United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



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

1. Nam	1e			
historic (Hira	m Warner Hill House			
and/or common				
2. Loca	ation			
street & number	LaGrange Street		Ŋ	∕A not for publication
city, town G	reenville	${ m N/A}$ vicinity of	- congressional district	
state Georgi	a cod	e ₀₁₃ county	Meriwether	code 199
3. Clas	sification			
Category district X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition N/A in process being considered	Status X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible X yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park X private residence religious scientific transportation other:
street & number	Peter J. Kirk Route 2, Box 249			
city, town Gr	eenville	N/A vicinity of	state	Georgia 30222
5. Loca	ation of Leg	al Description	on	
courthouse, regi	istry of deeds, etc. Sup	perior Court		
street & number	Meriwether Count	ty Courthouse		
city, town Gree	enville		state	Georgia 30222
6. Rep	resentation	in Existing	Surveys	
	c Structures Field Sether County, Georg	•	perty been determined ele	egible? yes _X_ no
date 1977			federal X state	e county loca
depository for su		c Preservation Sect Department of Natu		
city, town At	lanta		state	Georgia

7. Description

fair unexposed	Condition excellent deteriorated _X good ruins fair unexposed	Check one unaltered X altered	Check one _X_ original site moved date	
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Hiram Warner Hill House, built in 1897, is a large two and one-half story frame house in the Queen Anne style. It is located on a residential section of LaGrange Street, just a few blocks from the courthouse and downtown business district in Greenville, Meriwether County, Georgia.

The balloon-framed house is asymmetrically massed and sits on a cut granite foundation. The main two and one-half story mass is backed by two one and one-half story ells connected by a rear central hall. The pyramidal roof is intersected by three gables, dormers on the front and rear, and an octagonal turret on the east front corner. Three tall exterior brick chimneys set on granite bases and one interior chimney, all with corbeled caps, protrude well above the roof. A one-story porch with three pedimented entrances wraps around the front and both sides. A small shed roofed porch on the rear leads to the rear hall. The exterior of the house is sheathed in weatherboarding and has decorative fish-scale shingles in the gable and porch pediments and the top floor of the turret. Windows are one-over-one double hung sash in the first floor area protected by the porch and two-over-two elsewhere. The porch and second floor cornices are finished with brackets, and the porch roof pediment centered over the front entrance is trimmed with elaborate sawn and spindle work. The main entrance has an unusual surround that features two pairs of ancones supporting columns and a prominent cornice.

The interior of the house is bisected on both floors by a long central hall, with rooms of a variety of shapes and sizes opening off each side. Downstairs, in the main part of the house, are three reception rooms and a dining room. The rear ells house a kitchen and pantries and a bedroom and bath. Upstairs there are four bedrooms and two baths. Floors are hardwood, walls are plaster with baseboards and picture rails, and ceilings are of beaded tongue-and-groove board. The first floor central hall and dining room have a cornice with an egg and dart motif. Windows and paneled doors have architrave trim. Pocket doors are located between the parlor and dining room, and upstairs doors and those in the first floor rear have transoms above. The front stairhall is subdivided by a spindlework screen with a central horseshoe motif. The handsome open two-run stairway has a square, carved and paneled newel post, a paneled closed string, and turned balusters. Fireplaces of varying degrees of elaborateness are located in nearly every Bedroom mantels are simple; the main downstairs rooms have elaborately detailed, mirrored overmantels. All have tile work and coal grates. Lighting fixtures are original. The house has had remarkably few alterations. The front hall floor has been covered with linoleum tiles and in 1945 the original slate roof was removed.

The Hiram Warner Hill house is located along a residential stretch of LaGrange Street, one of a number of historic homes which line the street as it leads to the Meriwether County Courthouse and the downtown business district a few blocks away. Two doors to the southwest is the Burwell O. Hill House built by Hiram Warner Hill's brother in 1893 and listed in the National Register in June, 1982. The Hiram Warner Hill House sits on a low terraced area several feet above street level. Originally it was separated from the street by a picket fence. Large shade trees line both sides of a wide walkway that leads from the street to the main entrance. Grass, a few foundation plantings and additional shade trees complete the landscaping. To the west of the house are a number of outbuildings, all dating from about 1897 when the main house was completed. A weatherboarded smokehouse with a deeply overhanging roof on both ends is located nearest the house, adjacent to a kitchen entrance. Protected by the rear overhang of the smokehouse is a covered entrance to an underground storm cellar, located under the smokehouse.

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Structures

The Hiram Warner Hill House received a Preliminary Certification of Significance from the Preservation Services Branch, National Register Programs Division, National Park Service Southeast Regional Office on February 23, 1982.

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The cellar has a vaulted concrete ceiling and stone and concrete walls. Beyond the smokehouse to the southwest is a gable-roofed, weatherboarded, one-room cook's house. Separated from these structures by a semi-circular drive that encircles the house are two sheds/barns with an open shed-roofed area between them. Yet further to the rear of the property are a privy and another barn-like structure.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 X 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture architecture art commerce communications	community plan conservation economics education engineering		re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify) local history
Specific dates	1897	Builder/Architect	Thomas Firth Lockwood.	•

Frank Ledbetter, builder

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Hiram Warner Hill House, constructed in 1897, is historically significant in the areas of architecture and local history. In terms of architecture, it is one of the most outstanding examples of Queen Anne architecture in the region, designed by Thomas Firth Lockwood, a prominent Columbus, Georgia architect for more than twenty-five years. In terms of local history, it is significant as the home of Hiram Warner Hill (1858-1934), one of Meriwether County's most prominent citizens. Hill was a local lawyer and landowner who served Greenville in many capacities. From 1911 to 1934 he was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

About 1875, Queen Anne architecture became popular nationally, and by 1890 many residences in this style began to be built around Georgia. In this state the Queen Anne style never achieved the enormous popularity of the Neo-Classical style, thus making good intact examples somewhat rare and particularly valuable. The Hiram Warner Hill House is a fine local interpretation of this style exhibiting much of the complexity of form, materials, ornament, and interior space typically associated with Queen Anne architecture. The elaborate roof line with its intersecting gables, dormers, and tall chimneys, the three-story turret, the wrap-around porch, and the projecting bays combine to form the building's complex mass. The numerous building materials and finishing details include a granite foundation, brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, a slate roof (now removed), fish-scale shingles, a bracketed cornice, sawn work detailing on the front porch and an unusual door surround. On the interior, the variety of room sizes and shapes, the mantels, and the screen divider in the hall help identify the house as Queen Anne. However, the Hill House is a local interpretation of the style, the narrow, closed central hall being more reminiscent of the four-over-four room with central hall plan that had predominated in Georgia for so many years than the truly irregular, open flow-through plan of a high style Queen Anne residence.

The well preserved outbuildings on this property are also of architectural interest, in particular the smokehouse with the up-to-date stone and concrete storm cellar underneath. Greenville had been hit by a devastating cyclone in 1898, prompting the Hills to incorporate a safe underground shelter into their house plans. Taken together, the outbuildings illustrate the kinds of auxiliary structures frequently associated with turn-of-the-century dwellings but relatively rare today.

Thomas Firth Lockwood (1868-1920), designer of the Hiram Warner Hill House, was a prominent Columbus, Georgia architect who practiced in that city from 1892 until his death, at first with his brother, Frank Lockwood, and later with his son. Lockwood designed and supervised the construction of a wide variety of public and commercial buildings in Columbus and the surrounding area, including churches, schools, libraries and two courthouses. The Hiram Warner Hill House is one of his few documented residences.

In terms of local history, the house is significant for its association with Hiram Warner Hill (1858-1934), a prominent local lawyer and landowner whose family had lived in Meriwether County for several generations. His maternal grandfather, Hiram Warner,

Davidson, William. <u>Brooks of Honey and</u>	d Butter. Alexander City, Alabama, 19/1.
Golsen, Maurie, "Historic Property Info 1981. On file at Historic Preserva Atlanta.	ormation Form: Hiram Warner Hill House." November, tion Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of nominated property 3.4 acres Quadrangle name Greenville, Georgia UMT References	Quadrangle scale 1:24000
A 1 6 7 1 2 8 5 0 3 6 5 6 3 1 5 Zone Easting Northing C	Zone Easting Northing D
the remaining intact acreage associated The property is outlined with a heavy wain house and the outbuildings and land	
List all states and counties for properties over	
state N/A code	county code
state code	county code
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Carolyn Brooks, National Regin Historic Preservation Section Organization Georgia Department of Natural	
street & number 270 Washington Street, S.V	W. telephone (404) 656-2840
city or town Atlanta	state Georgia 30334
12. State Historic Prese	ervation Officer Certification
The evaluated significance of this property within the	
national _X_ state	local
	for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– he National Register and certify that it has been evaluated he Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.
(the section) Eliza	aboth A. Lyon
	he National Register Entered in the National Register date 4/7/53
Keeper of the National Register	date

9. Major Bibliographical References

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on whose plantation he grew up and in whose steps he followed, was a Chief Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court. Hill served his profession, his state, and his community in many capacities. He was a charter member of the Georgia Bar Association and served as its president from 1900 to 1901. From 1886 to 1894 he served in the Georgia House of Representatives and from 1899 to 1902 he was Mayor of Greenville. During his years in Greenville, Hill also served as president of a local bank, Master of the Masonic Lodge, Chairman of the Democratic Committee of the County, a member of the County Board of Education, Trustee of the Greenville Public School, Chairman of the Board of Stewards of the Methodist Church, and Superintendent of the Sunday School. In 1911 he was appointed to serve as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, a position he held until his death. Soon after his appointment he moved to Atlanta, leaving the Greenville house to his son Hiram Warner Hill, Jr. The house remained in the Hill family until 1956.

The architectural and historical significance of the Hiram Warner Hill House supports its National Register eligibility under National Register Criteria B and C. Its association with Hiram Warner Hill, a noted Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court, and with Thomas Firth Lockwood, a regionally prominent turn-of-the-century architect, supports its eligibility under Criteria B. The architectural significance of the house as a fine intact regional example of a Queen Anne style residence in Georgia supports eligibility under Criteria C.



