

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Warsaw Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by the (former) Atlantic Coastline Rail Road right-of-way, N. Front St., Pollock St., Frisco St., Plank Road St., S. Front St. [see note on Boundary Description], College St., and the west lines of the properties on Railroad St. not for publication

city or town Warsaw vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Duplin code 061 zip code 28398

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeremy J. Crow SHPD 10/16/96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Warsaw Historic District
Name of Property

Duplin County, NC
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
55	15	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
56	15	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Historic & Architectural Resources of Duplin County, NC, ca. 1790-1943

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/storage
GOVERNMENT/post office
COMMERCE/financial institution
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related
TRADE/specialty store

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/storage
GOVERNMENT/post office
COMMERCE/financial institution
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related
TRADE/specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commercial style
Queen Anne
Classical Revival
Bungalow
Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK; STUCCO; WOOD:weatherboard
roof METAL; SLATE; ASPHALT
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheets.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Community Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

1838-1946

Significant Dates

1838

1847

1855, 1886, 1900

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Warsaw Historic District
Name of Property

Duplin County, NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ±30 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>7651080</u>	<u>3877040</u>	3	<u>17</u>	<u>765840</u>	<u>3376940</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>17</u>	<u>765820</u>	<u>3877040</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>765280</u>	<u>3376560</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ed Turberg, Architectural Historian

organization _____ date September 19, 1996

street & number 307 N. 15th Street telephone (910) 762-6301

city or town Wilmington, NC state NC zip code 28401

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION.

The Warsaw Historic District combines both the central business area and a portion of the residential quarter of the city of Warsaw, a railroad and agricultural community located within North Carolina's coastal plain in the western extremity of Duplin county near its border with Sampson county. The generally level, well-drained terrain contains a rich clayey loam soil that adapts well for a variety of agricultural uses.

The historic district encompasses the original settlement of Duplin Depot, a crossroads settlement dating to 1838, renamed Warsaw Depot in 1847, and incorporated in 1855. The entire town is largely laid out on an orthographic street pattern on a southeast to northwest axis which preserves intact the 1847 plan drawn by Henry Moore. For purposes of this nomination, directions will be called north, south, east, and west.

Roughly bounded on the north by the point of the railroad Y, on the east by Frisco Street, on the south by College Street, and on the west the rear lot lines of the properties facing Railroad Street, the historic district is laid out in a grid pattern with north-south streets parallel to the former Atlantic Coast Line Railroad right-of-way which runs generally south to north through the center of the city, with east-west streets crossing the tracks. Like other railroad towns in the region, Warsaw expanded around the rail line, the major transportation link between the port city of Wilmington, New Hanover County, fifty-five miles to the south, and Faison, eight miles to the north. The commercial buildings are arranged along North and South Front streets bordering the east side of the tracks, and North and South Railroad streets adjacent to the west side of the rail line. The grassy plaza through which the train tracks run is attractively maintained by a series of flower beds along the course. This somewhat relieves the monotony of the wide streets and lack of street trees. Hill Street, the east-west principal residential avenue, is greatly enhanced by overarching trees and landscaped properties. The commercial and most of the residential blocks are provided with concrete sidewalks, curbs, and street lighting.

The Warsaw Historic District includes a mixture of one-, two- and three story, Commercial-style, brick buildings ranging in date from 1880 through the mid-nineteen twenties. The compact arrangement of the buildings lining Front and Railroad streets form a conspicuous architectural composition because of the mingling of a variety of architectural shapes and sizes interrelated by the use of interesting brick patterns, fenestration, and roof lines. Although there has been very little demolition in the commercial area, a majority of the store fronts were later altered by the installation of modern aluminum frame windows, doors, and fixed awnings. An impressive number of stores retain their original cast iron columns flanking recessed entrances, and the upper walls of virtually all the buildings remain intact and

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preserve much of the original character of the facades.

The city's strong historic link with the railroad is characterized by the 1886 railroad Y or spur that forms the north end of the commercial district. Rail transportation gave rise to the 1909 Warsaw Inn (# 2) south of the Y, and the c. 1908 Barden Hotel (# 56) on West Hill Street adjacent to the commercial district. The buildings either face or are in close proximity to the railroad and the agricultural and commercial activities that made the city a marketing center. Although the Warsaw Depot was razed in 1982, its location just north of the mainline tracks and the western spur to Clinton in Sampson County is still a visible presence marked by a plaque on the site.

The adjoining residential neighborhood east of the commercial area includes an array of noteworthy homes dating from the mid-nineteenth to the early-twentieth centuries. Along Hill Street are the late-nineteenth century Seymour Johnson House (# 55), 1885 Kennedy-Middleton House (# 34), 1894 L.P. Best House (# 36), and 1896 Henry L. Stevens House (# 51). The Kennedy-Middleton House is a very late example of the Greek Revival style, while the L.P. Best House and the Stevens House represent the then up-to-date Queen Anne style. Interspersed between their large lots are smaller, twentieth century residences that blend well with their larger and more pretentious neighbors. The Gothic Revival style 1884 Warsaw Presbyterian Church (# 37) anchors the northeast corner of Hill and Center streets. Sitting across the way from the L.P. Best House, the twin scalloped-shingle steeples of the church form an interesting juxtaposition to the bold corner tower of the L.P. Best House.

In summary, the Warsaw Historic District comprises an important assemblage of well-preserved commercial and residential historic buildings that document the development of the railroad town from the mid-nineteenth century through the nineteen twenties, with strong associations with railway, agricultural, and mercantile enterprises. Some resources are non-contributing because of heavy alterations or they date to the post-World War II period. But the majority of structures contribute to the architectural distinction of the district because the close massing of commercial buildings are unified by a coherency of noteworthy brickwork and the consistency of scale and setback that forms the residential streetscape. Since later development has been directed to an area east of the city along Interstate Highway 40, the Warsaw Historic District retains the historical ambience and architectural distinction that makes it one of Duplin County's most attractive railroad and market towns. Of a total of seventy-four resources, seventy-seven per cent are contributing and twenty-three per cent are non-contributing.

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INVENTORY LIST.

The following references were consulted in the preparation of the inventory list: North Carolina SHPO survey files for the town of Warsaw (1994); Sanborn Insurance Co. maps of Warsaw (1921, 1926); and The Historic Architecture of Warsaw, North Carolina by W. Frank Ainsley and Melba Laney (1983).

The inventory list is arranged in a street-by-street progression, beginning at the Y branch of the railroad mainline and the western spur to Clinton at the northwest edge of the district, then south along the west side of Railroad Street, then north along the east side of Front Street, then east along the north side of Hill Street, then west along the south side of Hill Street.

Key

- C = Contributing Building
- N = Non-contributing Building
- S = Contributing Structures

Status	List#	Street#	Date	Ht.	Description
West side, North Railroad Street					
S	1	-	1838	-	Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Tracks. Extending north from port city of Wilmington to Warsaw in 1838, company taken over by Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in 1900; western Y to Clinton, Sampson County, completed in 1886; tracks are flanked by a grassy plaza with flower beds.
Northwest corner, West Hill and Railroad streets					
C	2	-	1909	2	Warsaw Inn. Frame with plain-edge siding; hipped-roofs with gabled projecting bays; main block three bays wide and six bays deep; angled wing on north side eight bays by three bays; front entrance sheltered by one-story gabled porch supported by square corner posts; south elevation has two, one-

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story, hipped-roof porches and glazed upper-panel doors; recessed porch in lower story of east elevation later enclosed with vertical siding; windows contain two-over-two sash; roofs punctuated by series of gabled dormers containing louvered attic vents.

Empty lot, southwest corner Railroad and Hill streets

West side, South Railroad Street

NC	3	-	1960	1	Smith Dry Cleaners. Commercial style; brick with Flemish stretcher bond in upper wall; two bays wide with recessed entrance in right bay and four-part show windows above stacked bond apron across left bay, flat parapet crowns building.
C	4	-	1918	2	Hobbs Building. Commercial style; brick with running bond courses; seven bays wide, facade divided into two unequal parts by brick pilasters; altered store fronts have high show windows above modern brick aprons; second-story windows contain twelve-over-one sash; upper facade features recessed brick panels; square masonry accents centered in panels and in upper portion of pilasters.
C	5	-	1918	3	Quinn-McGowan Furniture Company. Commercial style; handsome building elevation; brick with running bond courses and rowlock lintels above windows; tripartite windows in three-bay facade separated by shallow pilasters; altered store front has Palladian style window muntins flanking recessed center entrance; stepped parapet highlighted by diamond and cross motifs in masonry. A benchmark on the building marks the highest point on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad line at 153 feet.

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C	6	-	c.1919	2	<p>Quinn-McGowan Funeral Home Commercial style; painted brick with running bond courses; three bays wide; altered storefront has recessed porch, Tuscan columns flanking entrance, horizontal siding, and six-over-six sash windows; second story windows have single panes; upper facade contains recessed panel centered on facade and denticulated cornice terminating at end pilasters; south elevation has stepped parapet.</p>
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Empty lots, northwest and southwest corners Railroad and Plank Road streets

West Plank Road Street intersects

C	7	-	1946	1	<p>Askew Ice Cream Parlor. Commercial style; painted concrete block; three bays wide; double doors in center bay flanked by single-pane show windows; flat parapet has terra cotta coping.</p>
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Empty lot

C	8	106	1880	1	<p>Former Bank of Warsaw. Beaux Arts style; painted brick with stone trim; three arched bays across facade; recessed central entrance framed by stepped-cap pilasters; original glazed door, transom, and flanking windows; windows in left and right bays surmounted by fanlights; upper wall features mouse-tooth belt course; side elevations rise to stepped parapet.</p>
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West College Street intersects

East Side, South Front Street

C	9	-	1927	1	<p>West Market. Commercial style; painted brick with running bond courses; original store front has recessed entrance and metal-frame display windows; stepped-base corner pilasters</p>
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line cross-pattern recessed panels; upper wall features basketweave motif forming Greek cross, and peaked parapet; step-down parapets along north and south elevations.

Empty lot

- | | | | | | |
|----|----|---|--------|---|--|
| C | 10 | - | c.1915 | 1 | John R. Barden Building. Commercial style; painted brick with running bond courses; four contiguous stores with original, recessed-entrance store front in second unit; elaborate brick work in upper facade incorporates denticulated cornices, mouse-tooth ribbon courses, and paneled pilasters. Formerly, Maroon's Dry Goods Store occupied left and second units, Cavanaugh Insurance Company was in third unit, and Sutton's Cafe in right unit. |
| C | 11 | - | c.1915 | 2 | John Frederick Grocery Store. Commercial style; brick with running bond courses; altered, recessed store front shaded by flat aluminum awning; three-bay upper level highlighted by recessed and projecting rowlock and stretcher belt courses, recessed panels above window interstices, and stepped parapet with center peak. The Henry Stevens Law Office occupied second story. |
| NC | 12 | - | c.1915 | 1 | Evans Jewelers. Commercial style; brick covered with board-and-batten siding; greatly altered facade; twin, glazed doors flank paired show windows; small single-light windows occupy outer bays; asphalt-roofed shed awning shelters store front. Building originally occupied by Earl Moore's Grocery and a barber shop. |

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|------------------------------|----|---|--------|---|--|
| C | 13 | - | c.1900 | 2 | Slossberg Store. Commercial style; painted brick with running bond courses; three bays wide; rare, original store front preserves glazed double doors, cast-iron columns with lotus-bud capitals, and display windows on paneled brick aprons; second story has three sash windows; upper facade features mouse-tooth belt courses above and below small recessed panel centered of facade; pressed-metal cornice crowns building. Second floor occupied by Woodmen of the World, Warsaw Masonic Lodge, and Junior Order of United American Mechanics. |
| C | 14 | - | c.1915 | 2 | Pender Grocery Store. Commercial style; brick with common bond courses; altered store front contains two asymmetrical units with recessed entrances and metal awning across facade; three-bay second story has paired windows in center bay, single windows in flanking bays, and double rowlock lintels; upper facade has twin, molded-brick panels and cornice. |
| West Plank Street intersects | | | | | |
| NC | 15 | - | c.1960 | 1 | Warsaw Drug Store. Commercial style; brick with common bond courses; store front faced with vertical siding; recessed entrance in left third of facade; high, ribbon windows in center and right bays; upper facade has basket-weave-pattern panel encompassed by mouse-tooth courses; flat parapet capped by terra-cotta coping. |
| C | 16 | - | c.1915 | 1 | Warsaw Hardware Store. Commercial style; painted brick with running bond courses; altered store fronts have aluminum-frame windows above low brick aprons; wide, molded-brick panels in upper facade terminate at stepped parapets rising above terra-cotta |

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copings. Warsaw Hardware store occupied center unit flanked on the left by Packer Grocery and on right by Katz Department Store.

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|---|----|---|--------|---|--|
| C | 17 | - | c.1920 | 1 | D.E. Best General Merchandise. Commercial style; painted brick with running bond courses; Colonial style store front has multi-light windows flanking central entrance, and Tuscan columns supporting shed-roofed, asphalt shingled awning; upper facade features denticulated course above awning, decorative parapet with three bracketed pilasters, pierced-brick base molding, and denticulated cornice. |
| C | 18 | - | c.1920 | 1 | A. Brooks Department Store. Commercial style; brick with common bond courses; twin stores have original recessed entrances but altered windows and doors; upper facade highlighted by two rectangular brick panels and molded cornice. |
| C | 19 | - | c.1915 | 1 | Brown Drug Store. Commercial style; painted brick with running bond courses; original store front with recessed central entrance containing glazed upper-panel doors; upper facade enlivened by bracketed and molded brick cornices. |
| C | 20 | - | c.1900 | 2 | Former First National Bank. Commercial style; rock-faced stone at first level; brick with running bond courses in upper facade; three-bay first story features segmentally-arched center bay containing multi-pane window; flanking bays have multi-panel doors and lunette transoms set within arches; four-bay second story accentuated by molded-cap pilasters, molded cornices, and stepped parapet. |

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- | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|--------|---|---|
| C | 21 | - | c.1915 | 2 | <p>W.L. Hill Building. Commercial style; brick with patterned work similar to No. 10 but with flared brick window surrounds at second level; altered, two-unit store fronts sheltered by aluminum awning; six-bay second story has replacement sash; upper facade crowned by bracketed brick cornice.</p> <p>West Hill Street intersects</p> <p>East side, North Front Street</p> |
| C | 22 | - | c.1915 | 1 | <p>S.A. Frost and G.P. Pridgen Grocery. Commercial style; triple units with original store fronts featuring recessed entrance bays and knuckle-joint brick aprons beneath show windows; upper facades covered with vertical boards. Ticket office for Warsaw Bus Station was along Hill Street side of building.</p> |
| C | 23 | - | c.1915 | 2 | <p>G.E. Pickett Grocery. Commercial style; triple brick stores, each three bays wide; original store fronts sheltered by shed-roofed, asphalt-shingled awning; second story incorporates segmentally-arched windows and recessed, rectangular panel interstices; upper wall accentuated by narrow pilasters springing from heads of recessed panels, and denticulated cornice. Williams Barber Shop occupied a portion of building.</p> |
| C | 24 | - | c.1915 | 2 | <p>J.C. Russ Building. Commercial style; twin brick stores, each three bays wide; altered store fronts sheltered by shed-roofed, asphalt-shingled awning; second story has segmentally-arched windows with recessed, rectangular-panel interstices; upper facade broken by narrow pilasters springing from heads of recessed panels, and denticulated cornice. J.C. Russ Book Depository occupied left part of building and J.P. Wilson Seed Company right unit.</p> |

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- | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|--------|---|--|
| C | 25 | - | c.1945 | 2 | Taylor Grill. Brick with running bond courses; two bays wide, altered store front has diamond-pane show window and door with similar panes in upper panel; original fluted pilasters frame door; denticulated cornice surmounted by pent roof; twin windows in second story contain eight-over-eight sash; upper facade accentuated by mouse-tooth belt courses and rowlock parapet. Lot was originally an alley. |
| C | 26 | - | c.1915 | 2 | Sheffield Building. Commercial style; most elaborate brickwork in city; modern store front with aluminum awning; blind transoms surmount show windows; upper facade enhanced by denticulated cornices, pierced-brick belt course, paneled bays, and consoles featuring stepped chevrons and recessed squares. Formerly occupied by Warsaw Post Office and Tidewater Power Company. |
| C | 27 | - | c.1920 | 2 | Farrrior Garage. Commercial style; painted brick with running bond courses; altered store front sheltered by metal awning; eight-bay second story windows filled in but brick denticulated hoods and pierced-brick pilasters survive; upper facade features pierced-brick belt course and bracketed brick cornice. Built as a two-story garage, Ford dealership was here in 1933; later site of Warsaw Theater. |
| C | 28 | - | c.1930 | 2 | West Skating Rink. Commercial style; painted brick with with running bond courses; altered, two-bay store front and pent roof awning contiguous with building to left; six-bay upper story has blind windows; upper wall features stepped brick cornice contained within three brick consoles with stepped bases. Duplin Ice and Fuel Company formerly at this location. |

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C	29	-	c.1930	3	<p>Warsaw Furniture Company. Commercial style; painted brick with running bond courses; six bays wide with altered, two-bay store front; entrance and paired show windows in left portion and triple windows in right bay; second story has modern, eight-light metal-frame casement windows; third level contains similar, six-light windows; flat parapet covered with terra-cotta coping. Circa 1960s, one-story addition with similar store front and sheltering awning abuts north side of building.</p>
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West Pollock Street intersects

North Side, West Hill Street

NC	30	111	1964	1	<p>Warsaw Post Office. Contemporary style brick building with vertical siding in gable-end roof; three bays wide, floor-length windows and entrance in left and center bays; high ribbon windows across right front and side bays.</p>
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NC	31	107	c.1980	1	<p>E.C. Thompson, III Law Offices. Two detached brick and frame buildings with Mansard roofs; fenestration includes narrow, floor-length slit windows and multi-pane casements; entrances in street facade and along sidewalk between office units. Rear section of east building occupied by Optometric Association.</p>
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NC	32	-	1970	1	<p>First American Bank. Brick veneer and rubble stone walls surmounted by flat roof with wide, stuccoed frieze; floor length windows and glazed entrance doors set within shallow recesses.</p>
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North Pine Street intersects

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North Side, East Hill Street

- | | | | | | |
|----|---------|-----|--------|-------|--|
| NC | 33 | - | c.1960 | 1 | Swinson House. Ranch style; frame with simulated siding; gable-end roof; three bays wide and two bays deep; gabled carport supported by metal posts attached to south elevation of house. |
| C | 34 | 109 | c.1885 | 1 | Kennedy-Middleton House. Greek Revival style; frame with plain-edge siding; gable-end roof; three bays wide and four bays deep; projecting gabled entrance porch centered on front facade features four square posts and simple balustrades; six-panel door framed by multi-light transom and sidelights; windows contain six-over-six sash surmounted by peaked hoods; transverse-gable wing attached to northwest corner of main block; shed-roofed ell across rear of house. |
| NC | 34-A, B | 109 | c.1950 | 1 | Sheds. Twin structures with vertical metal siding; south building has shed roof and ribbon windows in west wall; adjacent building has gable-front roof. |
| NC | 35 | 113 | c.1950 | 1-1/2 | Jones House. Tudor style; brick veneer; T-shaped plan with gabled roofs and exterior front chimney; four bays wide and two bays deep; six-over-six sash windows framed by paneled shutters; frame addition along west elevation incorporates sun porch surmounted by balcony enclosed by simple balustrades. |
| NC | 35-A | 113 | c.1950 | 1 | Garage. Frame with vertical siding; gable-front roof; two-car access across front has clipped upper corners. |
| C | 36 | 110 | c.1894 | 2-1/2 | L.P. Best House. Queen Anne style; frame with plain-edge siding and patterned shingles; four bays wide and four bays deep; hipped and cross-gabled roofs; three-stage octagonal tower with |

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bell-shaped roof dominates southeast corner of house; one-story wraparound porch features Ionic columns on brick piers, turned balustrades, and pediments in front and west side elevations; front entrance framed by small windows with decorative muntins in upper sash, and transom with similar muntins; windows contain one-over-one and two-over-two sash and movable-slat blinds; front entrance bay surmounted by second-story balcony with door framed by transom and sidelights containing criss-cross muntins, Ionic columns on shingled aprons flanking arched lintels, and attic pediment highlighted by Palladian window; hipped-roof dormers and top story of tower have diamond panes in upper sash. Wraparound porches added in 1910. House built for one of Warsaw's most prominent citizens and owner of L.P. Best cotton gin, formerly located on College Street near its intersection with Pine Street.

C	36-A	110	c.1894	1	<p>Carriage House. Rare example of outbuilding; frame with gable-end roof supported by square posts and knee braces; three bays wide and three bays deep, south portion of building open on three sides.</p>
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North Center Street intersects

C	37	203	1884	1	<p>Warsaw Presbyterian Church. Victorian Gothic style; brick with masonry accents; cross-plan with gabled roofs; three bays wide and eleven bays deep; tripartite window centered on facade has multi-pane sash windows set within pointed arch; side elevations contain similar pointed-arch sash windows arranged singly; left and right front bays form asymmetrical corner towers</p>
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with spires; a pair of entrances are located in projecting gabled vestibules flanking facade; Colonial Revival style rear addition has six-over-six sash windows with arched transoms at first level, and lunette attic vent. Brick veneer exterior walls installed in 1933.

C	38	209	1910	2	F.L. (Lon) Faison House. Neoclassical Revival style; frame with plain-edge siding; hipped and gabled roofs; three bays wide and four bays deep; two-story pedimented portico with patterned glass in attic window supported by replacement square pillars; central entrances at first and balconied second levels framed by tripartite transoms and paneled sidelights with patterned glass; later porte-cochere attached to west elevation; windows contain one-over-one sash; pedimented projecting bay centered on west elevation; one-story, hip-roofed sun porch on east elevation; transverse-gable kitchen ell with exterior chimney attached to northwest corner of house.
C	38-A	209	c.1940	1	Garage. Frame with asbestos siding; gable-end roof; shed-roofed carport attached to front of structure.
NC	38-B	209	c.1980	1	Shed. Frame with vertical metal siding; low-pitched gable-end roof; small window and flush-panel door in south elevation.
C	39	211	c.1908	1	Herbert Best House. Queen Anne style; frame with plain-edge siding; cross-gabled roofs; five bays wide and three bays deep; projecting central front bay flanks entrance on right; left front bay contains one-over-one tripartite windows surmounted by small attic gable; remaining fenestration consists of two-over-two sash at first level and multi-light windows in attic; hip-roofed rear

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wing incorporates screened corner porch; chimney located on gable end and in roof ridge.

C	40	219	1909	2	George S. Best House. Frame with plain-edge siding; three bays wide and three bays deep; gable-end roofs with high hipped roof across central portion of house; attached front portico supported by four square posts; central entrance framed by multi-light transom and sidelights; windows contain one-over-one sash framed by louvered blinds; rear of house incorporates three gabled and shed-roofed additions; twin interior chimneys rise through side slopes of hipped roof. Originally built for George Graham Best, farmer, county commissioner, and early-twentieth century Duplin County sheriff.
North Gum Street intersects					
C	41	302	c.1945	1	Leslie Brown, Sr. House. Ranch style; brick veneer; L-shaped plan with hipped roofs; three bays wide and four bays deep; engaged porch with metal supports and balustrades occupies southwest corner of projecting bay; windows contain multi-light sash and paneled shutters.
C	42	307	1889	2	William P. Kennedy House. Frame with simulated siding; triple A roof; three bays wide and two bays deep; one-story ell with transverse-gable roof across rear elevation; windows contain six-over-six sash; attached front porch has square posts and simple balustrades; gables highlighted by diamond-shaped attic vents.
C	42-A	307	c.1908	1	Garage. Frame with plain-edge siding; gable-end roof covered with barn tin; west entrance has clipped upper corners.

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|--------------------------------|------|-----|--------|-------|---|
| C | 43 | 311 | c.1920 | 1-1/2 | Earl Wall House. Neoclassical Revival style bungalow; brick veneer; cross-gabled roofs with cornice returns; three bays wide and three bays deep; front porch supported by Tuscan columns; pedimented entrance bay shelters arched door; windows contain six-over-six sash arranged singly and in groups; French doors open into sun porch at southwest corner of house. |
| C | 43-A | 311 | c.1920 | 1 | Garage. Frame with vertical siding; gable-front roof; paired doors in front elevation. |
| C | 44 | 315 | c.1920 | 1 | Middleton House. Bungalow/Craftsman style; frame with plain-edge siding; gable-front roof has triangular eave brackets; three bays wide and four bays deep; wraparound porch supported by paired and tripled Tuscan columns on brick bases. |
| C | 44-A | 315 | c.1920 | 1 | Shed. Frame with German siding; gable-end roof covered with corrugated metal. |
| North Frisco Street intersects | | | | | |
| South Side, East Hill Street | | | | | |
| C | 45 | 305 | c.1880 | 1 | Samuel Edward Hines House. Frame with plain-edge siding; L-shaped plan has gabled roofs with cornice returns; three bays wide and five bays deep; attached front porch features square posts and Chinese Chippendale balustrades; central entrance framed by wide transom and paneled sidelights; windows contain six-over-six sash and louvered blinds. |
| C | 46 | 304 | c.1885 | 2 | Oscar Pearsall Middleton House. Frame with plain-edge siding; L-shaped plan has gabled roofs with cornice returns; three bays wide and four bays deep; |

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attached front porch has Tuscan columns, pedimented entrance bay, and octagonal pergola at northwest corner; attic gable surmounting center and right front bays, and side gables contain diamond-shaped vents; transverse-gable ell attached to southeast corner of main block.

NC 46-A 304 c.1950 1 Garage. Frame with plain-edge siding; low-pitched gable-front roof; entrances in west facade.

South Gum Street intersects

C 47 220 1935 2 C.W. Surratt House. Colonial Revival style; frame with plain-edge siding; gable-end roof; three bays wide and two bays deep; central entrance has multi-light transom and sidelights sheltered by hipped-roof porch supported by square, paneled posts; attached sun porch along east elevation and open porch on west side of house supported by clustered posts; large rear addition contains French doors and picture window; exterior end chimneys flanked by quarter lunette attic vents. House built by lumber dealer using hand-selected materials.

C 47-A 220 1935 1-1/2 Shed. Colonial Revival style; frame with plain-edge siding; steep gable-end roof; two bays wide and one bay deep; entrance in left bay enframed by paneled pilasters and caps; lower windows contain six-over-one sash; attic window has six-light casement.

C 48 214 1935-40 1 E.C. Thompson House. Ranch style; frame with simulated siding; L-shaped plan with gabled roofs; four bays wide and three bays deep; projecting left bay contains paired, six-over-six sash in

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north wall and triple windows in west wall; entrance flanked on right by paired windows; sun porch attached to southwest corner of main block has similar fenestration.

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|---|------|-----|--------|-------|--|
| C | 49 | 210 | c.1940 | 1-1/2 | A.J. Jenkins House. Colonial Revival style; frame with simulated siding; gable-end roof; five bays wide and two bays deep; central entrance flanked by six-over-six sash windows framed by louvered blinds; screened porch attached to east side of house; triple, gabled dormers punctuate front slope of main roof. Residence of 1940s to 1950s Warsaw mayor. |
| C | 49-A | 210 | c.1940 | 1-1/2 | Garage. Colonial Revival style; frame with plain-edge siding; two bays wide; twin, paneled, overhead doors in left portion of facade; six-over-six sash window in right bay; twin, gabled dormers in front slope of roof. |
| C | 50 | 201 | c.1915 | 1 | W.L. Hill House. Neoclassical Revival style; frame with plain-edge siding; hipped roof; four bays wide and six bays deep; wraparound porch features clustered posts on brick piers, simple balustrades, and projecting pediment at entrance bay; windows at first level contain sash with three vertical panes above a single pane; attic dormer has twin sash flanking vertical-board panel. side elevations contain projecting gabled bays with cornice returns and small attic windows; interior chimneys rise through side slopes of roof. |
| C | 50-A | 201 | c.1915 | 1 | Garage. Frame with plain-edge siding; hipped roof; three bays wide with clipped upper corners of doors. |

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| C | 50-B | 201 | c.1915 | 1 | Pump House. Brick walls capped by steep hipped roof; five-panel door in north elevation. |
| | | | | | South Center Street intersects |
| C | 51 | 120 | 1896 | 2 | Henry L. Stevens House. Queen Anne style; frame with German siding and patterned shingles; hipped roof with gabled projecting bays; three bays wide and four bays deep; one-story wraparound porch features turned posts, balustrades, rammings, and sunburst pattern in pediment above entrance; single and paired windows contain two-over-two sash; two-story bay window occupies east elevation; one-story rear ell has engaged side porch and sunburst gable; attic gables highlighted by tripartite openings consisting of louvered blinds flanking single-pane windows with peaked hoods. |
| NC | 51-A | 109 | c.1950 | 1 | Garage. Frame with vertical siding; gable-front roof; overhead metal door. |
| C | 52 | 112 | c.1910 | 1 | John Carter House. Bungalow/Craftsman style; frame with plain-edge siding; hipped roof; three bays wide and four bays deep; engaged wraparound porch features broad, paneled posts with molded caps on brick piers, and exposed beams; hipped roof dormer contains twin, horizontal, multi-light windows with diamond-shaped center motif; central entrance highlighted by tripartite transom, and glazed upper-panel door and sidelights; tripartite windows flanking entrance contain multi-light upper sash; interior chimneys rise through east and west slopes of roof. |
| NC | 53 | - | c.1970 | 1 | Scotchman Store. Pentagonal form with brick veneer walls and Mansard roof; show windows in angled bay frame paired, |

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glazed doors. Originally built by Worsley Oil Company on sand lot for local ball games.

South Pine Street intersects

South Side, West Hill Street

NC	54	-	c.1980	1	B B & T Building. Brick veneer surmounted by flat roof with paneled stucco frieze and square posts; floor-length corner windows and paired, glazed doors; flanked on west by paved and landscaped parking lot.
C	55	106	c.1885	1	Seymour Johnson House. Queen Anne style; frame with plain-edge siding; T-shaped plan with gabled roofs; four bays wide and three bays deep; six-bay front porch features turned posts, balustrades, and decorative sawn spandrels; gabled contain diamond-shaped vents; exterior end chimney on right side of house. Built for Capt. Seymour Anderson Johnson, CSA; later home of son, Rivers D. Johnson, attorney and state legislator from 1906 to 1958.
C	56	112	c.1908	2	Barden Hotel. Commercial style; painted brick walls; five bays wide and ten bays deep; flat roof with twin-panel brick parapet across front elevation; lower story greatly altered by addition of fixed awning roof over store front, and flat roof supported by square posts on high brick piers; one-over-one sash windows set within segmental arches; upper front windows and central door feature bracketed brick hoods; addition along west side of building has small windows at lower level and paired sash windows above. Hotel was in operation until the 1970s. First floor formerly occupied by Oldsmobile dealership, newspaper office, and florist.

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South Front Street intersects

West Side, South Pine Street

C	57	202	1850-60	1	Former Kenansville Post Office. Greek Revival style; frame with plain-edge weatherboarding; pedimented roof; two bays wide and two bays deep; engaged front porch, supported by paneled corner posts with molded caps, shelters transomed entrance in right bay and later, multi-light bay window in left bay; side windows have six-over-six sash and louvered blinds. Originally built as doctor's office; later uses were library, barber shop, and Dr. J.W. Farrior's office (1905). In 1955, building moved to this location by Col. Robert L. West for use as law office.
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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.

Summary Paragraph

The Warsaw Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of commerce and community development. The district is also eligible under Criterion C for architecture. A discussion of the development of the town of Warsaw is presented in "Historic and Architectural Resources of Duplin County, NC, 1790-1943" (Multiple Property Documentation Form) that is the product of a comprehensive architectural survey of the county undertaken in 1993-1994. The historic context of Warsaw is addressed in Section B: "The Railroad Era and the Emergence of Towns in Duplin County: 1837-1875." The importance of commerce in the Warsaw Historic District is exemplified by the railroad and by the cohesive, remarkably intact late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century commercial buildings lining North and South Railroad and Front streets. These one-, two-, and three-story brick commercial buildings form a cohesive ensemble that displays especially notable brickwork. The wide variety of residential architectural styles exhibited within the historic district gives testimony to the solid prosperity the railroad brought to the town. Although the railroad depot was razed in 1982, the presence of the railroad is still evident by the preserved railway right-of-way running north-south through town, the Y branch line leading west to Clinton, the former Warsaw Inn and Barden Hotel, and the former Duplin Ice and Fuel Company Building (succeeded by West Skating Rink) that supplied the trains loading perishable produce. Commerce is also represented by banking establishments such as the Beaux Arts Bank of Warsaw and the Romanesque First National Bank. The Slossberg general merchandise store, with its rare original store front featuring cast-iron columns with lotus-bud capitals, the Quinn-McGowan Furniture store, the former Warsaw Theater, and the West Skating Rink attest to the significance of the city as a market and recreational center for the region. The importance of the architectural resources are presented in Section F: Associated Property Type 2B: Houses Built Between the Civil War and 1943, and Property Type 5: Commercial Buildings. Residential architecture throughout Duplin County during this period exhibits popular national types embracing Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, and Bungalow styles. Of these, the Greek Revival continued to hold its place in the rural areas of the county well into the late nineteenth century, underscoring the conservative tastes of the populace and local resources for building. Merchants and professionals in the railroad towns, however, where mass-produced building materials and decorative elements arrived by train or were produced by nearby mills, expressed their progressive tastes by erecting exuberant Italianate and Queen Anne style houses along the tree-lined streets. During the twentieth century, with mass-produced materials and mail-order homes on the rise, Classical Revival and Bungalow styles supplanted the Victorian pretensions and spread throughout the county. In Warsaw, the progression of residential architectural styles is especially evident on Hill

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Street extending east from the railroad and the business center. In both town and country settings, single and multi-story stores defined the commercial hub of the town or crossroads. Especially notable is Warsaw's four-block business district which retains its contiguous, late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century buildings along the railroad corridor and preserves the entire 1847 town plan by Henry Moore intact.

Historical Background/Community Development, and Commerce.

Duplin County was first occupied by American colonists after 1735 when a London merchant, Henry McCulloch, received grants from King George II and the Board of Trade for several thousand acres of uncultivated land in the Royal Colony of North Carolina. The grants encompassed territory lying in the area of the headwaters of the Neuse, Pee Dee, Northwest and Northeast Cape Fear rivers (Ainsley, 1983: p.10; Outlaw, 1949, n.p.).

In 1736, McCulloch formed a company of four hundred Scotch-Irish and Swiss settlers who migrated to the new territory and landed at New Town--later renamed Wilmington. In 1738, McCulloch joined the band and led them north along the Northeast Cape Fear River into the heartland of the region (Outlaw, n.p.).

In addition to the river, two early land routes extended from the port of New Bern on the Neuse River west to the upper Cape Fear River at Fayetteville, and south from Goldsboro near the falls of the Neuse south along the Northeast Cape Fear River basin to port of Wilmington. Warsaw, settled in 1825, grew up where these two routes crossed (Bachman map, 1861).

The greatest impetus to the prosperity of the region came during the next century, when, in 1834, the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad was chartered to traverse the rich agricultural area between the Cape Fear and Neuse rivers. In 1838, the rails reached from Wilmington to Goldsboro, close by the old road. Within two years, the line had completed its destined termination at Weldon, just south of the North Carolina-Virginia border, having been constructed in Warsaw in 1838. The route, 161.5 miles in extent, held the distinction of being the longest rail line in the world and became the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad in 1854 (McGowan: 1975, p.471; Casteen, 1987: p.25).

Notwithstanding the impact of the railroad, the old roadways remained important to the region. In 1849, the state issued a charter to improve the Fayetteville-to-Warsaw route by constructing a plank road. Completed in 1850, remnants of the road still exist, and Plank Road Street derives its name from a section of the road east to New Bern. In 1886, the Warsaw-Clinton railroad spur was built parallel to the western extension of the plank road (McGowan, p.192).

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Like other towns in Duplin County, Warsaw's ante-bellum economy was built on naval stores: tar, pitch and turpentine, and lumber. Situated at the fifty-nine-mile marker of the rail line from Wilmington, the settlement was also an important fueling stop for the trains. First named Mooresville, after Henry Moore who divided the town into still-intact lots within a one-mile square, in 1847, the town became known as Duplin Depot. Shortly thereafter, Thaddeus Love, the railroad conductor aboard the inaugural train through the settlement, dubbed it Warsaw after a popular novel of the time, Thaddeus of Warsaw. The town was incorporated in 1855 (Ainsley, p.12; Powell, 1968; 1982: p.518).

During the Civil War Duplin County suffered from Union army raids. On July 4, 1863, Lt.Col. George W. Lewis leading a contingency of men from the Third New York Cavalry, destroyed the Confederate Arms Factory at Kenansville. They then proceeded northwest to Warsaw where they razed two railroad buildings, twisted and tore up two miles of Wilmington & Weldon Railroad track south of town, and cut down telegraph poles and lines. (McGowan, p. 235). But the region held together and in the post-bellum years experienced an increase in population and a shift from naval stores production to agriculture--especially cotton, vegetables, fruit, tobacco, and tuberoses. Tuberoses, introduced into the county in the 1880s, were planted and cultivated, the bulbs dried in special curing houses, then transported by rail to seed houses in the north and abroad--the best markets being New York and Liverpool, England. In addition, the region retained its hold on the lumber industry. In 1911, the J.H. Pierce Manufacturing Company, located along the rail line one mile north of town, provided building materials from sash, doors and blinds to cabinetry, mantels and wainscoting for local and distant markets (Sanborn Insurance Company map of Warsaw, NC, Sept. 1916, p.3; Ainsley, p.13, 14; Duplin Record, 1921).

The close proximity of a building supply house in Warsaw was an impetus for new construction during subsequent years and introduced current, popular architectural styles to the region. The business district expanded along the railroad tracks from Pollock to College streets, and contiguous residential neighborhoods emerged along the cross streets extending outward from the center core of the town. (Ainsley, p.15). Noteworthy commercial structures which illustrate the chronological development of the town include the Beaux Arts style former Bank of Warsaw (1880), the Slossberg Store (c. 1900) which retains its original intact store front and cast-iron columns, the rock-faced stone and brick former First National Bank (c.1900), the Sheffield Building (c.1915) containing the most elaborate brickwork in the district, the three-story Quinn-McGowan Furniture Company (1918), highlighted by decorative brickwork and masonry trim, and two hotels: the frame Warsaw Inn (1909) and the brick Barden Hotel (c.1908).

The adjacent residential streets contain examples of houses dating from the 1880s to the 1940s. Among these are the Greek Revival style Kennedy-Middleton House (c.1885), and the former Kenansville Post Office (1850-60) moved to Warsaw in 1955 and adapted

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for use as a law office; the Queen Anne style Seymour Johnson House (c.1885) a one-story dwelling with T-shaped plan, the L.P. Best House (c.1894)--the most exuberant dwelling in Warsaw and one of two towered houses in Duplin County, the Henry L. Stevens House (1896) faced with German siding and patterned shingles, and the Herbert Best House (1909) with cross-gable roof and a variety of window types; the Neoclassical Revival style F.L. Faison House (1910), the W.L. Hill House (1915) featuring a wraparound porch and clustered columns, the Earl Wall House (c.1920) in an unusual bungalow form; the Bungalow/Craftsman style John Carter House (c.1910) capped by a hipped roof, and the Middleton House (c.1920) with gable-front roof and triangular brackets; the Colonial Revival style C.W. Surratt House and Shed (1935 built by a local lumber dealer, and the A.J. Jenkins House (c.1940); and, finally, the Ranch style E.C. Thompson House (1935-40) and the Leslie Brown House (1945).

The progressive attitude of the town was demonstrated not only by its architecture but also by its engineering. In 1917, Warsaw boasted the first city water, electric, and sewer systems in the county, had paved the commercial and residential streets, and operated an accredited high school.

During the 1920s Warsaw was the center of railroad activities for passengers and freight with four daily trains along the main line from Wilmington to the North Carolina-Virginia border, and two daily trains serving the Duplin county seat of Kenansville eight miles to the east and the Sampson county seat of Clinton fourteen miles to the west. Later in the decade and into the 1930s, the national depression curtailed the growing agricultural pre-eminence of Warsaw and the surrounding region. The slumping economy and exodus of people from the county slowly rallied during the post World War II era when the town regained its position as an agricultural and manufacturing service center for grocery, meat packing, feed, textile, and building supply industries. The improvement of roads throughout the state lessened the role of the railroad in providing transportation for passengers and goods. In Warsaw, U.S. Highway 117 (Center Street) cut apart the commercial and residential districts, spurred construction of new banks, fast-food stores, and gas stations along the new corridor, yet enabled the adjacent historic blocks to remain intact, still attached to the railway. In the late twentieth century, Warsaw retains the character of a small but prosperous agricultural and railroad town while preserving many architectural resources that are significant in both quality and quantity. As expressed by Dr. Frank Ainsley, "The variety of styles and types of architecture make Warsaw an excellent example of the spatial patterns, relationships, and social geography to be found in towns which were nurtured and thrived on the umbilical cord of the railroad" (Ainsley, p. 9). Community interest has now focused on the identification, recognition, protection, and enhancement of the district. National Register designation will be an important planning tool for these efforts.

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The Warsaw Historic District, laid out in an orthographic plan dating to 1847, contains a significant number of architectural resources dating from the late nineteenth century to the 1940s which represent popular commercial and residential styles of each successive period. These styles, which are represented throughout the county in both rural and town contexts, exhibit Greek Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne style elements such as porches and porticos, square or turned posts and balustrades, brackets, and patterned shingles. Dating from the ante-bellum period through the late nineteenth century, the consistently high quality of the architecture is attributable to the presence of the railroad which brought building materials from urban factories to regional sites, and by local manufacturers such as the J.H. Pierce Company situated along the railway line just north of Warsaw.

Stores and other business properties, like other towns in the western portion of the county, border both sides of the railroad right-of-way. Although only three blocks long, Warsaw boasts a variety of one- to three- story brick buildings in a close-knit pattern of brick facades containing exemplary masonry work comparable to similar commercial buildings in other railroad towns in the county such as Wallace and Faison.

The earliest structure in the Warsaw commercial district is the 1880 Beaux Arts style former Bank of Warsaw (# 8) which combines patterned brick and stone trim as well as original fenestration within a triple-arch facade. The c.1900 former First National Bank (# 20) has rock-faced stone at the first level and molded-cap pilasters and cornices in the upper story. The c.1900 Slossberg Store (# 13) features mouse-tooth belt courses framing a brick panel above the second story windows plus extremely rare cast-iron columns with lotus bud capitals framing the store front and a pressed metal cornice. The c.1915 Sheffield Building (# 26) has the most elaborate brick work in the city combining paneled bays, a pierced-brick belt course, consoles highlighted by stepped chevrons and recessed squares, and denticulated cornices.

Two frame commercial buildings that stand in contrast to the brick construction of the town are the rambling, 1909 Warsaw Inn (# 2), a rare surviving railroad hotel adjacent to the site of the depot, and the 1850-60 Robert West Law Office on Pine Street (# 57), an exemplary composition in the Greek Revival style that now is a rarity in the region.

Residential architecture is well represented by most of the popular late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century styles, including Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Neoclassical Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, and Colonial Revival types which find parallels throughout the county. But unlike other towns, Warsaw contains no examples of Italianate architecture, although it was especially favored in Wilmington and Faison. The Queen Anne style is exhibited at its best in four homes--all on Hill Street. The

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c.1885 Seymour Johnson House (# 55) has a front porch enlivened by turned posts and balustrades, and sawn spandrels. The 1896 Henry L. Stevens House (# 51) incorporates German siding and patterned shingles, a porch with elaborate turned work, and a sunburst-pattern pediment above the porch entrance. The c.1908 Herbert Best House (# 39) has an asymmetrical plan, a variety of window arrangements, and cross-gables containing multi-light attic windows. The 1894 L.P. Best House (# 36) is a landmark example of the Queen Anne style and the most effusive residential design in the county, combining hipped and cross-gable roofs, porches carried by Ionic columns and turned posts, a wealth of fenestration patterns comprising criss-cross and diamond-shaped muntins, a Palladian attic window, and a three-stage octagonal corner tower. The only other towered residence in the county is the John and Maggie McMillan House in Teachey, eighteen miles south of Warsaw along the railway line.

Two Neoclassical Revival style residences are the 1910 F.L. Faison House (# 38) and the c.1920 Earl Wall House (# 43). The former features a pedimented front portico, entrances with tripartite transoms and paneled, patterned-glass sidelights at the first and balconied second levels, and a hip-roofed porte-cochere. The latter is encompassed by a broad porch supported by Tuscan columns, arched entrance, and a Palladian window in the front gable.

The Bungalow/Craftsman style which became prevalent in the both urban and rural contexts in the county before and after World War II have two models are in Warsaw. The c.1910 John Carter House (# 54) has a hipped roof extending over a wraparound porch; paneled porch posts supported by brick piers; tripartite windows with multi-light upper sash flanking the front entrance, and a glazed upper-panel door framed by sidelights. The c.1920 Middleton House (# 44) has a gable-front roof supported by triangular brackets, and a wraparound porch featuring paired and tripled Tuscan columns on brick bases.

Finally, the 1935 Colonial Revival style C.W. Surratt House (# 49), built for a local lumber dealer, is an important example of a traditional design that has continued in popularity well into the twentieth century. The symmetrical dwelling has a steep gable-end roof with quarter-lunette attic vents flanking exterior end chimneys, a small front entrance porch, and balancing end porches in the side elevations. A picturesque, Colonial Revival style outbuilding occupies the southeast corner of the property.

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Bill Sharpe, A New Geography of North Carolina. Raleigh, NC: Sharpe Publishing Co., 1965).

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1 Warsaw Historic District, Duplin County, N.C.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA.

Acreeage of Property approximately 18 acres

UTM References

5. 17 E 765160 N 3876520

6. 17 E 764980 N 3876900

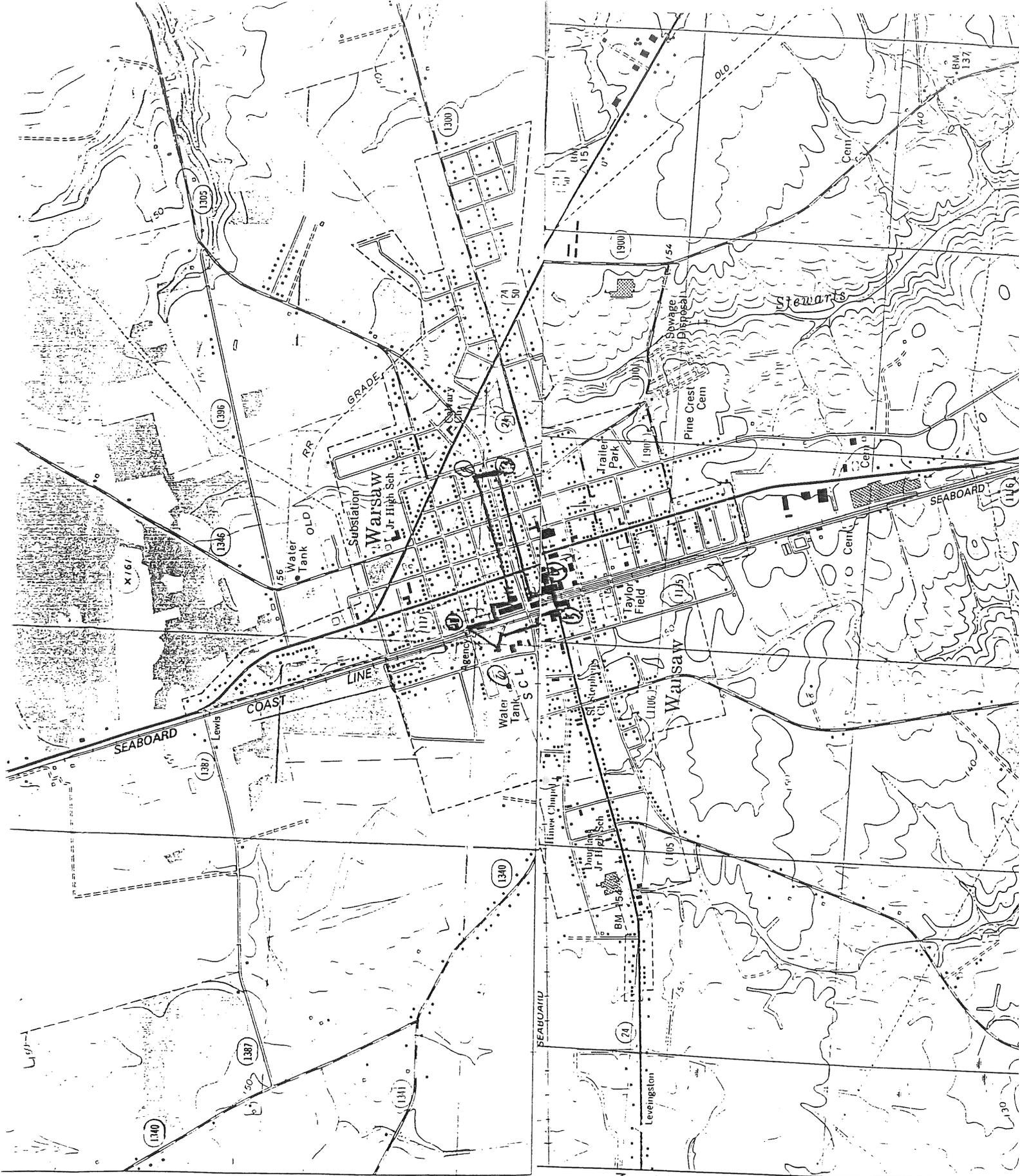
Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the district is shown as a heavy line on the accompanying map entitled "Warsaw Historic District."

Boundary Justification

The boundaries have been drawn to encompass the greatest concentration of historic resources in the original commercial and residential districts of the city.

Beginning at the Y branch of the railroad mainline and the western spur to Clinton, proceed south along the west (rear) lot lines of the properties on the west side of Railroad Street to College Street, then north along the east (rear) lot lines of the properties on the east side of Front Street to Pollock Street, then east along the north (rear) lot lines on the north side of Hill Street to Frisco Street, then west along the south (rear) lot lines on the south side of Hill Street to Front Street.



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