

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Washington Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

see verbal boundary description

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Washington

VICINITY OF

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

North Carolina

Beaufort

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

The Hon. Richard Tripp, Mayor, City of Washington

STREET & NUMBER

City Hall

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Washington

VICINITY OF

North Carolina

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Beaufort County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

West 2nd Street

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Washington

North Carolina

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Attmore, William. Journal of a Tour to North Carolina by William Attmore, 1787. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1922.

Barret, John G. The Civil War in North Carolina. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1963.

Beaufort County Deed Books. Microfilm copy, Division of Archives & History, Raleigh.

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

UTM REFERENCES

A	1 1 7	3 1 5 0 3 1 0	3 9 3 4 7 6 1 0	B	1 1 7	3 1 4 6 3 1 0	3 9 3 4 1 1 2 0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1 1 7	3 1 2 4 4 1 0	3 9 3 5 3 7 1 0	D	1 1 7	3 1 2 8 1 7 1 0	3 9 3 6 0 3 1 0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet 2, page 1 and 2.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE Description prepared by H. McKelden Smith, Survey Specialist  
Significance prepared by Jim Sumner, Researcher

ORGANIZATION	DATE
Division of Archives and History	
STREET & NUMBER	TELEPHONE
109 East Jones Street	(919) 733-4763
CITY OR TOWN	STATE
Raleigh	North Carolina 27611

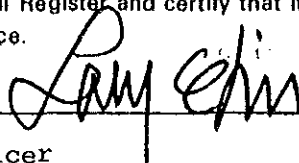
## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL  STATE  LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE July 13, 1978

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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Beginning at the northwest corner of the junction of W. 3rd and Van Norden Streets, south to the northwest corner of the junction of W. 2nd and Van Norden Streets. Then west approximately 600 feet to a point on the north side of W. 2nd Street between Pierce and Bridge Streets. Then north in a line to a point on the north side of W. 3rd Street. Then west to the northwest corner of the junction of W. 3rd and Pierce Streets. Then north approximately 100 feet. Then west approximately 100 feet. Then south approximately 100 feet to a point on the north side of W. 3rd Street between Pierce and Washington Streets to take in the brick commercial building (inventory #502B) on the northwest corner of W. 3rd and Pierce Streets. Then west along the north side of W. 3rd Street to the northeast corner of the junction of Hackney Ave. and W. 3rd Street. Then north along the east side of Hackney Ave. approximately 100 feet. Then west approximately 350 feet. Then south approximately 200 feet to a point on the north side of W. 3rd Street to take in the Hackney Carriage Factory (inventory #484A). Then east along the south side of W. 3rd Street to the southwest corner of the junction of W. 3rd Street and Hackney Ave. Then South in a line along the west side of Hackney Ave. and extending to the edge of the Pamlico River. Then east following the edge of the river ending in a curve running to a point on the south side of Water Street taking in the brick and metal warehouse on the south side of Water Street (inventory #470). Then along the south side of Water Street to the southeast corner of McNair and Water Streets. Then east in a line with the south side of Water Street approximately 150 feet. Then north approximately 200 feet. Then east in a line to the railroad tracks, taking in all the houses and rear yards of the houses on the south side of Main Street and the east side of McNair Street. Then in a line along the railroad tracks to the east edge of Jacks Creek. Then in a curve to the point where the north side of Park Drive crosses the east side of Jacks Creek. Then in a curve along the north side of Park Drive to the junction of Park Drive and E. 2nd Street. Then along the north side of E. 2nd Street approximately 300 feet to a point on the north side of E. 2nd Street between Charlotte and Brown Streets. Then north in a line approximately 150 feet. Then west in a line approximately 1600 feet taking in all the houses and rear yards on the north side of E. 2nd Street. Then north approximately 800 feet taking in all the houses and rear yards on the east side of Harvey Street to East 4th Street. Then west approximately 150 feet to a point on the southeast corner of the junction of Harvey and E. 4th Streets. Then north along the east side of Harvey Street to the southeast corner of the junction of E. 5th and Harvey Streets. Then west along the south side of E. 5th Street to the southwest corner of the junction of Bonner and E. 5th Streets. Then south approximately 150 feet. Then west approximately 500 feet to a point on the west side of Market Street. Then south approximately 150 feet. Then west approximately 200 feet. Then south approximately 200 feet to a point on the south side of E. 4th Street. Then south again to a point on the north side of E. 2nd Street taking in all the buildings facing Market Street. Then west along the north side of 2nd Street to the northeast corner of Respass and E. 2nd Streets. Then north approximately 300 feet along the east side of Respass St. Then west approximately 200 feet. Then south approximately 300 feet to a point on the north side of E. 2nd Street, taking in the buildings on the west side of Respass Street.

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Then west to the northeast corner of Gladden and E. 2nd Streets. Then north along the east side of Gladden Street to the northeast corner of Gladden and W. 3rd Street. Then west along the north side of W. 3rd Street to the northwest corner of the junction of W. 3rd and Van Norden Streets, the point of origin.

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____ ,
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

---

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Washington, located on the flatlands of primarily agricultural and forested Beaufort County, is one of North Carolina's distinctive and picturesque coastal towns. It is, first and foremost, a city built on a river, and much of its attractiveness and charm today is due to the natural beauty of its riparian setting. To the west, the watery avenue, historically a major transportation artery before the days of the railroad and automobile, is the Tar River, but at Washington it becomes the Pamlico, moving at an almost imperceptible pace eastward leaving the marshy south bank free of development. The town itself was launched in the late eighteenth century and flourished as a port in antebellum years, during which a number of significant surviving buildings were constructed that reflect Washington's important role in North Carolina's maritime and economic history.

Although buildings dating from these antebellum years are scarce--there are about a dozen left following several fires and other destruction--an abundance of notable structures from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries survives that gives Washington its present architectural character. In fact the vast majority of buildings dates from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Only a few buildings in the district have been constructed since World War II; these are mostly intrusions along Bridge and Market Streets.

Though the small town of Washington has a number of features unique in the state, it is in a sense typical of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century town. At the core of the somewhat irregular grid plan is a solid, compact central business district composed primarily of early twentieth century brick buildings, mostly of one to three stories. Most of the city's commercial buildings front Main Street which runs parallel to the river; those on the south side turn their backs to the river to permit warehousing annexes ready access to the docks. (Redesign of the waterfront has altered the close relationship between the commercial buildings and the waterfront.) Intersecting Main Street is Market Street running perpendicular to the river; though the market is now gone, the street continues to function now as it has for at least a century as an important commercial artery, carrying traffic past the public buildings (county courthouse, city hall, and later post office and federal building) to Main Street and the waterfront.

Originally, and indeed well into the twentieth century, the waterfront boasted a quantity of maritime industry from boatbuilding enterprises to warehousing, milling, and shipping industries. The demise of the shipping industry, however, due to a variety of changing economic conditions, precipitated the decline of the commercial waterfront. Only a few--non-maritime--industrial facilities survive along the water as reminders of Washington's once bustling river. Recent efforts at urban renewal, including considerable fill, and construction of a bulkhead and "parkway," have attempted to redefine the purpose of the waterfront.

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Extending east and west from Market Street and north from Main Street are residential streets. Those closest to the town center and river are quiet, comfortable streets shaded with mature hardwoods and particularly striking rows of crepe myrtles. Neatly lining the streets are houses--mostly white painted frame structures--of vernacular versions of various styles. The Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and several twentieth century revivals are represented in modest quantity. Many of the houses are plain, frame, often style-less structures of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Few were built here after about 1930, due, most likely, to the effects of the Depression and Washington's declining importance as a port and railroad center. The newest houses are bungalows of the teens and twenties that blossomed on the fringes of town.

Building activities in recent years have not been kind to Washington. Bridge Street buildings--including the architecturally and historically important DeMille House--gave way to intrusive commercial development that bisects the district. The edges of old Washington continue to dissolve slowly due to a combination of factors including urban renewal efforts, clearance projects, commercial development, road building, and the myriad other conditions and activities that change the face of towns.

**ANTEBELLUM WASHINGTON**

Institutional and Commercial

A series of disastrous fires (one, for example, in 1901 that destroyed much of the business section), extensive damage inflicted by both sides during the Civil War, and the usual course of progress and renewal resulted in the destruction of all but a handful of non-domestic antebellum buildings. The Beaufort County Courthouse (NR; #229), built about 1786, is one of these. The structure is Washington's oldest documented building and, after the Chowan County Courthouse, the second oldest courthouse in North Carolina. This important Flemish bond brick public building (now a regional library), built a year after the county seat was moved from Bath to Washington, is a simple three-bay gable front structure on a high brick watertable. Though considerably altered over the years, the building contains some original detail as well as its basic form and appearance including some door and window surrounds and an early clock tower. A large lunette pierces the tympanum. The most notable interior space is the second floor courtroom; most of its fabric dates from late nineteenth century renovations.

The Havens and Fowle warehouses on their waterfront sites--among the most significant buildings in Washington and perhaps the only examples of their type in the state--are extremely rare vestiges of early nineteenth century industrial related structures that so far have managed to defy destruction, due partly to their sturdy brick construction and partly to luck. These warehouses are the only commercial structures surviving from Washington's early boom period. Though they are no longer

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in active use as warehouses, they are the last physical documents of the bustling shipping industry that made Washington a major North Carolina port.

The Fowle Warehouse (#517) is a two-story, gable end brick structure laid in common bond with a corbeled cornice and raised basement of ballast stone. The building, located just off the river, was constructed by the Fowle brothers--Luke, Josiah, and Samuel--who emigrated from New England to Washington. The building is now connected to the rear of a Main Street commercial building (built by a later generation of the Fowle family) and has been extensively altered inside to accomodate a retail shop. Before the waterfront was filled in, the warehouse was close to the docks where, presumably, Fowle ships, like the schooner Greenville, the brig Helen, and the Ocean Wave to name only a few, loaded naval stores and trade goods for distant ports.

The Havens Warehouse (#178), like the Fowle building, is associated with one of Washington's most prominent mercantile families. Located right on the river to allow cargo to be loaded and unloaded directly from ship to store, the building is a striking and picturesque though somewhat deteriorated brick structure of common bond similar in form to but somewhat larger than the Fowle Warehouse. This major industrial landmark, standing in a well-kept, grassy open space, fronting the river, features some sandstone lintels and sills, some iron shutters closing splayed openings, and a corbeled cornice. Before a mid-1920s fire it had a slate roof.

The exceptional rarity of antebellum commercial buildings of the quality of the Bank of Washington (NR;#38), facing south at 216 West Main Street, makes it one of the most important buildings in North Carolina. Remarkably, it is still in use as a bank. The tiny, charmingly unacademic, but somehow monumental Greek Revival temple form bank built in 1854 boasts a prostyle portico of four Ionic type columns. Molded trim and simple pediments with exaggerated dentil detail reflecting that of the portico frame the slightly off-center opening and its flanking windows, one on each side. At each corner Doric type pilasters enclose a stuccoed facade struck to imitate ashlar. The somewhat altered east and west sides are ornamented with similar pilasters, classical detail repeating motifs of the facade, and simple vernacular treatment. The interior has been heavily remodeled.

The oldest office building in town, now known as the Mayo Law Office (#279), after its current owner William P. Mayo, may have been built as early as 1830 and was certainly standing by 1852 when the "Brick Office Building" was mortgaged. The one story gable end brick building constructed in common bond was recently moved from an adjacent site to avert destruction when the new courthouse was built.

Domestic

Despite heavy losses of property in Washington during the Civil War, a number of antebellum domestic buildings survives--perhaps representative of the styles and types

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popular among the city's residents during the mid nineteenth century. Without more examples of late eighteenth and very early nineteenth century vintage, however, it is difficult to define precisely the nature and quality of buildings in early Washington. Evidently a full range of house types once existed, from the small wooden cottages to the two-story vernacular Federal houses to the elegant temple form. A unifying factor is that nearly everybody built frame houses (a fact supported by travelers' accounts) and indeed continued to do so into the twentieth century. The substantial, two-story brick DeMille House on Bridge Street (date uncertain, probably 1840s), destroyed to make way for commercial development, was an exception.

The Marsh House (#449), the Myers House (#450), and the Hyatt House (#451)--a trio sharing a striking waterfront setting--and the so-called Griffin House (#241) five blocks inland are among the earliest remaining buildings in Washington. All four are closely related in form and detail and represent the most ambitious and substantial houses built in the port town by Washington's merchant class.

More is known about the Marsh House than any of the others, though the exact date of its construction is uncertain. Documents show it was erected between 1795 and 1805 for Daniel Gould Marsh (1769-1814) who with his brother Jonathan Marsh (a prominent merchant in nearby Bath) emigrated from Providence, Rhode Island, to Beaufort County. The Marsh brothers engaged in a variety of enterprises involving naval stores, lumber and grain, and shipping. Evidently profits were sufficient to allow Daniel Marsh and his wife Mary to construct this traditional center hall plan frame house with its notable double shoulder, Flemish bond chimneys, beaded weatherboards, pedimented porch, and Federal style details. Except for a brief period it remained in the hands of Marsh descendants until 1942.

The house next door was evidently constructed about the same time or slightly later for the Myers family, another prominent Washington family involved in the development of the town as a port. It is still owned by a Myers descendant. Though similar in many respects to the Marsh House, there are some essential differences, notably its delightfully asymmetrical fenestration. Like its neighbor, the Federal style frame house is a two-story, gable end structure with a well detailed pedimented porch ornamented with delicate dentil trim and modillion blocks. The house is clad with molded weatherboards; three-part window surrounds rest on molded sills. In the rear is a notable though deteriorated smokehouse of brick laid in Flemish bond. Adjacent to the Myers House is the Hyatt House, one of the three picturesque Water Street Federal style houses overlooking the river. The five-bay frame house with double shouldered common bond chimneys still retains much of its original character despite considerable early twentieth century Colonial Revival style alterations--notably the clipped gable roof and dormers.

On Market Street is located the "Griffin House" (#241) about which virtually nothing is known prior to 1850, despite extensive research. (Jesse Gray Griffin owned



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it from just after the Civil War until his death in 1899.) Presumably it was originally owned by one of Washington's merchant families when it was built in the very late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. This important and distinctive structure, closely related to the Water Street houses, is a frame, five-bay structure with Flemish bond brick chimneys, some original louvered blinds with hinges, a box cornice with molded trim, and Georgian-Federal transitional detail. Its center-hall plan interior contains primarily Federal style details, including mantels, chair rails, beaded baseboards, and the like, and some simple, retarditaire Georgian type survivals. In the rear is a large, well detailed, one-story frame outbuilding.

Among the most elegant houses constructed in Washington during the early nineteenth century was the Thomas Harvey Blount House (#205) on Market Street, since 1936 the Christian Science Church. The house, evidently a temple form structure as shown in documentary photographs, is said to have been built about 1810. Thomas Harvey Blount (1781-1849), who served for a time in the United States Congress and was a member of a large, powerful, distinguished family of the region, and his wife Eleanor Margaret Brown (1790-1820) constructed the elegant house. The two-story frame structure has been heavily altered. The fenestration of its original five bay facade, for example, has been entirely removed, and the door and frontispiece were added, probably during the late 1930s. Some vestiges of its original details, however, remain on the interior and exterior including three-part molded door and window surrounds and a delicate molded cornice with ornamented modillion blocks. The semi-circular fanlight piercing the tympanum in the street front is probably original.

Scattered about the district are several smaller and heavily--almost unrecognizably--altered houses of uncertain date that may be contemporary with the larger Federal houses. These include, for example, the much altered house at 221 East 4th Street (#436), reminders that most people in antebellum Washington probably lived in small, plain vernacular houses of frame construction and not in the larger and relatively well detailed houses built by the Marshes, Myers, and Blounts.

Judging from the frequency and distribution of surviving examples, the Greek Revival style enjoyed a vogue during the antebellum years in Washington as elsewhere. A half dozen or so examples survive.

Among the larger and more imposing of the group is the two-story Havens House (#26), a three-bay weatherboarded structure with a notable veranda built or embellished in the early twentieth century. A wooden fence, with pickets arranged in a wavy pattern, large trees, and excellent landscaping, and two important Flemish bond brick outbuildings (smokehouse and kitchen) magnify the charm and significance of the property. The outbuildings are reminders that the grounds of nearly every house during the nineteenth century contained subsidiary structures necessary for cooking, curing, storage, stabling of animals, and housing of slaves and servants. (The gradual destruction of outbuildings

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in the town is vividly illustrated in the Sanborn Insurance maps.) Architectural detail of the center hall plan house--which include Federal as well as Greek Revival motifs--suggest that the house was at some point enlarged and embellished in the mid nineteenth century as it was once again in the early twentieth. Notable elements include the Federal style dogleg stair with its graceful rounded and ramped handrail; simple three-part Federal mantels; and the Greek Revival style symmetrically molded door and window surrounds, two-panel doors, and heavily molded baseboards.

More straightforwardly Greek Revival is the house at 243 East Main Street (#142), a typical three-bay, two-story house with standard Greek Revival details. The door surround, with its transom and sidelights and Greek key detail, and the door itself--a heavily molded six-panel design--are notable features which suggest the use of pattern books by local builders, here perhaps one by Asher Benjamin. Of significance are the cable moldings on the cornerposts, an unusual detail that may have been derived from a pattern book, and the Italianate brackets--a popular architectural motif until the end of the nineteenth century in Washington.

Certainly the tree-shaded Greek Revival style Rodman House (#21) on West Main Street is one of the finest houses in Washington. The house is thought to have been built either by the Grist family or more probably the Rodman family. The Rodmans are thought to have acquired the property from a Hull Anderson, a freed black who amassed a remarkably large estate but about whom virtually nothing is known to date. The Rodman family, distinguished in a number of generations, lived here until recently when the house was sold out of the family. The five-bay, two-story frame structure is well detailed inside and out. The porch with its Doric type posts and cast iron balustrade (rarely seen in Washington), cornice with Italianate brackets, heavily molded cornerposts and decorated stuccoed interior end chimneys are important survivals. Inside the center hall plan house contains a heavily detailed stair with brackets, a bulbous turned newel, and turned balusters plus a complete program of Greek Revival trim and mantels--one in marble.

The examples of the Greek Revival cottage remain in the city. The Warren House (#17) is an attractive one-story gable roofed frame house on a full height, raised basement. The five-bay main floor is reached by a steep spiral stair leading to a one-bay porch. The center hall plan interior features simple Greek Revival motifs, including mantels, two-panel doors, ceiling roundels, hardware, and other details. The house is thought to have been built about 1850 by Edward Jenner Warren, who moved from Vermont to Washington about 1846.

Related to the Warren House is the Respass House at 132 East 4th Street (#430), a notable one-story Greek Revival cottage with stuccoed walls struck to imitate ashlar, similar to the wall treatment of the Bank of Washington. The house, with its hipped roof, interior chimneys, three bay facade, and wide porch conforms more closely to the

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model of the "typical" Greek Revival cottage than the Warren cottage, which has some more old-fashioned features.

The two largest antebellum houses extant in Washington are not Greek but predominantly Italianate. The more restrained of the two is "Hollyday House," a two-story five bay structure with full width porch and curved stair. This impressive structure was built in the mid nineteenth century. The exact date of its construction has not yet been determined. The house, which originally stood closer to the street but was later moved back and beautifully landscaped, is handsomely ornamented with molded corner posts. Molded detail and molded caps dress up the door and window surrounds. Consoles and brackets, seen frequently in various forms in Washington, decorate the cornice. Chamfered porch posts on paneled pedestals support a handsome porch. The interior is thought to be a center hall plan with marble mantels and plaster detail similar to related houses in Wilmington and elsewhere but is to date unavailable for study. Two brick outbuildings of uncertain date survive.

Elmwood (#195), which has been owned by a number of people including Allen Grist and George Hackney, is the largest and most handsomely detailed house of any period in Washington and certainly an important North Carolina domestic landmark. A writer from Harpers Monthly Magazine found it to be "The only sketchable object" in 1857 Washington, with "beautifully improved grounds." The illustration in Harpers Monthly suggest the house may have been a tripartite house whose wings were raised to two stories; further research is needed to determine when and how this important building was constructed. Some architectural evidence, including some Federal style doors and very handsome plaster cornice in the hall, typical of examples in New Bern, for example, indicate that portions of the house date from the early nineteenth century. According to tradition, it was designed by "an English architect" but this is probably apocryphal. In any case, the present appearance of the house is definitely mid nineteenth century Italianate.

The five bay exterior of the two-story frame house features an elaborate one-story wrap-around porch with a two-story central section. On the ground floor arched openings framed by paneled pilasters lead to an elaborate entry with a heavily molded surround and arched sidelights and fanlight. Above the porch's first level rise Corinthian type columns on bases which support a pediment decorated with brackets and oversized dentils. Inside, the center hall contains a spiral stair with turned newels and heavy newel post. The rest of the double pile plan interior is replete with heavily molded Italianate trim and Colonial Revival embellishments perhaps added in the 1910s when the house was moved from the then head of Main Street a short distance from its present location.

POST BELLUM WASHINGTON

Institutional and Commercial

The earliest surviving public building constructed in Washington following the

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Civil War was the Firehouse and City Hall (#227), built about 1884. This important two-story brick structure consists of a three-bay central block with flanking wing. The segmental arched openings originally designed for vehicles (now filled) flank the horseshoe type arched entrance, a composition repeated on the second level. An elaborate corbeled cornice and central pediment supported on oversized brackets cap the building. Rising from the roof is an open cupola containing a bell. Adjacent to the Firehouse/City Hall is a late nineteenth century two-story brick jailhouse (#228), now adapted for use as additional city offices.

In 1913 the federal government constructed an impressive and elaborate three story Beaux Arts style Post Office and Federal Courthouse on the corner of East Second Street and Market Street. Its architect was James Knox Taylor (1857-1929), as supervising architect of the United States Treasury, an exponent of the "official" classical style of government architecture prevalent at the time. The upper two floors of brick laid in Flemish bond rest on a ground floor of striated masonry pierced by arched openings. The facade contains a loggia on the second and third floors screened by Corinthian columns and pilasters. A full entablature with modillion blocks and classical balustrade caps the building.

The John Small School, a major civic landmark, was constructed in 1923-1924. Designed by the firm of G. Lloyd Preacher and Co., Raleigh, the two story brick building with rear extension features a central projecting pavilion containing a Tudor arched entry with Gothic type details rising to an ornamental frontispiece. The Gothic motifs are repeated at the projecting ends of the building and on the flanks.

The railroad station, one of the most important buildings in town, stands on Main and Gladden Streets downtown. The structure was erected about 1904 and saw active service until the decline and fall of railroading in Washington as elsewhere. Happily it has been adapted for use as a community cultural and civic center. The building consists of two parts--the two-story passenger station and a freight warehouse attached. The hipped roofed passenger depot, constructed of gray brick, is detailed with stone lintels and sills, corbeled cornice, and wide projecting eaves. A pent shed on brackets runs around the building at the first floor level. The freight annex, much larger than the passenger depot itself, is a handsome red brick structure with monitor roof. The building is a long thirteen-bay structure with segmental arched openings in alternate bays as defined by pilaster strips and corbeled trim. Handsome and heavy herringbone pattern double doors of wood open to the interior storage area.

Churches

The Washington Historic District contains a wealth of churches, all of which date in their present forms from post bellum years. Though both the First Presbyterian and Episcopal congregations, for example, were founded well before the War, their buildings were destroyed during the military occupation and evacuation of the city.

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Portions of the Flemish bond exterior walls of the Presbyterian church (#510) which date from about 1824 remain. Most of the present buildings rose in the late 1860s; numerous alterations have been made since then. In the early 1950s the bell tower was redesigned as a Gibbsian type steeple. (Plans for the structure that was rebuilt shortly after the Civil War are thought to have been supplied by prominent New York architect J. B. Snook [1815-1901], but further research is needed to confirm it.)

Saint Peter's Episcopal Church (#588) began in a wooden building consecrated in 1824 by the Rt. Rev. John Stark Ravenscroft, first Episcopal bishop of North Carolina. The present structure, prudently rebuilt in brick, was begun in 1868. First services were held there in 1873. Edmund Harding's church history records that "The plans were drawn by Baltimore architects," but their names remain unknown. Through the nineteenth century numerous additions and alterations were made, including an 1893 remodeling by architect Charles E. Hartge, whose practice later became established in Raleigh. Mr. Harding identified Hartge as "an architect living here [Washington] at the time." This important gable end Gothic style building with lancet windows and corbeled detail is dominated by an off-center tower. The tower, rising in four stages, features Gothic detail similar to that of the main body of the church. The extraordinarily picturesque churchyard contains the graves of people prominent in early Washington, including that of James Bonner, founder of Washington. The planting of the grounds in exotic trees and shrubs was carried out by Miss Patsy Blount, a member of the congregation, in the 1870s with the advice and assistance of the Rev. Joseph Blount Cheshire, whose own botanic interest are still on display at the supremely beautiful Calvary Church yard at Tarboro, North Carolina.

The First Methodist Church, built in 1899 and also designed by the German born architect Charles Hartge, is among the most significant landmarks in town. This "high Victorian" Gothic style church, beautifully constructed of pressed brick with corbeled detail, hood molds in relief, and brick egg-and-dart ornament, is dominated by an exuberantly plastic tower. Inside the skillfully planned interior is finished with extensive tongue-and-groove trim and a distinctive coved ceiling.

The First Christian Church (#341), built between 1921 and 1926 to the designs of Charlotte architect J. M. MacMichael, and the First Baptist Church (#70), completed in 1917, are similar designs. (According to church members on the building committee, plans for the latter church were supplied by the Southern Baptist Convention in Raleigh, but the architect's name is not yet known.) Both are roughly cruciform in shape and feature standard classical trim such as Ionic type pilasters, arched openings with keystones, and molded cornices. The Baptist church has a dome resting on an octagonal drum. The First Christian Church is built on a high basement and features a wide terrace on the Street side with double stairs descending to ground level.

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The Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church on West Fourth Street (#425), built in 1909 for a black congregation, is a notable brick structure with an irregular facade composed of a central gable section, projecting castellated entrance pavilion, and flanking towers of unequal height--also with well detailed castellated caps. Window openings are round arched imparting a slightly Romanesque flavor to the facade.

The only frame church in the district is the Singleton Primitive Baptist Church (#198) located on Market Street. This gable end weatherboarded structure, probably built about 1880 based on architectural evidence, is symmetrical with a central entrance decorated by a blind fanlight. Window openings, covered by louvered blinds, are round arched, reflective of those found in brick churches. The square-in-section cupola with bellcast roof rises in front from the ridgepole of the roof. The property on which the church stands was given by Mrs. John C. Singleton; much of the lumber for the church was furnished by Haywood Singleton.

Commercial

The central business district, of which the railroad station and other institutional and public buildings are an integral part, is a well preserved, compact, and well defined commercial area. Most of the commercial buildings in the district line Main Street; on the west side they begin abruptly at the corner of Main and Gladden and continue to approximately mid block between Market and Bonner. Market Street is solidly commercial from 3rd Street to the waterfront; together with Main the business district roughly forms an L.

Though there is a lively array of style and periods--beginning with the Greek Revival style Bank of Washington and continuing through the Neo-Classical Revival styles of the early twentieth century--the use of recurrent decorative motifs and a limited variety of building heights maintains a degree of consistency overall. Corbeled trim, granite lintels and sills, arched door and window openings, red brick, and vernacular stylized classical features are all downtown leitmotifs.

The majority of the buildings downtown are early twentieth century. Fire and war reduced nearly all of the nineteenth century buildings, which were mostly frame, to ashes; merchants rebuilt sensibly in brick. Judging from their design and detail, business was good and entrepreneurs enjoyed a profitable wholesale and retail trade in groceries, hardware, drygoods, and fertilizer, feed and farm supplies. Several hotels were constructed to service passengers arriving and departing by rail and water. Additional banks were established to handle the increase in commerce.

The downtown area had been built in its present form by about 1920. Despite the exaggerated optimism of Washington promoters for growth, little has changed downtown since the early twentieth century except for the addition of some aluminum storefronts

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and remodeling of first floor facades. Some efforts are underway to reverse these alterations.

The "Talley" Building (#35; \_\_\_ W. Main St.), is among the oldest and most intact post bellum commercial buildings remaining in Washington. This outstanding structure, a remarkable survival for any town, is a five-bay stuccoed building with a section of plate glass store windows in original wood frames. The upper floor features segmental arched windows with Italianate type hood molds on brackets and ornamental sills, and a modillion block cornice at the roofline.

The largest and finest of the downtown commercial buildings includes the two-story Blount-Bragaw Building (#161; \_\_\_ W. Main St.), a handsome brick structure built sometime between 1901 and 1904 and at present housing three shops. The lower floor has been altered, but above, elegant Palladian motifs, two with granite lintels and sills, fill each of the three bays that are defined by pilasters with capitals. A heavy corbeled cornice with molded and dentil trim runs across the facade. Of approximately the same date is the building at 183-185 West Main Street (#168), one of the largest in town, occupied originally or at an early date by the now defunct Hotel Louise, Southern Furniture Company, First National Bank, and the James E. Clark Co. ("Ladies Outfitters"). This impressive, eleven-bay, three-story structure is of plain brick construction distinguished by a vernacular design featuring connected window trim and blind arches on three levels above the altered street front. Also roughly contemporary with these two structures are the J. E. Buckman and Son Building (#54; 100 W. Main St.), an outstanding four-story brick structure erected in 1906, and the adjacent Savings and Trust Company Building (#54A; 100 W. Main St.) built between 1904 and 1911. The former building has a three bay facade defined by piers of striated masonry terminating in round arched openings with granite keystones. Windows filling the spaces have stone lintels and sills in typical early twentieth century fashion. The latter structure has a one-bay facade and picks up several of the motifs of its neighbor such as the striated piers but is pierced with wide windows with segmental arches and capped with a heavy cornice on paired brackets.

The commercial building on the corner of West Main Street and Gladden Street, built between 1904 and 1911 for E. Peterson and Company Wholesale Grocers (later it became Ballard's Feed Store), is less elaborate and more typical of standard early twentieth century commercial structures in Washington which exist in too large a number to mention individually. This unspoiled structure contains an asymmetrical first story with entrance, flanking windows of different sizes, and a smaller segmental arched subsidiary entrance. Corbeled trim delineates the main entrance and display windows. Above, the facade is divided into three bays with decorative brickwork outlining the arched windows. A corbeled frontispiece rises above the height of the building about four feet, a feature typical of others in town and elsewhere intended to give the building an appearance of greater size. Its neighbor across Gladden Street (#32; \_\_\_ W. Main St.) is also a typical Washington commercial building but has a distinctive clipped

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corner at street level. The second floor is supported by a cast iron Corinthian column, the only such treatment left in Washington.

Following the construction of most of the downtown in ornamental brick styles a few, more academic commercial buildings were constructed. The three story Bowers Brothers Co. Building (#46; \_\_\_ W. Main St.) is a formal composition of simple pilasters with Ionic type capitals supporting a full entablature. The imposing Bank of Washington Building (#40; 192 W. Main St.) is a four story stone and brick structure designed by Benton and Benton of Wilson, North Carolina and built between 1916 and 1924. The two lowest floors decorated with two heavy Doric columns in antis defining the entrance, a series of Doric pilasters, and a full entablature support the upper two brick levels. A notable cornice with stylized trim and corner acroteria cap the building.

Industrial Buildings

Some semblance of industrial development, particularly along the waterfront, remains in the district recalling the days when Washington was a port town with a series of bustling docks and water related industry. The largest commercial development, the Moss Planing Mill, still prospers on the riverbank, though its business activity is no longer connected to the river. Most of the buildings are relatively new, though some remnants of brick construction of probably early twentieth century date still survive. The complex now known as John Havens Moss Industries several blocks upriver still stands as a monument to Washington's river industry. It no longer functions but remains a picturesque and well kept relic of Washington's vital waterfront.

A significant industrial building constructed for the Hackney Buggy Company stands at the corner of Hackney Avenue and West 3rd Street. The enormous two-story brick building with its crowstepped gable ends is occupied by another facility but remains well preserved.

Domestic

Domestic architecture in Washington from the end of the Civil War to the 1930s was constructed in a variety of styles and sizes reflecting a range of taste, ambition, and resources, and in too large a number to permit individual mention. Most, in fact are relatively small, plain houses representing the full spectrum of house types. These dwellings, which are of a few often repeated types, are important more for their collective value and for the environmental amenities of their neighborhoods than for their individual qualities.



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The typical post-bellum Washington house was a one or two-story single pile, center hall plan frame structure with a wide one-story porch. Characteristic details included simple sawnwork trim, turned posts, and simply molded door and window surrounds. Italianate type brackets were remarkably popular, and use of this picturesque motif managed to persist until the early twentieth century. They served to give distinction to an otherwise plain building, and judging from the importance of the lumber industry in the vicinity were probably locally produced.

A number of the plain houses rose in an L-shape with the inevitable porch either nestled in the crook or wrapped around all or portions of the facade. Commonly found in this house type is a traditional gable sheltering a polygonal projecting section treated in the manner of an oversized bay. Such a motif provides considerable liveliness to an otherwise straightforward shape.

Equally common in the district is the two-story frame house with the two-bay gable end facing the street. The door on either left or right leads to a narrow hall or the main living room. Details are plain and functional but often include turned porch posts.

Characteristic of many early post-bellum houses is the use of narrow tongue-and-groove siding under the porches. Particularly distinctive is this type of siding arranged in diagonal (sometimes herringbone) patterns, a motif that may perhaps be indigenous to Washington. This method of decorating a porch wall recurs throughout the district on plain houses of all types.

Though most people were able to afford only simple dwellings in the post Civil War years, a few more ambitious houses were built. Most of the largest and finest of these houses were relatively late, reflective of the difficult years of recovery following the war. The Dumay House (603 West Main St.; #184) for example, among the most important and best preserved Queen Anne style houses, was evidently not constructed until the first years of the twentieth century. This handsome two-and-one-half-story frame house with irregular mass and multiple gabled roof features an irregular delicately detailed porch. The grounds contain a fine iron fence and iron fountain.

Another significant Queen Anne structure is the Bland-Ellison House (307 E. Main St #139). This irregular structure was built about 1910 by C. Frank Bland, at the time the manager of the prosperous Harris Hardware Company. Bland's house, which exhibits simple sawn detail and half-timbered motifs in the gable ends, was a large and ambitious house for its time in Washington. Its interior contains a remarkable program of tin decorative work, including ceilings, of the type that survive in several of the downtown commercial buildings.

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Of special note is the Minor House (232 E. 2nd St.; #293), a distinctive Queen Anne style house. One of the most elaborately decorated in the district, the house exhibits bracketed trim, bay windows, ornamental fenestration, multiple gables, sawnwork trim, and intricately ornamented gable. Most notable are its turned porch posts, detailed along simple Eastlake lines. The Pete Diamond House (122 Harvey St.; #560) is the only ambitious one-story Queen Anne house in the district. Typically Queen Anne are its irregular shape, high chimneys, and steeply pitched roof, and like the Minor House it has notable turned porch posts that thicken as they rise to the porch roof.

Though Washingtonians tended to prefer plain building styles and the standard Queen Anne, some house builders were somewhat more adventuresome. Several, for example, built "cottages" with a Gothic flavor. The Lindsay Warren House (624 W. Main St.; #16) is a Gothic type house of uncertain date based on the "triple A" model. A projecting center bay rises to a steeply pitched gable trimmed with curvilinear bargeboards. Above each of the flanking bays--one on each side--are wall dormers with similar bargeboard treatment. Simple Colonial Revival style trim, perhaps added at a later date, tempers the Gothic character of the house. The James H. Harris House (419 E. 2nd St.; #337) is a similar but slightly more elaborate design--perhaps the product of the same architect or builder--with different sawn treatment in the central gable and an early twentieth century type porch. On the first floor bay windows extend the first floor rooms.

The late blooming of post bellum architecture in Washington encouraged builders to emphasize--at least in the more substantial buildings--Colonial Revival elements that tended to replace Queen Anne features in the very late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The John B. Fowle House (412 W. Main St.; #25) contains just these details in elaborate renovations made to it when it was moved and embellished about 1890. This important house, long associated with one of the city's leading mercantile families, is particularly notable for its vigorously detailed, expansive porch featuring turned balusters and Ionic type posts that support a full entablature. Though the house is irregular and detailed with brackets, the porch and the dormer windows piercing the high roof give it a somewhat Colonial Revival character.

Some of the largest houses in the district are Colonial Revival style structures. Among the most prominent of these is the George T. Leach House (\_\_\_ W. Main St.; #181). Leach, the president and manager of the Eureka Lumber Company, built this impressive house about 1890. The house, well shaded by mature magnolia trees, is a nearly symmetrical two-and-one-half story structure with an elaborate porch. Ionic type posts arranged singly and in pairs support the entablature and balustrade above. Heavy swags of foliage tied with ribbons decorate the projecting center section.

Other imposing houses of the style include the Wiley C. Rodman House (242 E. Main St.; #69), the former Episcopal Rectory (400 E. Main St.; #73), and the house at 32 N. Market St. (#239). All of these are variations on the same theme. Like the Leach

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House the houses are relatively plainly detailed and feature typical Colonial Revival motifs like Palladian windows and gabled dormers and are most notable for their well detailed and expansive porches supported by various classically inspired posts.

In later years--through the 1920s and 1930s--the Colonial Revival remained popular and appeared in various guises. The Lida Rodman House (236 E. Main St.; #67) built between 1904 and 1911, is a smaller, picturesque cottage with "colonial" trim, a mixture of shingle siding and weatherboards and a Palladian window. Constructed somewhat later were the comfortable, Colonial Revival houses on Short Drive overlooking the river built in a variety of materials. These two story houses, five bays wide with simple one bay porches or stoops, are typical of the suburban houses of the early twentieth century, houses which over time have developed a patina and picturesqueness of their own. More typical of the Colonial Revival and the early twentieth century house in Washington were plain boxy two-story houses with low hipped or pyramidal roofs pierced by a single oversized dormer and interior chimneys. Doric or occasionally Ionic type posts supported a one-story porch that covered the facade and occasionally wrapped around.

Several families built Colonial Revival type brick houses embellished with simple Spanish detail. The George Phillips House (617 W. 2nd St.; #384) and the Beverley Moss House (\_\_\_ W. Main St.; #185) both have tile roofs, a type exotic to Washington. Both were probably built in the 1920s.

The Judge Stephen C. Bragaw House (\_\_\_ E. 2nd St.; #358) at the corner of E. 2nd and Bonner Sts. is the only full-blown Neo-Classical Revival style house in the district. The house contains simple Colonial Revival type details but is distinguished by its monumental portico. The flat roof of the portico rests on six columns arranged to suggest a tetrastyle composition. Its odd character is due to the aluminum siding which wraps the columns.

Just as the Queen Anne style and the Colonial Revival style, for example, were popular in Washington as elsewhere, the bungalow style became well established in the city and contributed significantly to the present character of the residential neighborhoods. In fact, during the twenties and thirties people in Washington constructed more bungalows than any other type of house. At the west end of Main Street, opened for development when Elmwood was moved to its present location and the street extended, bungalows and houses with bungalow details proliferated. In addition to the number of bungalows constructed in the district, many people remodeled their old-fashioned front porches to copy the bungalow type porch. Principally this consisted of replacing the outdated porch posts with heavy square-in-section tapering posts resting on pedestals. The more modish porches contrasted with the older houses not only in style but also in materials: In most cases the new porches were of brick (at least the pedestals were brick), and material uncommon outside the central

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business district.

The bungalows in the new development on West Main Street were typical of others constructed on vacant lots, redeveloped land, and at the fringe areas. The houses at 736 W. Main St. (#6), 734 W. Main St. (#7), and 720 W. Main St. (#11) are typical bungalows yet are distinctly individual and illustrative of the variety of form achievable in the bungalow style, no less so than the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival. The first house is a wide, brick, gable front house of brick laid in a variation of common bond, with the rows of headers arranged vertically. The wide porch on brick piers, the expansive eaves, and the thin, stylized brackets are all bungalow motifs. The second house is entirely different, and contains the same motifs arranged in a frame building but with multiple gables and a semi-engaged porch. The last of the three is a more traditional house type, but it contains wide eaves, engaged porch with posts on pedestals, and wide dormer. Variations on this theme were endless, preserving a tradition for diversity, liveliness, design quality, and environmental integrity long established in Washington.

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Key to abbreviations and notes in Inventory

S - information obtained from Sanborn Insurance maps.

WDN - Washington Daily News

NR - National Register of Historic Places (indicates separate listing)

James Ellison - series of interviews with Mr. James Ellison, Washington, North Carolina by McKelden Smith, March, 1978.

Loy and Worthy - Ursula Loy and Pauline Worthy, editors, Washington and the Pamlico, Raleigh, Edwards and Broughton, 1976.

Richard Tripp - interview with Mayor Richard Tripp, Washington, North Carolina by McKelden Smith, June, 1978.

Lucretia Hughes - interview with Miss Lucretia Hughes, Washington, North Carolina by McKelden Smith, March, 1978.

Piv - Pivotal structure

Pos - Positive structure

F - Fill structure

I - Intrusion

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East side Academy Street N to S

(3rd Street)

F ✓ 598. 115 Academy St. 1-story mid 20th c. irregular brick house.

(Main Street)

F ✓ 599. 404 Academy St. 1-story mid 20th c. frame ranch house.

(Water Street)

③ West side Academy Street S to N

(Water Street)

Piv ✓ 592. 122 Academy St. Charles Hassell House. 2½-story late 19th, early 20th c. Queen Anne style frame house with turned porch posts, half-timbered effect in gable, simple molded trim. Charles Hassell worked for Harris Hardware Co. The house was occupied for a time by John Stedman (James Ellison).

F ✓ 593. 118 Academy St. 1-story mid 20th c. brick ranch house.

(Main Street)

Pos ✓ 594. 110 Academy St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house with wide eaves, simple molded trim, replacement porch posts.

Pos ✓ 595. 112 Academy St. 2-story late 19th c. irregular frame house with gable end facade. Bay windows, plain detail, replacement porch posts.

Pos ✓ 596. \_\_\_ Academy St. 2-story gable end plain early 20th c. frame house. Replacement porch posts.

Pos ✓ 597. 118-120 Academy St. 2-story plain early 20th c. frame duplex with replacement porch posts.

(2nd Street)

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W side Bonner Street S to N

(Main Street)

- Pos ✓ 529. 114 Bonner St. 2-story early 20th c. gable end frame house with 1920s type porch posts.
- Pos ✓ 530. 116 Bonner St. Similar to #529.
- Pos ✓ 531. 118-120 Bonner St. 2-story late 19th c. plain frame duplex with 1920s type porch posts.
- Pos ✓ 532. 122 Bonner St. 2-story early 20th c. brick apartment building. Double Doric-type pedimented 2-story porches with fluted columns, turned balusters. Hipped roof.

(2nd Street)

- Pos 533. 214 Bonner St. 1-story asbestos sided frame house with interior end chimneys, chamfered porch posts, entrance with sidelights and transom. Date uncertain, probably late 19th c.
- Pos 534. 218 Bonner St. 2-story late 19th c. gable end frame house with turned porch posts, simple molded trim.
- Pos 535. 220 Bonner St. 1-story gable end late 19th, early 20th c. plain frame house.
- Pos 536. 222 Bonner St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house.
- Pos 537. 224 Bonner St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house with 1920s type porch posts.
- Pos 538. 226 Bonner St. 2-story late 19th-early 20th c. plain frame house with 1920s type porch posts.

(3rd Street)

(4th Street)

- Pos ✓ 539. 408 Bonner St. 2-story late 19th c. hipped roofed, plain frame triplex with tapered porch posts.
- Pos ✓ 540. 410 Bonner St. 2-story late 19th c. house with notable sawnwork cornice. Turned porch posts, plain trim.

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Pos ✓541. 412-16 Bonner St. 2-story late 19th c. frame triplex with plain details, replacement porch posts.

(7) East side Bonner Street N to S

(5th Street)

Pos ✓542. 413 Bonner St. 1-story possibly mid 19th c. frame center hall plan house. Exterior end brick chimneys of irregular common and mechanical bond. 6x9 sash, plain surrounds, chamfered porch posts. Some Greek Revival interior details.

Pos ✓543. 409 Bonner St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house. Paneled 1920s porch posts, simple molded trim.

(4th Street)

Pos ✓544. 329 Bonner St. 2½-story early 20th c. frame house with hipped roof, Doric type porch posts, simple molded trim.

Pos ✓545. 327 Bonner St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house. Tapered porch posts, hipped roof.

Pos ✓546. 325 Bonner St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. frame gable end house with molded corner posts, ornamental treatment in gable, chamfered porch posts.

Pos ✓547. 323 Bonner St. 2-story gable end late 19th, early 20th c. plain frame house.

Pos ✓548. 319 Bonner St. 1½-story early 20th c. frame house with large shed dormer, engaged porch, tapered porch posts.

Pos ✓549. 315 Bonner St. 2-story early 20th c. gable end plain frame house. Simple molded trim, chamfered porch posts.

Pos 550. 309 Bonner St. similar to #549.

Pos ✓551. 307 Bonner St. 2-story hipped roof, early 20th c. plain frame house with 1920s type porch posts.

(3rd Street)

Pos ✓552. 229 Bonner St. 2-story early 20th c. gable end plain frame house.

Pos ✓553. 223 Bonner St. 2-story late 19th c. gable end frame house with bracketed cornice, sawn detail.



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- F ✓ 554. \_\_\_ Bonner St. Oden Funeral Home. 1½-story mid 20th c. "colonial" style brick commercial building.
- Pos ✓ 555. 215 Bonner St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house. Molded corner posts, replacement porch posts.
- (2nd Street)
- Pos ✓ 556. 119 Bonner St. Early 20th c. 2-story frame gable end house with Colonial Revival porch and details.
- Pos ✓ 557. 115-117 Bonner St. 2-story late 19th c. plain frame duplex with irregular 1920s type porch.
- Piv ✓ 558. St. Peter's Episcopal Church. Important and picturesque late 19th c. Gothic style church. The congregation was founded in the 1820s but the church building was destroyed in the War. Present church begun in the late 1860s with several remodellings, including one by architect Charles Hartge. Well detailed inside and out. Particularly fine asymmetrically placed tower.
- (Main Street)
- Pos ✓ 559. 103 Bonner St. 2-story early to mid 20th c. plain brick house.
- (Water Street)
- (1) W side Bridge Street S to N
- (Main Street)
- I ✓ 505. 120 Bridge St. 1-story recently constructed brick fast food store.
- (2nd Street)
- See also under "N side Main St." and "S side 2nd St."
- (1) W side Brown Street S to N
- (Main Street)
- Pos ✓ 611. 122 Brown St. 2-story gable end late 19th, early 20th c. frame house with simple molded detail, replacement porch posts.
- (2nd Street)

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(1) E side Brown Street N to S

Pos ✓ 612. \_\_\_ Brown St. 1-story gable end frame early 20th c. commercial building.

(2nd Street)

(Old 2nd Street)

Pos ✓ 613. 117 Brown St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house with hipped roof, 1920s type porch posts.

Pos ✓ 614. 115 Brown St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house with 1920s type porch posts.

Pos ✓ 615. 113 Brown St. 1-story gable end early 20th c. plain frame house.

Pos ✓ 616. 109 Brown St. 2-story late 19th c. plain frame house with turned porch posts, ornamental sawn detail, entrance with sidelights and transom.

(Main Street)

(2) W side Charlotte Street S to N

(Main Street)

Pos ✓ 617. 112-114 Charlotte St. 2-story early 20th c. frame duplex with clipped gable roof, replacement porch posts, simple molded detail, exposed rafters.

Pos ✓ 618. 116 Charlotte St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. plain frame house with turned and chamfered porch posts.

Pos ✓ 619. 118A-118B Charlotte St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. plain frame duplex with chamfered porch posts, sawn detail.

Pos ✓ 620. 120 Charlotte St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house. 1920s porch posts, wide eaves, simple trim.

(Old E. 2nd Street)

(1) E side Charlotte Street N to S

(Old E. 2nd Street)

Pos ✓ 621. 117 Charlotte St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame duplex with Doric type porch posts.

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(Main Street)

(1) W side Fleming Street S to N

(2nd Street)

Pos ✓485. 216 Fleming St. 2-story plain early 20th c. frame house. Porch with Doric type porch posts.

Pos ✓486. 218 Fleming St. 2-story late 19th c. gable end frame house with chamfered porch posts, sawn trim.

(3rd. Street)

(2) E side Fleming Street N to S

(3rd Street)

Pos ✓487. 215 Fleming St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. frame house. Hipped roof, turned porch posts, molded porch rail, simple molded trim.

(2nd Street)

(3) E side Gladden Street N to S

(2nd Street)

Piv ✓510. First Presbyterian Church and related buildings. Important brick church dating from the late 19th and early 20th c. Flemish bond brick walls, however, were built during the 1820s. Recent steeple. Educational and office building constructed in 1917-18; 1969-71. Handsome fence erected 1900.

Pos ,511. \_\_\_ Gladden St. Plain brick commercial building. Constructed in 1937 by James Ellison (James Ellison).

(4) W side Gladden Street

(Main Street)

Piv ✓511A. Railroad Depot. Highly important local landmark. The brick station and freight depot were constructed about 1904. Two-story passenger station of pressed gray brick with notable details. Freight annex of red brick with series of large, arched openings, and handsome doors. Renovated for a cultural center, 1976-1978.

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(2) E side Hackney Avenue N to S

(3rd Street)

Piv ✓483. Washington Tobacco Co. Building. Large 2-story early 20th c. brick warehouse. Segmental arched openings, crowstepped gable, 1:7 common bond. The Washington Tobacco Co. packed hogsheads for export (James Ellison).

F ✓484. \_\_\_ Hackney Ave. 1-story mid 20th c. brick commercial building.

(2nd Street)

(Main Street)

(1) W side Hackney Avenue

Piv ✓484A. Hackney Buggy Company. Large and impressive early 20th c. brick industrial building with crow-stepped gables. This branch of the company was started here by George Hackney of Wilson who married Miss Eva Hassell of Washington about 1906. This structure was erected about 1910. Buggies were made here and shipped throughout the east. The company still flourishes (it manufactures truck bodies) but not in this building.

(2nd Street)

(5) W side Harvey Street S to N

(Water Street)

Piv ✓560. 122 Harvey St. Pete Diamond House. 1½-story late 19th c. Queen Anne style house. Handsome turned porch posts, brackets with ornamental detail, simple molded trim, pressed tin roof. Diamond operated a restaurant (James Ellison).

Pos ✓561. 110 Harvey St. 1-story mid 20th c. frame house.

(Main Street)

Pos 562. 120 Harvey St. 2-story gable end late 19th c. frame house. Chamfered porch posts, sawn trim, vertical siding under porch.

(2nd Street)

Pos ✓563. 218 Harvey St. 1½-story early 20th c. frame house. Wide shed dormer, tapered porch posts.

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- Pos ✓564. 214 Harvey St. 2-story gable end late 19th, early 20th c. plain frame house. Replacement porch posts.
- Pos ✓565. 224 Harvey St. 1-story early to mid 20th c. Colonial Revival type frame house.
- Pos ✓567. 230 Harvey St. 2-story late 19th c. gable end plain frame house. Entrance with sidelights and transom. Replacement porch posts.

(3rd Street)

- Pos ✓568. 312 Harvey St. 1-story early 20th c. brick house with 1920s type porch posts, clipped gable roof.
- Pos ✓569. 314 Harvey St. 1½-story early 20th c. brick house with hipped roof, hipped dormer, 1920s type porch posts.
- Pos ✓570. \_\_\_ Harvey St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. plain frame house, molded corner posts, chamfered posts.
- Pos ✓571. \_\_\_ Harvey St. Similar to #570.
- Pos ✓572. 324 Harvey St. 2-story gable end late 19th, early 20th c. frame house.
- Pos ✓573. 326 Harvey St. Similar to #572.
- Pos ✓574. 328 Harvey St. 2-story late 19th c. plain frame house. Sawn detail, chamfered posts.
- Pos ✓575. 334 Harvey St. 1-story early 20th c. plain frame house with tapered porch posts.

(4th Street)

- Piv ✓576. The John C. Small School. Handsome brick school built 1923-24. Notable Gothic style trim includes blind tracery in entrance pavilion, Tudor arches, rosettes, and simple crenellations. G. Lloyd Preacher and Co., Raleigh architects. Hancock and Davis, Beaufort, contractors. (Plaque)

(5th Street/John Small Avenue)

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(6)

E side Harvey Street N to S

(4th Street)

- Pos ✓579. 335 Harvey St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. L-shaped frame house with Doric type porch posts, turned balusters, bay windows, shingle detail.
- Pos ✓580. 331 Harvey St. 2-story late 19th c. plain frame house with turned porch posts.
- Pos ✓581. 329 Harvey St. Similar to #580.
- Pos ✓582. 327 Harvey St. Similar to #580.
- Pos ✓583. 325 Harvey St. Similar to #580.
- Pos ✓584. 323 Harvey St. 1-story mid 20th c. frame house.
- Pos ✓585. \_\_\_ Harvey St. 1-story plain early 20th c. gable end commercial building with turned porch posts.

(3rd Street)

- Pos ✓586. 221 Harvey St. 2-story late 19th c. gable end frame house with chamfered porch posts, dentil trim, sawnwork details, diagonal sheathing under porch.
- Pos ✓587. 217 Harvey St. 2-story plain gable end frame house.
- Pos ✓588. 215 Harvey St. 1-story mid 20th c. plain frame house.

(2nd Street)

- Pos ✓589. 119 Harvey St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house.
- Pos ✓590. \_\_\_ Harvey St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house with 1920s type paneled porch posts.

(Main Street)

- Pos ✓591. 113 Harvey St. Large 2-story early 20th c. frame house with wide, wrap-around porch, hipped roof, simple molded trim. For some years the house was the Episcopal Rectory until 1906, when a new one was built on E. Main St.
- Pos ✓591A. \_\_\_ Harvey St. 2-story large early 20th c. frame house. Hipped roof, wrap-around porch, replacement posts.

(Water Street)

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(2) E side MacNair Street N to S

(2nd Street)

F 607. 125 MacNair St. 1-story recently constructed brick ranch house.

Pos 608. 117 MacNair St. 2-story early 20th c. frame house with Colonial Revival style details. Round porch posts on bases, simple molded trim, projecting center gable and entrance.

Pos 609. 113 MacNair St. 1½-story early 20th c. frame house with shed wall-dormer, 1920s type porch posts.

(Main Street)

F 610. 121 MacNair St. 1-story mid 20th c. plain commercial buildings.

(Water Street)

(1) W side MacNair Street S to N

(Main Street)

Pos ✓600. 106 MacNair St. 1½-story plain early 20th c. frame house with shed dormer, replacement porch posts.

Pos ✓601. 110 MacNair St. Similar to #600.

Pos ✓602. 120 MacNair St. 1½-story late 19th c. frame house. Wall dormers, chamfered porch posts, vertical siding under porch, paneled porch railing.

Pos 603. 124 MacNair St. 1-story mid 20th c. plain frame house with simple gables.

(2nd Street)

(36) N side Main Street W to E

(Hackney Avenue)

Note: Majority of the block between Hackney Ave. and Washington St. developed between 1916 and 1924(s).

Pos ✓1. 748 W. Main St. 1-story, mid 20th c. ranch type house.

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- Pos ✓2. 746 W. Main St. 2-story, early 20th c. frame house. Wrap around porch, clipped gable roof.
- Pos ✓3. \_\_\_ W. Main St. 1½-story, early 20th c. frame cottage. Wide dormer, tapered porch posts.
- Pos ✓4. \_\_\_ W. Main St. 2-story, early 20th c. frame house. Pyramidal roof, 1920s type porch posts.
- Pos ✓5. 738 W. Main St. Distinctive early 20th c. 1-story frame bungalow. Bracketed eaves, 1920s type porch posts.
- Pos ✓6. 736 W. Main St. Early 20th c. brick bungalow type house. Ornamental brickwork, wide porch with porte-cochere.
- Pos ✓7. 734 W. Main St. Symmetrical early 20th c. 1½-story house. Wide eaves with brackets, "half-timbered" details, brick porch posts.
- Pos ✓8. 732 W. Main St. Symmetrical, 2-story early 20th c. frame house with Colonial Revival style detail.
- Pos ✓9. 730 W. Main St. Asymmetrical, 2-story, early-mid 20th c. frame cottage-type house, simple period detail.
- Pos ✓10. 722 W. Main St. 1½-story, early-mid 20th c. frame house with simple Colonial Revival style details, gambrel roof.
- Pos ✓11. 720 W. Main St. 1½-story, early 20th c. frame house. 1920s type porch with porte-cochere.
- Pos ✓12. 718 W. Main St. 1½-story early 20th c. frame house. 1920s type porch.
- Pos ✓13. 710 W. Main St. 2-story, early 20th c. frame house. Irregular mass, Colonial Revival detail, recent additions and alterations.
- Pos ✓14. Tayloe Hospital. 3-story mid 20th c. "colonial" style brick structure. Earlier hospital on this site burned. The hospital was founded by Dr. David Tayloe.

(Washington Street)

- Piv ✓15. 626 W. Main St. Charles Warren House. Impressive mid 19th c. 2-story frame house. Greek Revival and Italianate features, notable late 19th c. porch. Warren was a lawyer and the father of Lindsay Warren (see #16).



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- Piv ✓16. 624 W. Main St. Lindsay Warren House. Distinctive late 19th c. Gothic cottage with some Colonial Revival trim. Notable sawn trim on triple gable facade. Home of Lindsay C. Warren (1899-1976), US congressman and later US Comptroller General. The house was built by his father for him (James Ellison).
- Piv ✓17. 612 W. Main St. Warren House (Greenhill). Picturesque 1-story mid-19th c. Greek Revival frame raised cottage on brick basement. Original porch with vernacular detail.
- Pos 18. 604 W. Main St. Angus D. MacLean House. Large 2-story early 20th c. frame house with Colonial Revival detail, slate roof. Built between 1911-1916 (S). MacLean was an attorney with Small, Bragaw, MacLean, and Rodman (WDN, 8-11-14) and later served as Assistant Solicitor General of the US (WDN, 9-24-56).
- (Pierce Street)
- Pos ✓19. 528 W. Main St. Frank Short House. Much altered late 19th c. frame house.
- Pos ✓20. 534 W. Main St. 2-story late 19th c. frame house with sawn detail and Colonial Revival style balusters. Built between 1885-1896 (S). Occupied by Dr. Lewis Swindell from the 1920s (James Ellison).
- Piv ✓21. 520 W. Main St. Grist-Rodman House. Important, 2-story mid 19th c. frame house with Greek Revival and Italianate detail. Late 19th c. style with ornamental iron balustrade, notable pickett fence. William B. Rodman, NC Supreme Court justice, lived here. The house is said to have been built in the late 1840s for John Grist; the house was presumably acquired by the Rodmans after the War.
- I ✓22. Gulf Oil Station.
- (Bridge Street)
- I 23. Amoco Service Station. Site of the home of Congressman John H. Small (James Ellison).
- Pos 24. \_\_\_ W. Main St. Fannie Satchel House. 2-story early 20th c. frame Colonial Revival style house. Wrap-around porch, bay windows. Built between 1911-1916 (S).
- Piv 25. 412 W. Main St. John B. Fowle House. Handsome 2½-story frame house with bracketed and Colonial Revival detail. Bay windows, curved porch with Ionic type columns, sawn trim. Diagonal paneling under porch. Built in its present form between 1885-1891 (S). The core of the house is said to be antebellum.

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Piv ✓26. 404 W. Main St. Havens House. Federal style frame house, ca. 1820, with delicate classical trim. Late 19th c. wrap-around porch with distinctive molded porch posts, classical detail. Notable picket fence.

(Van Norden Street)

Pos ✓27. 334 W. Main St. Dr. Rhodes Gallagher House. 2-story frame house with notable shingle porch. Built between 1911-1916 (S). Dr. Rhodes was a dentist (James Ellison).

Pos ✓28. 328 W. Main St. N.S. Fulford House. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. type frame house with 1920s type porch. Pedimented trim over windows, molded detail. Built between 1901-1911? (S).

Pos ✓29. 316-318 W. Main St. Carl Richardson House. 2-story frame, multi-family dwelling. Bracketed and sawn detail, bay window, replacement porch. Built before 1885 (S).

30. 314 W. Main St. Dr. David Tayloe House. 2-story frame house with bracketed detail, bay windows. Dr. Tayloe founded the Tayloe Hospital. Built before 1885 (S). Demolished during inventory.

Piv ✓31. \_\_\_ W. Main St. E. Peterson & Co. Wholesale Grocers. Large and impressive 2-story brick commercial building. Corbeled trim, "false front," iron shutters. Built between 1904-1911 (S) by Justus Randolph, manager of E. Peterson's after Mr. Peterson's death (James Ellison). Later it became Ballards Feed Store. Under rehabilitation for adaptive use as office and commercial space.

(Gladden Street)

Pos ✓32. \_\_\_ W. Main St. 2-story brick commercial building. Corbeled trim, iron Corinthian type column at corner. Built between 1904-1911 (S) by the Rodman family (James Ellison).

Pos ✓33. 259 W. Main St. Ballards Feed Store. 3-story early 20th c. brick commercial building with stylized classical trim. Built between 1916-1924 (S).

Pos ✓34. 246 W. Main St. Phillips Furniture Co. 3-story early to mid 20th c. brick commercial building, simple classical detail, ornamental masonry trim.

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- Piv ✓ 35. \_\_\_ W. Main St. "Talley Building." Important late 19th c. 2-story brick commercial building with stucco surface. Virtually untouched Italianate store front with ornamental metal hood molds, modillion cornice, stylized classical details. Alfred Kelly Millinery (right) and Carter and Taylor Groceries were original or early occupants (James Ellison).
- Pos ✓ 36. 232 W. Main St. 1-story brick commercial building with crowstepped end. Early to mid 20th c.
- Piv ✓ 37. 218-230 W. Main St. W. P. Baugham Building. Impressive 3-story brick commercial building with fine metal cornice. Corbeled trim, windows with granite sills and lintels, other classical details. Built between 1901-1904 (S). Elks Club had a headquarters upstairs. W. P. Baugham was in the fertilizer and milling business and built this as rental property (James Ellison).
- Piv ✓ 38. \_\_\_ W. Main St. Bank of Washington. Important Greek Revival temple form bank with tetrastyle Ionic type portico. Stucco struck to look like masonry. Bank incorporated 1851. Founders included E. J. Warren and George H. Brown, both important political figures. NR, 1971.
- Fill ✓ 39. 202 W. Main St. 2-story mid 20th c. plain brick commercial building.
- (Respass Street)
- Piv ✓ 40. 192 W. Main St. Bank of Washington. Prominent 3-story combination stone and brick commercial building. Entrance features two Ionic columns in antis. Lower floor contains classical detail, full entablature. Cornice with stylized classical detail. Benton and Benton, Wilson, NC, architects. Built between 1916-1924(S).
- ✓ 41. 188 W. Main St. Suskin and Berry, Inc. Wholesale Drygoods. 3-story early 20th c. brick commercial building altered with false facade.
- ✓ 42. \_\_\_ W. Main St. 1-story building altered with false facade.
- ✓ 43. \_\_\_ W. Main St. 1-story building altered with false facade.
- Pos ✓ 44. \_\_\_ W. Main St. W. C. Mallison and Son Household Goods (Pen and Pencil Sketches, 1915). Notable 2-story brick commercial building with segmental arched openings, corbeled trim. Built between 1885-1901 (S).
- Pos ✓ 45. \_\_\_ W. Main St. 1-story early to mid 20th c. brick commercial building.

(Union Drive)

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- Piv ✓46. 158 W. Main St. Bowers Brothers Co. (WDN, survey files, n.d.) 3-story, somewhat altered brick commercial building with Ionic pilasters, bracketed cornice. Built between 1911-1916 (S). This was a department store, later acquired by F. W. Woolworth and Co. (WDN, survey files, n.d.).
- Pos ✓47. \_\_\_ W. Main St. 3-story, early to mid 20th c., somewhat altered, brick commercial building with simple molded cornice.
- Piv ✓48. 146-154 W. Main St. Impressive 3-story brick commercial building. Corbeled detail, rounded openings, classical detail. Built between 1911-1916 (S) by a Mr. Hodges (James Ellison).
- Piv ✓49. 144 W. Main St. 2-story early 20th c. brick commercial building with large arched entrance. Built between 1911-1916 (S). An early occupant was Lewis and Calais Ladies and Women's Outfitters (Pen and Picture Sketches, 1915).
- Pos ✓50. 140 W. Main St. 1-story mid 20th c. plain brick commercial building.
- Pos ✓51. 126 W. Main St. E. W. Ayers Dry Goods Store. 2-story early 20th c. brick commercial building. Corbeled detail, stylized classical trim.
- ✓52. 120 W. Main St. Nicholson Hotel. 3-story building, altered with false covering. Early 20th c.
- Pos ✓53. 118 W. Main St. Pamlico Drug Co. 2-story early 20th c. brick commercial building with corbeled trim. Built between 1904-1911(S).
- Piv ✓54. 106-108 W. Main St. J. F. Buckman and Son (Pen and Picture Sketches, 1915) Impressive 4-story brick commercial building with 3-story annex. Unspoiled facade with quoin ornament, arched openings, granite sills, lintels, and keystones, corbeled trim. Built 1906 (Pen and Picture Sketches, 1915).
- Piv ✓54A. 100 W. Main St. Savings and Trust Co. Building (WDN, 8-11-14) Handsome 3-story brick commercial building built between 1904-1911(S). Wide arched openings, corbeled trim, ornamental parapet, various classical details. The bank was organized in 1903 (WDN, 8-11-14). Built by Sam Reid, a druggist, who rented it to the bank (James Ellison).

(Market Street)

- Pos 55. 100 E. Main St. 2-story early 20th c. commercial building since stuccoed. Notable early to mid 20th c. style trim on ground level; upper floor features recessed panels in rounded frames. Brown's Opera House was located on 2nd floor (S). First floor was Dr. Brown's Drugstore and a jewelry store (James Ellison).

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- Pos 56. 112 E. Main St. 2-story brick commercial building with stuccoed facade. Notable metal hood molds, classical type entablature with modillions and tryglyphs. Built between 1885-1891(S). Was Fulford Hardware Co.; later became Ellison Brothers Company after 1907 (James Ellison).
- Pos 57. 114 E. Main St. 2-story brick commercial building with corbeled detail, brick hood molds. Built between 1885-1891(S).
58. Parking lot.
- Pos 59. 140 E. Main St. Dr. Ed Brown House. 2½-story Queen Anne style frame house with corner turret. Recent porch and porte cochere. Built between 1901-1904(S). (See #55).
- Pos 60. \_\_\_ E. Main St. Bridgeman-Morrison House. 2-story frame house with pyramidal roof, notable 1920s type porch. Built between 1916-1924(S). This house was once joined with #61, but was separated for Bridgeman daughters. One married a Morrison, another a Stancil (James Ellison).
- Pos 61. \_\_\_ E. Main St. Bridgeman-Stancil House. 2-story frame house with hipped roof, 1920s type porch. Built between 1916-1924(S).
- Pos 62. 164 E. Main St. Alfred Styron House (James Ellison) 2-story late 19th c. plain gable end frame house.
- (Bonner Street)
- Piv 63. St. Peter's Episcopal Church cemetery. Exceptionally attractive churchyard planted by members of the congregation and the Rev. Joseph Blount Cheshire shortly after the Civil War, with Miss Patsy Blount.
- Pos 64. 220 E. Main St. Charles Little House. 2-story early 20th c. frame house with wide eaves, bracketed trim, 1920s type porch.
- Pos 65. 226 E. Main St. John Bragaw House. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. frame house. Simple molded trim, 1920s type porch.
- Pos 66. 228 E. Main St. 2-story early 20th c. frame house with irregular shape, Doric type porch posts.
- Piv 67. 236 E. Main St. Lida Rodman House. 2 story Queen Anne style house with Colonial Revival style and shingle details, bay windows, Palladian motif. Built between 1904-1911(S). She was the sister of Justice William Rodman (James Ellison).

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Pos ✓68. 238 E. Main St. 2-story frame house with bracketed detail, bay window. Built between 1904-1911(S).

Piv ✓69. 242 E. Main St. Col. Wiley C. Rodman House (James Ellison). Elaborate 2½-story frame Colonial Revival style house with wide wrap-around porch, Ionic colonettes on pedestals, hipped roof, various other notable details. Built between 1904-1911(S).

(Harvey Street)

Piv ✓70. \_\_\_ E. Main St. First Baptist Church. Impressive early 20th c. Neo-Classical Revival church. Shallow tetrastyle Ionic portico, windows recessed in rounded arched panels, hemispherical dome on octagonal drum, various other notable classical details.

Pos ✓71. 314 E. Main St. 2-story early 20th c. frame house with 1920s type porch, hipped roof, wide dormer. Built before 1901(S).

Pos ✓72. 322 E. Main St. 2-story frame house with simple Italianate trim. Built between 1911-1916(S).

(Academy Street)

Piv ✓73. 400 E. Main St. St. Peters Church Rectory. Large 2½-story Colonial Revival style frame house with wide porch, Ionic columns, hipped roof. Built 1906 (Edmund Harding, St. Peter's Church, Charlotte, 1922). Built by Episcopal church as a rectory. Mr. Nathaniel Harding and Mr. Stephen Gardner lived here (James Ellison).

I ✓74. 406 E. Main St. Recently constructed 1½-story brick apartment building.

Piv ✓75. 410 E. Main St. Millard McKeel House (James Ellison). 2-story late 19th c. triple A type house. Notable porch features turned and sawn detail. Built about 1890 by McKeel, who was in the hardware business (James Ellison).

Piv ✓76. 412 E. Main St. Carmer McCordon House. 2-story late 19th c. frame house. Queen Anne type mass with Italianate trim. Boxy corner tower, diagonal treatment under porch.

F ✓77. \_\_\_ E. Main St. 2-story late 19th c. house with recent brick veneer, alterations.

Pos ✓78. 424 E. Main St. Harvey Bright House. 2-story frame house. Colonial Revival porch, bracketed eaves, gable end. Bright was a butcher. He built it about 1900 (James Ellison).

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F ✓79. 428 E. Main St. 1-story mid 20th c. brick house.

(Mac Nair Street)

Pos ✓80. 502 E. Main St. 2-story L-shaped early 20th c. frame house with Colonial Revival detail.

Pos ✓81. 506 E. Main St. 1½-story early 20th c. frame house. Engaged porch, wide dormer.

Pos ✓82. 510 E. Main St. 1-story early 20th c. frame house with hipped roof, 1920s type porch.

Pos ✓83. 514 E. Main St. 2-story hipped roof, early 20th c. frame house with brick porch posts.

Pos ✓84. 516 E. Main St. 2-story hipped roofed early 20th c. frame house with 1920s type porch. Similar to #83.

Pos ✓85. 520 E. Main St. 1-story L-shaped early 20th c. frame cottage with 1920s type porch, bracketed cornice, Colonial Revival detail.

Pos ✓86. 526-528 E. Main St. 2-story early 20th c. frame duplex. 1920s type porches, simple molded trim.

Pos ✓87. \_\_\_ E. Main St. 2-story late 19th-early 20th c. frame house with bracketed detail, Colonial Revival style porch with Doric posts.

(Brown Street)

Pos ✓88. 602 E. Main St. Jefferson House. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house. Aluminum siding, altered porch. Mr. Jefferson was a realtor and developer. Built ca. 1905 (James Ellison).

Pos ✓89. \_\_\_ E. Main St. 2-story, early 20th c. plain frame house. Altered porch.

Pos ✓90. 612 E. Main St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house. Colonial Revival type porch.

Pos ✓91. 622 E. Main St. Notable 2-story early 20th c. frame house. Hipped roof, porch with turned posts, sawn trim.

Pos ✓92. 628 E. Main St. 2-story early 20th c. frame gable end house with wing. Simple molded detail, Colonial Revival type porch.

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Pos ✓93. 630 E. Main St. 2-story early 20th c. gable end frame house with 1920s type porch, simple ornamental trim.

(Charlotte Street)

Piv ✓94. 701 E. Main St. Dave Willis House. Impressive 2-story frame Colonial Revival style house with wide wrap-around porch, hipped roof, slate roof, clipped and gable dormers, Ionic type porch posts, other notable details. Built between 1904 and 1911(S). Willis operated a store on Water Street that supplied ships.

Pos ✓95. 705 E. Main St. 2-story early 20th c. L-shaped frame house. Molded corner posts, cornice, other detail, Colonial Revival type porch, bay window, notable patterned tin roof.

Pos ✓96. \_\_\_ E. Main St. 1-story mid 20th c. brick house.

Pos ✓97. \_\_\_ E. Main St. Sam Carty(?) House. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house with notable porch. Carty ran the first icehouse in Washington. (James Ellison)

Pos ✓98. \_\_\_ E. Main St. North Carolina National Guard Armory. Typical 2-story brick structure with fortress-like flavor. Concrete details. Was a WPA project.

(Jacks Creek)

36  
S side Main Street E to W

F ✓99. \_\_\_ E. Main St. 1-story early to mid 20th c. frame house. Recently renovated and altered.

Pos ✓100. 720 E. Main St. 2-story early 20th c. frame house with 1920s type porch.

Pos ✓101. 718 E. Main St. Small 1-story early to mid 20th c. frame house. Porch with sawn trim.

Pos ✓102. 716 E. Main St. Notable 1½-story early 20th c. bungalow with distinctive porch posts.

Pos ✓103. 714 E. Main St. Notable 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. frame L-shaped house with turned porch posts and sawn trim.

Pos ✓104. 712 E. Main St. Early 20th c. 2-story frame gable end house with molded trim, turned porch posts.

Pos ✓105. 710 E. Main St. Mirror image of #104.



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Pos ✓106. 704 E. Main St. 1½-story early 20th c. frame house with engaged porch, 1920s type porch posts, simple dormer.

Pos ✓107. \_\_\_ E. Main St. 1½-story early 20th c. frame house with engaged porch, Colonial Revival details, Doric type porch posts.

(Charlotte Street)

Pos ✓108. \_\_\_ E. Main St. Jim Gallagher House. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. frame house with simple sawn detail. Gallagher opened the first drugstore in Washington (James Ellison).

Pos ✓109. 625 E. Main St. 2-story L-shaped early 20th c. frame house with notable 1920s porch posts. Aluminum siding.

Pos ✓110. 623 E. Main St. 2-story early 20th c. frame house with 1920s type porch posts. Shingles and weatherboards, pyramidal roof.

Pos ✓111. \_\_\_ E. Main St. 2-story early 20th c. frame gable end house with 1920s type porch posts.

Pos ✓112. 617 E. Main St. Similar to #111.

Pos ✓113. 613 E. Main St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house. Remodeled porch.

Pos ✓114. 609 E. Main St. Irregular 2-story early 20th c. frame house with large porch, simple trim.

Pos ✓115. 601 E. Main St. Whitley House. 2-story early 20th c. frame house with large wrap around porch, simple molded trim. Whitley owned a livery stable (James Ellison).

(Brown Street)

Pos ✓116. \_\_\_ E. Main St. 2-story early 20th c. frame house with wide wrap-around porch, Doric porch posts, simple molded trim. BPOE lodge.  
BPOE

Pos ✓117. 529 E. Main St. 1-story early 20th c. frame Colonial Revival style house. Doric type porch posts.

Pos ✓118. 523 E. Main St. 2-story early 20th c. frame house with Doric porch posts, pyramidal roof.

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- Pos ✓119. 521 E. Main St. 1-story early 20th c. frame L-shaped cottage with turned porch posts.
- F ✓120. \_\_\_ E. Main St. 1½-story gambrel roof brick triplex. Built 1978.
- Pos ✓121. \_\_\_ E. Main St. 1-story early 20th c. frame L-shaped cottage with turned and sawn detail.
- Pos ✓122. 511 E. Main St. 2-story early 20th c. L-shaped frame house with 1920s type porch posts.
- Pos ✓123. 509 E. Main St. Notable 2-story early 20th c. frame house with Doric type porch posts, bay windows, molded detail. Damaged by fire.
- Pos ✓124. 501 E. Main St. Jimmy Russ House. 1-story early 20th c. frame house with Colonial Revival details on raised brick basement. Doric type porch posts. Russ was in the furniture and novelty business. Built about 1900 (James Ellison).
- (MacNair Street)
- Pos ✓125. 431 E. Main St. J. W. Oden House. 2-story irregular frame house with turned porch posts, balustrade, dormer windows with gable caps. Built between 1904-1911(S). Oden was in the furniture business (James Ellison).
- Pos ✓126. 427 E. Main St. Late 19th, early 20th c. 2-story irregular frame house. Bay extension, bracketed cornice, altered porch, molded detail. Built before 1901(S).
- Pos ✓127. 423 E. Main St. Late 19th, early 20th c. 2-story frame house with bracketed cornice, 1920s porch posts.
- F ✓128. 419 E. Main St. Recent 1-story brick house.
- Pos ✓129. 413 E. Main St. John Charles House. 2-story late 19th c. frame house with bracketed cornice, molded detail. Bought or built by John Charles about 1910 (James Ellison).
- Pos ✓130. 409 E. Main St. 2-story late 19th c. gable end frame house with bracketed detail, diagonal treatment under porch.
- Pos ✓131. 405 E. Main St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. frame house with bay windows, wide porch, diagonal treatment under porch.

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Pos ✓132. 401 E. Main St. Moss House. 2-story L-shaped frame house with bracketed cornice, sawn and turned ornament, diagonal treatment under porch. Built about 1893 by Beverley Moss for his mother and sisters. Later owned by Dr. Jack Nicholson (Miss Lucretia Hughes).

(Academy Street)

Pos ✓133. 331 E. Main St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. frame house with 1920s type porch. Decorative trim in multiple gables.

F ✓134. \_\_\_ E. Main St. "Modern" brick ranch house.

Pos ✓135. 323 E. Main St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house with bracketed trim.

Pos ✓136. 319 E. Main St. 2-story irregular frame house with ornamental gable.

Pos ✓137. 317 E. Main St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house with remodeled porch.

Pos ✓138. 311 E. Main St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. L-shaped frame house with sawnwork trim, 1920s porch posts.

Piv ✓139. 307 E. Main St. Bland-Ellison House. Distinctive Queen Anne style early 20th c. frame house with sawn and half-timbered detail. Fine wrap-around porch supported by pairs and clusters of fluted Ionic-type columns. Built ca. 1908-1910. Bland was at the time the manager of the Harris Hardware Co. Purchased in 1915 by James Ellison. Interior has notable tin ceilings. (James Ellison).

Pos ✓140. 303 E. Main St. Unusual 1½-story frame house of undetermined date. Molded trim, dormer windows, 9 x 9 sash, brick foundation, turned porch posts, sawn trim. This may be an early 19th c. house, since heavily remodeled with replacement detail. An early occupant was the Carty family (James Ellison).

(Harvey Street)

F ✓141. \_\_\_ E. Main St. 1-story mid 20th c. commercial building.

Piv ✓142. 243 E. Main St. T. H. B. Myers House. Distinctive 2-story mid 19th c. Greek Revival style frame house. Entrance with stylized Greek key motif. Symmetrically molded door and window surrounds with cornerblocks. Molded cornerposts with beaded motif. Bracketed and molded cornice, interior end chimneys. Myers was the manager and agent for the Old Dominion Steamship Co. (James Ellison).

Pos ✓143. 239 E. Main St. 2-story mid to late 19th c. frame house with plain details, chamfered porch posts.

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- Pos ✓ 144. 235 E. Main St. 2½-story late 19th, early 20th c. frame house with bracketed cornice, 1920s type porch posts, diagonal treatment under porch.
- Pos 145. 231 E. Main St. Frank Bryan House. Distinctive 2-story Queen Anne style frame house with bracketed cornice, half timbered trim, bay windows, handsome porch with turned and sawn detail. Built between 1896-1901(S). Built or occupied at an early date by Frank Bryan.
- Pos ✓ 146. 225 E. Main St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. irregular frame Queen Anne type house with turned porch posts.
- Pos ✓ 147. 221 E. Main St. 2-story early 20th c. frame house with wide, wrap-around porch, simple ornamental details.
- Pos ✓ 148. 219 E. Main St. James E. Clark House. 1-story frame house with bracketed cornice, diagonal sheathing under porch, remodeled porch. Built between 1885-1891(S).
- Pos ✓ 149. 215 E. Main St. Harvey Myers House. 2-story frame house with bracketed cornice, bay window, turned and sawn detail. Built between 1891-1896(S).
- Pos 150. 211 E. Main St. 2-story late 19th c. frame gable end house with simple molded trim, porch posts with chamfered detail.
- Pos ✓ 151. 209 E. Main St. Similar to #150.
- Pos ✓ 152. 201 E. Main St. Myers House. 2-story early 20th c. irregular frame house with wide wrap-around porch, tapered porch posts, simple Colonial Revival detail. Built or lived in by an early date by a branch of the Myers family (James Ellison).

(Bonner Street)

- Piv ✓ 153. \_\_\_ E. Main St. C. M. Brown House. 2-story stuccoed house with Colonial Revival and bungalow details. Heavy bracketed cornice, 1920 type porch posts, porte-cochere. Built between 1916-1924(S). Much altered since it was built by C. M. Brown, a Washington businessman (James Ellison).
- F ✓ 154. 137-139 E. Main St. Adams Mens Store. 1-story brick and concrete block commercial building (ca. 1960?).
- Pos ✓ 155. 133 E. Main St. 2-story early to mid 20th c. brick commercial building with simple corbeled trim, segmental arched windows on side elevations.

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- Pos ✓156. \_\_\_-127 E. Main St. Dr. John Rodman's office. 1-story early to mid 20th c. brick commercial building. Corbeled cornice, segmental arched openings.  
(Market Street)
- Pos ✓157. 101-103 W. Main St. U. S. Post Office and Wynn's Restaurant. Distinctive 2-story brick commercial building with corbeled cornice, segmental arched hood molds, pilaster strips. Built between 1896-1901(S).
- Pos ✓158. 105-107 W. Main St. Early 20th c. 2-story brick commercial building. Concrete details, glass brick, stylized classical features. Built for Justice William Rodman for rental (James Ellison).
- F ✓159. 111 W. Main St. 2-story mid 20th c. brick facade covers an old theatre (James Ellison).
- Pos ✓160. 129 W. Main St. Hoyt Drygoods. 2-story altered early to mid 20th c. brick commercial building. Simple decorative detail. Built by J. K. Hoyt (James Ellison).
- Piv ✓161. \_\_\_ W. Main St. Impressive 2-story brick commercial building. Notable corbeled cornice with irregular parapet, Palladian motifs, granite lintels and sills, Corinthian pilasters. Altered first floor. Built between 1901-1904(S). Built by Dr. William Blount and William Bragaw. Dr. Blount had a drugstore in the building for a time (James Ellison).
- Piv ✓161A. \_\_\_ W. Main St. Notable 2-story brick commercial building. Early 20th c. Remodeled lower floor with corbeled and ornamented Palladian motif. Similar to #161.
- Piv ✓162. 147 W. Main St. Harris Hardware Co. Building (firm founded 1903). Notable three story brick commercial building. Segmental arched windows with ornamental hoods, Doric type pilasters, simple parapet, altered first floor. Built between 1901-1904(S).
- Pos ✓163. 151 W. Main St. McKeel-Richardson Hardware Co. (WDN 8-11-14) Notable 3-story brick commercial building. Segmental arched windows with ornamental hoods, Doric type pilasters, simple parapet, altered first floor. Built between 1901-1904(S).
- Pos ✓164. 155 W. Main St. 1-story early to mid 20th c. brick commercial building. Corbeled detail.

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- ✓ 165. 157 W. Main St. Walter Credle and Co. (Pen and Pencil Sketches, 1915)  
Handsome early 20th c. 3-story brick commercial building buried under a  
replaced facade. Built by J. S. Small and John Havens. At one time housed  
Keys Hotel (James Ellison).
- (Union Alley)
- Piv ✓ 166. 163 W. Main St. Hotel Louise. 4-story brick commercial building. Handsome  
classical cornice, round-arched openings, various notable classical details.  
Built between 1901-1904(S). Built by M. T. Archbell (who ran a grocery on  
Main St.) and rented it (James Ellison).
- ✓ 167. Pocket park (landscaped) with parking area.
- Pos ✓ 168. 183-185 W. Main St. Large, 3-story commercial building. Segmental and round  
arched openings with varied ornamental modlings, hoods, and arcading  
treatment. Ground floor altered. Built between 1901-1904(S). Three of the  
early occupants were the First National Bank (WDN 8-11-14); and the James E.  
Clark Co. "Ladies Outfitters" and Southern Furniture Co. (Pen and Pencil  
Sketches, 1915), Built by Fowle family (James Ellison).
- (Respass Street)
- Piv ✓ 169. 201 W. Main St. S. R. Fowle and Son General Merchandise (Pen and Pencil  
Sketches, 1915). 3-story brick commercial building. Corbeled cornice,  
ornamental hood molds, stucco struck like masonry, strip frames. Built  
between 1904-1911(S).
- Pos ✓ 170. 203-211 W. Main St. 3-story brick commercial building with ornamental brick  
trim windows arranged in frames, simple corbeling. Built between 1911-1916(S).
- ✓ 171. 221 W. Main St. 3-story commercial building. Refaced facade.
- ✓ 172. vacant lot.
- Pos ✓ 173. 239 W. Main St. Tayloe Drugstore and U. S. Post Office. 2-story early 20th  
c. brick commercial building with corbeled parapet, segmental arched openings,  
ornamental hoods.
- Pos ✓ 174. 243-247 W. Main St. W. T. Bailey Supply Co. 3-story early 20th c. brick  
commercial building with corbeled detail, segmental arched openings, notable  
entrance. Facade unaltered. Ellison Brothers moved in in 1912 (James Ellison)

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(Stewart Parkway)

- Pos ✓175. John Havens Moss Industries. Collection of early 20th c. industrial buildings and structures. No longer in operation.
- Pos ✓176. \_\_\_ W. Main St. Winfield Texaco Ethyl Service Station. 1-story early 20th c. service station with brick posts, stucco walls, tile details. One of several in Washington owned by H. G. Winfield (WDN - survey file, n.d.).
- Pos ✓177. 323 W. Main St. 2-story frame gable end house with simple molded trim, 20th c. alterations. Built 1875 (cornerstone).
- Piv ✓178. Havens Warehouse. Extremely important early 19th c. 2-story brick warehouse, one of two to survive in Washington. Presumed to have been built by the Havens family, one of the town's oldest mercantile families. Some original detail survives.
- I ✓179. 419 W. Main St. Family Fish House Restaurant. Recent 1-story commercial building. Site of Federal Government buoy yard, closed ca. 1940 (James Ellison).

(Bridge Street)

- I ✓180. \_\_\_ W. Main St. 1-story service station, recently converted to new commercial use. Site of Dr. Sam Nicholson House (James Ellison).
- Piv ✓181. \_\_\_ W. Main St. "Capt." George T. Leach House. Large and impressive 2½-story Colonial Revival style house with single and paired Ionic type porch posts, bracketed cornice, hipped roof, numerous other notable details. Leach was President and general manager of the Eureka Lumber Company (WDN 8-11-14).
- Pos ✓182. 519 W. Main St. Dr. John Rodman House. 2½-story frame house with hipped roof, gable dormers altered porch with Doric type porch posts. Built between 1904-1911(S).
- F ✓183. \_\_\_ W. Main St. Warren Winfield House. "Colonial style" house built 1977.

(Pierce Street)

- Piv ✓184. 603 W. Main St. DuMay House. Outstanding late 19th c. Queen Anne style frame house. Well detailed with shingle trim, gables on consoles, bay windows, fine porch with vernacular porch posts, varied fenestration. Notable cast iron fence and fountain. Built between 1901-1904(S). DuMay was associated with the First National Bank.

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- Pos ✓185. \_\_\_ W. Main St. Beverley Moss House. 2½-story mid 20th c. brick house with Colonial Revival and Spanish type details, gabled dormers, green tile roof, rounded porch with Doric type columns. Built between 1916-1924(S). Beverley Moss founded the Moss Planing Mill.
- Piv ✓186. 627 W. Main St. "Riverside." Originally built as a railway depot for the Washington and Jamesville Railroad, a narrow gauge lumber railroad. The late 19th c. 2-story frame house was remodeled in the Colonial Revival style in the early to mid 20th c.
- (Washington Street)
- Pos ✓187. 701 W. Main St. 1½-story early 20th c. frame cottage. Porch with brick and 1920s type porch posts, wide shed dormer.
- Pos ✓188. 705 W. Main St. Similar to #187.
- Pos ✓189. 709 W. Main St. 2-story early to mid 20th c. plain frame house. Simple Colonial Revival type details.
- Pos ✓190. 713 W. Main St. 1½-story mid 20th c. brick cottage. Multiple gables, shed dormers.
- Pos ✓191. 715 W. Main St. 2½-story early 20th c. frame house with 1920s type porch. Wide eaves, clipped dormers.
- Pos ✓192. 717 W. Main St. 2-story mid 20th c. brick apartment building.
- Pos ✓193. 719 W. Main St. 1½-story early 20th c. frame cottage. Engaged porch, 1920s type porch posts, shingle trim.
- Pos ✓194. 721 W. Main St. 1½-story early 20th c. frame cottage with shed dormer, engaged porch.
- Piv ✓195. \_\_\_ W. Main St. Elmwood. Exceptional 2-story frame Italianate house, Washington's finest antebellum domestic building. Portions date from early 19th c.; most from mid 19th c. Well detailed with fine porch, bracketed cornice, molded trim, and various decorative details of high quality. Moved from its original location at the head of Main St. between 1911-1916(S).
- Pos ✓196. 735 W. Main St. 2½-story early 20th c. frame Colonial Revival type house with hipped roof, shed dormer, notable porches on fluted Doric piers.
- F ✓197. 739 W. Main St. Recent 1-story frame ranch house.

(Hackney Avenue)



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(10) E side Market Street N to S

- Piv ✓198. 409 N. Market St. Singleton Primitive Baptist Church. Gable end late 19th, early 20th c. frame church with small cupola. Rounded arched openings, simple molded trim. Lot was a gift of Mrs. John C. Singleton; Haywood Singleton gave much of the lumber (Loy and Worthy, p. 305).
- Pos ✓199. 407 N. Market St. Asymmetrical 2-story early 20th c. plain stucco house with asymmetrically placed porch, hipped roof. Built as rental property by Sheriff Hodges (James Ellison).
- Pos ✓200. 405 N. Market St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. frame, gable end house. Asymmetrical with bay windows, molded trim. Built as rental property by Sheriff Hodges (James Ellison).
- Pos ✓201. 403 N. Market St. Similar to #200. Also Hodges rental property (James Ellison).
- Pos ✓202. \_\_\_ N. Market St. Dunston House (James Ellison). 2½-story early 20th c. Colonial Revival type frame house with wrap-around porch, Doric type porch posts, clipped gable dormer. Mrs. Dunston was Sheriff Hodges daughter. Dunston was superintendent of the first public school in Washington (James Ellison).
- (4th Street)
- F ✓203. \_\_\_ N. Market St. 1-story brick "colonial" law office building.
- Pos ✓204. 325 N. Market St. James Hodges House. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. irregular Queen Anne type house with Colonial Revival detail, turned and sawn trim, vernacular Ionic type columns, molded detail. Built by Sheriff Hodges' son.
- Piv ✓205. \_\_\_ N. Market St. Thomas Harvey Blount House (now Christian Science Church). Exceptionally important Federal style 2-story frame house. Pedimented temple front with delicate early 19th c. style detail. Heavily remodelled c. 1937 with much Colonial Revival trim added including a notable swan's neck pedimented entrance.
- I ✓206. \_\_\_ N. Market St. 1-story brick supermarket and parking lot.

(3rd Street)

- Pos ✓207. 217 N. Market St. Large early 20th c. 2-story brick commercial building with altered lower floor. Quoins, corbeled detail, striated surfaces, notable brick trim. A fire station, bowling alley, and grocery store were here. At time it was owned by the Bickmans and the McMullens (James Ellison).

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- F ✓ 208. 211 N. Market St. 2-story contemporary style office building.  
(2nd Street)
- Pos ✓ 209. 153-149½ N. Market St. Laughinghouse Building. 2-story early 20th c. brick commercial building with notable ornamental brick detail, corbeled trim, stylized classical features. Built by Tom Latham (Mrs. Laughinghouse's brother). Latham was a successful farmer. Ed Long's buggy factory was on this site (James Ellison).
- Pos ✓ 210. 147 N. Market St. 1-story early to mid 20th c. brick commercial building. Simple ornamental brick trim.
- Pos ✓ 211. 143 N. Market St. 1-story mid 20th c. commercial building. Plain trim, glass brick.
- Pos ✓ 212. 135 N. Market St. 2-story early to mid 20th c. brick commercial building. Simple ornamental brick detail.
- Pos ✓ 213. 129 N. Market St. 2-story early 20th c. brick commercial building. Heavy bracketed iron cornice, simple ornamental brick detail.
- Pos ✓ 214. 123 N. Market St. 2-story early 20th c. brick commercial building with simple corbeled detail. Small, Bragaw, Rodman, and McLean had their law offices here.
- Pos ✓ 215. \_\_\_ N. Market St. 2-story early 20th c. brick commercial building with ornamental brick detail, corbeled cornice, granite lintels and sills.  
(Main Street)
- F ✓ 216. \_\_\_ S. Market St. Wachovia Bank and Trust. Contemporary style bank. Site of Spender Brothers Drygoods Co. (James Ellison).
- ✓ 217. Parking lot.
- Pos ✓ 218. \_\_\_ S. Market St. 1-story early 20th c. brick commercial building with simple ornamental brickwork.
- Pos ✓ 219. 141 S. Market St. Satterthwaite and Willis Grocery. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. brick commercial building with corbeled cornice, segmental arched openings, ornamental hood molds. Satterthwaite and Willis were original or early occupants (James Ellison). Now Wm. M. Zachman Building.

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(Water Street)

- F ✓220. 1 Harding Square. Page Building. Recent 2-story brick office building. Near this site was located a two story market building built in the late 19th c. and designed by Charles Hartge. After it was destroyed by fire in 1901 it was partially rebuilt. An oyster factory was also located here. (James Ellison)

(Stewart Parkway)

⑨ W side Market Street S to N

(Stewart Parkway)

- ✓221. Parking lot.

(Water Street)

- Pos ✓222. 138 S. Market St. 2-story early 20th c. brick commercial building with ornamental brick trim, corbeled detail, segmental openings, brick hoods.

- ✓ 223. 132-\_\_\_ S. Market St. 2-story early 20th c. commercial building with refaced facade.

- Piv ✓224. \_\_\_ S. Market St. Early 20th c. brick commercial building. Elaborate corbeled cornice, segmental arched openings, Corinthian type pilasters. Lower floor intact. Early occupants included the Armory (2nd floor); J. F. Taylor Fancy Groceries succeeded by Powell and Ellsworth Groceries, later by Henry Thompson Groceries (James Ellison).

(Main Street)

- Pos ✓225. 108-112 N. Market St. 1-story late 19th, early 20th c. brick commercial building. Arched openings, corbeled trim. Somewhat altered. Judge George H. Brown had an office here. Other law offices located here from time to time (James Ellison).

- Pos 226. 116-120 N. Market St. 2-story early to mid 20th c. brick commercial building. Simple corbeled detail, ornamental brick work.

- Piv ✓227. Municipal Building and Firehouse. Important 2-story brick public building with open cupola. Elaborately corbeled facade with notable cornice, arched openings, hood molds, pedimented frontispiece on brackets. Built 1884 (WDN 10-15-1889).

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- Pos ✓ 228. \_\_\_ N. Market St. Beaufort County Jail. 2-story late 19th c. triple-A type office building. Jail adapted for use as city office. Early to mid 20th c garage in rear.
- Piv ✓ 229. Beaufort County Courthouse. Highly important 2-story gable end brick building laid in Flemish bond and built about 1786. Typical late Georgian details on exterior, some restored. Interior altered. The court was moved to Washington from Bath in 1785, when Bath began to lose its importance as a port and trading center. This building served as the county courthouse until recently when a new one was constructed nearby. NR, 1971.
- (2nd Street)
- ✓ 230. Parking lot (landscaped)
- Pos ✓ 231. 206 N. Market St. 1-story early to mid 20th c. brick commercial building with simple classical trim.
- Pos ✓ 232. 208 N. Market St. 2-story early to mid 20th c. brick commercial building. Segmental arched openings, simple brick detail.
- Pos ✓ 233. \_\_\_ N. Market St. Oakland Building. 3-story early to mid 20th c. brick commercial building. Classical cornice, decorative brick detail. Built by C. B. Bell about 1910.
- F 234. \_\_\_ N. Market St. Seaboard Building. 1-story recent brick office building.
- I 235. 224 N. Market St. 1-story mid 20th c. service station. Stucco walls, rounded corners.
- (3rd Street)
- F 236. 300 N. Market St. 1-story contemporary style bank.
- Piv 237. 320-322 N. Market St. Wilkins House (James Ellison). 2½-story early 20th c. frame house. Clipped gable dormers, hipped roof, Palladian motif, wide Ionic type columns, molded trim. Wilkins was a Register of Deeds (James Ellison).
- Piv 238. 326 N. Market St. E. W. Ayers House (James Ellison). 2-story triple-A type late 19th c. frame house with bracketed detail, exceptional porch with sawn and turned trim, various other notable details. Ayers was in the drygoods business on Main Street (James Ellison).

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Pos ✓239. 328 N. Market St. 2-story irregular late 19th c. frame house with turned and sawn detail, bay windows, molded trim, pressed tin roof.

Pos ✓ 240. 330 N. Market St. Similar to #239.

(4th Street)

Piv ✓ 241. \_\_\_ N. Market St. "Griffin House." Highly important late 18th or early 19th c. Federal style 2-story frame house. Little is known of its early history before it was acquired by Griffin family in mid 19th c. Notable outbuilding probably contemporary with the house.

Pos ✓242. \_\_\_ N. Market St. 2-story late 19th c. frame house with bracketed detail, sawn trim, pyrimidal roof.

③ S side Old Second Street, E to W

(Charlotte Street)

Pos 474A. Old 2nd St. Washington Recreation Center. Early 20th c. "log" buildings, tennis courts. This building is known as the "Bug House," an informal name for the Washington Field Museum. The museum grew to be the largest amateur museum in the United States. Built with WPA assistance in 1934. (Loy and Worthy, p. 133-135).

Pos ✓474. 617 Old 2nd St. 2-story plain frame late 19th, early 20th c. house.

Pos ✓475. 613 Old 2nd St. 1-story early to mid 20th c. frame L-shaped house.

Pos ✓476. 611 Old 2nd St. 2-story gable end late 19th c. frame house. Turned porch posts, sawn trim.

(Brown Street)

④ W side Pierce Street, S to W

Pos ✓498. \_\_\_ Pierce St. 1-story mid 20th c. brick ranch house.

(Main Street)

Pos ✓499. 118 Pierce St. 1½-story irregular early 20th c. partially shingle clad frame house with simple Gothic type details.

Pos ✓ 500. 120 Pierce St. 1½-story early 20th c. frame house with hipped dormers, hipped roof, plain porch posts.

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(2nd Street)

- Pos ✓501. 222 Pierce St. 1-story early 20th c. frame L-shaped house with 1920s type porch posts, molded details.
- Pos ✓502. 224 Pierce St. 2-story gable end early 20th c. plain frame house. Vertical sheathing under porch, 1920s porch posts.
- Pos ✓502A. 605 3rd St. 2-story late 19th c. frame house with bracketed detail, molded trim.

(3rd Street)

- Pos ✓502B. \_\_\_ Pierce St. Zophus Leggett Store. 2-story brick early 20th c. commercial building with notable corbeled detail and original storefront details. Leggett operated the store and sold general merchandise (Richard Tripp).

③ E side Pierce Street, N to S

(3rd Street)

- Pos ✓492. \_\_\_ Pierce St. 1-story mid 20th c. brick commercial building.
- Pos ✓493. 229 Pierce St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house with 1920s type porch posts, simple molded trim, entrance with transom and sidelights.
- Pos ✓494. \_\_\_ Pierce St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. plain frame duplex. Molded corner posts, chamfered porch posts, plain trim.
- Pos ✓495. 207 Pierce St. 2-story gable end plain frame early 20th c. house with 1920s porch posts.

(2nd Street)

- Pos ✓496. \_\_\_ Pierce St. 1-story early 20th c. hipped roof frame house. Tapered porch posts.
- Pos ✓497. 115 Pierce St. 2-story early 20th c. frame partially shingle clad triple-A type house with brick porch posts.

(Main Street)

① E side Respass Street, N to S

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(2nd Street)

- ✓ 513. Parking lot.
- F ✓ 514. \_\_\_ Respass St. 2-story much altered mid 20th c. brick commercial building.
- Pos ✓ 515. \_\_\_ Respass St. 1-story early 20th c. brick commercial building. Simple ornamental brick details.
- Pos ✓ 516. \_\_\_ Respass St. 3-story late 19th, early 20th c. brick commercial building. Segmental arched openings, corbeled trim, various decorative details.

(Main Street)

② W side Respass Street, S to N

(Stewart Parkway)

- Piv ✓ 517. Fowle Warehouse. This early to mid 19th c. 2-story brick warehouse was built by the Fowle family as part of its extensive mercantile operations. Like the Havens Warehouse on Main Street, this structure is among the most important of its type in the state. Before the waterfront was filled in, the water came within 10 feet of the building making it convenient for ships to load and unload. It is still in family ownership.

(Main Street)

- Pos ✓ 518. 106 Respass St. 1-story early to mid 20th c. brick commercial building.
- ✓ 519. Parking lot.
- F ✓ 520. \_\_\_ Respass St. 1-story recently constructed brick commercial building.
- F ✓ 521. \_\_\_ Respass St. 1-story mid 20th c. concrete block commercial building.

(2nd Street)

- Pos ✓ 522. 216 Respass St. 2-story L-shaped late 19th, early 20th c. frame house. Paneled porch posts, some sawnwork decoration.
- Pos ✓ 523. 220 Respass St. 1½-story early 20th c. frame house with gable dormers, plain details.

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③ S side Short Drive, E to W

(Washington Street)

- Pos ✓477. 701 Short Dr. 2-story frame early 20th c. Colonial Revival style house. Entrance porch with pairs of Doric type porch posts, simple molded detail.
- Pos ✓478. 705 Short Dr. 2-story irregular early 20th c. stuccoed house. Hipped roof, exposed eaves.
- Pos ✓479. 711 Short Dr. 2-story shingle-clad early to mid 20th c. frame Colonial Revival style house. Entrance porch with Doric porch posts, end chimneys.
- Pos ✓480. \_\_\_ Short Dr. 1½-story early 20th c. shingle clad frame house. Large shed-wall dormer, plain trim.
- Pos ✓481. \_\_\_ Short Dr. 2-story early to mid 20th c. brick veneered Colonial Revival style house.
- Pos ✓482. 727 Short Dr. 2-story early to mid 20th c. plain frame Colonial Revival style frame house.

① W side Union Alley, S to N

(Main Street)

- Pos ✓524. \_\_\_ Union Dr. 2-story early to mid 20th c. brick warehouse.
- F ✓525. 108 Union Dr. 1-story mid 20th c. concrete block commercial building.

(2nd Street)

① E side Union Alley, N to S

(2nd Street)

- Pos ✓528. \_\_\_ Union Dr. 2-story early 20th c. brick commercial building. Segmental arched windows, simple corbel detail.

(Main Street)

① W side Van Norden Street, S to N

(Main Street)



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- Pos ✓ 622. George H. and Laura E. Brown Library. 1-story "colonial" style library building. Constructed 1953. (Plaque)
- Pos ✓ 623. 130 Van Norden St. 2-story L-shaped late 19th c. frame house with bracketed cornice. Some alterations.

(2nd Street)

② E side Van Norden Street, N to S

- Pos ✓ 625. 223 Van Norden St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. plain irregular frame house with turned porch posts.

(2nd Street)

- Pos ✓ 626. 129 Van Norden St. Frank A. Moss House (WDN 8-11-14) 2-story late 19th c. triple-A type frame house with unusual porch. Doric type porch posts, shingle detail in gable, simple molded trim. Built ca. 1890-95 by Moss and his wife, a niece of John Havens (James Ellison).

- Pos ✓ 627. 119 Van Norden St. Much altered early 20th c. frame house.

- Pos ✓ 628. 115 Van Norden St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. plain frame house with wide eaves, simple molded trim.

(Main Street)

③ E side Washington Street, N to S

(3rd Street)

- F ✓ 488. 209 Washington St. 1-story mid 20th c. frame house

(2nd Street)

- Pos ✓ 489. 121 Washington St. 2½-story early 20th c. partially shingle clad frame house with brick porch posts, hipped roof dormer, wide eaves.

- F ✓ 490. 119 Washington St. 1-story mid 20th c. ranch house.

(Main Street)

- Pos ✓ 491. 209 Washington St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house with wide eaves, simple detail.

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① N side Water Street, W to E

(Market Street)

Pos ✓ 446. \_\_\_ Water St. 1-story early 20th c. brick commercial building. Ornamental brick detail includes pilaster strips, sawtooth trim, dentil cap. This row was built as rental property by Jesse Ross, one-time president of the Bank of Washington. Carl Goerch published a weekly paper here (James Ellison).

✓ 447. Parking lot.

(Bonner Street)

Piv ✓ 449. 210 Water St. Marsh House. Important late 18th or early 19th c. Federal style frame house. 2-story structure on Flemish bond brick foundation with Flemish bond, double-shoulder chimneys. Dentil cornice, molded door and window surrounds, shed addition. Center hall plan.

Piv ✓ 450. 214 Water St. Myers House. Important 2-story Federal style frame house of uncertain date, but is roughly contemporary with the Marsh House (#449). Notable entrance porch with delicate Federal trim. Irregular fenestration. Double-shouldered end chimneys, molded cornice, some replacement trim. Interior not available for study.

Piv ✓ 451. \_\_\_ Water St. Hyatt House. 2-story, late 18th or early 19th c. 5-bay Federal style frame house with replacement porch. Molded door and window surrounds appear original. Heavily altered in early 20th c. with Colonial Revival style roof and dormers.

Pos ✓ 452. 224 Water St. 2-story plain late 19th, early 20th c. frame house. Simple molded detail, entrance with sidelights and transom.

Pos ✓ 453. 226 Water St. 1-story mid 20th c. frame house.

F ✓ 454. 228 Water St. 1-story frame ranch house.

F ✓ 455. 236 Water St. 1-story mid 20th c. commercial building.

✓ 456. Parking lot.

F ✓ 457. \_\_\_ Water St. 1-story mid 20th c. concrete block commercial building.

(Harvey Street)

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Pos ✓ 458. 312 Water St. John Mayo House. 2-story symmetrical late 19th c. frame house. Turned porch posts, diagonal sheathing under porch, simple molded trim.

Pos ✓ 459. \_\_\_ Water St. 1½-story plain early 20th c. frame house.

Pos ✓ 460. \_\_\_ Water St. 1-story early 20th c. plain frame gable end cottage.

Pos ✓ 461. 324 Water St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house.

Pos ✓ 461A. 326 Water St. 1-story mid 20th c. plain frame board-and-batten house.

(Academy Street)

Pos ✓ 462. 406 Water St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house.

F ✓ 463. 408 Water St. 1-story ranch type house.

F ✓ 464. 412 Water St. 1-story early 20th c. L-shaped frame house.

F ✓ 465. 416 Water St. Similar to #464.

F ✓ 466. 418 Water St. 1-story ranch house.

F ✓ 467. 420 Water St. 1-story mid 20th c. plain frame house.

Pos ✓ 468. \_\_\_ Water St. 1½-story early 20th c. frame house with central wall dormer, German siding, molded detail.

(MacNair Street)

(4) S side Water Street, E to W

Pos/F ✓ 470. Moss Planing Mill Shop. Large late 19th, early 20th c. loadbearing brick structure. Walls 1:7 common bond, segmental arched openings, dormer windows. Miscellaneous wings and additions and some attached but independent structures from the mid 20th c. A number of important structures once stood on or near this site including the Bruce Walling Sawmill, the Kigler Lumber Co., and the Norfolk and Southern Railroad. The brick building was built by Beverley Moss. The present mill is no longer in the Moss family (James Ellison).

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Pos ✓ 471. Pamlico Marine pier and boatyard.

(Stewart Parkway)

F ✓ 472. Evans Seafood Company. 1-story recently constructed brick commercial building.

Pos/F ✓ 473. \_\_\_ Water St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. brick commercial building. Segmental arched openings and hood molds, pilaster strips, corbeled trim, ornamental brick detail. Recently constructed metal-clad and concrete block additions.

(Market Street)

(25) S side 2nd Street, E to W

(Charlotte Street)

Pos ✓ 324. 619-621 E. 2nd St. 2-story plain early 20th c. frame duplex.

Pos ✓ 325. 617 E. 2nd St. 1½-story early 20th c. frame cottage with replacement porch posts.

Pos ✓ 325A. 615 E. 2nd St. Similar to #324.

Pos ✓ 326. 609 E. 2nd St. 1-story early 20th c. gable end frame house with bracketed details, 1920s type porch posts.

F ✓ 327. 601 E. 2nd St. 1-story brick ranch house.

(Brown Street)

F ✓ 328. 525 E. 2nd St. 1-story mid 20th c. frame ranch house.

Pos ✓ 329. 523 E. 2nd St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. frame house. Diagonal sheathing under porch, chamfered porch posts, molded cornerposts, entrance with sidelights and transom.

Pos ✓ 330. 519 E. 2nd St. 1-story early 20th c. frame bungalow. Multiple gables, 1920s porch posts.

Pos 331. 513 E. 2nd St. 2-story L-shaped late 19th c. frame house. Molded cornerposts, molded cornice, wide eaves, chamfered porch posts.

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- Pos ✓332. 509 E. 2nd St. Notable 2-story early 20th c. frame house. Gable end, molded trim, 1920s porch posts with panels in molded frames.
- Pos ✓333. 507 E. 2nd St. 1-story late 19th, early 20th c. frame cottage. Replacement porch posts.
- (MacNair Street)
- Pos ✓334. 431 E. 2nd St. 2-story gable end late 19th, early 20th c. frame house. Molded detail, Doric-type porch posts, turned balusters.
- Pos ✓335. 427-429 E. 2nd St. Notable 1-story L-shaped late 19th c. frame cottage. Bracketed cornice and porch, chamfered porch posts, vertical siding under porch.
- Pos ✓336. \_\_\_ E. 2nd St. Notable mid to late 19th c. frame house with Italianate detail. Molded and segmental arched window openings, bracketed cornice, pyramidal roof, entrance with sidelights and transom, 1920s porch with molded detail, Colonial Revival style trim.
- Piv ✓337. 419 E. 2nd St. James H. Harris House. 1½-story late 19th c. frame Gothic cottage. Center gable and wall dormers with sawn detail, molded trim, wide gables, diagonal sheathing under porch, 1920s type porch posts with molded detail. James Harris' daughter Emily married Lindsay Warren (Lucretia Hughes). They lived in a similarly styled house on W. Main St.
- Pos ✓338. 415 E. 2nd St. 2-story L-shaped late 19th c. frame house with bracketed trim, chamfered porch posts, diagonal treatment under porch.
- Pos ✓339. 409 E. 2nd St. Alfred Kelly House. 2-story frame late 19th c. house with notable porch with chamfered porch posts, sawn detail, entrance with sidelights and transom, bracketed cornice. Kelly ran a millinery store on Main Street. (James Ellison)
- Pos ✓340. 405 E. 2nd St. Similar to #339 but with diagonal sheathing under porch.
- Piv ✓341. \_\_\_ E. 2nd St. First Christian Church. Early 20th c. brick Neo-Classical Revival church with modillion cornice, tile roof, segmental arched pediments on consoles, other notable classical details.

(Academy Street)

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- Pos ✓342. 323 E. 2nd St. W. P. Randolph House. 2-story late 19th c. frame house. Chamfered porch posts and corner posts, hipped roof with pressed tin shingles, entrance with sidelights and transom.
- Pos ✓343. 319 E. 2nd St. Cutler House. 2-story late 19th c. frame house with shingles of pressed tin, turned porch posts, vertical sheathing under porch.
- Pos ✓344. 315 E. 2nd St. Similar to #343 with 1920s type porch posts.
- Pos ✓345. 309 E. 2nd St. 2-story late 19th c. gable end frame house with bracketed detail, tapered porch posts, molded corner pilasters.
- Pos ✓346. 307 E. 2nd St. Bruce Walling House. 1½-story L-shaped late 19th c. Gothic cottage. Chamfered porch posts with sawn trim, ornamental detail in gables, vertical sheathing under porch.
- Piv ✓347. 301 E. 2nd St. S. P. Willis House (WDN 8-11-14). Notable early 20th c. Colonial Revival style 2-story frame house with hipped roof, tin shingles, central gable, classical details, Doric type porch posts on brick pedestals, turned balusters, wrap-around porch. Mr. Willis conducted a wholesale fish business (WDN 8-11-14). James Ellison says it was built about 1915 by a W. H. Russ and later owned by a John Campbell. Mr. S. P. Willis owned it later

(Harvey Street)

- Pos ✓348. 247 E. 2nd St. E. K. Willis House. 2-story early 20th c. Colonial Revival style frame house. Modillion block cornice, central gable, bell-cast roof, simple trim. Willis was in the ship chandlery business on corner of Market and Water. (James Ellison)
- Pos ✓349. 245 E. 2nd St. George Diamond House. 2½-story late 19th, early 20th c. frame house. L-shaped with Doric type porch posts, bay window, pedimented dormer, wrap-around porch, simple trim. George Diamond ran a restaurant (James Ellison)
- Pos ✓350. 239 E. 2nd St. Similar to #349.
- Pos ✓351. 235 E. 2nd St. Similar to #349.
- Pos ✓352. 233 E. 2nd St. Similar to #349.

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- Pos ✓353. 231 E. 2nd St. 1½-story early 20th c. Colonial Revival type frame cottage. Wide porch, bay window, turned porch posts, and balusters.
- Pos ✓354. 227 E. 2nd St. Tom Carawan House. 2-story late 19th c. frame house. Wide porch, bay window, turned porch posts and balusters. Carawan was a carpenter (James Ellison).
- Pos ✓355. 221 E. 2nd St. Scott Frizzle House. 1½-story early 20th c. Colonial Revival type cottage with irregular 1920s type porch. Shingle and weatherboarded siding. Frizzle ran a variety store (James Ellison).
- Pos ✓356. 213 E. 2nd St. Ben Kugler House. 2-story late 19th c. frame house with aluminum siding, replacement porch posts, bracketed cornice, molded detail. Kugler was in the sawmill business (James Ellison).
- Pos ✓357. 201 E. 2nd St. James E. Clark House. 2-story irregular, slightly altered, late 19th c. frame house with bracketed cornice, sawn detail, chamfered porch posts, notable rusticated stone wall. Built about 1880 by Clark, a drygoods merchant (James Ellison).

(Bonner Street)

- Piv ✓358. \_\_\_ E. 2nd St. Judge Stephen C. Bragaw House (WDN 8-11-14) Handsome 2½-story early 20th c. frame Neo-Classical Revival House, the best of its type in Washington. Pedimented dormers, hipped roof, tetrastyle portico, modillion cornice, bay windows, notable entrance. After holding a superior court judgeship, Bragaw joined the firm of Small, MacLean, Bragaw and Rodman. The house is said to have been constructed by someone named Potts, a Washington lawyer (James Ellison).
- Pos ✓359. 121 E. 2nd St. Fulford House. Large 2½-story early 20th c. frame house with hipped dormer, wide, wrap-around porch, Doric-type porch posts, molded detail.

- ✓360. Parking lot.

(Market Street)

- Pos ✓361. \_\_\_ W. 2nd St. (Agriculture Building) Mid 20th c. brick office building attached to old Beaufort County Courthouse.

- ✓362. Parking lot.

(Union Drive)

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- Pos ✓ 363. \_\_\_ W. 2nd St. Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Co. Building. 2-story mid 20th c. plain brick building.
- F ✓ 364. \_\_\_ W. 2nd St. 1-story plain brick mid 20th c. commercial building.  
(Respass Street).
- Pos ✓ 365. \_\_\_ W. 2nd St. "Cottage Service Station." Picturesque early to mid 20th c. service station designed to resemble a small domestic building. Well detailed with round-arched windows, tile roof, shutters, bay window, other appropriate details. Originally a Pure Oil Station, now Union 76.
366. Parking lot.  
(Gladden Street)
- Pos ✓ 367. 311 W. 2nd St. 1-story early 20th c. frame L-shaped cottage with 1920s type porch.
- Pos ✓ 368. 315 W. 2nd St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house with 1920s type porch posts, hipped roof.
- Pos, 369. \_\_\_ W. 2nd St. 2-story symmetrical late 19th c. frame house with some alterations. Bracketed cornice, sawn trim, shingle details.
- Pos ✓ 370. 323 W. 2nd St. 2-story plain late 19th, early 20th c. frame house with simple details.  
(Van Norden Street)
- Pos ✓ 371. 411 W. 2nd St. 2-story plain late 19th, early 20th c. frame house with 1920s type porch posts.
- Pos ✓ 372. 413 W. 2nd St. 1-story mid 20th c. frame cottage.
- Pos ✓ 373. \_\_\_ W. 2nd St. 1½-story mid 20th c. brick cottage.
- I ✓ 374. \_\_\_ W. 2nd St. Mid 20th c. service station.  
(Bridge Street)
- I ✓ 375. \_\_\_ W. 2nd St. Sunoco service station.
- Pos ✓ 376. 507 W. 2nd St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. gable end frame house with bracketed cornice, some alterations.



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Pos ✓ 377. 509 W 2nd St. Similar to #376.

Pos ✓ 378. 511 W. 2nd St. Similar to #376.

379. Garden in rear of #21.

Pos ✓ 380. 527 W. 2nd St. 2-story late 19th c. German-sided L-shaped frame house with bracketed cornice, turned porch posts and balusters, sawn detail.

(Pierce Street)

F ✓ 381. 601 W. 2nd St. Sylvester Dibble House. 1½-story early 20th c. cottage recently brick veneered. Dibble was a black barber and the only black to live in the main section of town for many years (James Ellison).

Pos ✓ 382. 605 W. 2nd St. 1½-story early 20th c. frame house with stuccoed porch.

Pos ✓ 383. \_\_\_ W. 2nd St. "Washington Manor" Low, 1-story plain frame house with wide porch. Has been enlarged and is now a nursing home. Portions of it may date from the early 19th c. but this is not known for sure.

Pos ✓ 384. 617 W. 2nd St. 2½-story early 20th c. brick Colonial Revival style house. Pedimented dormers, Doric type porch, miscellaneous period detail. Built by George Phillips (see #260).

Pos ✓ 385. 627 W. 2nd St. Sam Williams House. 1½-story early 20th c. Colonial Revival type house with fluted porch posts, 9x9 sash, pedimented dormers, plain trim.

(Washington Street)

Pos ✓ 386. 705 W. 2nd St. 2-story irregular early 20th c. frame house with tapered porch posts, hipped roof, exposed eaves.

Pos ✓ 387. 713 W. 2nd St. Winfield House. 2½-story asymmetrical early 20th c. frame house. Tile roof, Doric type porch posts on pedestals, bracketed eaves.

Pos ✓ 388. 717 W. 2nd St. Plain early 20th c. 2-story frame house. Tapered porch posts, molded detail.

Pos ✓ 389. 721 W. 2nd St. 2-story gable end early 20th c. frame house with simple detail, porch.

Pos ✓ 390. 725 W. 2nd St. Similar to #389.

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- Pos ✓391. 729 W. 2nd St. Similar to #389.
- Pos ✓392. 731 W. 2nd St. 2-story early 20th c. hipped roofed, plain frame house with simple detail, molded corner posts, porch.
- Pos ✓393. 735 W. 2nd St. Similar to #392.
- Pos ✓394. 737 W. 2nd St. Similar to #392.
- Pos ✓395. 739 W. 2nd St. Similar to #392.
- Pos ✓396. 741 W. 2nd St. Plain early 20th c. 2-story frame house with Ionic type porch posts, bay window, turned balusters.
- Pos ✓397. 743 W. 2nd St. 2-story irregular early 20th c. frame house with simple molded trim, porch.
- Pos ✓398. 745 W. 2nd St. Similar to #397.
- Pos ✓399. 747 W. 2nd St. Similar to #397.
- Pos ✓400. \_\_\_ W. 2nd St. 2-story early 20th c. somewhat altered plain triple-A type house.
- Pos ✓401. 755 W. 2nd St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house with chamfered porch posts, sawn detail.
- Pos ✓402. \_\_\_ W. 2nd St. 1-story early 20th c. plain bungalow.
- Pos ✓403. 759 W. 2nd St. 1-story mid 20th c. frame house.
404. Parking lot.

(Hackney Avenue)

(30) N side 2nd Street, W to E

(Hackney Avenue)

- Pos ✓245. 201 Hackney Ave. 1-story early to mid 20th c. brick commercial building with simple brick ornamental details.
- Pos ✓246. 758 W. 2nd St. 1-story L-shaped late 19th, early 20th c. frame cottage with turned and sawn detail, hipped roof.

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- Pos ✓ 247. 756 W. 2nd St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. frame house with square porch posts, simple molded trim, hipped roof.
- Pos ✓ 248. 754 W. 2nd St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. gable end frame house with bay window, sawn detail, simple molded trim.
- Pos ✓ 249. 750 W. 2nd St. Similar to #248.
- Pos ✓ 250. 74 W. 2nd St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. triple-A type house with simple decorative trim.
- Pos ✓ 251. 74 W. 2nd St. 2-story early 20th c. hipped roof frame house with 1920s type porch.
- pick up*  
Pos ✓ 252. 740 W. 2nd St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house with pyrimidal roof, single bay porch.

(Fleming Street)

- Pos ✓ 253. 734 W. 2nd St. 2-story early 20th c. brick veneered house with pyrimidal roof, wide porch.
- Pos ✓ 254. 726 W. 2nd St. 2-story early 20th c. frame house with notable doorway, pressed tin roof, 1920s type porch.
- Pos ✓ 255. 722 W. 2nd St. Much altered early 20th c. frame house with "Mt. Vernon" porch.
- Piv ✓ 256. Hollyday House and grounds. Highly important mid 19th c. 2-story frame house. Italianate structure well detailed with period trim including notable porch ornament, molded door and window surrounds, hood molds, brick foundation. Outbuildings. Excellent landscaping. Interior unavailable for study.

(Washington Street)

- Pos ✓ 257. 624-626 W. 2nd St. Henry Rumley House. 2-story early 20th c. frame duplex. Plain details.
- Pos ✓ 258. 622 W. 2nd St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. frame L-shaped house with bracketed detail, 1920s porch posts.

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- Pos ✓259. 620 W. 2nd St. Fenner Phillips House. Notable early 20th c. 2½-story Colonial Revival style frame house with Doric type porch posts, pedestals. Gable dormer, leaded glass, pressed tin hipped roof.
- Pos ✓260. 614 W. 2nd St. George Phillips House. 2-story late 19th c. frame house with bracketed detail, turned porch posts, wrap around. Phillips was involved with the Eureka Lumber Co. and was an insurance broker (James Ellison).
- Pos ✓261. 610 W. 2nd St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. frame house with bracketed detail, turned porch posts. Wide porch.
- Pos ✓262. 604 W. 2nd St. 2-story early 20th c. frame house. Irregular shape with bay window, Ionic type porch posts, leaded glass.
- Pos ✓263. 600 W. 2nd St. Ed Long House. 2-story early 20th c. frame house. Italianate trim, Colonial Revival type porch. Long was a builder of buggies and carriages (James Ellison).
- (Pierce Street)
- Pos ✓264. 526-528 W. 2nd St. 2-story early 20th c. brick veneered duplex with hipped roof, Doric type porch posts, wide eaves.
- Pos ✓265. 524 W. 2nd St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house with chamfered porch posts.
- (Van Norden Street)
- Piv ✓268. 304 W. 2nd St. First United Methodist Church. Built 1899 (cornerstone). Splendid Victorian Gothic brick church, one of Washington's most important architectural landmarks. Cross gable slate roof, corner tower, various high quality ornamental details. Charles Hartge, architect. Annex, parking lot, chapel.
269. vacant lot.
- (Gladden Street)
- Pos ✓272. 206 W. 2nd St. Major Wright House. 2-story porch, Doric type porch posts, molded trim. Porch added after Wright's death (James Ellison).
- (Respass Street)

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- ✓ 279. \_\_\_ W. 2nd St. Mayo Law Office Building. Early to mid 19th c. brick gable end office building moved in recent years from the site of the new Beaufort County Courthouse.
- (Bridge Street)
- (Van Norden Street)
- (Market Street)
- Piv ✓ 280. 102 E. 2nd St. United States Post Office and Courthouse. Splendid Neo-Classical Revival 3-story building of concrete and brick laid in Flemish bond. Loggia with Corinthian columns, arched entrance, elaborate ornamental trim. Building opened in January, 1913. James Knox Taylor, architect.
- I ✓ 281. 114 E. 2nd St. 1-story mid 20th c. brick commercial building.
- Pos ✓ 282. 122 E. 2nd St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. frame house with bracketed detail, asbestos siding. This house was separated from #282 about 1890 (James Ellison).
- Pos ✓ 283. 124 E. 2nd St. Mallison House. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. frame house with plain detail, altered porch.
- Pos ✓ 284. 126 E. 2nd St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. irregular frame house with Doric porch posts, bracketed eaves.
- F ✓ 285. \_\_\_ E. 2nd St. 1-story recent brick commercial building.
- (Bonner Street)
- Pos ✓ 286. 202 E. 2nd St. 2-story L-shaped early 20th c. frame house with 1920s type porch posts.
- Pos ✓ 287. 296 E. 2nd St. "Dr." Dave Bogart House. 2-story late 19th c. frame house with bracketed detail, molded trim, 1920s porch posts. Bogart was a druggist.
- Pos ✓ 288. 210 E. 2nd St. 2½-story late 19th, early 20th c. Queen Anne style house with Colonial Revival type porch. Clipped gable dormers, bay windows, molded detail, Ionic type porch posts.
- Pos ✓ 289. 214-216 E 2nd St. 1-story early 20th c. shingled frame duplex. 1920s type porches.

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- Pos ✓ 290. 220 E. 2nd St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house. Porch with turned balusters and Doric type posts.
- Pos ✓ 291. 222 E. 2nd St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. frame house. Bracketed cornice, bay windows, pyramidal roof, altered porch.
- Pos ✓ 292. 228 E. 2nd St. Hill House. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. frame house. Plain detail with turned porch posts, spindle frieze, sawn trim.
- Piv ✓ 293. 232 E. 2nd St. Minor House (may be the Albert House-Lucretia Hughes). Exceptional late 19th c. Queen Anne style house with Eastlake style porch posts. Multiple gables, bay windows, sawn and turned detail, irregular shape.
- Pos ✓ 294. 234 E. 2nd St. Baker House. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. plain frame house with bracketed detail. Irregular porch with 1920s type porch posts.
- Pos ✓ 295. 238 E. 2nd St. Willy Bell House. 2½-story 20th c. frame house with Colonial Revival details, bay window, 1920s type porch posts, gable dormer. Bell was a jeweler. Remodelled ca. 1910 (James Ellison).
- Pos ✓ 296. 242 E. 2nd St. Robert Mitchell House. 1-story late 19th c. frame cottage with sawnwork detail. Mitchell ran a bar.
- (Harvey Street)
- Pos ✓ 297. 302 E. 2nd St. Fenner Satterthwaite House. 1½-story late 19th or early 20th c. frame house. Gable dormers, bay windows, chamfered porch posts.
- Pos ✓ 298. 308 E. 2nd St. 2-story early 20th c. frame house with bracketed detail, 1920s porch posts.
- Pos ✓ 299. 310 E. 2nd St. George Hill House. 2-story early 20th c. frame house with plain detail, 1920s porch posts. Hill ran a livery stable (James Ellison).
- Pos ✓ 300. 314 E. 2nd St. Henry Harding House. 2½-story early 20th c. Colonial Revival type house with turned porch posts, sawn trim, gable dormers. Built ca. 1905. Harding had a house rental business (James Ellison).
- Pos ✓ 301. \_\_\_ E. 2nd St. 1-story L-shaped late 19th, early 20th c. frame house with distinctive sawn trim, chamfered posts.

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- Pos ✓302. 324 E. 2nd St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. gable end frame house with  
sawn trim, bracketed eaves, chamfered porch posts.
- Pos ✓303. 326 E. 2nd St. Freeman House. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. frame gable  
end house with turned porch posts, sawn trim.
- ✓304. Parking lot. (formerly Telfair Street).
- Pos ✓305. 402-406 E. 2nd St. Capt. David Hill House. 2-story late 19th c. frame  
duplex with bracketed detail, tapered porch posts. Hill was captain of the  
steamer Hatteras.
- Pos ✓306. 410 E. 2nd St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house with simple detail.
- Pos ✓307. 412 E. 2nd St. 2-story gable end early 20th c. frame house with turned porch  
posts, spindle frieze.
- Pos ✓308. 414 E. 2nd St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house with pyrimidal roof,  
altered porch, aluminum siding.
- Pos ✓309. 418 E. 2nd St. 2-story irregular late 19th c. frame house. Bracketed detail,  
1920s porch posts.
- Pos ✓310. 424 E. 2nd St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house with 1920s type porch  
posts.
- Pos 311. 428 E. 2nd St. 2-story L-shaped late 19th, early 20th c. frame house with  
1920s type porch posts.
- F ✓312. \_\_\_ E. 2nd St. 1-story brick veneered house.
- Pos ✓313. \_\_\_ E. 2nd St. Wilkinson House. 2-story brick veneered house. Late 19th c.  
(MacNair Street)
- Pos ✓314. 502 E. 2nd St. 2-story late 19th c. plain frame house with chamfered porch  
posts, sawn detail.
- Pos ✓315. 510 E. 2nd St. 1-story early 20th c. L-shaped frame house with 1920s type  
porch posts, original wood shingle roof.
- Pos 316. 516 E. 2nd St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house with tapered porch posts.

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- Pos ✓ 317. 518 E. 2nd St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house with hipped roof.
- Pos ✓ 318. 524 E. 2nd St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house, asbestos siding.
- Pos ✓ 319. 528 E. 2nd St. Late 19th, early 20th c. plain frame house. Turned porch posts.
- Pos 320. 532 E. 2nd St. 2-story early 20th c. gable end plain frame house, aluminum siding.
- (Brown Street)
- F ✓ 321. 623 E. 2nd St. 1-story mid 20th c. ranch house.
- Pos ✓ 322. 625 E. 2nd St. 2½-story 20th c. frame house with shingle and weatherboard siding, wide porch.

② S side 3rd Street, E to W (Part I)

(Harvey Street)

- Pos ✓ 415. 241 E. 3rd St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house with pyramidal roof, 1920s type porch posts.
- Pos 416. 239 E. 3rd St. Similar to #415.
- Pos 417. 235 E. 3rd St. 1½-story plain early 20th c. frame house. Wall dormers.
- Pos 418. 223 E. 3rd St. Similar to #417.
- Pos 419. \_\_\_ E. 3rd St. 1-story early 20th c. gable end frame house.
- Pos ✓ 420. 221 E. 3rd St. Similar to #419.
- Pos 421. 219 E. 3rd St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house.
422. Parking lot (landscaped).

(Bonner Street)

- I 423. 107 E. 3rd St. 1-story recently constructed office building.
- ✓ 424. Parking lot.

(Market Street)



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S side 3rd Street, E to W (Part II)

I ✓ 629. \_\_\_ W. 3rd St. Recent 1-story brick commercial building.

Pos ✓ 630. 613 W. 3rd St. Plain 1-story late 19th c. frame house. Entrance with sidelights and transom. Wide porch.

Pos ✓ 631. 615 W. 3rd St. 2-story late 19th c. gable end frame house.

(Washington Street)

I ✓ 632. \_\_\_ W. 3rd St. 1-story gable end recently constructed garage.

Pos ✓ 633. 721 W. 3rd St. 2-story plain late 19th, early 20th c. gable end frame house.

Pos ✓ 634. 723 W. 3rd St. Similar to #633.

Pos ✓ 635. \_\_\_ W 3rd St. 1-story late 19th c. hipped roof, frame house with interior chimneys, chamfered porch posts, entrance with transom and sidelights.

(Fleming Street)

Pos ✓ 636. 811 W. 3rd St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. frame house with chamfered corner posts, sawn trim.

Pos ✓ 637. 843 W. 3rd St. 1-story L-shaped late 19th, early 20th c. frame house with turned porch posts, bracketed trim.

Pos ✓ 638. 845 W. 3rd St. 2-story early 20th c. frame house with 1920s type porch, simple molded trim. Asymmetrical porch.

Pos ✓ 639. 847 W. 3rd St. 1-story late 19th c. hipped roof frame house with interior chimneys, paneled 1920s porch posts on brick pedestals.

Pos ✓ 640. 849 W 3rd St. Similar to #639.

F ✓ 641. \_\_\_ W. 3rd St. Mid 20th c. type metal warehouse.

②  
N side 3rd Street, W to E

(Market Street)

I ✓ 405A. \_\_\_ E. 3rd St. 1-story mid 20th c. concrete block commercial building.

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F ✓ 405. \_\_\_ E. 3rd St. Recently constructed fraternal lodge.

(Bonner Street)

F ✓ 406. \_\_\_ E. 3rd St. Mid 20th c. concrete block building.

Pos ✓ 407. 216 E. 3rd St. Early 20th c. plain frame gable end house.

Pos ✓ 408. \_\_\_ E 3rd St. 1-story early 20th c. plain frame house.

Pos ✓ 409. 226 E. 3rd St. 2-story early 20th c. gable end frame house.

Pos ✓ 410. \_\_\_ E. 3rd St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. frame house with turned porch posts, bracketed porch, turned balusters, molded trim.

Pos 411. \_\_\_ E. 3rd St. Similar to #409.

Pos 412. 234 E. 3rd St. Plain early 20th c. 1-story frame cottage.

Pos 413. 236 E. 3rd St. Similar to #412.

Pos ✓ 414. \_\_\_ E. 3rd St. 1-story early 20th c. plain frame gable end house.

(Harvey Street)

⑥ S side 4th Street, E to W

(Harvey Street)

Pos ✓ 431. \_\_\_ E. 4th St. 1-story early 20th c. plain frame cottage.

Pos ✓ 432. 233 E. 4th St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house.

Pos ✓ 433. 231 E. 4th St. Similar to #432.

Pos ✓ 434. 225 E. 4th St. Similar to #432.

Pos ✓ 435. 223 E. 4th St. 2-story plain frame early 20th c. gable end house.

Piv ✓ 436. 221 E. 4th St. 1-story plain frame house of undetermined date, possibly very early. Steeply pitched roof, replacement trim.

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Pos 437. 213 E. 4th St. 2-story early 20th c. plain frame house with 1920s porch posts simple molded trim.

Piv 438. 215 E. 4th St. 1½-story plain frame early to mid 19th c. house. Extremely vernacular Federal type mantels. Possibly hall and parlor plan originally. Remnants of beaded chair rail in hall. Stone basement. Mid 19th c. Greek Revival type front door. Colonial Revival style alterations.

Pos 439. 209 E. 4th St. Plain early 20th c. 2-story frame gable end frame house.  
(Bonner Street)

Pos 440. 127 E. 4th St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. irregular frame house with Colonial Revival details. Fluted Doric type porch posts, dentil cornice, bay window, various molded trim.

Pos 441. 125 E. 4th St. 1-story early 20th c. triple-A type cottage. Tapered porch posts, bracketed eaves, shingle details.

Pos 442. 123 E. 4th St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. L-shaped frame house with Doric type porch posts, molded corner posts, simple molded trim.

Pos 443. 119 E. 4th St. 1-story late 19th, early 20th c. plain frame cottage.

Pos 444. \_\_\_ E. 4th St. 2-story L-shaped late 19th c. frame house. Turned porch posts and balusters, bay window, molded cornerposts, fanlight in gable.

445. Parking lot.

(Market Street)

(2) N side 4th Street, W to E

Piv 425. 100 W. 4th St. Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church. Brick church. "Romanesque" type details, crenellated towers, granite lintels, sills, keystones. Pressed brick finish, colored glass, other notable details. "Erected by the Rev. Jno. H. Love, DD 1909" (cornerstone).

(Market Street)

Pos 426. 112 E. 4th St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. frame house. 1920s type porch molded corner posts, door with transom and sidelights.

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- Pos ✓427. 114 E. 4th St. 1½-story early 20th c. frame house with shed dormer, engaged porch, 1920s type porch posts with rusticated detail.
- Pos ✓428. 118 E. 4th St. Similar to #427.
- Pos ✓429. \_\_\_ E. 4th St. 2-story late 19th, early 20th c. frame house with wide, wrap-around porch. Turned porch posts, turned balusters, sawn trim.
- Piv ✓430. 132 E. 4th St. Respass House. 1-story Greek Revival style cottage thought to have been built circa 1830. Wide porch with plain posts, hipped roof with interior chimneys, stucco walls struck to look like ashlar.

(Bonner Street)

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Addendum

W side Harvey Street

566. 226 Harvey Street. 1-story gable end early to mid 20th c. frame house.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Washington (inc. 1782), the first community in the nation to be named for General George Washington, contains a waterfront district of charm, historical significance, and architectural note. It enjoys a particularly picturesque setting on the banks of the broad Pamlico River.

Though its overall appearance suggests the typical late 19th, early 20th century town, its roots extend to the mid 18th century when development first began on land owned by James Bonner and his son Thomas. Soon after its establishment, Washington quickly became an important port town, playing a strategic role during the American Revolution. After the war, Washington became a major North Carolina trading center and a regionally significant political and cultural center. The Blount, Myers, Marsh, Havens, Fowle, and other families built shipping, ship building, and warehousing businesses based primarily on trade in agricultural products and the naval stores industry, enterprises which were sustained until the outbreak of the Civil War.

From 1862 to 1864, Union troops occupied Washington. During their evacuation, much of the town was burned, leaving only a few dozen antebellum buildings standing. These included the 1786 brick courthouse (in use until the 1970s), five Federal style houses of individual significance, two early 19th century warehouses still belonging to Havens and Fowle interests, an important Greek Revival style bank, and a small collection of Italianate and Greek Revival houses.

Washington slowly rebuilt itself and its economy after the war. The railroad and the renewal of river traffic brought increased prosperity and the town developed in typical architectural modes - Queen Anne, Italianate, Gothic, Neo-Classical Revival, and Colonial Revival. The most recent buildings in the district are primarily bungalows, little having been built in the district since the 1930s. Of particular importance and distinction are the churches and public buildings constructed after the Civil War, including, among many, the eclectic style City Hall (1884); the Gothic style St. Peter's Episcopal Church (late 19th century, partly by architect Charles Hartge); the exuberant First Methodist Church (1899, also by Hartge); the Post Office and Federal Courthouse, an elegant Neo-Classical Revival building by James Knox Taylor; the railroad station (1904); and the Gothic detailed John Small School (1923-1924).

The central business district is almost exclusively early 20th century due in part to a major fire in 1900. The buildings form a tightly knit collection of one to three story brick structures of considerable architectural interest. The most sophisticated is Benton and Benton's Bank of Washington (1916-1924), a formal classical style building. The others are mostly eclectic styles tied together visually by recurring use of corbeled cornices, corbeled arched openings, ornamental parapets, granite lintels and sills, and

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other leitmotifs. The most important feature of the district, however, is the overall visual quality of the district, with the business area in the center, the surrounding tree-shaded streets of domestic buildings of many sizes, styles, and degrees of finish, and the unspoiled vista of the river and its forested south bank.

Criteria Assessment

A. As a major port and political and cultural center for the last decades of the 18th century to the early 20th and as a strategic military objective in two wars, the history of Washington is an important physical element in the broad patterns of North Carolina.

B. Through its associations with a number of distinguished North Carolina families, including the Blount, Fowle, and Havens families, and a number of individuals, such as Susan Dimock (pioneer woman doctor), Hollywood producer Cecil B. DeMille, editor and later public servant Josephus Daniels, and numerous distinguished members of the North Carolina bar (particularly members of the Warren and Rodman families), Washington is identified with the lives of a diverse group of prominent North Carolinians.

C. Washington, rich in architecture, contains a fine collection of late 18th to early 20th century commercial, public, and domestic buildings - mentioned individually elsewhere - from the 1786 Flemish bond courthouse (the second oldest surviving in the state) to the very rare - in North Carolina - surviving temple form Greek Revival style commercial building, to the superb 1913 United States Courthouse and Post Office. Moreover, the neighborhoods contain scores of simple buildings in collections essential to the character and flavor of Washington's distinctive late 19th and early 20th century neighborhoods.

D. Though urban renewal and constant rebuilding has disturbed much of Washington's below ground resources, a large portion of the nominated acreage is likely to yield much information about the daily life in early Washington and the town's industrial development. Of particular promise are the sites of numerous outbuildings, wells, and privies in older residential sections. Of special note is the potentially rich under-water resource in the river bed, adjacent to the nominated area.

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The area now known as Beaufort County, North Carolina was first visited by Englishmen as early as 1585 when the second Sir Walter Raleigh expedition, commanded by Richard Grenville, explored the region. However, widespread settlement did not occur until the 1690s, when settlers pushed southward from the Albemarle Sound region into the area surrounding the Pamlico River.<sup>1</sup> Bath County was established in 1696 and Pampticough precinct, the present Beaufort County, was established in 1705, the same year in which the town of Bath was incorporated. The Tuscarora War of 1711 nearly eliminated settlement on the Pamlico River,<sup>2</sup> but after final defeat of the Indians in 1714 settlers began to re-enter the region. On July 30, 1726, the Lords Proprietors granted a tract of 337 acres to Christopher Dudley. This tract contained most of present day Washington. Dudley sold the tract to Edward Salter, who in November of 1726 sold it to John Worsley. On October 16, 1729 Worsley sold the tract to Thomas Bonner. In March of 1748 Bonner deeded the western 130 acres of the tract to his son James, and in 1751 gave the remaining 200 acres to another son, Thomas Bonner, Jr.

The James Bonner farm was fortuitously located at the head of navigation on the Pamlico. An Edgecombe County merchant, Aquila Sugg, purchased several lots from Bonner in the 1750s, where he built a wharf, a warehouse, and other buildings. Other merchants, including several from Bath, established a presence in the area. A community commonly called "Forks of the Tar" grew up. It survived largely on<sup>4</sup> the exportation of naval stores, a commodity much in demand by the British navy.

In 1771 James Bonner, at that time a member of the General Assembly from Beaufort County, presented a petition "praying [that] a Town be erected at the head of the Pamlico" on his property. The Lower House passed the bill, but the Upper House,<sup>5</sup> preoccupied with the conflict between Tryon and the Regulators, never approved it. This made little difference to Bonner, however, who in 1775 laid off sixty lots<sup>6</sup> of a half acre each, and sold them by lottery, each lot costing five British pounds. An entry in the Journal of the Council of Safety of North Carolina dated September 27, 1776, refers to the new town as "Washington." This is the earliest known reference to the name of the town and supports<sup>7</sup> the claim that it was the first community named after then General George Washington.

Washington played an important role in the Revolution. With Savannah, Charles Town, and Wilmington all under British control, and much of the Chesapeake Bay under blockade, Washington became a crucial supply source for the Continental Army. Thomas and John Gray Blount established warehouses near Ocracoke Island, and used the island to ship supplies to and from Washington. American privateer activity in the area was frequent and effective throughout the war. The relative shallowness of the Pamlico Sound<sup>8</sup> prevented the larger British ships from effectively hampering operations in the area.



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Washington was belatedly incorporated in 1782, eleven years after the initial petition for incorporation. The General Assembly appointed Nathan Keais, Richard Blackledge, John Bonner, James Bonner, Jr. and John Gray Blount as Washington's first commissioners. The town continued to gain in importance, and in 1785 became the county seat of Beaufort County, when the General Assembly voted to move the seat from Bath. Near the end of 1786 a courthouse was built in Washington. The courthouse still stands, an impressive monument to the vitality of early Washington. It is the oldest building still standing in the town, and is the second oldest courthouse standing in North Carolina.<sup>10</sup>

Travelers' accounts in this period give conflicting but interesting accounts of the young town. In 1783 Johann David Schoepf, a German naturalist visited Washington. He found it composed of about thirty houses, and reported that the "trade of Washington is as yet trifling; the chief occupation is the building of small ships and vessels, which . . . do not last long . . . quickly rotting under water."<sup>11</sup> Other visitors found a more diversified community, however:

At present the whole town does not contain above two or three hundred inhabitants but they are building very fast. House rent is extremely dear here. . . . Ships of four hundred hogsheads sail from hence. They load them with flats that carry sixty or seventy hogsheads each; the tobacco comes from the upper country. . . . Their exports are chiefly tobacco, which they send to Europe, tar, turpentine, naval stores, lumber, and pork, which they send to the West Indies.<sup>12</sup>

William Attmore, a Philadelphia merchant, visited Washington in 1787 and found much the same things as Hunter. Attmore estimated that sixty families lived in the town. He reported that the town's houses were "built of wood, a few [being] large and convenient." Washington carried on a heavy trade, exporting tar, pitch, turpentine, corn, staves, furs, tobacco, and pork.<sup>13</sup>

Washington was an expanding commercial center in the years following the Revolution. In 1786 a special mercantile court was established in the town to oversee cases involving the seizure of vessels or goods.<sup>14</sup> In 1790 Congress made Washington a port of entry, and in the same year established a post office. A fire department was established in 1791. A toll bridge was built across the Pamlico in 1812, and a customs house was created in 1815.<sup>15</sup>

Antebellum Beaufort County thrived off of its forest products, most of which passed through Washington. By the middle of the nineteenth century Washington was the terminus for a significant portion of North Carolina's water borne commerce.<sup>16</sup> Tar, pitch, turpentine, and naval stores continued to be staples of the economy, although

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they were gradually supplanted by lumber, shingles, barrel heads, and staves. <sup>17</sup>  
Agricultural produce was also shipped out of Washington, especially corn and cotton. <sup>17</sup>  
Beaufort County was not dominated by its plantations to the extent that other eastern  
North Carolina counties were. Nonetheless there was some development of slave based  
plantation economy. The census of 1790 revealed that about thirty percent of  
Beaufort County's populace of 5,462 citizens were black; by 1860 the percentage of black  
had risen to approximately forty-five percent. In 1790 only ten men in the county  
owned <sup>18</sup> twenty-five or more slaves, while in 1860 their number had increased to fifty-  
four.

As the mercantile center for the Pamlico region, Washington boasted a number of  
highly profitable commercial firms. The Blount brothers, Thomas and John Gray,  
began operations in the area during the revolution, and their firms were of vital  
importance for much of the nineteenth century. Josiah and Luke Fowle established  
Fowle Brothers around 1812. Later they were joined by their younger brother, Samuel  
R. Fowle. The Fowles traded with the West Indies, South America, and Europe in  
addition to their primary trade with New York and Boston. The Fowle warehouse still  
stands and is used as a dress shop. John Myers and sons, T. H. B. Myers and Joseph  
D. Myers began about 1825. Their firm, John Myers & Son; traded extensively with the  
northern states. Other prominent mercantile firms <sup>19</sup> included those of William H. Willard  
Jonathan and Daniel Gould Marsh, and John Wallace. <sup>19</sup> These merchants owned and  
operated their own fleets of merchant ships. Their periodic need for new ships sparked  
a shipbuilding industry of considerable importance in Washington. Washington's first  
shipyard was built by William Farrow. <sup>20</sup> Other important shipbuilders were Abner Neal,  
and Hull Anderson, a free Negro. <sup>20</sup> Washington's commercial importance was emphasized  
in 1851 when the North Carolina General Assembly voted to incorporate the Bank of  
Washington. The building, an impressive Greek Revival structure which still stands,  
was completed in 1854. <sup>21</sup> Prior to the Civil War, a second bank, the Pamlico Bank, was  
opened in Washington.

Washington's cultural and social growth paralleled its commercial growth.  
Washington's first church was a non-denominational "free" church used by everyone.  
The first denominational church was the First Methodist Church, whose building was  
completed in 1803. It was replaced in 1831 by a new building, which was burned during  
the Civil War. The St. Peter's Episcopal Church congregation was first served by a  
church consecrated in 1824. It was also burned during the Civil War, and was replaced  
by the present building begun in 1867. A Presbyterian church, a Baptist church, and a  
Catholic church were also built in the 1820s. Only the Baptist church <sup>22</sup> survived the  
war, but it was replaced by a new structure in the twentieth century.

Washington was the home of at least nine antebellum newspapers. The first of  
these was the Washington Gazette and Weekly Advertiser which was founded in 1806,  
lasting but two years. The most influential paper was the Whig, founded in 1834 by  
Henry Machen. After several name changes it was purchased in 1842 by Henry Dimock,

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and published under the name of the North State Whig until 1854.<sup>23</sup> It was the voice of the Whig Party, the dominant party in the region. Beaufort County was also the home of at least six antebellum schools and academies. The first of these was unnamed and was in operation during the mid 1780s. The most notable antebellum school was the Washington Academy, built in 1808 on the corner of Bridge and Second Streets. The Academy taught the classics, math, and formal English to several generations of Washingtonians. The building survived the Civil War and was used by Union soldiers during the conflict as barracks.<sup>24</sup> Washington and Beaufort County also possessed one of North Carolina's most distinguished antebellum bars. Lawyers such as Edward Jenner Warren, a native of Vermont, Edward Stanly, Thomas Sparrow, William B. Rodman, and Richard S. Donnell gained statewide acclaim and secured for Beaufort County a position of prestige and influence.<sup>25</sup>

Visitors to the town were likely to spend some time in the Lafayette Hotel. Built in the 1780s by Howard Wiswell, the Lafayette had a forty foot square dining room on the first floor, and a comparable ballroom on the second floor. President Monroe visited Washington in 1819 and was entertained with a grand ball in the hotel. In 1825 the Lafayette had the honor<sup>26</sup> of hosting its namesake, who was visiting the United States on a goodwill tour.

David Hunter Strother, a writer-artist, visited North Carolina in the mid 1850s on assignment from Harper's magazine. His description of Washington demonstrates how far the town had come since Johann David Schoepf described it as trifling in 1783:

Washington . . . is a flourishing place of four thousand inhabitants, and drives a smart trade in the staples of the State--turpentine, cotton, and lumber. It has several extensive establishments for sawing and planing lumber, and for converting the brute turpentine into its various derivatives. An exterior view of the town presents nothing but a few steeples, peering out from a thick grove of trees, and the street views only continuous archways of verdure. In fact, its modest white wooden houses are completely buried in trees; and<sup>27</sup> when the weather is hot the effect is highly pleasing.

By 1860 Washington had established itself as an important commercial center, vital to the economic well being of the Pamlico basin. The Civil War affected this position almost from its outset. Washington fell to Union forces early in the war, being captured on March 21, 1862, one week after the capture of New Bern by Union forces. Federal troops occupied the town, with the officers' quarters being established in the Lafayette Hotel. Three Confederate attempts to recapture the town failed.<sup>28</sup> The fourth succeeded. On April 20, 1864, Confederate forces took Plymouth, and Union

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forces were ordered to evacuate Washington. Widespread looting by Federal soldiers took place. Historian John Barret describes what happened next: "As the final detachment prepared to embark, fires broke out in town. The flames quickly spread from the riverfront warehouses to the northern limits of Washington, and before the conflagration could be brought under control fully one-half of the town lay in ashes."<sup>29</sup>

The citizens of Washington blamed the departing soldiers for starting the fire. One resident, M. M. Fowle, left this account of the fire's origins:

The soldiers stole everything they could, what could not be carried off--they destroyed. They got something to drink and behaved badly. Ladies were threatened, almost everything was done to alarm us. Saturday morning after three days and nights of intense excitement and alarm, the last were about to move, and we thought we would be left in quiet. Caddie and I tried to fix up the house a little and were at work, when we heard the alarm of fire. The soldiers had set fire to some stables on William DeMille's wharf. It was not done by orders but it was winked at and no attempt made to stop it. The wind blew it away from us. It ran up the block, crossed the street at the Hoyt's and almost spread to the woods in an hour. . . . The soldiers were ordered not to go near the fire and we could not do anything until they left. . . . The roaring could be heard for miles in the country. I can find no words to tell you how horrible it was.<sup>30</sup>

The fire devastated Washington. Much of the town's finest architecture was burned. Homes, businesses, schools, and churches, many of them representative of a period of great distinction in Washington's history, were lost. Some significant buildings were saved, however. Among these were the Holladay House, built by John Myers in the 1820s, the Havers Warehouse, the Telfair House built by Daniel Gould Marsh or Jonathan Marsh about 1800, and Elmwood, built by the Grist family about 1820, and praised by David Hunter Strother as the most sketchable house in Washington prior to the war. Also spared from the fire were such important structures as the Beaufort County courthouse, and the Bank of Washington building.<sup>31</sup>

Washington's task of post war rebuilding was made all the more difficult by the problems of Reconstruction politics. The ending of reconstruction in Beaufort County roughly paralleled the process throughout the state. The freeing of almost 6,000 slaves in the county, and the activities of the Union League and the Freedmen's Bureau in the area were countered by the activities of the Ku Klux Klan, and other, more moderate, Conservative forces.<sup>32</sup> In the election of 1870 Democrats Edward J.

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Warren and Thomas Sparrow were elected from Beaufort County to the Upper House and Lower House, respectively, of the North Carolina Legislature. Warren was elected speaker pro-tem of the Senate, becoming lieutenant governor upon the impeachment of Governor Holden in 1871. Beaufort County became firmly controlled by the Democratic Party in the 1870s, ending Reconstruction. Racial tensions, however, continued to smolder for some time, as throughout the south.<sup>33</sup>

In Washington businesses, churches, and residences were rebuilt, and commerce was reestablished. Community leaders in this period, including J. D. Myers, E. M. Short, J. S. Howard, Edmund Hoyt, Dr. William A. Blount, George W. Richardson, and John H. Small, who was Washington's first mayor in 1889, were prime movers in the rebuilding process.<sup>34</sup> In agriculture, the tenant farm system became widespread in Beaufort County. Cotton and corn continued to be major crops, with tobacco becoming important in the 1890s.<sup>35</sup> The main industry continued to be lumber, however. The Jamesville and Washington Railroad and Lumber Company was incorporated in 1869 and purchased almost 40,000 acres of prime timber land in Beaufort and Martin counties.<sup>36</sup> In 1877 the company asked for and received permission to run a rail line into Washington in order to get its lumber products to the docks. A standard gauge railroad with steel rails 4 ft. 8 inches apart was built. It was Washington's first railroad.<sup>37</sup> Lumber companies prospered with the most successful being the Eureka Lumber Company, founded by George Leach in 1894. The Fowle family, one of the county's most prosperous merchant families, also built a sawmill in the 1880s.<sup>38</sup>

Washington continued to modernize during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The small lumber railroad was joined in 1892 by the Wilmington and Weldon. Washington's voters agreed to link up with the line, issuing bonds to the amount of \$10,000 for the purchase of terminal property. The train depot was not completed until 1904. The Washington Town Hall was completed in 1884, at a cost of \$3,500, while in 1895 the Southern Telephone Company instituted telephone service to the community.<sup>39</sup>

During the 1880s three hotels, the Riverview, the Spencer House, and the DeMille Boarding House, were built to replace the Lafayette. None of these had the grandeur, however, of the older hotel, which was burned during the Civil War.<sup>40</sup> Churches were rebuilt, also. St. Peter's Episcopal Church was finished in 1873, a Presbyterian church was completed in 1871, a Methodist church in 1878, the First Christian Church of Washington in 1893, and the Spring Garden Missionary Baptist Church for Colored of Washington in the 1870s.<sup>41</sup> This flood of building could not have been successfully completed had not the area possessed a large group of skilled carpenters and builders.

By 1900 Washington's population had increased to almost 5,000. Some of Washington's antebellum importance had passed to the newer commercial centers of

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the Piedmont, a fate shared by other eastern cities, but much of the damage of the Civil War had been repaired. Just as successful rehabilitation was complete however, much of Washington was again destroyed by fire. On September 13, 1900, a defective stove flue in a restaurant sparked a blaze that would consume much of the city's rebuilt business district. The fire raged for eight hours and destroyed fifty buildings, mostly commercial in nature, on Water Street and Main Street.<sup>42</sup>

For the second time Washington's citizens were faced with the task of rebuilding its main business district. Once again its builders and carpenters were mobilized, once again its businessmen and community leaders were activated, and once again the town was reconstructed. Much of present day Washington dates from the building spurt forced on Washington in the early part of this century.

The newly rebuilt Washington remained a vital community in the early twentieth century. Its forests continued to feed a productive sawmill industry. The nearby Pamlico Sound enabled the city to carry on a lucrative seafood business. Farming continued to be the largest business in the county, particularly cotton, corn, beans, tobacco, and potatoes. Much of this produce made its way to the cotton gin, feed mill, and grist mill of Jonathan Havens, probably Washington's leading businessman in this period. Leading merchants included J. K. Hoyt, the town's leading clothier; Samuel Fowle and Son, J. F. Buckman & Sons, Seth Bridgeman, M. T. Archbell,<sup>43</sup> and others. A distinguished new post office built in 1918 enhanced the town.

Washington's greatest importance in this period was as a regional center for shipping and distributing. Merchandise came into Washington's warehouses by rail, by ship, or by barge. Washington was filled with wholesale establishments which distributed groceries, hardware, dry goods, and other merchandise to a variety of eastern North Carolina markets by rail and by water. Gradually with the advent of paved roads and commercial trucking in the 1920s the importance of Washington's wholesale business seriously declined. In particular the lucrative upriver traffic with Tarboro and Greenville that had been a characteristic<sup>44</sup> of Washington's commercial life since its beginning virtually disappeared.

The post Civil War industrialization that encompassed much of North Carolina largely by-passed Washington, with the notable exception of the lumber industry. Since the end of World War II a concerted effort has been made by Washington city and Beaufort County officials<sup>45</sup> to attract new industry to the area, and diversify the region's economic base. This effort has been met with some success. Beaufort County has attracted plants that manufacture furniture, heavy equipment, rubber products, and appliances, in addition to a growing business in phosphate exploration. Agriculture has remained a bulwark of the area's economy. Corn, tobacco, and soybeans are Beaufort County's primary cash crops today, while the old staple, cotton, has

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almost completely disappeared.<sup>46</sup> A vigorous program of urban renewal during the 1960s succeeded in eliminating what had become a serious problem of substandard housing. Tourism has dramatically increased in recent years, as has the town's awareness of its historic heritage, as epitomized by the successful effort to save the town's historic courthouse, which now houses a regional library and various town offices.

<sup>1</sup>C. Wingate Reed, Beaufort County: Two Centuries of Its History (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton, 1962), pp. 2-4, hereinafter cited as Reed, Beaufort County.

<sup>2</sup>Reed, Beaufort County, p. 22; Ursula Loy and Pauline Worthy (eds.), Washington and the Pamlico (Washington: Washington-Beaufort County Bicentennial Commission, 1976), pp. 1-1, hereinafter cited as Loy and Worthy, Washington and the Pamlico.

<sup>3</sup>Reed, Beaufort County, pp. 103-104; Beaufort County Deed Books, 2-221, 2-521.

<sup>4</sup>Reed, Beaufort County, p. 104, p. 106.

<sup>5</sup>William L. Saunders (ed.), The Colonial Records of North Carolina (Raleigh: State of North Carolina, 10 volumes, 1886-1890), IX, pp. 152-153, hereinafter cited as Saunders, Colonial Records.

<sup>6</sup>Reed, Beaufort County, pp. 104-105; Loy and Worthy, Washington and the Pamlico, p. 8.

<sup>7</sup>Reed, Beaufort County, p. 105.

<sup>8</sup>Reed, Beaufort County, pp. 107-108.

<sup>9</sup>Walter Clark (ed.), The State Records of North Carolina (Winston-Salem and Goldsboro: State of North Carolina, 16 volumes numbered XI-XXVI, 1895-1906), XXIV, pp. 458-459, hereinafter cited as Clark, State Records.

<sup>10</sup>Clark, State Records, XXIV, pp. 764-765; Reed, Beaufort County, p. 109.

<sup>11</sup>Johann David Schoepf, Travels in the Confederation 1783-1784, edited and translated from the German by Alfred Morrison (Philadelphia: William J. Campbell, 1911), pp. 124-125.

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<sup>12</sup> Robert Hunter, Jr., Quebec to Carolina in 1785-1786: Being the Travel Diary and Observations of Robert Hunter, Jr., a Young Merchant of London, edited by Louis B. Wright and Marion Tinling (San Marino, California: The Huntington Library, 1943), pp. 275-276.

<sup>13</sup> William Attmore, Journal of a Tour to North Carolina by William Attmore, 1787 (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1922), pp. 28-29.

<sup>14</sup> Charles Christopher Crittenden, The Commerce of North Carolina (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1936), p. 157.

<sup>15</sup> Loy, Washington and the Pamlico, pp. 10-11.

<sup>16</sup> Reed, Beaufort County, p. 163.

<sup>17</sup> Reed, Beaufort County, p. 168; Loy, Washington and the Pamlico, p. 13; Washington, North Carolina Shipping Records, 1827-1828, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina; Sixth Census of the United States, 1840, Agricultural Schedule, Beaufort County, North Carolina; Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Agricultural Schedule, Beaufort County, North Carolina.

<sup>18</sup> Reed, Beaufort County, p. 227; First Census of the United States, 1790, Slave Schedule, Beaufort County, North Carolina; Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Slave Schedule, Beaufort County, North Carolina.

<sup>19</sup> Reed, Beaufort County, pp. 168-169.

<sup>20</sup> Reed, Beaufort County, p. 172; Loy and Worthy, Washington and the Pamlico, p. 230.

<sup>21</sup> Reed, Beaufort County, p. 173; Laws of the State of North Carolina, 1850-51, (Raleigh: State of North Carolina, 1851), p. 10-20.

<sup>22</sup> Loy and Worthy, Washington and the Pamlico, pp. 297-300.

<sup>23</sup> Reed, Beaufort County, p. 158; Guion Griffis Johnson, Ante-Bellum North Carolina; A Social History (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1937), pp. 767-768. Henry Dimock was the father of Susan Dimock (1847-1875), the first woman



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doctor in North Carolina and one of the first in the United States. Loy and Worthy, Washington and the Pamlico, pp. 450-452.

<sup>24</sup>Loy and Worthy, Washington and the Pamlico, pp. 248-254.

<sup>25</sup>Loy and Worthy, Washington and the Pamlico, pp. 15-23.

<sup>26</sup>Loy and Worthy, Washington and the Pamlico, pp. 450-451; Reed, Beaufort County, p. 110.

<sup>27</sup>David Hunter Strother, The Old South Illustrated (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1959), p. 195. Strother wrote under the pen name of Porte Crayon.

<sup>28</sup>John G. Barret, The Civil War in North Carolina (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1963), p. 122-123, 134, 156-162, hereinafter cited as Barret, The Civil War in North Carolina.

<sup>29</sup>Barret, The Civil War in North Carolina, pp. 220-221.

<sup>30</sup>Mattie Marsh Fowle to Sadie Fowle Telfair, May 3, 1864, Copy of original letter in Beaufort County Regional Library, Washington. Union forces blamed the fire on the locals. The matter has never been fully settled to the satisfaction of all.

<sup>31</sup>Loy and Worthy, Washington and the Pamlico, p. 306; Porte Crayon (Pen name for David Hunter Strother), "North Carolina Illustrated," Harper's New Monthly Magazine, XIV, No. LXXXIV (May, 1857), p. 750.

<sup>32</sup>Reed, Beaufort County, pp. 200-202.

<sup>33</sup>Reed, Beaufort County, pp. 202-204.

<sup>34</sup>Loy and Worthy, Washington and the Pamlico, pp. 66-68.

<sup>35</sup>Loy and Worthy, Washington and the Pamlico, pp. 356-357; Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Agricultural Schedule, Beaufort County, North Carolina.

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<sup>36</sup> Loy and Worthy, Washington and the Pamlico, 66, 391.

<sup>37</sup> Loy and Worthy, Washington and the Pamlico, p. 66.

<sup>38</sup> Loy and Worthy, Washington and the Pamlico, pp. 336-337, 339; the Fowle family produced a governor, Daniel Gould Fowle, who served from 1889-1891.

<sup>39</sup> Washington Gazette, May 1, 1890; May 8, 1890, May 19, 1892; Loy and Worthy, Washington and the Pamlico, pp. 66-67.

<sup>40</sup> Loy and Worthy, Washington and the Pamlico, p. 68. The DeMille House was the childhood home of famous Hollywood movie producer Cecil B. DeMille. Washington was also the childhood home in this period of Josephus Daniels, the noted North Carolina newspaper editor who served as secretary of the navy and as ambassador to Mexico.

<sup>41</sup> Loy and Worthy, Washington and the Pamlico, pp. 298-304.

<sup>42</sup> Washington Gazette, September 20, 1900; September 27, 1900.

<sup>43</sup> Loy and Worthy, Washington and the Pamlico, pp. 89-103, 108-111.

<sup>44</sup> Loy and Worthy, Washington and the Pamlico, pp. 90-91, 109-110.

<sup>45</sup> Loy and Worthy, Washington and the Pamlico, pp. 510-511; Congressman Herbert C. Bonner, "The First District," The State XIII (November 11, 1945), p. 11.

<sup>46</sup> Loy and Worthy, Washington and the Pamlico, pp. 358-359, 511-513.