NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Warren Place
Pendleton vicinity, Northampton County, NP0083, Listed 12/19/2019
Nomination by Mary Ruffin Hanbury, Hanbury Preservation Consulting
Photographs by Mary Ruffin Hanbury, August 7, 2018

Warren Place, camera facing northeast

Warren Place, First Floor, Southeast Room
1. Name of Property
Historic name: Warren Place
Other names/site number: ____________________________
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location
Street & number: 925 Willis Hare Rd
City or town: Pendleton State: NC County: Northampton
Not For Publication: N/A
Vicinity: x

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 at the following level(s) of significance:
___ national ___ statewide ___ local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
___ A ___ B ___ C x D

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

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

Signature of commenting official: ____________________________ Date
Title: ____________________________
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

____________________________________  
Signature of the Keeper                      Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)
Private:  x

Public – Local
Public – State
Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s)  x

District
Site
Structure
Object
Warren Place
Name of Property

Northampton County, NC
County and State

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributions</th>
<th>Noncontributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 buildings</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>0 sites</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 structures</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _________0___

6. **Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC single dwelling
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE animal facility
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE agricultural outbuilding

**Current Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC single dwelling
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE animal facility
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE agricultural outbuilding

7. **Description**

**Architectural Classification**
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN Queen Anne

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:
- foundation BRICK
- walls WOOD weatherboard
Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Warren Place is the house and curtilage of a once larger farm. The principal dwelling (1910) is a two-story, frame Queen Anne-style house with a complex roof. The house is asymmetrical with multiple cross-gabled wings, a wraparound porch, and a balcony. Despite its irregular form, the house features classical elements such as Scamozzi columns and Palladian windows. A tool house (1910), meat house (1910), well house (ca. 1920), garage (ca.1920), tenant house (1910), and two barns (ca. 1915) complete the assemblage. The property has a high degree of integrity. The house retains its agricultural surroundings and is a commanding visual landmark along rural Wills Hare Road.

Narrative Description

Warren Place sits on the east side of Willis Hare Road in rural Northampton County, approximately 2 miles southeast of the crossroads town of Severn, and approximately four miles south of the North Carolina/Virginia border. The five acre parcel includes the house and curtilage and was subdivided out of a larger tract in 2018. It is surrounded on three sides by a
much larger parcel of cultivated fields and woodlands. The rectangular subject parcel has a semicircular drive off Willis Hare Road with a southern spur that extends to the east, servicing a tenant house, a garage, and a parking area at the rear of the house. The inner precinct of the parcel is bounded on three sides by post and board paddock fencing with crossbuck boards and horizontal cap boards. The date of the fencing is unknown and, if not historic, it is unclear if it stands in the location of previous historic fencing. Within the fence line are the house, a one-story frame meat house turned office (1910) at the northeast, a tool house (1910) and a well house (ca.1920) to the east, and the garage (ca.1920) and tenant house (ca.1920) to the southeast. Beyond the fence line are two frame barns (ca. 1915) at the northeast and southeast corners of the parcel.

Mature trees line the northern and southern arms of the drive. A run of recent picket fencing stands west of the curve of the drive, defining a west lawn toward the main road and framing a view of the house from the road. Landscaping is spare. Small boxwoods line a brick path from the drive to the house. Low boxwood and nandinas fringe the foundation and based on survey photography appear to date to the late twentieth century. Overall the parcel is a lush greensward dotted with mature trees. The house itself is an exuberant, two-story, frame, Queen Anne house with a complex hipped roof and wraparound porch, with cross-hips and cross-gables and a variety of trim and material decoration.

The house stands on a solid, continuous brick foundation of common bond brick. It is clad in weatherboard. The roof is slate with metal cresting and the chimney are common bond brick with corbelled caps. Windows are 1/1 wooden, double-hung sash, either paired or single.
The facade of the house shows a central, two-story, hipped-roof mass with a projecting, two-story hipped section at its north; a rounded turret/bay at the southwest corner; a gabled dormer on the principal roof, between the turret and the cross-hipped section; and a one story, wraparound porch with a projecting conical-roofed screened room at its northwest corner. It is unclear when the screening was added. The porch has fluted Scamozzi columns supporting an entablature with a dentilled cornice, and turned balusters between upper and lower rails. The principal entrance to the house is marked on the porch by a pedimented gable with a paneled tympanum. According to a previous owner the porch ceiling is cypress;\(^1\) and the framing, weatherboards, and second and attic level flooring are all long leaf pine.\(^2\)

The projecting cross-hipped mass to the north of the facade has a partial-width, pedimented, attic cross gable, housing a Palladian window with an arched central window flanked by smaller rectangular louvers. Aligned under this gable on the second floor is a canted bay to the north and to its south a small balcony that is inset beneath the hipped roof. The balcony has Scamozzi columns and pilasters standing on a low, scalloped, slate-shingled wall that melds into the slate shingling of the porch roof below it. The turreted bay projecting at the southwest corner of the second floor has a balustrade above it, added at some point after 1966 based on historic photographs. Between the turret and the cross-hipped volume, the gabled dormer with cornice returns is clad in slate shingle and houses a one-over-one wooden sash window with a round-headed upper sash. The roof cornice is bracketed with a dentil molding below the brackets.

\(^1\) Gilbert Thomas Stephenson, *The Living at Warren Place in the 1890s and 1960s*, unpublished typescript, 1966, p.22

\(^2\) Gilbert and Grace Stephenson, *We Came Home to Warren Place*, Raleigh: Alfred Williams & Co, 1958, p.13
The south elevation has a two-story, projecting, pedimented, cross-gabled bay at the terminus of the wraparound porch. A hipped-roof rear ell extends to the east behind it. The pedimented gable end has slate shingles in the tympanum and a raking dentilled cornice; it houses a Palladian window matching that on the facade. On the first floor below it is a canted, projecting bay with three one-over-one wooden sash windows. The rear ell has on its south elevation a one-story, shed-roofed addition with a dentilled cornice, added some time after 1966 but prior to 1995 based on historic and North Carolina Historic Preservation Office photographs. The porch has an entrance on the south elevation marked by a pedimented gable with a paneled tympanum, servicing an exterior, single-leaf, glazed door with a transom located on the west side of the projecting bay. The original porte cochere at the south elevation has been removed between 1980 and 1985 per North Carolina Historic Preservation Office records.

The north elevation mirrors the south to the extent that the porch terminates at a two-story, projecting, pedimented cross-gabled bay. Its pedimented gable also has slate shingles in the tympanum with a raking dentilled cornice, housing a Palladian window matching that on the facade. On the first floor below is a canted, projecting bay window with three one-over-one wooden sash windows.

At the northeast corner of the house is a one-story, flat-roofed volume that spans the area between the north elevation's projecting bay and the rear ell at the southeast. Originally this section of the house had an irregular footprint but was subsequently squared off to accommodate
changes to the kitchen. It contains a small inset porch adjacent to the ell. In the crook of the ell on the second floor is a small square, flat-roofed volume which houses a bathroom.

The house has four interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps. The house retains metal cresting on the principal hip ridge and a decorative finial at the top of the cylindrical roof of the northwest porch room.

The principal entrance is a single-leaf glazed door with a transom above, immediately flanked by one-over-one wooden, double hung sash windows with panels below, leading to a small vestibule. The interior door is also single-leaf and glazed, with a three-part transom extending over wide, sidelights. The interior is organized around a central hall on an east/west axis with two principal rooms to the north and south, and auxiliary spaces to the east.

Inferior finishes include wooden floors, plaster walls, broad baseboards and simple door trim throughout. The first floor principal rooms have a wooden crown molding, the second floor principal rooms do not have the crown molding, but have a picture rail.

On the interior, the central hall has large cased openings on the west end of its north and south walls, both housing paired oak pocket doors, each door with seven stacked rectangular horizontal panels. On the south wall beyond the pocket doors is a fireplace. The fireplace has a brick hearth and surround. The mantel has wooden columns supporting a shelf with an overmantel featuring a rectangular mirror and shorter columns supporting a shelf above the mirror. Along the opposite wall is a stair that has one step ascending north to a landing then turning to ascend west along the
north wall of the hall to a second landing and finishing with a small flight ascending south to the second floor. The square newel has paneled faces and egg and dart molding supporting a molded square cap. The open string stair has three slender turned balusters per step. The hall has a chair rail with a paneled wainscot. The wall below the stair has, above the wainscot, a second row of panels cut at the diagonal at the top.

At the east end of the hall is an arched opening supported on either side by columns on low paneled walls dividing the main hall from a transverse service hall leading to the kitchen, a first floor bedroom, the rear stair hall and the western principal rooms.

The northwest room has at its northeast corner a fireplace on the diagonal with a glazed green tile surround. The mantel has two columns supporting an entablature with a decorative swag, and a shelf. The overmantel features a three part mirror and small shelves with turned spindle work, crowned with heavy molding and pendant drops. Between the northwest and northeast rooms are seven-panel oak pocket doors. The northeast room has a fireplace on its west wall, between the pocket doors and a single-light exterior door with an oval glazed light, leading to the porch. The fireplace has brackets supporting a mantel shelf above which is a mirrored overmantel flanked by tall columns supporting an upper shelf. A multi-light door at the north side of its east wall leads to the kitchen. A single-leaf door at the west side of its south wall leads to the transverse hall.

South of the hall, the west room has a fireplace set on the diagonal at its northeast corner. The fireplace has a glazed tile surround and wooden columns supporting a mantel shelf. The room's
southwest corner has a projecting bay at the house's corner turret. Seven-panel oak pocket doors on its west wall lead to the southeast room. The southeast room has a fireplace on the diagonal at its northwest corner. The fireplace has a stone surround and hearth and brackets supporting a mantel with a mirrored overmantel and small columns on the lower shelf supporting an upper shelf. The room has a single-leaf exterior door with an oval light that opens to the porch on its west wall, south of the pocket doors. A single-leaf door on the east side of its north wall leads to the transverse hall and the door at the south side of its east wall leads to the rear wing. The principal public rooms on the first floor all have a broad wooden crown molding.

The rear of the house was expanded sometime in the second half of the twentieth century, to be squared off in footprint. The rear service stair is set to the south. What was the kitchen at the southeast of the house is now a first floor bedroom that retained the original partition walls, and added a full bath in the shed-roofed addition. What was a bedroom to the north is now a breakfast room and kitchen divided by a segment of the original partition wall supporting a fireplace. These rooms have wooden floors and the kitchen has wooden cabinets. The original inset porch remains though some of it has been enclosed to create the breakfast room. A half bath has been added off the kitchen at the rear entrance. With the exception of the fireplace which once served the bedroom, and the rear stair with its beadboard paneling below the handrail, most of these spaces have been altered.

The second floor has a central hall with four principal rooms. Trim upstairs is more modest and a picture rail generally replaces the heavy crown molding seen on the first floor. At the east end of the hall is a large, relatively recent bathroom that was created by combining two smaller
bathrooms, that in turn were created out of a single bathroom in the early 1950s. At the west end of the hall is a single-leaf door with a large beveled glass panel and transom flanked by windows. It services the small balcony on the facade. The western bedrooms have entrances directly off the hall, near the balcony door. The northwest bedroom has a fireplace at its northeast corner with a glazed tile surround and hearth and wooden columns supporting a mantel shelf. The southwest room has an alcove at the southwest within the turret. Opposite the alcove, at the room's northeast corner, is a fireplace on the diagonal matching that in the northwest room with a glazed tile surround and hearth and wooden columns supporting a mantel shelf.

The northeast bedroom's entrance off the hall is inset and west of the stairwell balustrade. Its fireplace is roughly centered on its west wall and matches those in the western bedrooms. A small hall at opposite the stairs extends south and services the fourth of the major bedrooms to its west. This bedroom has a fireplace matching the others in the principal rooms, set on a diagonal at its northwest corner.

The smaller hall then jogs east to access the service stair and a bedroom at the far southeast of the second floor, above the current first floor bedroom. This fireplace has been enclosed to service a gas stove. It has a surround and mantel composed of simple Victorian trim. The service stair continues up to a full attic floor paneled in beadboard.

**Resource Inventory**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Resource Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>C= contributing</td>
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<tr>
<td>B = Building</td>
<td>St = Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si = Site</td>
<td>O = Object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CB House 1910 see description above

CB tool house 1910 This frame tool house has a pyramidal hipped, standing seam metal roof. It is clad in weatherboard, stands on piers and has a horizontal board door. It has six-light wooden windows on secondary elevations.

CB meat house 1910 This frame gable-roofed meat house has two shed-roofed wings. The center area was for smoking meats and the wings were for storage. It was converted to use as an office/file room in the 1950s. It has three, single-leaf, flat panel doors on the facade, beneath a mental pent roof. It has three one-over-one, wooden sash windows on its north elevation.

CB well house ca. 1920 This shed-roofed brick well house was built when the house was electrified to replace a windmill and water tank that have since been demolished. It has a horizontal plank door on the facade.

CB tenant house 1910 This one-story, side-gabled, frame house was built contemporaneously with the main house. It is a one-story, frame, side-gabled house set on brick piers. It is clad in German siding and weatherboard and has a standing seam metal roof with an interior brick chimney and an exterior concrete block flue. It has a shed-roofed addition on the east end of its north elevation with a shed-roofed porch to its west. The south elevation has a shed-roofed porch with an enclosed bay. Wooden sash windows are a mixture including six-over-six, two-over-two, and four-over-four. Its principal entry is a single-leaf, wooden, flat panel door.

CB garage ca 1920 This one-bay frame garage is clad in German siding and has a standing seam metal, front-gabled roof.

CB north barn ca. 1915 one of two extant barns of the three that replaced the single original 1910 barn destroyed by fire soon after its completion. This frame, gambrel-roofed barn has a solid foundation. It has a presumably later, one story, shed-roofed addition to the west.

CB south barn ca. 1915 one of two extant barns of the three that replaced the single original 1910 barn destroyed by fire soon after its completion. This frame, gambrel-roofed barn stands on piers. It has one story, shed-roofed additions to the east and south, presumably constructed later.

Integrity Statement

Warren Place has not been moved thus retains its integrity of location. The surrounding area continues to be rural and sparsely developed. Additionally most of the associated outbuildings from the period of significance remain, thus it retains a high degree of integrity of setting. Its integrity of design is relatively high despite the loss of a porte cochere, slight additions to the
rear, and re-configuring of the kitchen and secondary bedroom and baths in the rear of the house.

The principal rooms and exterior are largely unchanged thus it retains a very high degree of integrity of design, workmanship and materials. The combination of its setting, the continued agricultural use in adjacent land, and the limited change in appearance contribute to high degree of integrity of feeling and association.
8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years
Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1910-ca. 1920

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Stanford, R. H.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Warren Place is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture as it "embod(ies) the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction," and "possess(es) high artistic values." It is an outstanding local example of Queen Anne style architecture in Northampton County. The house was built for the James Henry Stephenson and his family by prolific local architect and builder, Ralph Henry Stanford. Its period of significance begins with its construction through 1920 in order to incorporate the associated outbuildings.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The current Warren Place stands on a portion of a once larger farm. It was purchased soon after the Civil War by Thomas Boone Stephenson (1825-1916) from the Warren family. The original purchase was less than 300 acres, and increased with subsequent purchases by subsequent generations to approximately 400 acres. The original Warren family homeplace that Stephenson rehabilitated is no longer extant.

Thomas Stephenson's son, James Henry Stephenson (1860-1941) built the current Warren Place, retaining the name of the older house despite its no longer having any direct connections to the Warrens. The house was constructed from 1908 to 1910 and on its completion, the older home to its north was demolished. Gilbert Stephenson, James Henry's son and subsequent owner of Warren Place, states in a typescript, "Where my father found the architectural style of his residence-to-be (sic) I do not know. Perhaps it was supplied in the main by the builder, Mr. R. H. Stanford of Rich Square, North Carolina. I have noticed that Mr. Stanford's own residence in Rich Square and several others which he built are of the same general style as that of the present Warren Place."\(^4\)

Though he was a prolific local builder, Ralph Henry (R. H. ) Stanford (1870-1959) is little known. He grew up in Person County, North Carolina. By 1905 he was living in Northampton County, North Carolina where he lived for most of his professional life. From 1912 to 1917 he

\(^4\) Gilbert Thomas Stephenson,. *The Living at Warren Place in the 1890s and 1960s*, unpublished typescript, 1966, p.17
lived in Greensboro, North Carolina and Suffolk, Virginia. He returned to Rich Square in 1917

and remained there before moving back to Greensboro in 1922 after which point there is little
evidence of any building activity. 5

Census records list Stanford's profession as an abstractor/ house builder, a carpenter, and a
builder. Notices in the Roanoke Chowan Times from the early twentieth century attest to his
skills and to his numerous projects in the region including at least 8 houses, 2 hotels, 2 banks, 2
churches, 5 stores, and 4 schools, all built between 1905 and 1912. A cursory survey of the
region shows that many of these buildings are no longer extant.

The media praises Stanford's work on numerous occasions. Regarding a hotel in Rich Square
1905, the Roanoke Chowan Times states, "the workmanship throughout is first class and is
admired by all who have examined it. The structure is a credit to the builder and to the town." 6

Press coverage of the post office building in Jackson, built by Stanford notes (1910), "Stanford
is one of the most conscientious and reliable contractors and builders to be found anywhere. He
does first class work and will not turn out shoddy work under any circumstances. He makes it a
point never to turn off his work until it is satisfactory..." 7 and a subsequent article, "Every
building Mr. Stanford puts up is a winning advertisement for him." 8 Research is ongoing to
investigate whether these buildings are extant.

5 U.S. Federal Census Records.
Some reports credit him with both the design and construction of buildings, as The Roanoke Chowan Times reported in July 1912. "Work on the dormitory for the Rich Square High School was begun this week...Mr. R. H. Stanford, who drew the plans (emphasis added) for the school buildings at Rich Square, Jackson, Seaboard and Severn and built the first three made the plans for the dormitory and will superintend the construction of the building." Later, in 1921 Stanford was noted as the architect for an expansion of the Methodist church in Rich Square with the addition of two Sunday School rooms.

On other projects, however, he was clearly only the builder. In 1914, it was noted that Stanford and John T. Hunt would be building a house between Greensboro and High Point on the estate of J. B Cobb for one of his daughters. This house is thought to be the one that is said to have been designed by McKim Meade and White. In 1921, Stanford supervised construction of buildings at a Pine Crest Manor in Southern Pines, a sanitarium that is no longer extant, designed by G. W. McKibben. Stanford also had experience using pattern book plans such of those of Benjamin D. Price, who developed plans for the national Methodist Church, one of which Stanford executed for Gibson Memorial Church in Spring Hope, which is still in use.

Originally it was thought that Warren Place was derived from a popular pattern book such as those by George Barber, given the high-style architecture. However letters in the possession of the owner suggest that Stanford himself was the architect. In a letter of 13 December 1906

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9 "At Work on Dormitory." Roanoke-Chowan Times July 25, 1912.
Stanford tells Gilbert Stephenson that he will be sending plans by train. In a follow up letter he states. "I have made plan (sic) which I think will make a magnificent country home. In building homes, there are four points to bear in mind; 1st, comfort; 2nd, convenience; 3rd, durability; 4th, looks. These four I have tried to combine in making this plan." He later says, "Should you want any changes in the plan, or wish me to draw another of a different kind, don't hesitate to say so." Correspondence indicates delays in lumber and brick delivery, with Mr. Stephenson very engaged in making choices about materials. A June 1907 contract is drawn up for partial completion of the building to include exteriors and a metal shingle roof (for which slate appears to have been substituted). The interiors may have been addressed in a subsequent contract in order to phase expense. At construction it was considered to be "one of the most elegant, and up-to-date residences in this part of the state."

In her Northampton County Comprehensive Historic Architecture Survey, Rebecca Spanbauer describes Warren Place as the "finest and most well-preserved Queen Anne House in the county." The North Carolina Historic Preservation Office lists twenty four Queen Anne style residences in Northampton County and a review of photographs of these buildings reinforces Spanbauer's assertion. All are frame and most have modest concessions to the style such as a hipped roof with a projecting, cross-gabled bay; or a some spindlework in the porch trim. One of the better preserved examples that begins to rival Warren Place is the Sholar's Hotel in Rich Square, also a Stanford building. However it too pales by comparison.

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13 R. H. Stanford, letter to Gilbert Stephenson December 13, 1906
14 R. H. Stanford, letter to Gilbert Stephenson December 14, 1906
Warren Place typifies many of the design attributes of the Queen Anne style. The complex roof with cross-gables and steeply pitched hips contributes to the asymmetrical massing of the house as does the low corner turret and the wraparound porch with its turreted corner room. The interruption of the exterior wall planes typical of the style is achieved with cutaway bays, the second story inset balcony, and the pedimented gables. While the interior plan is somewhat symmetrical, it does have a grand stair, large rooms and extensive wood paneling, which are hallmarks of the Queen Anne style. The house is a variant as described by Virginia McAlester as a "free classic." It eschews the spindlework, half timbering, and patterned masonry of other Queen Anne variants and instead adapts classical motifs such as columns, Palladian windows and dentils.\(^{17}\) While other houses in Northampton County have asymmetrical massing, complex roofs, and Victorian trim, none of them have the degree of sophistication Warren Place achieves through multiple design and material choices that make it an exemplar of the Queen Anne.

Warren Place, erected by local builder R. H. Stanford for the Stephenson family, is a fine example of the free classic Queen Anne style, arguably the finest extant example of residential Queen Anne architecture in the county.

The house passed from Thomas Stephenson to Gilbert Stephenson who then passed the farm on to an employee. Joan Collins, the daughter of the employee, inherited a larger parcel as tenants

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with common with her siblings. Ms. Collins' her siblings conveyed the house and curtilage to

Ms. Collins and her husband in 2018.
9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)


"At Work on Dormitory." Roanoke-Chowan Times July 25, 1912.


"Rich Square and Vicinity." Roanoke-Chowan Times May 21, 1908.


"Sanatorium at Southern Pines." Roanoke-Chowan Times January 26, 1922.


Stanford, R. H letter to Gilbert Stephenson December 13, 1906.

Stanford, R. H letter to Gilbert Stephenson December 14, 1906.

Stanford, R. H contract for building residence of T. B. Stephenson and Sons June 10, 1907
Warren Place
Northampton County, NC


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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository: ______________________________

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** NP0083

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10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 5

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**
Datum if other than WGS84: __________

Sections 9-end page 23
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the property encompasses all of tax parcel #5030-52-7161, Northampton County North Carolina.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the house and curtilage extending to Willis Hare Road. It includes all of the property under single ownership.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Mary Ruffin Hanbury
organization: Hanbury Preservation Consulting
street & number: PO Box 6049
city or town: Raleigh state: NC zip code: 27628
e-mail maryruffin@hanburypreservation.com
telephone: 919 828 1905
date: 9/2/2019

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Maps: A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property’s location.

- Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)
Warren Place

Name of Property: Warren Place
City or Vicinity: Pendleton
County: Northampton   State: North Carolina
Photographer: Mary Ruffin Hanbury
Date Photographed: August 7, 2018

Warren Place, Main House, Exterior, Facade, camera facing northeast
1 of 26.

Warren Place, Main House, Exterior, Facade, camera facing east
2 of 26.

Warren Place, Main House, Exterior, West Elevation, camera facing west
3 of 26.

Warren Place, Main House, Exterior, South Elevation, camera facing north
4 of 26.

Warren Place, Main House, Exterior, Southeast Corner, camera facing northwest
5 of 26.

Warren Place, Main House, Exterior, North Elevation, camera facing south
6 of 26.

Warren Place, Main House, Interior, First Floor, Hall, camera facing east
7 of 26.

Warren Place, Main House, Interior, First Floor, Hall, Stair, camera facing north
8 of 26.

Warren Place, Main House, Interior, First Floor, Southwest Room, camera facing east
9 of 26.

Warren Place, Main House, Interior, First Floor, Southeast Room, camera facing west
10 of 26.

Warren Place, Main House, Interior, First Floor, Northwest Room, camera facing northeast
11 of 26.

Warren Place, Main House, Interior, First Floor, Northeast Room, camera facing west
12 of 26.
Warren Place, Main House, Interior, Second Floor, Rear Hall Bedroom, camera facing southeast
13 of 26.

Warren Place, Main House, Interior, Second Floor, Hall, camera facing east
14 of 26.

Warren Place, Main House, Interior, Second Floor, Northwest Room, camera facing northeast
15 of 26.

Warren Place, Main House, Interior, Second Floor, Northwest Room, camera facing south
16 of 26.

Warren Place, Main House, Interior, Second Floor, Southeast Room, camera facing north
17 of 26.

Warren Place, Main House, Interior, Second Floor, Rear Stair Hall, camera facing south
18 of 26.

Warren Place, Main House, Interior, Attic, camera facing west
19 of 26.

Warren Place, North Barn, Exterior, camera facing northeast
20 of 26.

Warren Place, Meat House, Exterior, camera facing north
21 of 26.

Warren Place, Meat House, Exterior, camera facing northeast
22 of 26.

Warren Place, Tenant House, Exterior, camera facing northwest
23 of 26.

Warren Place, Well House and Tool House, Exterior, camera facing northeast
24 of 26.

Warren Place, South Barn, Exterior, camera facing east

Warren Place, wellhouse, garage, and tenant house, Exterior, camera facing south
26 of 26

Sections 9-end page 26
Warren Place

Name of Property

Northampton County, NC

County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.