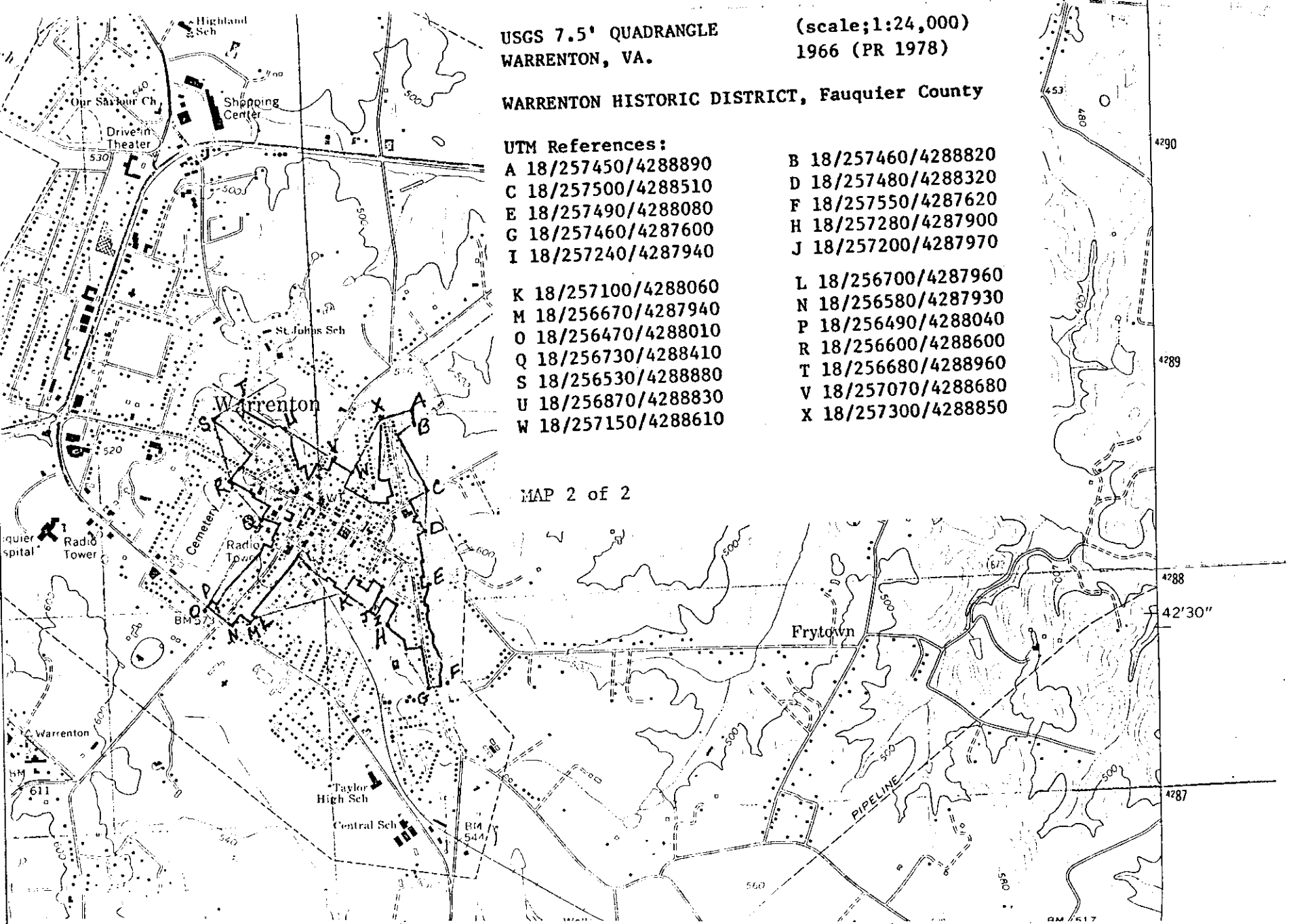
MAP 2 of 2