

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

North Market Street Historic District

Washington, Beaufort County, BF0783, Listed 10/25/2011

Nomination by Drucilla H. York

Photographs by Drucilla H. York, March 2010



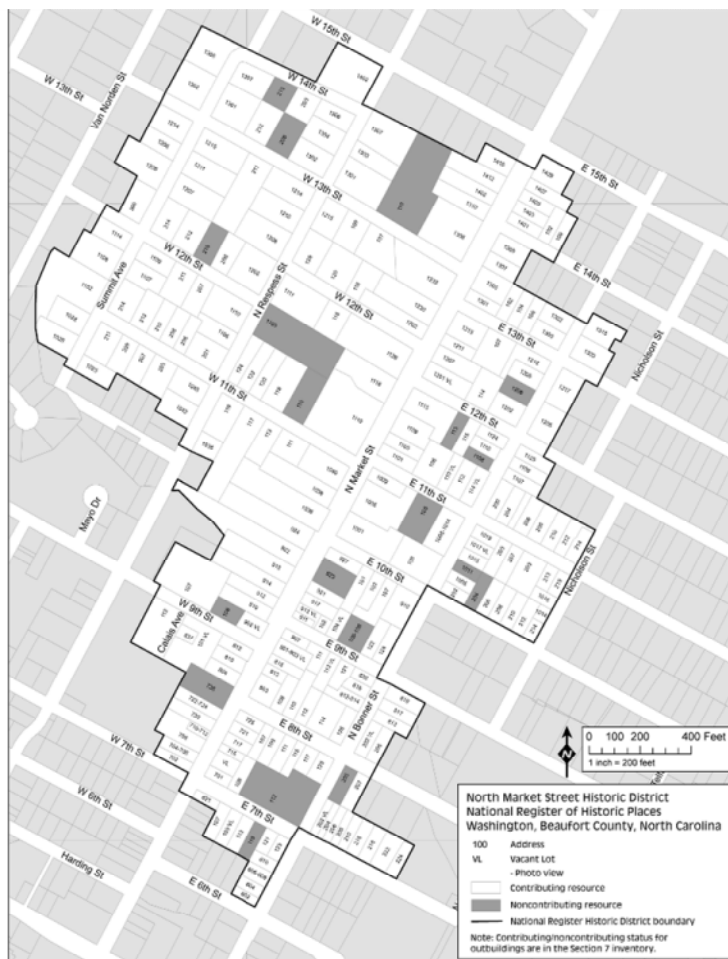
700 Block of North Market Street, west side



200 Block of East Seventh Street, north side



600 Block of North Bonner Street, west side



Historic District Map

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name North Market Street Historic District

Other names/site number Nicholsonville

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Fifteenth Street, Nicholson Street, Sixth Street, and Summit Avenue not for publication
N/A

city of town Washington vicinity N/A

State North Carolina code NC county Beaufort code 013 zip code 27889

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Signature of certifying official Date

State Historic Preservation Officer North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
Title State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

<p>___ entered in the National Register</p> <p>___ determined eligible for the National Register</p> <p>___ determined not eligible for the National Register</p> <p>___ removed from the National Register</p> <p>___ other (explain:)</p>	<p>Signature of the Keeper</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Date of Action</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal
- private

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
313	61	buildings
0	0	sites
1	8	structures
3	0	objects
317	69	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single-dwelling _____
- multiple-dwelling _____
- secondary structure _____
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store _____
- RELIGION: religious facility _____
- church school _____
- church-related residence _____

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single-dwelling _____
- multiple-dwelling _____
- secondary structure _____
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store _____
- RELIGION: religious facility _____
- church-related residence _____
- VACANT/NOT IN USE _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Late Victorian _____
- Colonial Revival _____

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation: BRICK _____
- walls: WOOD: Weatherboard _____

Classical Revival

Shingle

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

BRICK

Bungalow/Craftsman

ASBESTOS

Other: Period Cottage

STONE

Other: Ranch

STUCCO

Other: Minimal Traditional

roof: ASPHALT

METAL: Tin

TERRA COTTA

other: BRICK

STONE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The North Market Street Historic District lies today within the corporate limits of the City of Washington approximately a quarter of a mile northeast of the Beaufort County Courthouse in an area bisected by North Market Street that gently rises in elevation to ten feet above sea level. It encompasses roughly a nineteen block area that extends north up Market Street for nine blocks from Seventh Street to Fifteenth Street and incorporates portions of Nicholson, Bonner and Respass Streets, and Summit Avenue. The district contains 313 contributing resources, (approximately seventy-eight percent of the resources in the district) with a period of significance from 1893 to 1961.

During the late nineteenth century, the area within the North Market Street Historic District was a combination of open farm land and woodland that included Jack’s Creek and a small pond. Its development began in 1893 as a small residential suburb for the Town of Washington that was platted in a grid format and named Nicholsonville. This suburb located east of Market Street, between present-day Sixth and Ninth Streets was one of Washington’s earliest, and it subsequently was enlarged to the north in 1896 and again in 1910. Here lots measured on average fifty feet wide by one-hundred-fifty feet deep on a roughly north-south axis. As houses were constructed on these narrow lots, they were closely spaced, oftentimes separated by a driveway, and featured small front yards. Backyards were deep and usually the site of one or two outbuildings, possibly a shed, stable/garage, or workshop. As the neighborhood grew, some lots were combined, subdivided, and/or reoriented, especially parcels bordering Market Street or neighboring street intersections. Around the turn of the century, several industries, namely two tobacco warehouses, a textile mill, and a shirt factory, were established along the east side of Market Street. In the late 1890s, these manufacturing plans spurred to the west of Market Street the sale and development of the small Pate Place along Ninth Street and the large Eason Farm to its north. Lot size in the Pate Place was similar to that in Nicholsonville; however, it increased and varied significantly in all other areas west of Market Street. Yards were typically more spacious, and their landscape included generous lawns, hedges, walks, driveways, and sometimes mature trees. Within the historic district’s northwest area, portions of the Eason Farm continued to be sub-divided through the 1950s. Summit Avenue and Respass Street were extended to Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, respectively in the 1950s. Most streets had inter-connecting blocks, except for present-day West Twelfth Street, which has a deliberate stagger between its 100 and 200 blocks to reduce through traffic.¹ Lot size continued to be

¹ Interview with Clay Carter, July 30, 2010. Note: Within the historic district to the west of Market Street, names for numbered streets changed periodically from the 1930s to 1960. At times, these numbered street names would even differ between the 100 and 200

generous with either picturesque or formal front lawns. Backyards were private and usually had patios for entertaining.

Today, the overall character of the historic district remains residential, with several former single-family dwellings now subdivided into apartments. In most instances, each stands as the first structure built on its respective lot and represents a period of economic growth and development experienced by this early suburb of Washington and the town as it grew between 1893 and 1961. By 1916 the physical presence of most industrial structures had been eliminated and replaced by residences compatible with neighboring ones. Only a few other building types dating from the first half of the twentieth century contribute to the significance of the historic district: a school, two churches, an apartment building, and three commercial buildings. Currently, the historic district is bounded on the north by commercial and residential properties, to the east and west by residential, and to the south by a mixed commercial-residential area bounded by a drainage canal.

As a regional center for the burgeoning lumber business along the Pamlico River, Washington had a readily available quantity of building supplies and materials for construction projects. Here access to skilled craftsmen and building materials as well as local banks helped expedite the construction process for some investors and owners. Over time a remarkable concentration of house carpenters, builders, and other craftsmen opted to live in Nicholsonville, where they either rented or purchased property and may have been involved in building any number of the area's dwellings. At this time, documentation of this phenomenon, however, is scarce.

The North Market Street Historic District provides a physical record of the types, styles, and quality of single-family dwellings built throughout the period of significance. All late nineteenth and early twentieth-century houses in Nicholsonville were frame and ranged in size from one to two-story dwellings with either a gable or the more predominant hip roof. Each represented the Late Victorian period and usually reflected simple, modest sawn and turned work detailing. Other increasingly popular stylistic preferences included the late nineteenth and early twentieth century revivals such as Colonial, Classical, and Mission styles and the American Bungalow/Craftsman-style movement. These dwellings were primarily frame; however, brick was used occasionally as a building material. Stucco was employed solely for three Spanish Mission-style dwellings and their detached garages as well as two Catholic buildings, Mother of Mercy School and St. Agnes Chapel. Early twentieth-century houses tended to range from one to two stories with varied roof forms, predominately hip and gable. Porches were usually one-story and full-façade, with many exhibiting a hip roof. Bungalows typically featured engaged porches. Dormer windows, also, became a popular architectural element. Initially, all roofs were wooden shingle, but standing-seam tin became a more commonly used and safer overlay that was followed by asphalt shingles. Most frame houses were sheathed with plain weatherboards, but wooden shingles were also used as a rustic alternative on bungalows and the second floor of an American Foursquare. Following World War II, the Ranch style typified the national Modern Movement, and its growing popularity was embraced by local clients and builders as evidenced by its frequent use and varied forms exhibited within the historic district. Usually constructed of brick, these one-story dwellings typically exhibited hip or gable roofs, small front stoops with recessed porches or entries, picture windows, and attached garages. Many facades were asymmetrically fenestrated. Traditional double-sash light patterns for windows expanded to include two-over-two horizontal lights and metal sash.

Overall the North Market Street Historic District fully embodies its broad period of significance 1893-1961 and architecturally reflects the adoption of more diverse nationally popular architectural styles within the towns of eastern North Carolina during the heyday of urban prosperity and downtown development in the first half of the twentieth century. The district's buildings combine with its plan, landscape, and urban improvements to present a broad reaching overview of twentieth century suburban growth until 1961. As a whole, the historic district retains its character and contains minimal modern intrusions and/or incompatible alterations. Most buildings are the first generation ones constructed on each lot. Individual buildings have greater or lesser degrees of integrity. For the purposes of this nomination, all buildings are considered to have

blocks of a street. This complexity was documented while using 1937, 1941, 1948-49, 1953, 1957, 1959, and 1961 city directories and 1943 Sanborn maps.

enough integrity to classify them as contributing to the district if they retain their basic original form and important features such as porches. The loss of original ornament and the application of modern siding are not, in and of themselves, sufficient to classify a building as non-contributing. Most non-contributing buildings were constructed after the period of significance, such as the Salvation Army complex on East Seventh Street and the brick dwelling located at 210 West Twelfth Street that was constructed in 2000 on a vacant lot.

Narrative Description

The inventory list is arranged alphabetically by street name, followed by numbered streets in numerical order; and within each street, from the lowest to the highest address number. The numbered streets that run east and west are arranged by east and then west, for instance East Eighth Street will precede West Eighth Street. All addresses will follow a numerical order. The inventory entry provides the contributing or non-contributing status, location, dates of construction, and a description with historical information of each resource. The data was compiled from a combination of sources, including North Carolina Historic Preservation Office survey files, on-site inspections, Sanborn maps, city directories, U. S. population census, and local history publications. All outbuildings are one-story unless otherwise noted. Small, modern prefabricated outbuildings are not included in the list and they have not been evaluated for their contributing status. Resources identified as contributing (C) are those that were present during the period of significance, related to the documented significance of the district, and possess a sufficient degree of architectural integrity. Those properties identified as noncontributing (NC) were either not present during the period of significance, do not relate to the documented significance of the district, or due to alterations no longer possess a substantial degree of architectural integrity. Codes are as follows: S = structure and O = object. The sources consistently used to establish a date of construction specific to each property are the following: Washington City Directories: 1937, 1941, 1948-49, 1953, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1962, 1964-65, 1967, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974-75, 1980, 1990; U. S. Population Census, Beaufort County, North Carolina: 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930; Sanborn maps: 1904, 1911, 1916, 1924, 1943; local history publications; and whenever possible Beaufort County deeds and newspapers.

North Bonner Street

602 N. Bonner – House, ca. 1920

- C A large two-story hip-roof dwelling with one-story hip-roof porch, one-story rear ell, and raised brick pier with infill foundation. The porch, now screened, features box posts with battered sides and an infilled balustrade. Here the central entrance is flanked by a window to each side. Each window has double sash with two-over-two lights and is symmetrically placed one above another. Standing-seam tin sheathes each roof, and the boxed eaves have a deep overhang. Constructed on the southern half of Lots #20 and 21, the house maybe the second on site or the original one-story dwelling with rear ell that was enlarged to its present form. The one-story dwelling house was on the site in 1916. On September 12, 1904, Major F. Rascoe, a house carpenter, purchased the two lots for \$265. In all likelihood, he built the house on this lot for rental purposes. In 1920 it was rented by Samuel Sullivan, a carriage painter, and his wife, who in turn took in a roomer Heber Alligood, a garage laborer. By 1930, a Greek immigrant Louis A. Respass had purchased the property and either enlarged the house or built a new dwelling, which was now valued at \$4,000. Respass was the manager of the Washington Café and his family lived here for many years.
- C Workshop/shed: one-story side gable-roof frame structure with exposed rafter ends, three-bay façade, and central entrance, ca. 1920.
- C Garage: one-story gable-roof frame structure with open single-car bay. The rafters have exposed ends and the open bay has diagonally cut corners that conceal structural bracing, ca. 1925.

604 N. Bonner – Major Franklin Roscoe House, 1905

- C Constructed on a portion of Lots #20 and 21, this one-story hip-roof dwelling with slightly projecting front gable, one-story porch, and small one-story rear ell may have been constructed by house carpenter Major F. Roscoe, who purchased the property in 1904. Before construction, he reoriented the lots from 6th Street to Bonner Street. This Victorian-style house is one of the earliest dwellings original to Bonner Street, and it perpetuates the popular use locally of a hip roof. The hip roof of the porch protects only a portion of the front façade. Its supports and railing are new. All windows are double sash with six-over-six lights. The front gable features a boxed cornice with returns. Standing seam tin covers each roof. Vinyl siding sheathes the exterior. Little is known about the Roscoe's career as a house carpenter; however, his family lived here for many years.
- C Workshop/shed: gable-front frame structure with central door and plain weatherboard sheathing; possibly a ca. 1940 auto house, converted into shed ca. 1955.

606 N. Bonner – Rental House, ca. 1930

- C One-story gable-front bungalow with half-width gable-front porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers. The entrance and a flanking window are protected by the porch and are off-set by a paired window. All windows have double sash with four vertical lights over one. The glazed entrance door repeats this vertical light configuration. Each front gable features distinctive curvilinear ends. A brick foundation fully encircles the house and porch. The property has a long rental history which has through the years been subject to increased turnovers.

608 N. Bonner – Rental House, ca. 1930

- C Built as one of a pair of rental houses that included 606 N. Bonner, each originally shared the same driveway and garage. This one-story bungalow is also similar in form but not completely in detail to its neighbor. Here, the fenestration pattern and porch placement are reversed. Also, the main front gable is clipped, and a distinctive pent roof shelters the paired window at the front façade. All other porch and window details are the same. The rental history of this property very much parallels that of the neighboring property, except for its association in 1937 with another carpenter Herbert A. Alligood.

610 N. Bonner – John W. Sowers House, ca. 1940

- C Probably built by John W. Sowers, who owned and occupied the dwelling in 1941, this large one story bungalow features a clipped front gable and a one-story hip-roof porch. All double-sash windows are Craftsman-style with four vertical lights over one. Modifications include vinyl German siding, a picture window, modern oval-glazed door, and metal porch supports. John W. Sowers was a department supervisor at Service Market Company, a "meat abattoir." Following Sowers, Earl B. Swicegood purchased it for his home and lived here for many years.

812 N. Bonner – former William T. Jolley Grocery Store, ca. 1945

- C One-story frame store has concrete block façade and plain parapet concealing a gable-front roof with exposed rafter tails. A full-facade shed-roof porch is supported by metal poles. Exterior sheathing includes vertical boards and asbestos shingles. William T. Jolley Grocery began operating in the mid 1940s and continued for many years. More recently, the store was converted into a dwelling.

813 N. Bonner – House, ca. 1920

- C Two-story two-bay hip-roof dwelling with one-story wraparound porch, one-story rear ell, and the later addition of a porte cochere. Tapered box posts support the porch, and at the drive of the porte cochere, posts stand on brick piers. All windows are double sash with two-over-two lights. On July 14, 1904 Dr. P. A. Nicholson sold for speculative purposes the southern third of Lots # 94, 95, and 96 to Thomas W. Latham, a local farmer. Who had the house constructed and when is unknown. John F. Brown, a miller with Blount-Midyette & Co. owned it in the late 1930s to the mid 1940s. Later in the 1950s it was owned and occupied by Eugene Cutler.

814 N. Bonner - James Gautier House, ca. 1920

C Similar in form but larger than the house at 813 N. Bonner, this two-story two-bay hip-roof Foursquare maintains the form of its original wraparound porch and one-story rear ell. All windows are double sash with six-over-six lights. Here, however, the fenestration pattern does not align. Dr. P. A. Nicholson sold this property for \$135 on May 27, 1904 to W. D. Buckman. In all probability, Buckman resold it or had a speculative house built on the property. By 1920, James Gautier, a barge captain, owned and occupied the house with his family, which was valued at \$2,500 in 1930. It remained in his ownership through the mid-1950s.

817 N. Bonner – House, ca. 1910

C By 1920, George R. Walters, a house carpenter was renting for his family this one-and-a-half-story gable-front frame dwelling with one-story hip-roof porch and one-story rear ell. A one-story flat-roof addition extends from the rear south elevation. Weatherboards sheath the exterior. Both the picture window and front door are replacements. This house is identical in form to the one directly across the street at 818 N. Bonner. Much of its history is associated with being a rental property.

818 N. Bonner – Hattie Woolard House, ca. 1910

C John R. Perry purchased from B. B. Nicholson on September 15, 1902 the middle third of Lot #s 91, 92, and 93. When the dwelling was built is uncertain; however, it stands as one of the earliest working-class houses in Nicholsonville. This small one-and-a-half story gable-front frame dwelling has a one-story hip-roof porch, off-set entrance, paired front-façade windows, and one-story rear ell. Standing seam tin protects each roof, and all windows are double sash with six-over-six lights. By 1920, Hattie Woolard, a shirt maker at the former shirt factory in Nicholsonville, owned and occupied this dwelling, which appears to remain in her possession for many years

819 N. Bonner – House, ca. 1910, 1950s

C Remodeled during the 1950s, this dwelling was one of the original one-and-a-half-story gable-front frame residences commonly built during the early development of Nicholsonville. Whether or not this one was built for speculative purposes is uncertain, but A. M. Dumay had purchased the northern two-thirds of Lot #s 94, 95, and 96 on February 6, 1902. By 1920, Robert E. Jackson, a house carpenter, owned and occupied the house with his family, including two sons who were also house carpenters. Another carpenter Randolph C. Peebles was renting the house in 1937. By 1948, William E. Jones had purchased the property and lived here through the 1950s. Jones may have remodeled the house by enlarging the original rear ell and adding the “wrought iron” porch supports. Placed on a corner lot, the dwelling faces both Ninth and Bonner Streets. Here a wraparound porch links the gable-front façade to the north elevation featuring an additional entrance and two gable-front dormers. Standing seam tin protects each roof, and all windows have double sash with six-over-six lights.

820 N. Bonner – House, 1958

C Built as a rental property, this one-story gable-roof frame dwelling is sheathed with asbestos shingles and features a half-façade shed-roof extension that protects the entrance and its six-panel door. All windows are paired and have double sash with two-over-two horizontal panes. Giles Emory was its first occupant.

910 N. Bonner – Jackson-Smith House, 1950

C Carl C. Jackson had just settled into his newly finished home in 1950, when Deward H. Smith, the owner of Smith Motor Company, made Jackson an offer to buy the house that he could not refuse. The one-and-a-half-story gable-roof brick dwelling with frame gable ends features a partial façade gable-front porch, a small brick north wing, and a brick two-car garage connected by an enclosed hyphen. All windows have double-sashes that contain six-over-six lights and each has louvered shutters. At the façade, the entrance is flanked by a pair and band of three windows. Fluted pilasters and a simple architrave frame the entry with its six-panel door. The porch is supported by fluted columns. An exterior

chimney with two distinctive single-shoulders rises along the north elevation and features a small blond brick lozenge. Vinyl siding sheathes the exterior gable ends and eave details.

NC Two-bay gable-front frame garage sheathed with vinyl siding, ca. 1985.

1005 N. Bonner – House, ca. 1910

C Following the form of an early dwelling in Nicholsonville is this one-story pyramidal-roof frame house with central interior chimney, one-story hip-roof porch, and double-pile plan. Since Lot #s 149, 150, and 151 were not sold prior to 1917 by Dr. S. T. Nicholson, this house maybe one of the early speculative houses built by Nicholson to promote the development's second phase and the re-orientation of certain lots to N. Bonner Street. Recent alterations include the installation of vinyl siding and replacement windows. In 1937, Albert L. Singleton, Washington's chief of police, owned and occupied the house with his family. By 1948, Daniel E. Cratch, a U. S. Post Office clerk, was its new owner, who occupied it for many years.

1008-1010 N. Bonner – Duplex, ca. 1955

C One-story gable-roof frame building with brick veneer center façade divided into two apartments each with a recessed end porch. A corner post supports the porch roof and the entrance is tucked around the corner within the recess. A deep eave overhang skirts the roof. Weatherboard sheathes the exterior porch, side, and rear elevations. The brick veneered façade features two picture windows, one for each apartment that is flanked by small double-sash windows. All double-sash windows have two horizontal panes over two. Clifton Weatherly, the president of Weatherly's Inc., had this duplex constructed.

1011 N. Bonner – Daniel E. Cratch House, 1963

NC One-story hip-roof brick dwelling with recessed entry and brick stoop with metal handrail. Paired horizontal double-sash windows flank the off-set entry. A deep eave overhang skirts the dwelling. It was built in 1963 for Daniel E. Cratch, a clerk at the U. S. Post Office, who moved here from 1005 N. Bonner Street.

1012-1014 N. Bonner – Duplex, ca. 1955

C One-story gable-roof frame building with brick veneer center façade divided into two apartments each with a recessed end porch. A corner post supports the porch roof and the entrance is tucked around the corner within the recess. A deep eave overhang skirts the roof. Weatherboard sheathes the exterior porch, side, and rear elevations. The brick veneered façade features two picture windows, one for each apartment that is flanked by small double-sash windows. All double-sash windows have two horizontal panes over two. Clifton Weatherly, the president of Weatherly's Inc., had this duplex constructed.

1015 N. Bonner – John A. Rochelle House, ca. 1940

C One-story gable-front frame dwelling with half-width gable-front porch supported by tapered box posts. The entrance features the original two-panel glazed door. Vinyl siding sheathes the exterior, and the windows are replacements. John A. Rochelle had the house built prior to World War II for his family, who occupied it for many years. He operated W4LR Amateur Radio Station and drove for the city fire department.

C Gable-front frame combination workshop and garage that has a single car bay and entrance with glazed door featuring three vertical lights over three horizontal panels. Exterior sheathed with vinyl siding, ca. 1940.

1019 N. Bonner – James M. Silverthorne House, ca. 1940

C Built on a corner lot, this one-story brick-veneer dwelling features a gable-front roof, an attached gable-front porch supported by slightly tapered box posts resting on brick piers, a gable projection at the

north side elevation, and a hip-roof rear extension that connects to the garage via a covered walkway. The three-bay façade has a central entrance. Most windows are double sash with three vertical lights over one, except for bands of metal casement windows at the rear extension. The operator of the News Stand and a soda shop named Jimmie's Place, James M. Silverthorne owned and occupied this house with his family for many years.

1107 N. Bonner – House, 1958

C One-story gable-roof frame dwelling with entrance flanked by three-part picture window and a double-sash window with horizontal two-over-two lights. A small brick and concrete patio provides access to the front door that features two horizontal lights over two vertical panels. Asbestos shingles sheathe the exterior. Windows are replacements. Probably built as a rental, the house was first occupied by Charles W. Cherry, a city policeman.

C Shed-roof frame shed sheathed with plain weatherboard, ca. 1958.

1108 N. Bonner – Thomas J. Talley House, ca. 1945

NC One-and-a-half-story frame Cape Cod-style dwelling features two gable-front dormers with paired double sash windows, a flat-roof porch, and rear shed-roof dormer. A three-part picture window and paired window unit flank the entrance, which contains a replacement door. Vinyl siding sheathes the exterior, and the double-hung sash windows contain two-over-two horizontal lights. A modern enclosed flat-roof garage extends from the south end of the porch. Thomas J. Talley possibly had the house built ca. 1945 and occupied it for many years. Talley with his brother William G. Talley, were partners in the general merchandise business Talley Bro. Supply Store.

1109 N. Bonner – Etta L. Latham House, 1958

C Modest one-story gable-roof brick dwelling with asymmetrical fenestration pattern with an off-set entrance protected by a small gable-front porch featuring a brick stoop and metal supports. All windows are double-sash with horizontal two-over-two lights. Etta L. Latham, the widow of Lesley T. Latham, had the house built and was occupying it in 1959.

1110 N. Bonner – Otis M. Winfield Jr. House, ca. 1940

C Small one-and-a-half-story gable-roof Minimal Traditional-style frame dwelling features a one-story wing on the north elevation that was formerly an open porch and paired double-sash windows flanking the central entrance with a diminutive porch. A gable-front hood with barrel arched soffit protects the entrance, and metal curvilinear posts support this roof. All windows are double sash with six-over-six lights and have louvered shutters. The front door is glazed and has two-vertical panels. Otis M. Winfield probably had the dwelling built before WWII and he lived here for many years.

C Original gable-front frame garage has single-car open bay, ca. 1940.

1124 N. Bonner – Stier-Brown House, ca. 1940

C Located on a corner lot, this sprawling one-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling includes three gable-front dormers, a flat-roof front porch, a north elevation bay window, and a rear ell and side wing that connect with the now enclosed garage. All windows are double sash with louvered shutters and most feature six-over-six lights except for the dormers. The front porch with its foliate "wrought iron" supports was added in the 1950s probably at the same time the north wing replaced a small porch. Today the house is sheathed with aluminum siding. Alf H. Stier Jr., the assistant secretary for Waters & Stier Wood Products Company, had it built just prior to WWII. Following the war, Milton S. Brown, an attorney, realtor and the secretary-treasurer of Consolidated Industries, Inc., purchased the property and lived here with his family for many years. The garage was converted into Brown's business office and listed as 117 E. 12th Street.

1125 N. Bonner – House, ca. 1912

C Associated with the third development phase of Nicholsonville that of the fairgrounds and race track parcels platted in 1910, this modest one-story side gable-roof frame dwelling with rear ell and hip-roof front porch stands remarkably intact as a rare, early house of this period. The three bays of its symmetrically fenestrated façade are protected by a porch featuring tapered posts resting on brick piers. A brick pier foundation underpins the house and the porch has a later full brick foundation. All windows are double-hung sash with two-over-two lights. The original glazed front door has a large single pane over a panel combination with a single horizontal panel above three vertical ones. On July 11, 1911 B. B. Nicholson was deeded twenty lots within the fairgrounds tract, including Lot #116 on which this house was built. In all likelihood, he had this dwelling constructed as a speculative property. A more recent occupant was Luther C. Perry in 1937; however, Rosa B. Rouse owned and occupied it in 1941, followed by William M. Silverthorne, a warehouseman for Blount-Midyette & Company, and his family about 1948.

1202 N. Bonner – Rental House, ca. 1895

C One of the earliest houses in Nicholsonville, this one-story pyramidal roof dwelling with weatherboard sheathing, in all probability, predates the suburb's development. It features a symmetrically fenestrated three-bay façade and a one-story rear ell. The center-hall double-pile plan includes two-interior chimneys, each served back-to-back rooms. Several modern alterations conceal its late-19th-century origins, including the removal of the front porch, installation of replacement windows, and introduction of a ca. 1950 Colonial Revival-style broken pediment entrance. The north wing is also a mid-20th-century addition. Lot # 86 was deeded to Otway Rumley on June 14, 1910 along with 35 other lots associated with the fairgrounds property. Through the years, occupancy of this predominately rental property changed frequently.

1205 N. Bonner – House, ca. 1920

C A rare two-story pyramidal-roof dwelling associated with the third stage of development in Nicholsonville. This Foursquare features narrow weatherboard siding, a two-bay façade, plain corner pilasters, a deep cornice overhang and frieze, and a one-story hip roof porch that has been altered by the removal of its original floor. Tall box posts support the porch roof. All windows are replacements. An interior end chimney rises at each side elevation. Lot #s 78, 79, and 80 were deeded to Otway Rumley on June 14, 1910 along with 35 other lots associated with the fairgrounds property. In 1930 Jeremiah C. Meekins, a lawyer, owned and occupied the house with his family. It was valued at \$4,500, and the Meekins family owned the property for many years.

1206 N. Bonner – John D. Paul House, ca. 1920

NC Modified two-story gable-front frame dwelling with brick veneer applied ca. 1940 to first-floor exterior and asbestos shingles elsewhere. Portions of its wraparound porch to the north are now enclosed and a wing was added to the south elevations. The house is located on Lot # 84 which was deeded to investor A. M. Dumay on July 11, 1911. By 1930, John D. Paul, a lawyer in general practice, owned and occupied this property with his family. They lived here through the 1940s.

1208 N. Bonner – John D. Paul House (2), 1952

C Reflecting a shift to have a more modern home for retirement but desiring to remain in the same neighborhood, John D. Paul had this new house built next door to his former home and had moved in by 1953. This one-and-a-half story brick dwelling is a Period Cottage that features a facade chimney, a front brick patio entrance with arched doorway, a projecting gable-front wing with small lunette, and a carport with a gable roof supported by poles resting on brick pier foundation,. Another wing extends from the rear. All windows are double-sash with horizontal two-over-two lights. A band of three windows highlights the gable-front.

1217 N. Bonner – Roy T. Peterson House, ca. 1928

- C One of two Spanish Eclectic-style dwellings remaining in the Nicholsonville portion of the historic district, this one-story stuccoed house with parapet roof was built ca. 1928 for Roy T. Peterson, a clerk for the U. S. Post Office. A partially enclosed one-story porch extends across much of the front façade, repeats the parapet roofline, and features a central entrance opening flanked by large openings at the porch front and sides. The parapets all have tile coping. Each side elevation window is protected by a pent roof with bracket supports and metal American Spanish tiles. All double-sash windows have four vertical lights over one. The front door has two vertical panels and its glazing has four vertical lights.
- C Large stucco two-car garage with same texture, form, and roof features as dwelling, ca. 1928.
- NC Frame gable-roof shed with attached open boat shelter; all are sheathed with metal sheeting, ca. 1985.

1218 N. Bonner – Columbus C. Snow House, ca. 1950

- C One-and-a-half-story, gable-roof frame Period Cottage with central gable-front entry and façade brick chimney. A flat-roof porch and its enclosed room, both later additions, dominate the front facade. All windows are double sash with eight-over-eight lights. Aluminum siding sheathes the exterior. Columbus C. Snow, the president of Beaufort Equipment Company, had the house built ca. 1950 and occupied it for many years.
- NC One-bay gable-front garage converted into workshop with replacement vertical-board sheathing, doors and windows, ca. 1950, ca. 2000.
- NC Large one-bay gable-front garage with modern horizontal metal sheathing, ca. 2000.

1300 N. Bonner – House, ca. 1930

- C A distinctive one-and-a-half-story frame bungalow featuring a roof with three clipped-gables, a central hip-roof dormer, and weatherboard sheathing. A gable accents the central entrance, which includes a glazed door with two vertical panels. Paired windows with louvered shutters flank the entrance. All double-sash are replacements. An exterior chimney with a single paved shoulder rises along the south side elevation. A patio with brick piers extends partially across the front façade and includes the entrance. A small shed-roof porch, now enclosed, extends from the rear. Occupying Lot #s 58 and 59, two of the thirty-six lots deeded to Otway Rumley on June 14, 1910. Through the years the property was owned and occupied by John J. Johnston Jr., a printer with Johnston's Printing, in 1937 and by 1948, the family of Guilford L. Litchfield, who was a saw filer for the Eureka Lumber Company.

1302 N. Bonner – House, ca. 1955

- C One-story gable-roof brick house with flanking one-room addition and porte cochere. The four-bay asymmetrically fenestrated façade includes double-sash windows with horizontal two-over-two lights forming a single, paired, and picture window units. A brick stoop further defines the entrance which has a modern replacement door. In 1957, William E. Thornton, the manager of McLellans a 5 & 10¢ store, was an early occupant.

1303 N. Bonner – Carawan House, 1923

- C Reflecting the third period of development for Nicholsonville, this one-story shingled Craftsman-style cottage is distinguished by an engaged porch with tapered box posts resting on brick piers and a hip-roof in combination with a similar hip-roof ridge-line dormer. A wooden balustrade connects the porch posts, and a deep eave overhang with exposed rafter tails skirts each roof. Most windows are paired with nine-over-one double sash. An enclosed shed-roof addition extends from the east rear elevation with a former open central area now enclosed. The house stands on Lot # 52 which was deeded to Annie Nicholson on February 7, 1911. The family of Henry B. Carawan, a carrier with the U. S. Post Office, was an early long-standing owner and occupant.

- C Hip-roof garage with shingled exterior, exposed rafter tails, and small four-over-four double-sash side windows; converted into a storage shed with attached open shed-roof shelter on the front, ca. 1925.
- C Frame gable-roof shed with extended gable-ends, exposed rafter tails, and vertical flush siding, ca. 1950.
- C-O Double-loop woven-wire fence and gate with pole supports outlines the front and side yards; gate has flat looped metal crest and is positioned at front walk that leads directly to the main porch and entrance, another gate stands just south of porch, ca. 1930.

1305 N. Bonner – Robert L. Garris House, ca. 1930

- C Colonial Revival-style one-and-a-half-story frame house featuring an tall pyramidal roof with gable-front projections extending from the west and north elevations and a shed-roof extension that has a bay window and an arcaded hyphen to the gable-front garage. A small front gable accents the entrance which includes a simple brick stoop and a glazed door with two-vertical panels. Each gable has cornice returns. All windows are double sash with louvered shutters; most have six-over-one lights sheathes the exterior. Robert L. Garris, the store manager for the Tayloe Brothers druggists, owned and occupied the house for many years.

Calais Avenue

837 Calais – House, ca. 1940

- C Built as a rental, this modest one-story gable-roof frame house has a four-bay façade that is asymmetrically fenestrated and includes a three-part picture window. Most windows are double sash with two-over-two horizontal lights. The side entrance on the north elevation has a small stoop with a metal awning. German siding sheathes the exterior. The gable-front porch is a more recent addition. In 1941, Claude Taylor, an African American labor working at Waters-Stier Wood Products Company, was possibly the first tenant to occupy this house. By the mid 1940s another African American, James Richards had purchased it for his family who lived here for many years. Richards worked at Dick and Sam Esso Service Station. Houses once lined Calais Avenue, most of which were occupied by African Americans. This dwelling is the street's sole survivor.

North Market Street

621 N. Market – Dr. S. T. Nicholson Speculative House, ca. 1895

- C During the first stage of Nicholsonville's development, Dr. Samuel T. Nicholson offered this lot and two-story dwelling for sale. On November 7, 1895, S. S. Latham, E. W. Latham, and Thaddeus Barrow purchased it for \$600. Characteristic of his other speculative houses, this double-pile weatherboard-sheathed dwelling has a hip roof and one-story hip-roof porch. Here both roofs have a box cornice with deep overhang and are sheathed with standing-seam tin. Each corner board has a simply articulated capital and quarter-round edge. The façade's three-bay fenestration pattern reflects a side-hall plan. An interior chimney serves the principal rooms. All original windows have six-over-six double sash and a plain surround with simple drip cap. Originally, a detached kitchen located in the backyard served the dwelling; however, by 1924, a one-story rear addition replaced it. As a rental property in 1937, it was the home for the family of Van P. Brinson a mechanic with Hubert C. Jarvis. Later it was purchased by Robert L. Mohler who was living there between 1957 and 1961 and worked for the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. Today it stands vacant with windows boarded.

702 N. Market – House, ca. 1900, ca. 1920

- C Built as a two-story single pile dwelling with one-story rear shed, this house sheathed with weatherboards was modified by 1924 to its present double-pile hip-roof form with attached one-story rear ell. A one-story hip-roof porch wraps around a portion of the southern elevation. It features tapered box posts resting on brick piers with connecting balustrade. Windows contain one-over-one double-sash and the three-bay façade's central entrance is framed by sidelights and transom. The dwelling rests on a brick pier and infill foundation that conforms to the natural contour of the lot. A cement

retaining wall along the property's southern perimeter turns into a simple border outlining the front lawn and walk. The owner of Dudley's Market, W. Charles Dudley is documented as owning and occupying the house from 1930 through 1961.

- C Two-bay frame garage with open bays, shed roof, and flush horizontal board sheathing, ca. 1920.

704-706 N. Market – Duplex, ca. 1900

- C This rare example of a duplex follows a standard residential form of a two-story gable-roof frame structure with a one-story hip-roof front porch and similar one-story rear addition. The basic three-bay fenestration pattern is modified by a central paired entry, one to each unit. Other details are typical of the period such as two-over-two double-sash windows and box porch posts that rest on brick piers and are linked by a balustrade. The brick foundation is comprised of piers and infill and includes masonry steps with double-stepped ends. A concrete border with corner accents frames the front yard. In 1937 the duplex was the rental home for the families of Walter H. Bond, the forest foreman for the CCC Camp, and W. Edgar Bunch, an auto mechanic. Between 1957 and 1961, its owner Ellis B. Sawyer, the operator of Sawyer's Soda Shop, resided here.

- NC Two-bay gable-front frame garage with utility room, weatherboard sheathing, and new garage doors; appended to ca. 1940 shed-roof garage with pent roof, ca. 1965.

708 N. Market – Flavius Alligood House (2), ca. 1922

- C A carpenter and building contractor, Flavius Alligood (1874-1960) lived in Washington first at 216 E. Seventh Street in 1900 and then moved to N. Market Street. Alligood purchased the two lots on August 27, 1919 and by 1924 had built his new home. This large two-story double-pile dwelling with hip roof features a three-bay asymmetrically fenestrated façade and hip-roof porch that wraps around a portion of the south elevation. Tapered box posts on brick piers help support the porch and a balustrade encloses all but the front steps. The pier and infill foundation is brick. All windows are one-over-one double sash and the front entrance is framed by a transom and sidelights. The standing-seam tin roofs are original. A raised cement border with corner accents outlines the small front yard. Alligood lived here until 1960 when son Caleb O. Alligood, also a building contractor, moved here from 620 N. Market. By 1957, the Alligoods also rented a small apartment at the rear of the dwelling.

- C Two-bay with utility room cinderblock garage with flat roof, ca. 1955.

710-712 N. Market – House, 1923

- C In all likelihood, Flavius Alligood built this rental house in 1923 on the front portion of lot D which was one of the two lots that he purchased in 1919. A Jewish immigrant in 1912 from Russia and the manager of a local men's clothing store, Reuben Greenspon along with his family were early occupants. Their rent in 1930 was thirty dollars per month for this typical Foursquare dwelling with its one-story porch. Both roofs are hipped, and its asymmetrical three-bay façade has one-over-one double-sash windows. All other details are similar inform to those of neighboring dwellings. Between 1937 and 1961, the house was occupied by Virgil H. Harris, the manager of the County's ABC Store #1.

713 N. Market – House, ca. 1940

- C Two-story gable-roof brick-veneered masonry Colonial Revival-style dwelling built ca. 1940 with three-bay façade, one-story hip-roof porch, double-pile plan, and central gable with bull's eye window. Original flat porch roof with balustrade modified to present form. From 1957 through 1961, the site was owned and occupied by William A. Windley, the operator of Windley's Meat Market. Located on one of Nicholsonville's earliest sites used for manufacturing purposes, W. E. Swindell bought in 1894 the property in two purchases: the first, in February of two lots, #43 and #44 for \$200 and then later in May the corner lot # 42 for \$250. Together they became the site of the Farmer's Tobacco Warehouse, a

large frame one-and-a-half story structure which stood until the late 1930s. Vacant in 1911 and 1916, it was converted later into the Washington Repair Company for auto upholstery by 1924.

- C Gable-front brick-veneered garage facing E. 7th Street; façade features door and car bay with tri-fold sliding door that has single row of lights, ca. 1940.
- C Garage patterned after earlier brick one; faces N. Market Street and located directly behind original garage; features similar tri-fold sliding door made of vertical boards with no lights, ca. 1955.

715 N. Market – Commercial Building, ca. 1930

- C One-story brick commercial building with double-leaf central entrance, flanking display windows. The facade contains a simple rectilinear corbelled brick recessed panel, and the side elevations have five-step parapets. City directories list the following: 1937, Leggett's Grocery operated by I. Paul Leggett; 1957, Cutler's Upholstery Shop; 1959, vacant; and 1961, Noe's Photography Studio.

717 N. Market – House, ca. 1900

- C During the initial stages of the development of Nicholsonville, A. M. Dumay purchased on March 17, 1894 for \$375 three lots fronting on East 8th Street, # 56, 57, and 58. After the eastern two-thirds of Lot # 58 was sold the following year, the remainder was reoriented to face N. Market Street as three smaller lots. Built as a speculative/rental property, this two-story gable-front dwelling has a one-story rear ell, two-bay façade with off-set entry and one-story, hip-roof porch. Two distinctive wall dormers accent the eaves of the south side elevation. Modern alterations include vinyl siding, porch details, and replacement windows and front door. All documentation confirms a rental history.

720 N. Market – House, ca. 1925

- C Built as a rental property, this two-story hip-roof dwelling with symmetrical three-bay façade and double-pile plan is similar in form to neighboring houses but its Craftsman-style windows set it apart. Used as a single or in pairs, each double-sash unit contains four vertical panes over a single light. Above the central entrance on the second floor, a distinctive pair of small single sash, each with four vertical panes, probably indicates the presence of an upstairs bath. The first renters may have been the family of George W. Kelly, a cable splicer with the telephone company who were living there in 1930. Records indicate that it was also owner occupied, in 1937 by Reuben Greenspon, the operator of a men's clothing store, Greenspon's Cash Store and from 1957 through 1961 by Mrs. Sally B. Edwards. In 1943, a small one-story broom factory was located behind the house.

721 N. Market – House, ca. 1915

- C This modest one-story gable-roof dwelling with symmetrical three-bay façade has a hip-roof front porch and a rear ell. Original porch features are the two posts with chamfered edges and adjoining balustrade. The central entrance features attenuated sidelights over a raised panel and four-light transom. The original windows contain two-over-two double-sash. Standing seam tin protects each roof. A small early outbuilding is now attached to the rear ell. The exterior is sheathed in vinyl siding that replicates German siding and the façade windows are replacements. Built as a rental, past residents include: in 1930, C. B. Cutler, Washington's chief of police who paid twenty-five dollars a month in rent; in 1937, William E. Warner, the operator of Warner Machine Company; and in 1959 and 1961, Almer E. Howerin, a mechanic at Mose Garage.
- C Frame gable-front garage with open bay and flush, vertical, board siding, ca. 1920.

722-724 N. Market – House, ca. 1910, ca. 1950

- C Originally a single family dwelling, this two-story house with weatherboard sheathing, projecting front gable, and rear one-story ell was enlarged to a duplex ca.1950 by a single-bay addition to the south elevation. Most details correspond with those of neighboring houses, such as gables with cornice returns, two-over-two double-sash windows, and a full-façade porch supported by tapered boxed posts

resting on brick piers. Here, however, the porch plate forms a simple arch and a polygonal bay is protected by the porch roof. Most addition elements conform to the original details. In 1930, the dwelling valued at \$6,000 was owned and lived in by Elisha W. Joyner, a public school teacher. By 1937, a carpenter Lonnie W. Woolard was renting the property. The apartment rental is first document in 1957, when it owner Mrs. Jennie N. Wood lived in the main house and rented the rear to George Nelson.

- C Small three-bay one-story gable-roof frame structure with a central entrance protected by pent roof, ca. 1950.

725 N. Market – House, ca. 1905

- C Constructed in several stages, this basic two-story gable-roof dwelling for many years had a wraparound front porch and an unusual but possibly earlier one-story rear T-addition. This rear portion, in all probability, corresponds with the 1895 restructuring of lots #56, 57, and 58 by investor A. M. Dumay. Today, a small hip-roof porch supported by Ionic columns protects the central entrance, and the former wraparound side porches are enclosed. German siding sheathes the main body of the house, and each gable end has cornice returns and a rectangular air vent. Plain weatherboards, however, cover the one-story rear addition. Here distinctive parapet roofs mark the south and north elevations. Portions of the ell were removed and a second story room added. Built first as a speculative property, the house had become by 1930 the home of its owner William Charles Miller, a building contractor who valued the property then at \$5, 500. Miller family lived here until the mid 1950s and the most alterations post date 1943.

- NC Storage shed with side gable-roof, vertical board sheathing, and block foundation, ca. 1980.

726 N. Market – Murray S. Cox House, ca. 1930

- NC The manager of a saw mill, Murray S. Cox had this house constructed for his family with an apartment for boarders upstairs. Initially, James E. Hodges, the superintendent for logwood, and his wife, Hilda, the saw mill's bookkeeper lived upstairs. Cox's widow was still living here in 1961. The two-story double-pile hip-roof dwelling is very similar in form and detail to the house at 720 N. Market but here the exterior walls are stucco and the north elevation has a second-story frame bay with an exterior entrance stair to the apartment. This stair no longer rises to the entrance. Today much of the front porch area is enclosed by curtain walls with shingle sheathing. This addition also obscures the original front entrance.

- C Two-car hip-roof garage with stucco finish and overhead doors, each containing a row of lights, built ca. 1930.

803 N. Market – David Eugene Jackson House, ca. 1918

- C Built by house carpenter David Eugene Jackson for his home, this transitional bungalow features an elongated front shed-dormer containing four windows and a second story, both of which are sheathed with square butt shingles. Windows and doors convey Craftsman details such the three-over-one double sash and the front door with its triplet of vertical lights. The engaged porch is supported by box posts with simple capital and base moldings. Shed-roof extension at the south elevation shelters a second floor balcony and diminutive side porch entry. Two interior ridge chimneys serve the main rooms. A shallow retaining wall made of rubble stones, skirts the lot's corner and extends to the front walk.

- C Open two-bay frame garage with shed-roof and exposed rafter ends, ca. 1940.

804 N. Market – House, ca. 1906

- C A typical two-story T-plan dwelling, this house form was a favorite during the early twentieth century but uncommon in neighboring Nicholsonville. Most windows have standard two-over-two double sash,

except for the façade's circular stained-glass window in the attic gable. By 1924, the original partial-façade porch was enlarged to its present full-façade, shallow hip-roof form supported by tapered box posts resting on brick piers. A one-story ell extends from the rear. The house is located on Lot #1 of the Pate Tract, which was sub-divided by Dr. S. T. Nicholson in 1896. In all probability, the purchase of this lot for \$600 in December 1905 by Lossie E. Lewis initiated the construction of this rental dwelling. By 1910, it was rented by the Rev. William T. Wood, the African-American rector of St. Paul's Episcopal mission formerly located nearby at the southeast corner of N. Respass and W. Sixth Streets. This dwelling appears to have remained rental property until 1960. Today, the exterior is sheathed with vinyl siding.

810 N. Market – House, ca. 1910, ca. 1920

C Similar in form and development to the dwelling located at 722-724 N. Market, this two-story house with side gable and gable-front projection was enlarged to its present form by 1924 with a significant two-story extension to its south elevation. All details mirror those of the original dwelling, which includes plain weatherboard sheathing, two-over-two double-hung sash windows, and gable-roof cornice returns. The original one-story rear ell and porch were also expanded. The full-façade front porch has a hip-roof supported by box posts that rest on brick piers. It protects a one-story polygonal bay at the front gable, and its central double-hung window has one-over-one lights. A farmer, James E. Roberson purchased the Pate Tract Lot # 2 on May 1, 1905 for \$400, and the house was constructed by 1911. By 1930 Richard H. Hudson, a former retail and produce merchant turned farmer, owned and occupied the property. Amos T. Whitehurst was the owner occupant in 1937 and his family was still living there in 1960.

812 N. Market – L. L. Davenport House, 1905

C On January 28, 1905, the Home Building and Loan Association conveyed to L. L. Davenport and his wife Dora an \$800 mortgage for their home on the Pate Tract Lot #3. Davenport was a saw filer for a local lumber mill. By 1910, the Davenports were mortgage free. Their home was a one-story double-pile dwelling with a full-façade front porch and one-story rear ell. Both house and porch had hip roofs. Two interior chimneys helped provide heat to each room. Alterations include window and door replacements, exterior vinyl siding, and "wrought-iron" supports and railings for the porch. For approximately thirty years the property was owned and occupied by William L. Dudley, the manager of Dudley's Seafood Market. Extended carport added at rear.

NC Frame shed with side gable-roof, ca. 1970.

813 N. Market – House, ca. 1895

C Sanborn maps indicate that on this site predating 1911, there was a one-story frame dwelling with an attached small corner room and rear one-story ell. The room was enlarged and converted into a store by 1916; however, by 1943 it had vanished. The present three-bay side-gable-roof dwelling with one-story hip-roof porch continues to reflect its early history in form and details including plain weatherboard sheathing, six-over-six double sash windows, chamfered porch posts, and central entry with glazed-paneled door. The façade has unusual small multi-light picture window. Alterations include the modifications to the rear ell. On December 29, 1893 in the new town of Nicholsonville, one of the earliest recorded lot transactions was made by J. T. Jackson who purchased for \$265 two lots #71 and #72, which faced East 8th Street. Little is known about the development of the lot and its dwelling. In 1930, a widow Sallie Cherry may have owned and occupied it.

815 N. Market Street – House, ca. 1930

C Like its next neighbor to the south, little is known about the development of this exceptional and picturesque Colonial Revival-style dwelling with one-story rear ell. Its striking gambrel-end orientation to the street features flanking two-bay shed-roof dormers. An off-set hip-roof porch complements the off-set entrance and protects a pair of six-over-one double-sash windows. Trellis insets connect the simple square-in-section porch posts arranged in groupings of three at each corner and a middle pair.

The attic air vent has a handsome fan design with louvers and a keystone. The exterior is sheathed with aluminum siding. A 1911 Sanborn map indicates a one-and-a-half story dwelling on site; however, both the 1916 and 1924 maps indicate a one-story dwelling with the same footprint. By 1943, a two-story dwelling with the same outline is recorded. In 1920, an African-American farm laborer, Scott S. Randall rented the house with his family. By 1930 Samuel W. Miller, a house brick mason, owned the property valued at \$1,500 and was living here with his family. Miller may well have had the house remodeled or constructed. By 1937, however, it had reverted to a rental property, and Herbert M. Edwards an insurance agent, was living here with his family.

C Frame shed with central entry, side gable roof, and vertical board sheathing, ca. 1930.

907 N. Market – Vandy B. Cleves House, ca. 1918

C The home of a prosperous African American, this two-story T-plan dwelling with plain weatherboard siding has a one-story rear ell and a one-story full-façade porch. Both primary roofs are hip, except for the side gable. Standard features of the period include two-over-two double-sash windows, tapered box porch posts resting on brick piers, and boxed cornices with a deep eave overhang. An African American public transfer and later taxi driver, Vandy Bonner Cleves contracted to have his home built ca. 1918. By 1920 his family, which included four children, were living here. In 1930, the house was valued at \$3,000. By 1937, three children remained living at home: one was a bellman at The Hotel Louise and two were school teachers.

910 N. Market – Shepherd R. Grist House, 1953

C One-story side-gable double-pile frame house with a central entrance flanked by tripartite picture windows and protected by a simple single-bay shed-roof porch. Windows have standard six-over-six double-sash, and at the rear there is a shed-roof addition. Vinyl siding with a German profile sheathes the exterior.

911 N. Market – James Thomas Hardison Speculative House, ca. 1940

C Originally three diminutive one-and-a-half-story Period Cottage-style cottages were constructed by general contractor J. T. Hardison & Son on this corner lot, two facing Market Street and one East 9th Street. All three were built for \$10,000. Residents of the N. Market Street houses shared a garage that was located at the rear but it is now gone. This one-and-a-half story dwelling has an off-set gable-front vestibule entry and a side gable roof with two gable dormers. This house is identical to another one built by Hardison at 210 E. 10th Street. In 1941, Robert W. Hodges was possibly the first tenant, and throughout most years it has served as a rental. The house next door at 913 N. Market, however, is now gone, and this one is sheathed with aluminum siding.

912 N. Market – House, 1949

C Constructed post World War II, this two-story gable-front dwelling reflects several trends of this building period: a preference for a more traditional form that utilizes minimal Colonial Revival-style features, modern building materials commonly used after the war, and an overall desire for a more modern home. Plain weatherboards sheath the exterior and metal end pieces protect the corner joints. Each gable end has asbestos shingles. This modified pediment contains a semi-circular air vent. Most windows include modern horizontal panes with two-over-two double sash as well as a picture window that includes a large central pane flanked by attenuated double sash with similar horizontal lights. Much of the porch appears to be replacement. Mrs. Fannie H. Stewart, the widow of R. Lee Stewart, owned and occupied the house for many years.

914 N. Market – House, 1919

C One of the most intact bungalows in the historic district, this one-and-a-half-story dwelling with plain weatherboard sheathing has a side gable roof with an engaged front porch and gable-front dormer. Other distinctive features include a projecting side-bay with pent roof, free-standing brick porch supports, and exposed rafter tails. The entrance is off-set with a Craftsman-style glazed door. The

façade features a central tripartite window unit composed of double sash. The large central one has eight-over-one lights and is flanked by ones having narrower four-over-one lights. In 1930 Blake B. Daniels, a broker and the brother of E. A. Daniels, owned and occupied the house which was valued at \$3,500. Another long standing owner occupant in the 1950s was James E. Bobbitt Jr., an inspector with the State Highway Department.

C Single-bay, gable front frame garage with German siding, ca. 1940.

917 N. Market – House, ca. 1904

C As Dr. P. A. Nicholson continued to invest in Nicholsonville during the second phase of its development, he purchased this Lot # 103 on February 5, 1902 and sold it the following year on July 3 for \$225 to Joseph F. Tayloe. A native of Washington, Tayloe was an investor in the nearby Globe Manufacturing Company and, in probability, had this house built shortly thereafter for speculative purposes. The one-story frame dwelling with plain weatherboard sheathing follows a cross-gable form and features a one-story hip-roof porch. Distinctive details include boxed cornices with returns and one-over-one double-sash windows. From 1920 through 1960, James Thomas Hardison, a building contractor and principal in the firm J. T. Hardison & Son, was its owner and his family its occupants. In 1930, the house was valued at \$2,500. Some alterations such as the small picture window were probably made by Hardison, but others are more recent, including the replacement of the front door and porch posts.

C Shed-roof two-bay garage with vertical board sheathing, ca. 1940.

918 N. Market – Edmund T. Buckman House, ca. 1925

C This impressive two-story brick-veneered Colonial Revival-style dwelling was built by Edmund T. Buckman, a prosperous dry goods merchant and civic leader. The continued use of the hip-roof double-pile form with center-hall plan combines here with refined Colonial Revival and Craftsman-style details. Paired columns support the one-story full-façade hip-roof porch, and brackets mirror each pair along its cornice. Paired brackets also accent the cornice overhang of the main roof at each facade corner. Originally these brackets were oversized and extended below the cornice, a detail more reflective of the eclectic Italian Renaissance Revival-style. The central entrance is handsomely framed by glazed sidelights and a transom. All windows contain double-sash with five vertical lights over one and those along the front façade are paired. Buckman was a principal in both the J. F. Buckman & Sons department store and E. P. Rhodes, Inc., a distributor of Gulf Oil products. He married on November 2, 1921 Josephine Bowen, the daughter of Howard W. Bowen.

921 N. Market – House, ca. 1916

C Lots in Nicholsonville were oftentimes traded among investors, this Lot #104 was no exception. In 1911, its ownership seems to shift to B. B. Nicholson; however, a dwelling was not built on this site until after 1916 and its neighbor, the former Globe Manufacturing Company building had been removed. This gable-front two-story frame house with one-story hip-roof porch and one-story rear ell follows an earlier form popular at the turn of the twentieth century. Its unusual fenestration pattern, implied cornice returns, handsome porch turned balustrade, and columns reinforce a transitional period. In 1930 the house was value at \$2,000 by it owner and occupant William T. Jolly, a truck driver for a wholesale grocery. Jolly once operated a small grocery store just south of his home that is now gone.

922 N. Market – Constantine V. Swan House, ca. 1922

C Built as a one-and-a-half story bungalow, this frame dwelling with Colonial Revival-style details features a bold side-gable roof with an engaged porch and an unusual oversized dormer. Each side and front elevation has an exceptionally bold and deep eave overhang. Two front gables joined together in the middle by a shed-roof comprise a single dormer unit. All three components contain paired double-sash windows and cornice returns. The three-bay façade has a central entrance composed of simple pilasters, an entablature, and a six-panel door and two imposing window units each with three-parts

and paneled aprons. These windows feature a large central multi-light fixed sash flanked by tall double-sash windows with four-over-six lights. The porch has undergone significant alterations such as the removal of its deck, the introduction of a brick entrance stoop, and the installation of “wrought iron” porch supports and brackets with a foliate design. The exterior is wrapped in vinyl siding. In all probability, Constantine V. Swan (1890-1945) had this house built several years after his marriage to Louise Buckman, the daughter of J. M. Buckman Sr. Associated with Moss Planing Mill, Swan became its manager and an owner. In 1930, the value of the house was \$7,000 and during the 1950s, it was the home of Harold A. Lane, the president of Moss Planing Mill Company.

924 N. Market – Harry S. Gurganus House, ca. 1935

C A two story five-bay brick Colonial Revival-style dwelling with flanking one-story frame wings. Central entry protected by diminutive porch supported by columns and capped by a Chippendale-style balustrade. Side elevations feature roof gables with returns and exterior-end chimneys with flanking quarter-round attic windows. Windows have six-over-six double sash and louvered shutters. In 1937, Harry S. Gurganus, the cashier for the Guaranty Bank & Trust Company and the secretary-treasurer for The Home Building & Loan Association, owned and occupied this house which remained in the family for many years.

923-925 N. Market – House, 1968

NC One-story, gable-roof brick dwelling with front gable garage bay.

927 N. Market – Carl C. Jackson House, 1953

C Situated on a corner lot, this rambling one-story brick Ranch house with hip-roof has distinctive entrances facing each street. Along N. Market Street a flat-roof porch with foliate “wrought iron” posts protects the entrance and is paired with an imposing thin-slab slate chimney. The E. 10th Street entrance features an engaged hip-roof porch with similar “wrought iron” supports paired with brackets. It protects a multi-light picture window and another entrance. Carl C. Jackson, with Washington Mattress Company, had this house built as his home.

1001 N. Market – Benjamin F. Bowers House, 1923

C Having admired the handsome new home of his brother, Augustus L. Bowers designed by the Wilson architectural firm of Benton & Benton, Benjamin F. Bowers (1879-1958) borrowed its architectural plans and had this very similar impressive two-story tan brick Colonial Revival-style house built nearby on the opposite side of North Market Street. Bowers was a prominent dry goods merchant and civic leader. Since 1906, he and his brother Augustus L. Bowers were partners in the Bowers Brothers Company and its department store. Featuring a richly ornamented, symmetrical exterior, this handsome house with flanking sunrooms has a five-bay façade, a hip-roof with three gable-front dormers, and a classical entablature comprised of modillion block cornice and a wide frieze band. Identical single dormers pierce the side and rear elevations. Each dormer is distinguished by cornice returns and simple pilasters that flank round-headed double-sash windows. A deep one-story hip-roof porch with a low central gable is supported by paired Tuscan columns on brick piers and enclosed by a low brick balustrade. An ornate doorway with leaded glass sidelights and an elliptical transom defines the entrance. Most windows have six-over-one double sash. The interior follows a center-hall plan with well-executed Colonial Revival-style features including elaborate staircase, mantels, applied plaster moldings, and quarter sawn oak parquet floors with mahogany accents. Today, the house stands intact except for the removal of its tile roof during the late twentieth century. In 1930, the value of this house was listed as \$15,200. By 1957, Bower’s daughter Betsy had married Thompson D. Litchfield, the secretary-treasurer of the Moss Planing Mill Company. For many years, it remained in the family as their home.

C Brick garage with two bays and servants quarters: 1923, ca. 1960. Details include East 10th Street entry protected by hood with oversized bracket supports; regularly laid American Spanish green tile

roof; six-over-six double-sash windows; and small arched window at rear. Later ca. 1960 it was converted into a guest house.

1005 N. Market – House, ca. 1920

C A one-and-a-half-story bungalow with side-gable roof, an engaged porch, and expansive shed-roof dormer. The porch wraps around the south elevation, abuts a two-story extension, and shields an exterior chimney. On the exterior, both the dormer and half story are sheathed with shingles and the first floor with weatherboards. Most windows contain nine-over-one double-sash and in the dormer form two linear groups of three. Sidelights and a transom frame the entrance. Modifications to the dwelling include a one-story addition set back to the north elevation; the removal of the original porch deck and porch posts; replacement of all windows with similar sash; and the introduction of a brick entry stoop. This notable bungalow was probably built for Claud L. Carrow, an automobile dealer who lived here during the 1920s and in 1930 its value was listed as \$7,000. By 1937, city patrolman Albert C. Jackson was renting the property. Additional owners include in 1957 Clarence B. Little, and in 1959, James W. Phillips, the president of Phillips-Wright Furniture Company.

C One-story gable-roof frame garage with two-bays and shed-roof dormer. Exterior sheathing replicates that of the house, ca. 1920

NC-S Polygonal, frame gazebo, ca. 1965.

NC Gable-roof three-bay frame child's playhouse on brick foundation, ca. 1965.

1009 N. Market – House, ca. 1906

C Two-bay two-story dwelling features a gable-front roof that has boxed cornices with returns. A one-story ell extends from the rear. All windows have two-over-two double sash. Vinyl siding sheathes most exterior surfaces. Originally, a full-façade one-story porch wrapped around the corner and partially extended along north side elevation. Today it is replaced by a small porch at the entrance. Two others are also modern additions. In April 1906, Dr. Samuel T. Nicholson deeded Lot # 143 to Sarah A. Bright for \$300 with "all privileges and appurtances." William M. Parvin, the county's bridge superintendent, had purchased the property by 1920 and continued to live there through the 1930s when it was valued at \$3,500. Later during the 1950s it was owned by D. Ray Everette, a shipping clerk for FCX Washington Wholesale.

1036 N. Market – Idylwild, 1907

C Described as a "palatial suburban home" and built as an exceptional Neoclassical Revival-style dwelling named Idylwild, this three-bay two-story dwelling with a tall hip roof features two outstanding interconnected porches, a full-height monumental entry porch and a one-story wraparound one with porte cochere extension. Both are supported by Ionic columns, which are paired at the entry porch and porte cochere. The entablature includes a handsome modillion cornice and, at the monumental portico, friezes with Adamesque garlands, wreaths, and bows. At the second floor, the portico's entablature forms a distinctive recess, a coved semi-circle. Balustrades progressively diminish in detail from the first floor porch to the widow's walk of the roof. The main entrance is flanked by Ionic pilasters, framed by sidelights and a transom, and accessed through a double-leaf doorway. The interior follows a double-pile center-hall plan. On September 14, 1901 Blake Baker Nicholson (1863-1917) purchased from his brother Dr. S. T. Nicholson the Eason Farm, which bordered the west side of Market Street. A North Carolina legislator, Nicholson married Sallie Owens Bryant from Oxford Mississippi on October 15, 1902. The construction of their new residence was complete by August 1907 when the family moved in. On November 18, 1908 it was the backdrop for the wedding of Sallie Nicholson's daughter from a previous marriage Norfleet Martinez Bryant (1889-1940) to Erasmus Alston Daniel Jr. (1881-1924), B. B. Nicholson's nephew and later law partner. Following B. B. Nicholson's death in 1917, Idylwild became in 1919 the home of E. A. Daniel. Having moved to Washington in 1906, Daniel at various times practiced law with Henry Clay Carter and Hallet S. Ward. He and his bride first had rented a house on Fifth Street, and their family grew to include four children before Daniels death on

December 23, 1924. His family continued to reside here until the late 1920s. By 1930, Idylwild had become the home of Anthony A. Capehart, and the house was valued at \$8,500. Capehart managed and operated in partnership with Augustus L. Bowers the Capehart-Bowers Cleaners, a clothes cleaners and laundry. In 1962, Dr. Ray G. Silverthorne became the owner and occupant of the property.

- C Frame, hip-roof garage with exposed rafter tails and plain weatherboard sheathing at façade and flush vertical boards along side, ca. 1920.

1038 N. Market – Rev. Raymond L. Alexander House, ca. 1950

- C The pastor for the First Christian Church, the Rev. Raymond L. Alexander married Lauretta Capehart, and they resided here. Handsome three-bay two-story Colonial Revival-style dwelling with gable roof, single exterior end chimney. Distinctive features include common bond brickwork with use of jack arches above first floor windows, graduated double-hung sash windows, and a central entrance framed by sidelights and a transom. Windows contained twelve-over-twelve lights on the first floor and eight-over-eight on the second. The entry porch with lattice supports was replaced in 2009 by a similar one in size but not detail.

- NC Large two-story brick garage with gambrel-end roof and two-bays, ca. 1970.

1040 N. Market – Bowers-Tripp House (NR, 1999), 1921

- C Designed by the Wilson architectural firm of Benton & Benton in 1921, this impressive Colonial Revival dwelling was built for Augustus L. Bowers (1877-1930), a successful dry goods merchant who was in partnership with his younger brother, Benjamin F. Bowers. The building contractor was a local firm Miller Construction Company. The architects designed an imposing two-and-a-half-story tan brick residence with one-story full-façade porch, one-story rear extension, and flanking wings, sunrooms and a porte cochere. Green Spanish tile updates the imposing hip roof with dormers, three along the front façade and one along the side. Each has a gable-front with cornice returns and a round-arch double-sash window. A modillion cornice skirts the eaves. The symmetrical five-bay façade features a handsome elliptical-arched entrance with side lights, a three part window above, and double-sash windows containing eight lights over one. The porch is distinguished by a balustrade that outlines its roof and Tuscan columns grouped in pairs or threes that stand on brick pedestals and are linked by a brick balustrade. Some features are also incorporated into the wings. Married to Sally Bette Tayloe, Bowers died in 1930, and his family continued to live here until 1945, when it was sold. In the late 1940s for a brief period the house was converted into apartments by Tom Lewis. In 1949, however, Richard and Leggette Tripp purchased the property and it became their home. Tripp, who served as the mayor of Washington from 1975 to 1981, retained ownership until 1993, when he sold it to Robert and Nita Byrum.

- C Brick, Colonial Revival-style, hip-roof, two-car garage with tile roof and flanking round-arch windows featuring keystones, 1921.

1101 N. Market – Jay M. Hodges House, ca. 1925

- C A typical American Foursquare, this two-story frame dwelling is distinguished by its cube shape, hip roof with deep eave overhang, side entrance hall. A hip-roof porch supported by tapered boxed posts extends across the asymmetrical two-bay façade, and a one-story hip-roof addition extends across the rear facade. The Craftsman-style windows have double-sash with four-over-one lights and are grouped as singles, doubles, and triples. The exterior is sheathed with vinyl siding. In all probability Jay M. Hodges had this house built ca. 1925 after his marriage to Margaret Gray. In 1930 the house was valued at \$5,000. Early on, the Hodges family offered lodging to boarders. The family continued to live here for many years. Beginning as a salesman for Harris Hardware Company, Jay Hodges rose through the ranks to become an officer in the company.

1105 N. Market –House, ca. 1905

C Dr. P. A. Nicholson purchased Lot # 185 and a number of others in 1902 for an investment. In all probability, this late-Victorian dwelling was built by 1905 and associated with the nearby mills. It is a two-story frame house with a combination hip and gable-front roof and one-story wraparound porch. The porch shelters a polygonal bay and side-hall entrance. The front gable features original sawn and pierced woodwork details, including a delicate sawnwork gable ornament, pierced cornice returns, and pierced gable vent. The current owner Charles Bowen added around 2004 the stained glass window, porch details, and rear kitchen addition. In 1930 the value of the house was \$2,000, and it was owned by Alfred W. Bailey, a lawyer who resided here with his family for many years.

1109 N. Market – Earl E. Robbins House, ca. 1950

C A well-executed one-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling with flanking one-story wings. Exhibiting a strong Mount Vernon influence, the full façade front porch is crowned by a Chippendale-style balustrade and supported by four full-height tapered box posts. This balustrade also skirts the top of each wing. Three gable-front dormers with returns pierce the front of the gable roof with the central one being the larger of the three. The three-bay façade has a central entrance with a classic Colonial Revival-style gable-front surround that features pilasters, sidelights, an elliptical fanlight, and a raised six-panel door. Windows are six-over-six double sash; on the façade, each is paired and accented above by stuccoed recessed panels. An owner of Waters & Robbins Oil Company, Earl E. Robbins had this house built about 1950 for his family, who lived here for many years.

NC One-and-a-half-story frame garage with side-gable roof and vinyl siding featuring two-car bays and door entry, ca. 1990.

1110-1120 N. Market – Hallett S. Ward House-Mother of Mercy Convent, ca. 1906

C Built as a suburban home for Hallett S. Ward in 1906, this impressive two-and-a-half-story frame Colonial Revival-style dwelling features a tall hip-roof, an unusual one-story semi-circular porch capped by a smaller semi-circular bay and gable-front dormer, two-story hip-roof polygonal bay extensions on both side elevations, and a two-story rear ell. On the south elevation stands an additional one-story porch with the later addition of a room above. Both porches featured Ionic columns, a balustrade with heavily turned balusters, and dentil cornice accent the porch. The double-hung sash windows contain one-over-one lights. Hallett Sidney Ward Sr. (1870-1957) was a lawyer who served in N.C. Senate from 1899-1901. After winning the 1904 election for Solicitor of 1st Judicial District, Ward moved his family from Plymouth to Washington where he established with Junius D. Grimes, Sr. the law firm Ward and Grimes. On January 2, 1906 he purchased from B. B. and Sallie Nicholson Lots # 1, 2, and 3 of the Eason Farm tract for \$1,200 and soon thereafter had his home built. Ward served two terms in U.S. House of Representatives from 1921-1925, and after his return to Washington, his wife Aileen Latham died January 5, 1928. On August 6, 1929, he married Dora F. Bonner and sold this property to the Catholic Diocese. Following the establishment of the Mother of Mercy Mission in Washington by the Passionists in December 1925 and the subsequent opening of its school in 1927 for African-Americans, the Ward House was purchased as accommodations for the Mother of Mercy Convent. This purchase for \$14,500 was finalized in July 1929; however, Ward retained the right to continue living in the house until May 1, 1930. The Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary moved here in June 1930 from the former Mallison House. It remained their residence until after the two Catholic schools were closed in 1963.

C St. Agnes Catholic Chapel, 1929, 1940

Dedicated in October 1929, St. Agnes Chapel was built with funds provided by a New Yorker, Mrs. Cogan, as an intra-city mission of Mother of Mercy. The gable-front Mission-style church with similar entry vestibule features half-timbering in the gable and a stuccoed exterior. Three groups of three round-arch windows line the side elevations with small buttresses separating each group. Header brick surrounds the windows and doors and forms crosses, now painted, that flank the entrance. A bell tower

rises at the southwest junction with the sacristy. The vestibule was added about 1940. The history of Edward G. Mallison's home and St. Agnes Chapel and Academy are inextricably combined. One of the first residents to build on the Eason Farm property, Edward G. Mallison purchased lots and had his home built soon after purchasing in 1907 Eason Farm Lots #4, 5, and portions of #8 and 20 for \$1,000. In 1927, the Mallisons sold their home for \$14,500 to the Diocese of Raleigh, who initially purchased it for the Sisters of Immaculate Heart of Mary to serve as the Mother of Mercy Convent and its chapel. [Following the purchase of the neighboring Ward home for the Sisters, the Mallison home became the rectory for Father Edward Gilbert, who lived there until 1937. In that year, the house then became the St. Agnes Convent for the Sisters of Immaculate Heart Community, who opened St. Agnes Academy in the dining room with Mother M. de Chantal as principal. This school served the white community.] A former garage was adaptively reused as a rectory for Father Gilbert. By 1948 increased enrollment at St. Agnes Academy had precipitated the construction on Respass Street of a new elementary school behind the former Mallison home. It operated until 1963 and St. Agnes Chapel reverted to an intra-city mission of Mother of Mercy and later the Mallison home was torn down.

- C St. Agnes Rectory: one-story hip-roof dwelling with a deep eave overhang and stucco applied to the exterior with brick outline detailing; all double-hung sash windows have six-over-six lights, ca. 1939.
- C-O Fountain: circular pool with tall central pedestal constructed of a three-course rusticated-stone veneer and concrete liner, ca. 1930.
- C One-story concrete block building facing west with gable-front roof and single entry bay protected by simple gable hood; double-hung sash windows have two-over-two lights, ca. 1950.
- NC One-story concrete block garage with stuccoed and scored surface, gable-front roof, and two car bays; converted to dwelling and the garage doors filled-in; façade has ribbon window with horizontal two-over-two double-hung sash, ca. 1950, ca.1970.

1115 N. Market – Jones-Simmons-Daniel House, 1911

- C Located on a generous corner lot, this impressive hip-roof two-story dwelling embodies the Colonial Revival-style with its expansive one-story wraparound porch and widow's walk, both with handsome balustrades. Each face of the roof has a single central hip-roof dormer that features a pair of double-hung sash windows with six polygonal panes over one. Patterned tin sheathes all roof surfaces. Located on a generous corner lot, the more formal symmetrically fenestrated three-bay façade faces Market Street; however, its entrance contains only one side-light with a transom. Each has beautifully leaded glass. The E. Twelfth Street elevation is asymmetrically fenestrated and includes a one-story bay protected beneath the porch. A simple pedimented gable-front projection marks both porch entrances. Tuscan columns on raised brick pedestals support the porch roof, and wooden balustrades link each column grouping of either two or three. Tall interior chimney stacks rise above the roof and feature distinctive corbelled caps. Modern siding sheathes the exterior and covers up cornice details.

In August 1910, house contractor M. M. Jones purchased lots # 125 and 126 on which he built this residence for his family; however, on April 18, 1912, Jones sold his home and two additional lots for \$4,750 to Norwood L. Simmons, the owner of a local real estate company. Simmons in turn sold the property on June 5, 1918 to J. E. Matthews and his wife Nannie Hill, who lived here with their five children. Matthews may have remodeled the porch and rear ell during their tenure. Susie Jane Gentry purchased the property in 1924 and, at times, used it as rental property. In 1930, Walter S. Wolfe was renting it for \$60 per month. Wolfe was a commercial salesman for a house furnishing store, and his family of six included an aunt, Julia B. Hoyt. By 1933, E. A. Daniel III (1911-1948), his wife Isabella Gibbs, and their family were living here including his mother Norfleet Daniel. He served as the Beaufort County Recorder and Solicitor. Gentry deeded the property to the Daniels in 1937, and the family continued to live here for many years.

- NC One-and-a-half-story frame garage with side-gable roof, three car bays, vinyl sheathing, and two solar

roof panels, ca. 2000.

1126 N. Market – J. Frank Buckman Jr. House, ca. 1915

- C The J. Frank Buckman Jr. House embodies the transition in the N. Market Street area from its early suburban development period with a full economic range of residential and industrial buildings to one reflecting primarily residential growth as the corporate limits of Washington expanded to include N. Market Street. On June 15, 1910 J. Frank Buckman Jr. purchased Eason Farm Lots # 6 and 7 including the northern end of Lots 8 and 9 from B. B. and Sallie D. Nicholson. His marriage in 1916, in all probability, prompted the construction of this two-story frame Colonial Revival-style dwelling with one-story wrap around porch. It features a hip-roof with an off-set gable-front projection of varying depths at the façade and each side elevation. Deep eave overhangs accent each gable with returns. The porch has a handsome balustrade in combination with box posts that are tapered and paneled. Sidelights and a transom frame the entrance. Vinyl siding sheathes the exterior. Modern extensions connect a modern garage to the dwelling. J. Frank Buckman Jr. was a principal and officer in J. F. Buckman & Sons department store, and the Buckman family continued to live here for many years.
- C Concrete block garage with side gable roof containing weatherboard sheathed gable ends; façade includes single car bay and entry to utility room, ca. 1960.
- C Frame gable-front playhouse house with weatherboard sheathing and an engaged porch supported by latticework posts, ca. 1950.

1202 N. Market – H. Reid Mitchell House, ca. 1950

- C One-and-a-half-story gable-roof brick dwelling with Colonial Revival-style details distinguishing its symmetrically fenestrated three-bay façade, projecting gable-front central entry, and gable-front dormers. The double-pile plan includes to the north a side porch that is now enclosed with an additional room behind it. The opposing south elevation has a shallow second-floor iron balcony with railing. Most windows are paired and have double-sash with six-over-six lights. The rear elevation features large dormers with paired windows and an enclosed brick hyphen connecting the house and the gable end of a two-bay brick garage and connecting servants' facilities. A small cupola with weathervane straddles the garage roof. Vinyl siding sheathes the dormers and eaves. Window sash appear to be replacements. H. Reid Mitchell was the president of Suskins & Berry, a wholesale and retail dry goods business, and The Hub, Inc, a local department store. Shortly after the property was deeded to Mitchell on March 22, 1950, he probably began construction of the house, and his family continued to live here for many years.

1207 N. Market – House, ca. 1910

- C This more traditional two-story house form with side-gable roof reflects the early twentieth-century transition of the area from a rural suburban setting to an urban neighborhood. Constructed ca. 1910, A. M. Dumay may have stimulated the sale of Lots 96 and 97 and the subsequent construction of this frame dwelling by its new owner. A one-story wraparound porch supported by Tuscan columns accents the façade. Its symmetrical three-bay fenestration features two-over-two double-sash windows that are paired except for the central bay. At this entrance, there is a simple transom above the door. A two-story ell with one-story addition extends from the rear. A two-story polygonal bay with pedimented gable roof abuts the ell's south elevation. William B. Harding, a son of the Rev. Nathaniel Harding, owned the property during the 1930s when it was valued at \$5,000. A subsequent owner, Dr. Ernest W. Larkin, an ear nose and throat specialist, lived here through the 1950s.
- NC Original side gable-roof frame garage with storage room; remodeled, ca. 1930, 2010.
- C Shed-roof frame garage with two open car bays and extended utility room at rear, sheathed with flush vertical boards, ca. 1940.

1211 N. Market – Walter T. Adams House, ca. 1935

C Distinctive one-and-a-half-story brick-veneered dwelling, with one-story rear extension, features a gable roof and large central gable-front dormer, all are jerkinhead. A gable-front hood, with returns, an arched soffit, and curvilinear bracket supports, protects the central entrance. Its door has eight lights over two vertical panels. The window unit to each side contains three double sash, with the larger central one having six-over-six lights. The others are narrower with four-over-four panes. Fixed louvered shutters flank each window. The house was built with a separate living area for boarders on the second floor accessed by an exterior porch staircase. Walter T. Adams, an agent for the Sinclair Refining Company, probably had the house built ca. 1935 and rented the second-floor apartment in 1937 to Titus W. Grisson. Soon thereafter S. Phil Willis Jr., a clerk at the U. S. Post Office, purchased the property, and his family lived here for many years.

1215 N. Market – Malcolm C. Paul House, ca. 1950

C One-and-a-half-story brick dwelling distinguished by a deep side gable roof and front-gable accents for the front wing, entry, and dormers. A brick soldier course surround frames the entry that has a solid front door with three vertical lights placed diagonal. Expansive picture window units flank the entrance vestibule, a screen side porch extends from the north elevation, and a brick patio connects the entrance and screen porch. At the rear, an enclosed brick hyphen connects the house with the gable end of the two-bay brick garage and connecting servants' facilities. A cupola with weathervane straddles the garage roof. A lawyer who later was appointed as a judge, Malcolm C. Paul had his home built ca. 1950.

NC Frame side gable-roof shed with two bay façade and vertical board sheathing features a gable-end double-door, ca. 1980.

1230 N. Market – Robert C. Bogart House, ca. 1920

C One-story side-gable-roof frame dwelling featuring full-façade front porch with expansive central front gable supported by brick piers. A wooden balustrade skirts the open porch and the north end is screened. The seven-bay façade with central entrance has attenuated windows containing one-over-one lights. A Beaufort County tax collector, Robert C. Bogart and his family lived here for many years.

C Gable-front frame shed with exposed rafter ends, weatherboard sheathing, and rear shed; central entry contains door with three horizontal lights and panels, ca. 1950.

1232 N. Market – Henry Clay and Lucille Nicholson Carter House, 1914

C One of the earlier large suburban houses in the N. Market Street area, this two-story hip-roof frame dwelling raised on a high brick foundation features a symmetrically fenestrated three-bay façade, one-story hip-roof porch, two-story rear ell, and a one-story extension adjacent to the ell. This one-story extension includes a polygonal bay with pedimented gable and small fanlight. Standing on a brick pier foundation with infill, the porch is distinguished by Tuscan columns joined by a handsome balustrade. The central porch stair with seven steps leads directly to the front entrance that is framed by leaded-glass sidelights over raised panels. The door is also glazed and paneled. All windows have double sash with one-over-one panes and are flanked by louvered shutters. A Hyde County native, a graduate of the University of North Carolina law school, and a newly licensed attorney in 1906, Henry Clay Carter (1883-1950) moved to Washington where practiced law for the first five years in partnership with Erasmus A. Daniel. On November 4, 1908, he married Lucille Thorne Nicholson, the eldest daughter of Dr. Samuel T. Nicholson. The couple purchased this property for \$400 on September 14, 1910. Four years later, the *Washington Daily News* reported on March 18, 1914 that "City Attorney H. C. Carter, Jr. is now having plans drawn for an attractive residence to be erected in Nicholsonville." Carter's father paid \$3,000 for its construction. The elder Carter presented each of his children with the gift of a house. By 1920, the Carter family included four children and two servants, and the value of the property was \$6,000 in 1930. The Carter family resided here for many years.

1301 N. Market – House, ca. 1915

C A distinctive one-story gable-roof frame dwelling with wraparound porch, this house is a smaller more modest version of standard two-story dwellings built during the early suburban period of N. Market Street. The symmetrical five-bay fenestration of the façade features a distinctive central grouping with two-windows closely flanking the central entrance. All façade windows are proportionately very tall. At the rear, a small side wing, porch and the rear ell are in-filled as one. The exterior is sheathed with vinyl siding and the windows and porch columns are replacements. As lots within the Fair Grounds property shifted to investors for development and resale, Otway Rumley acquired thirty-six lots on June 14, 1910 that included Lot #70 at the corner of N. Market and Thirteenth Streets.

C Two-bay, frame garage with gable-front roof, vinyl siding, louvered air vent, and side entry, ca. 1960.

1305 N. Market – Charles L. Payne House, ca. 1915

C Illustrating another nationally-popular residential form reflective of the early suburban period of N. Market Street, this American Foursquare is a distinctive two-story hip-roof frame dwelling with one-story hip-roof wraparound porch. Its off-set entrance with sidelights and transom and nearby small window with another around the side corner, indicate the interior stair hall. An interior chimney stack pierces the apex of the tall hip-roof. Tuscan columns and a handsome balustrade highlight the porch and its eight-step entry. All double-sash windows have one-over-one sash. The house is located on Lots # 68 and 69, which were purchased by investor Otway Rumley on June 14, 1910. Charles L. Payne, a bookkeeper and associate with W. E. Baugham Inc., probably had this house built ca. 1915, and he lived here with his wife, Mary Belle, for many years.

1307 N. Market – Blythe H. Noe House, 1951

C A Sears & Roebuck Company house, this one-story gable-roof frame dwelling has a shed-roof porch supported by foliate “wrought iron” posts. All windows are double-sash with six-over-six lights that are progressively grouped across the front façade. Most have shutters. The entrance door has raised panels with a fanlight. The porch has a concrete deck and a raised brick stoop defines the entrance. A small gable-roof wing extends from the south elevation. Vinyl siding sheathes the exterior. Blythe H. Noe, the manager of Home Security Life Insurance, contracted to have this house built.

1308 N. Market – Dr. Louis H. and Elizabeth Nicholson Mann House, 1910

C The marriage of Elizabeth Satchwell Nicholson, the daughter of Samuel T. and Annie Lucas Nicholson, in 1907 to Dr. Louis Mann, a local dentist precipitated the construction of their home following the May 1909 purchase of two acres on the west side of N. Market Street. The Manns were occupying the property by September 1910. An unusual one-and-a-half-story hip-roof version of an early suburban dwelling in Washington, this house features a wraparound porch, hip-roof dormers, and polygonal bay. In a distinctive manner, the hip roof flares to create a deep eave overhang that also extends over the porch and bay. The porch is supported by Tuscan columns with a handsome balustrade. Each dormer has starburst window panes and simple underpinning bracket supports. All exposed rafter tails have rounded ends. A heavy molding skirts beneath each window of the three-sided front bay and its windows contain one large pane with a leaded transom of quarrels. The roofline is pierced by tall, corbelled chimney stacks on the north and south sides. A gable-front carport addition is attached to the southwest corner elevation by a one-story rear ell and its sides have three-bay arcade supported by Tuscan columns. Appended to the rear of the carport is a two-story side gable-roof frame building with rounded exposed rafter ends, six-over-six double-hung sash windows, and weatherboard sheathing.

The Mann family included two children. For health reasons, the family moved to Asheville in the 1920s but retained ownership of the property. Just prior to the death of Dr. Samuel T. Nicholson in 1930, it appears that he and his wife were renting the house and living here. The Manns continued to rent the home. In 1937 Edmund S Hoyt Jr., a salesman for John K. Hoyt’s department store was its tenant. By 1941 the Manns had returned, and later Elizabeth N. Mann lived here as a widow until the Roebuck family purchased the property in the 1960s.

1309 N. Market – Floyd M. Cox House, 1935

C Unusually-proportioned but symmetrically fenestrated, this large one-and-a-half-story gable-roof Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling has an equally large central front gable flanked by frame gable-front dormers. A flat roof accents the full-façade front porch and combination porch and port cochere at the south elevation. The front porch has boxed post supports and a brick deck; the port cochere features tapered box posts supported by brick piers. A balustrade once enclosed the roof which was also a porch and accessed from a second-floor door. Varying in size, all windows are double sash with six-over-six lights. A run of three flanks the central entrance. A semi-exposed brick interior chimney with a decorative brick lozenge and cap rises at each side elevation. The front gable contains a simple lunette as an air ventilator and at each the side an arched opening. A one-story brick bay projects from the north side elevation and at the rear there is a one-story brick ell. Floyd M. Cox operated Cox and Stevenson, a used furniture business, as well as the Washington Shoe Store. In 1935 he had his home built for approximately \$20,000, and his family lived here until moving to 1404 N. Market Street following the sale of the property to Dr. Llewellyn E. Kling, the first director of the Beaufort County Health Department about 1950.

1310 N. Market – Floyd M. Cox Jr. House, ca. 1950

C A one-story side gable-roof brick dwelling with offset projecting front gable. A shed-roof front porch engages with this wing and an exterior end chimney rises on the north elevation. The porch protects the entrance and a picture window. Most windows are double sash with either eight-over-eight or six-over-six lights. In 1953, Floyd M. Cox Jr. operated a local café, and his house was probably constructed by the builder Flavius Alligood.

NC Shed-roof two-bay frame garage, ca. 1970.

1401 N. Market – James E. Hodges House, ca. 1930

C Locally a rare example of a one-story Spanish Eclectic-style dwelling that features a stuccoed exterior with decorative tile insets. Both the partial-façade porch and dwelling have flat roofs with parapet walls. Square piers stand at the corners of each, and small quarter-round brackets accent the porch openings. Windows are either singles or pairs. All one-over-one sash are replacements. Additions to the rear are an attached shed-roof garage and boat shelter. A salesman, James E. Hodges had this house constructed ca. 1930 and his family lived here until the mid-1940s when it was purchased by David H. Ross, a driver and salesman for Maola Ice Cream.

C Stuccoed single-bay garage with similar detailing as house, ca. 1930.

1402 N. Market – Earl Gene Alligood House, ca. 1955

C One-story brick hip-roof dwelling with an engaged porch featuring foliate cast-metal supports and a brick balustrade. Carport with foliate cast metal supports attached to north side elevation. The house was constructed by builder Flavius Alligood, Jr. for E. G. Alligood, who operated Pam's Soda Shop.

NC Gable-front garage with brick first floor and vinyl-sheathed second story with overhang, ca. 1990.

NC Frame side gable-front roof boathouse, ca. 1985.

1403 N. Market – House, ca. 1915

C Built on lot # 41 of the old fairgrounds tract, this house is one of the earlier residences built during the third stage in the development of Nicholsonville. This two-bay two-story frame dwelling has a hip roof plus a one-story hip-roof porch. Boxed posts on brick piers support the porch roof and a balustrade links each except at the stairs that lead to the front entrance. A one-story addition extends from the rear. Alterations include vinyl siding, window replacements, a new door, and bay with picture window.

The original owner is unknown and it periodically has served as rental property. Samuel F. Long and Winifred F. Long have owned it at different times.

NC Frame gable-front outbuilding sheathed in vinyl siding, ca. 1970.

1405 N. Market – J. F. Cox House, ca. 1950

C One-story gable-roof brick-veneered dwelling with projecting front gable and shed-roof porch. Probably built ca. 1950 for J. F. Cox, a grocer who operated J. F. Cox Grocery on Greenville Road.

C Gable-front frame garage with German siding and single-car open bay, ca. 1950.

1407 N. Market – Daniel T. Smith House, ca. 1925

C Built on lot #39 of the fairgrounds tract, this one-story frame Craftsman-style cottage is distinguished by a hip-roof, an engaged porch, and a hip-roof dormer. Box posts resting on brick piers support the porch roof, which protects an asymmetrical three-bay façade. The entry is off-set and contains a typical glazed Craftsman door. All double-sash windows contain one-over-one lights and some are grouped in pairs along the side elevation. In all probability Daniel T. Smith, an electrical engineer working for the Municipal Electric and Water Department of Washington, had the house built ca. 1925 and lived there for many years. Later during the 1950s, Smith was an electrician for Freeman's Electric.

1409 N. Market – House, ca. 1955

C Built ca. 1955 as a rental property, this one-story three-bay gable-front frame dwelling features a gable-front hood above its central entrance and brick stoop with metal railing. Exterior is sheathed with aluminum siding and the one-over-one window sash are replacements.

1412 N. Market – Floyd M. Cox House, ca. 1950

C When Floyd M. Cox sold his home at 1309 N. Market Street, he built about 1950 this one-story dwelling as his new home. It features an expansive hip roof that includes a partial façade porch with metal supports and railing. The porch protects a three-part picture window and the entrance, which features sidelights. The exterior has vinyl siding. In 1953, Cox continued to operate Cox's Shoe Store.

C One-story gable-roof cinder block outdoor kitchen with engaged full-façade porch and gable end chimney; built especially for oyster roasts and sportsman dinners, ca. 1955.

1416 N. Market – House, 1958

C One-story gable-roof brick Ranch house with small roof extension protecting the front entrance. This entrance has a small stoop with metal railing. All windows are double sash with two-over-two horizontal lights, except for a three-part picture window. A carport is attached to the north elevation. In 1961, Druie D. Winstead, a pharmacist at the hospital, lived here.

Nicholson Street

1014 Nicholson – House, ca. 1955

C Modest one-story side gable-roof frame dwelling has an attached carport and three-bay façade including small entry stoop and paired windows. Most double-sash windows have louvered shutters and horizontal two-over-two lights. Vinyl siding sheathes the exterior and the front door is a modern replacement. Albin Hamilton and later Fred B. Burnett both rented the house.

1016 Nicholson – House, ca. 1940

C Constructed by building contractor John Thomas Hardison as one of three nearly identical houses located near the corner of 11th and Nicholson Streets. This one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with engaged porch follows the lines of a traditional early nineteenth-century North Carolina house form, the coastal cottage. Here two gable-front dormers pierce the roof's front slope and a shed-roof dormer the

rear. An exterior end chimney with paved shoulders rises along the north side elevation. Most windows are double-sash with six-over-six lights and have louvered shutters. The house was first rented and then purchased by Lloyd R. Latham, a mechanic whose family lived here for many years.

- C Shed-roof frame garage with vertical board sheathing, ca. 1945.

North Respass Street

1035 N. Respass – Cecil C. Warren House, ca. 1935

- C Brick-veneered and asbestos shingled Period Cottage with facade chimney and broken pediment entry surround. This one-story dwelling has an enclosed frame side porch. Probably built for Cecil C. Warren, a clerk for the Norfolk and Southern Railroad who lived there in 1937. Other resident owners include Gorham E. Jackson in 1948 and B. Courtney Homes, a vice president of the Washington Tobacco Company, during the 1950s and early 60s.

1042 N. Respass – A. Mayhew Paul House, ca. 1935

- C Two-story three-bay frame dwelling with projecting entry bay flanked on each side by wall dormers. All three have front gables. A one-story hip-roof porch supported by boxed posts extends across the façade. A one-story extension enlarges the rear. The family of A. Mayhew Paul was occupying this dwelling in 1937. Paul was a salesman for Paul Auto Supply Company. His widow continued to live here through the early 1960s when Floyd M. Cox Jr. purchased it.

- NC Modern gable-front open bay boat shelter, ca. 2000

1048 N. Respass – Hallett S. Ward House, 1930

- C Shortly after attorney Hallett S. Ward married Dora Bonner on August 6, 1929, plans were begun for the construction their new home, an unusual two-story Craftsman-style house faced with rubble stone along the first floor level and stucco on the second. A shed-roof porch with tall stone piers extends across the façade. At the rear, the house expands to include shed rooms, and here a gable-front inset dormer with shed-roof balcony dominates the roofline. A shed-roof utility room covered with weatherboards provides a rear entry by way of a flight of stone steps. Used also to introduce a formal character to the site, rubble stone is employed for the wall that frames the front yard. Two opposing arches allow entry to the flagstone walks that merge near the stone front steps. Stones also edge the foundation beds in the front and side yards. The Ward family lived here for much of the twentieth century.

- C Open two-bay frame garage with stucco exterior; shed roof has pent, ca. 1930.

- C-O Rubble stone wall skirts perimeter of front yard and features two arches resting on truncated pier terminuses; roughly 2 ½ feet high, ca. 1930.

1106 N. Respass – Nannie Hill Matthews, ca. 1920

- C A good example of American Foursquare, this two-story frame house features a hip roof, a one-story hip-roof porch, an asymmetrically fenestrated façade, and a double-pile plan. Tapered boxed posts support the porch and each is connected by a handsome balustrade. All windows are double-hung sash with one-over-one lights. Handsome concrete steps with brick side enclosures lead up to the porch. On August 18, 1924, Nannie Hill Matthews purchased for \$6,000 Lots 3 and 4 on Block D from J. E. Winslow, a portion of his Eason tract sub-division. Price and deed indicate the presence of a dwelling and outbuildings, possibly associated with the former Eason farm. During the late 1930s, John W. Woods, a veterinarian with the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry, was renting the property. By 1957, however, E. Leon Roebuck, the president of Harris Hardware Company, had purchased it to be his family's home. Roebuck was also a director of both the Guaranty Bank & Trust Company and the Home Building & Loan Association.

NC Modern gable-front frame shed used for automobile workshop, ca. 1990s.

1109 N. Respass – St. Agnes Catholic School, ca. 1955, ca. 2000

NC Hip-roof frame building with a giant gable-roof wing to the south; the entire structure is sheathed with vinyl siding. Within this contemporary building is the original St. Agnes Catholic School, which was built in the 1950s for the education of Washington's white Catholic children. It was a flat-roofed Modernist design common for school buildings at the time. The school was run by Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Saint Mary, whose convent was the former Mallison home that stood just east of the school on N. Market Street. Circa 2000, the school was radically altered and all that remains visible are the interior concrete block walls. It now serves as a pre-school for the Beaufort County Development Center, Inc.

1110 N. Respass – Eugene Neel House, ca. 1930

C A one-and-a-half-story gable-roof brick-veneered Colonial Revival-style house with one-story gable-front extensions at both the front and rear. Cornice returns highlight each gable. A diminutive portico protects the front entrance and features semi-circular arches. Boxed columns support the porch, and a simple balustrade connects each. The entrance has a delicate fanlight and a six-panel door. The attic window of the façade gable contains a simple fanlight. All windows are double-hung sash with six-over-one lights, except for the façade triple window. Here the standard window is flanked by double-hung sash containing four-over-one lights. A sun porch is now enclosed. In all likelihood, Eugene Neel, manager of the Nehi Bottling Company had this house built ca. 1930 for his family who lived here for more than thirty years. Neel and his wife, Ethel, were also officers of the Adams Supply Company, Inc., a wholesale grocery distributor.

C Brick hip-roof garage with storage room; vinyl siding skirts the top of its exterior walls, ca. 1930.

NC-S Open free-standing frame carport with gable-front roof featuring returns, ca. 1995.

1111 N. Respass – Joseph P. Tunstall House, 1955

C Neocolonial-style two-story gable-roof brick dwelling with one-story flanking wings constructed by building contractor Flavius Alligood. Notable Colonial Revival woodwork includes a modillion block cornice and a tall entrance surround with flanking pilasters and sidelights that are capped by an elliptical fan. The original stoop with side steps and iron railing was modified in 2010 by the addition of a diminutive porch. All windows typically contain double-hung sash, feature shutters with louvers, and decrease in size from floor to floor. Joseph P. Tunstall, the pharmacist and owner of Tayloe Drug Store, had this house built for his family about 1955.

1202 N. Respass – Dr. Ernest W. Larkin House, 1960

C A modern traditional one-story brick Ranch house with central gable roof section and flanking wings. A one-story ell extends from the rear that combines living space and an open garage with a utility area that encloses the gable end. A small cupola with weathervane straddles the ridge of the carport. The recessed porch shelters a handsome bay window and a front entrance with sidelights. It also features foliate "wrought iron" supports and brackets. All windows have double-hung sash with eight-over-twelve lights and paneled shutters. Dr. Ernest W. Larkin, a physician in the partnership of Hawes & Larkin, had this house built for his family in 1960.

1208 N. Respass – Samuel T. Carter House, ca. 1952

C Combining the vernacular tradition of a coastal cottage with Colonial Revival-style housing forms, this picturesque one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling features weatherboard sheathing, a one-story gable-front wing, and a tall sloping roof with an engaged front porch pierced by three gable-front dormers. Boxed posts either paired or grouped in three at the corner support the porch. An exterior end chimney rises along the south elevation. Windows have six-over-six double-hung sash, and shutters with louvers flank those on the façade's first-floor. A salesman with Roanoke City Mills, Samuel Timothy

Carter built this house in 1950-51 for his family. Carter served as his own contractor and Melvin "Doc" H. Mitchell was the builder. House plans were developed from ones published in the newspaper.

1210 N. Respass – Milo L. Gibbs House, ca. 1950

C A one-and-a-half-story side gable-roof frame Minimal Traditional-style house exhibiting a one story gable-front wing, a screened side porch, and a diminutive front porch. Traditional Neoclassical-style elements include the handsome balustrade that crowns the flat roof of each porch and the two gable-front dormers. A more modern touch is the façade's expansive picture window. Milo L. Gibbs, an assistant cashier at the Bank of Washington, had this house built ca. 1950 for his family.

C-S Carport with shed-roof and metal pole supports, ca. 1960.

C Gable-front frame shed with flush vertical board sheathing and exposed rafter tails, ca. 1955.

1214 N. Respass – Jesse T. Rawls House, 1958

C Jesse T. Rawls, the owner of J. T. Rawls Grocery Store, had this one-story gable-roof brick Ranch house constructed in 1958. The four-bay façade includes a slightly recessed entry with flanking pilasters, a brick stoop and a three-unit picture window. All windows have double-hung sash featuring modern horizontal panes. Each gable end is sheathed with weatherboard. A brick garage with workshop is connected to the house by a carport, all are protected by an extended gable-roof. By 1961, it was rented as the parsonage for the First Methodist Church with Rev. Clyde G. McCarver as its occupant.

1215 N. Respass – William B. Duke House, 1960

C Brick Ranch house with gable roof and a carport extension on south elevation. The five-bay façade includes a recessed entry with brick stoop, two-over-two horizontal sash, and a picture window. Access is also gained through a second entry into a frame connector between the carport and house. William B. Duke, a surveyor, had this dwelling built in 1960.

1301 N. Respass – Russell N. McKinley House, ca. 1950

C A large one-and-a-half-story modern brick Period Cottage with gable-front projection, a sun-room at the south elevation, and dual-pitched side-gable roof., Two gable-front dormers, a façade chimney, an oculus window in the front gable, and nine-over-nine double-sash windows contribute to the overall Minimal Traditional-style character. A farmer, Russell N. McKinley had the house built for his family, but it was soon sold to Jesse C. Cayton.

C Two-bay frame garage with gable-front roof featuring clipped gable; sheathed with vinyl siding; bays enclosed, ca. 1955.

1302 N. Respass – Theodore R. Hodges Jr. House, ca. 1950.

C A rambling side gable-roof one-story frame Period Cottage style dwelling with brick entry and façade chimney. The fenestration pattern features traditional double-hung sash windows with shutters grouped as either a single, pair, or triplet. The façade exhibits shallow gable-front projection and the entrance has a round-arched doorway. The wing on the south elevation is an enclosed garage entered from a drive at the rear. Vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Theodore R. Hodges Jr., the president of Hodges Bros. Inc. a grocery business, had the house built about 1950.

1303 N. Respass – Selby S. Jones House, ca. 1955

C A classic example of an asbestos shingled one-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with paired windows, screened side porch, and rear extension. The porch is a replacement as are the one-over-one window sash. Selby S. Jones, an associate with Bell Jewelry Company, and his wife Aileen, a music teacher, had this home built about 1955 for his mother.

1304 N. Respass – Cratch-Smith House, ca. 1950

C A handsome side gable-roof brick Ranch house with a gable-front projection that contains an offset Neocolonial entry and paired window unit. The slightly projecting entrance has a round arched recessed doorway with radiating fan and flanking fluted pilasters. C. K. Cratch may have had the house built ca. 1950. In 1957, Elbert B Smith, with Smith-Mills Pontiac, and his family owned and occupied the house.

C Two-bay gable-front brick garage with metal overhead doors, ca. 1950.

1306 N. Respass – Sadler-Haigler-Rodman House, ca. 1950

C Minimal Traditional-style side gable-roof one-story frame dwelling sheathed with asbestos shingles and dominated by a gable-front projection with triple window unit. The gable roof has a double kick that engages both a front porch and rear shed rooms. The porch provides entry via a doorway at the side of the gable projection. All windows are double-hung sash and most contain six-over-six lights. In all probability, the house was built for M. W. Sadler and within several years was sold to Ted E. Haigler. By 1959, C. H. Rodman, a certified public accountant, had purchased the property and lived there for many years.

NC Open gable-front carport with rear workshop attached to house by covered walk, ca. 1970.

1307 N. Respass – Alligood-Moore House, ca. 1950

C A one-and-a-half story frame Minimal Traditional-style dwelling distinguished by a side gable-roof, an off-set projecting cross gable, two gable-front dormers, and a wing on the south elevation. Neoclassical-style balustrades crown the flat roofs of both the diminutive front porch and side wing. The façade has a large multi-light picture window flanked by smaller double-sash windows. Weatherboards sheath the exterior walls; the gable faces have T-111 siding. In all likelihood, E. E. Alligood had the house built about 1950. By 1957, James B. Moore, a salesman for Calvert Distributors, had purchased the property. It remained in the Moore family for many years.

C Concrete block shed with side gable roof, ca. 1960.

C Gable-front two-bay frame garage with replacement siding, ca. 1960.

1402 N. Respass – Archie C. Rodman House, ca. 1946

C Constructed primarily of rusticated concrete block, this locally unique Period Cottage is a one-and-a-half-story dwelling with an imposing gable-front projection that contains both the entrance and a double window. Most windows contain six-over-six double-hung sashes and are grouped in pairs except on the façade. The double-pile plan requires an expansive side gable-roof. Asbestos shingles sheath each gable face, including that of the screen porch at the south side elevation. A chimney, also constructed with rusticated blocks, rises between the house and porch. To the north and attached to the house are a one-car concrete-block garage and carport that share a shed roof. The house was built ca. 1946 for Archie C. Rodman, a rural carrier for the U.S. Post Office, and it remained in the Rodman family for many years.

Summit Avenue

1025 Summit – Henry B. Barnes House, 1960.

C A Ranch-style one-story side gable-roof dwelling sheathed with asbestos shingles. Its five-bay fenestration pattern is asymmetrical and features an off-set entrance with a brick stoop and metal handrails. The double-hung sash windows have horizontal two-over-two lights. Henry B. Barnes, the president of Barnes Tire Company, had this house constructed in 1960.

C Frame gable-front carport supported by poles with rear storage room, 1960.

1026 Summit – Edmund T. Buckman Jr. House, ca. 1955

- C A Neocolonial-style hip-roof two-story brick house with a three-bay symmetrical fenestration pattern featuring a slightly projecting pedimented central bay. A robust minimal surround defines the central entrance and exhibits fluted pilasters capped by a raking cornice. This entrance has a simple brick stoop with metal handrail. All windows are double-hung sash with eight-over-eight lights and have louvered shutters. Each side elevation has an exterior end chimney and at the south it combines with a small one-story brick wing. Edmund T. Buckman Jr. had this house built about 1955.
- C Gable-front frame two-car garage with open bay and aluminum siding, 1955.

1028 Summit – Charles T. Bowers House, ca. 1950

- C A two-story side gable-roof Neocolonial-style brick dwelling with a screened porch on the south elevation and a brick single car garage connected to the house by a brick hyphen on the north. The three-bay symmetrically fenestrated façade features a central entrance that has fluted pilasters, glazed transom, simple cornice and a frieze with stylized triglyphs and metopes. A simple stoop with metal handrails introduces the entrance. The first floor has windows with paneled aprons and all are paired metal casement windows. Charles T. Bowers, a principal in the Bowers Insurance Agency, had his home built ca. 1950.

1102 Summit – Norman J. Winslow House, ca. 1900, ca. 1940

- C An exceptional Georgian Revival-style two-story frame dwelling built on a raised brick foundation that includes a screened porch on the south side elevation. Local tradition maintains that the main house for the Eason farm was remodeled into this formal three-bay double-pile dwelling. Capped by a tall hip-roof, the house has a diminutive entrance portico supported by classic square-in-section columns and protected by a flat roof with dentil cornice. Curving stone stairs approach each side of the portico. Iron railings flank these stairs and feature swirl terminuses. At the landing, the central railing panel contains a graceful circular design. A formal guilloche pattern distinguishes the frieze of the modillion cornice, a design that is repeated in the leaded-glass sidelights and transom of the main entrance. All double-hung sash windows have louvered shutters and eight-over-twelve lights on the first floor with eight-over-eight on the second. On March 14, 1918, J. E. Winslow purchased for \$7,500 the remaining farm land that was associated with the Eason Farm and owned by Sallie D. Nicholson, the widow of B. B. Nicholson. It was bounded by Jack's Creek, Respass Street, and the property of Samuel T. and Annie E. Nicholson. By 1948, J. E. Winslow's son, Norman J. Winslow and his family were living here and the only residents on Summit Avenue. In all likelihood, Norman Winslow had the house remodeled to its present form during the late 1930s. Local tradition maintains that noted American landscape architect Arthur A. Shurcliff (1870-1957) designed the grounds that are distinguished by the use of magnolias and boxwood. With Frederick Law Olmsted, Shurcliff founded the first four-year landscape architecture program at Harvard University and later served from 1928 to 1941 as the chief landscape architect for the restoration at Colonial Williamsburg. In 1980, the house became the home of Alexander T. Jennette and his wife Ann Winslow.
- C Frame gable-front roof combination one-bay garage with storage room, weatherboard sheathing, and open side shed addition, 1935.

1107 Summit – Edward H. Matthews House, ca. 1950

- C Brick Ranch with Colonial Revival-style details such as a dentil cornice and recessed entry with fluted pilasters. The entrance is flanked by a slightly projecting gabled bay with a picture window to the north and an oculus window to the south. Windows are six-over-six sash. This home was built for Edward H. Matthews, with the Matthews-Whitford Company, a printing establishment.

1108 Summit – Colon W. McLean House, ca. 1950

- C This brick French Eclectic-style dwelling exhibits a dominant round tower entry typical of a Norman cottage. Its asymmetrical form has a combination of steeply pitched hip roofs that include a two-car

garage to the north and a screen porch to the south. One bay of the garage wing is now in-filled with a window. Two tall interior chimney stacks rise from the roof. A slightly projecting front gable features bricks quoins, cornice returns, and a double window. Each window has a brick jack arch. The two-stage tower is at the entry level brick and stucco above. Its conical roof and tall finial are weathered copper. The entry has a Tudor arch with rusticated stone surround. The paneled door is glazed. Directly above it is a leaded glass window with quarrels. A semi-circular stoop leads up to the entry. The house was built ca. 1950 for Colon W. McLean, the vice-president of the wholesale dry goods business Suskins & Berry and the clothing store The Hub Inc.

1109 Summit – J. M. Hodges Jr. House, ca. 1950

C Painted one-story brick Minimal Traditional-style house with side gable-roof and a gabled wing on south elevation attached by window hyphen. Shed dormer extends across rear elevation. Brick garage/apartment attached to dwelling by canopied walk. Entry pent, six-over-six replacement sash. J. M. Hodges Jr., a principal in the grocery business Hodges Bros. Inc., had the house built ca. 1950.

1114 Summit – Ralph H. Hodges Jr. House, ca. 1950

C Built by local builder Frank Woolard, this one-story side gable-roof frame Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with extensions on the north and south side elevations includes a flat-roof sun porch. The central entrance is protected by a hip-roof porch with “wrought iron” supports. The eight-over-eight window sashes are replacements and the exterior sheathing vinyl. Ralph H. Hodges Jr. was the manager of The Hub clothing store, and he had his home built in 1950.

1206 Summit – Ashley B. Futrell House, 1961

C Built in 1961, local building contractor Frank Woodard built this brick Ranch house for Ashley B. Futrell, the editor and publisher of the *Washington Daily News*. It features two projecting front gable wings, one on each end and a recessed porch in the middle. The façade wall protected by this porch has weatherboard sheathing, and its recessed entry is off-set and features sidelights. The double-hung sash windows have six-over-six lights and louvered shutters. The interior chimney has a long low stack with open brickwork at the cap.

NC Two-story frame combination carport and apartment connected to dwelling by arcaded covered walk, 1990.

1207 Summit – Owen G. Rodman House, 1957

C A brick side gable-roof Ranch house featuring a three-bay central block with engaged porch and flanking wings. Square-in-section posts support the porch that protects the central entrance highlighted by a broken pediment with finial surround. All double-hung sash windows are six-over-six replacements along the façade and elsewhere one-over-one. Owen G. Rodman, an attorney with Rodman & Rodman, had this home built in 1957.

1208 Summit – Morris E. Snyder House, 1951

C Brick side gable-roof L-plan Ranch house with an engaged porch featuring a simple entry and a side-by-side run of four windows. Vinyl siding sheathes much of the façade beneath the porch and the gable ends. Most windows are double-hung sash with six-over-six lights. A single-bay frame garage is attached to the house via an enclosed brick breezeway. The house was built for Morris E. Snyder, the bookkeeper for C. O. Tankard Company.

1211 Summit – Ernest M. Griffin House, 1955

C One-story side gable-roof frame Ranch-style house with outstanding Colonial Revival details, especially hardware and dentil cornice. It has a more formal central core flanked by a smaller wing to the south and a larger one to the north that includes an enclosed garage. The main block contains an off-set primary entrance and large double-sash windows with eight-over-twelve lights. Both this entrance and the façade’s double sash windows have louvered shutters. A large interior chimney rises

from the ridge of the gable roof. At the north wing along the ridge, there is a small cupola with a weathervane. Here both the garage and the secondary entrance have handsome elliptical arch openings. The double-leaf garage doors are hung with iron strap hinges, and the entrance has side lights. A pharmacist with Tayloe Drug Store, Ernest M. Griffin had this house built in 1955.

1214 Summit – George Hobert Brown House, 1954

C Brick Ranch house with side gable-roof, five-bay façade, a recessed entry, and a wing at the north elevation. An elongated interior brick chimney with open work brick cap rises from the ridge of the gable roof. An attached open carport extends from the rear. George H. Brown, who operated Brownie Bakery, had this house built in 1954.

1215 Summit – James F. Bagwell House, 1954

C Brick Ranch house with side gable roof, recessed entry flanked by brick foundation planters, broad interior ridge chimney, and attached gable-roof rear ell featuring open carport and enclosed gable-end utility room . The entrance is framed by a single row of sidelights. Windows contain two-over-two metal sash grouped either as a single, double, or triplet. James F. Bagwell, who was associated with the Dr. Pepper Bottling Company, Roberson's Beverages, and Seven-Up Bottling Company, had the house built in 1954.

1301 Summit – Claude S. Graves Jr. House, 1961

C Two-story side gable-roof brick Colonial Revival-style house with two one-and-a-half-story wings and an additional one-story garage wing at the side elevations. The front façade features two one-story gable-front projections. Cornice returns distinguish each gable. A recessed front porch is created by a roof connection between the one-and-a-half story wings that have a forward placement. All windows feature shutters and contain double-hung sash with eight-over-twelve or six-over-six lights. Associated with Paul Auto Supply, Claude S. Graves Jr. had this house built for his family in 1961.

1302 Summit – William F. Taylor House, 1953

C Two-story three-bay Colonial Revival-style dwelling with entrance portico, flat-roof wing at south side elevation, and a two-car garage attached via a brick open breezeway. The side gable roof and portico have dentil cornices with returns. Clusters of three box posts in combination with pilasters support the portico roof. A wide surround with applied moldings frames the entrance which includes sidelights. All windows are double-hung sash with six-over-six lights and are paired at the façade's first floor. William F. Taylor was a salesman with Williams & Reed Inc. and owned the Thrift Shop.

1306 Summit – Rhodes Nelson Jennette House, 1957

C A simple four-bay frame Ranch house with side gable roof, recessed entry, and Colonial Revival-style details. The entrance is off-set and approached by a simple brick stoop with iron handrails. This entry has flanking fluted pilasters and features raised panel sheathing. All windows have double sash with six-over-six lights and louvered shutters. The north elevation has a one-story wing and an exterior chimney. A carport is attached to the rear. Rhodes N. Jennette was an accountant with C. H. Rodman.

1307 Summit – A. Thomas Stewart House, 1958

C Brick Ranch house with low-pitched side gable-roof, five-bay façade, recessed entry flanked by fluted pilasters, elongated interior chimney, and simple brick stoop with iron handrail. All windows have louvered shutters and most are six-over-six double-hung sash. Extending from the rear, there is an attached carport with a gable-end storage room that includes an identical rear window. A. Thomas Stewart operated Stewart's Jewelry Store and at the time of the house's construction was serving as the mayor of Washington.

East 7th Street

107 E. 7th - House, ca. 1945

- C Asbestos-sided one-story gable-roof Minimal Traditional-style house with original paired four-over-one sash and replacement vinyl six-over six sash. Partial façade porch features front gable at entrance. Possibly built for Chester E. Jackson who owned and occupied the house in 1948. He was associated with Jackson's Motor Sales.
- C Gable-front, T-111 sided, two-bay shed has low-pitched metal roof with exposed rafter ends, ca. 1955.

108 E. 7th - House, ca. 1935

- C This one-story hip-roof brick bungalow has a ridgeline hip-roof dormer and a hip-roof porch. Brick steps lead up to the porch, tall brick piers support the porch roof, and a brick balustrade connects the piers. Windows with six-over-six lights are double-hung sash that are either singles or paired. George W. Currin, who was a serviceman for F. E. Mayo & Company, a bottler and ice cream manufacturer, may have had this house built ca. 1935 for his family. By 1948, it was owned by Fred A. Toler, who lived here for many years.
- C Two-bay frame garage with workshop/storage room that has shed roof with façade pent and weatherboard sheathing, ca.1940.

112 E. 7th - Salvation Army Worship Center, ca. 1975

- NC Gable-front brick church with long gable-roof wing extending off the west side. The apex of the roof at each gable end has a deep extension beyond the wall that creates a dramatic eave overhang. Rear additions include a thrift store and warehouse. A large parking lot enclosed with a cyclone fence stands east to the end of the block.

113 E. 7th - House, ca. 1950

- C One-story L-plan dwelling with side and front roof gables and one-story rear ell. It features a multi-light picture window and shed-roof porch supported by replacement metal posts. Aluminum siding sheathes the exterior. A ca. 1965 carport is attached to the east elevation. Until the late 1940s the property was owned and occupied by the Charles T. Cozzens family. By 1953, it had become rental property with the William W. Galloway family renting it through the 1950s.

119 E. 7th - Barbara P. St. Clair House, 1973

- NC One-story side gable-roof brick and asbestos Ranch house with two-over-two horizontal sash. In 1974, Barbara P. St. Clair, a clerk at Revco Pharmacy, was its first owner and occupant.

121 E. 7th - House, ca. 1905

- C Early one-and-a-half-story gable-front frame with hip-roof porch and one-story rear ell. The front porch is now screened and a shed addition added to the east side elevation. Vinyl siding sheathes the house. Most windows are double-hung sash with either six-over-six or two-over-two lights. Lot # 34 was purchased on March 24, 1896 by Henry Gorham. By 1920 a house carpenter James Frank Warner had bought the property and was living here with his family that included three sons. By 1930 Joseph I. Mcghee, a sawyer at a lumber mill, was renting the house for his family at \$15 per month.

123 E. 7th - James Frank Warner House, ca. 1920

- C Situated on a corner lot, this two-story frame American Foursquare with pyramidal roof features a one-story hip-roof wraparound porch and one-story rear ell. Box posts support the porch roof and each is connected by a balustrade with pickets. The windows have one-over-one replacement sash. Lot # 35 was purchased on April 1, 1896 by Lizzie Dunn. By 1930, James Frank Warner had bought the property, which was valued at \$2,000, and moved next door. By then his family had grown to include five children.

204 E. 7th – Bettie Phelps House, ca. 1905

C Modest one-story gable-front frame shotgun dwelling features a hip-roof porch and two-bay façade with off-set entrance. The shallow gable roof has cornice returns and the gable face has a square vent opening. Box posts support the porch roof. Windows have double sash with six-over-six lights. Situated on the east half of Lot # 50, the house was built ca. 1905. A. C. Cherry had purchased on January 2, 1894 two corner Lots #s 49 and 50 in Nicholsonville for \$250. On May 12, 1909, Bettie Phelps, the widow of Jessie T. Phelps and a finisher at the shirt factory, purchased the eastern half of Lot #50 and lived here with her daughter for over ten years. Before her husband's death, she had been a neighbor of Samuel T. Nicholson on Main Street with a live-in servant. Phelps sold the property to the carpenter C. A. Whitley and his wife for \$1,000 on October 31, 1924. In 1930, Rufus A. Walker, who clerked in a hardware store, was renting the house. The property continued as a rental through the 1961.

206 E. 7th - House, ca. 1920

C An exceptional adaptation of the shotgun form into a two-story frame hip-roof dwelling, this house also features a one-story rear ell and a one-story hip-roof porch supported by tapered box posts standing on replacement rusticated concrete block piers. Most windows are double-hung sash with six-over-six lights and, at the front façade, paired. Standing-seam tin protects both roofs. Vinyl siding sheathes the exterior. W. L. Cherry purchased Lot # 51 on April 28, 1894 for \$150, and the house stands on the western half this lot. Charles A. Whitley, a house carpenter purchased on 28 August, 1919 this western half of Lot #51 from the Beaufort Land Company. Whitley may have remodeled the existing one-story shotgun house or simply built this two-story adaptation. James H. Hawkins, a laborer at a lumber mill was renting the property for his family at \$20 per month by 1930, and two daughters, one eighteen years old and the other sixteen, worked respectively as laborers in a shirt mill and a mill. The property continued as a rental for many years.

208 E. 7th - House, ca. 1910

C Constructed on the eastern half of Lot #51, this modest one-and-a-half-story gable-front frame dwelling has a one-story hip-roof porch, one-story rear ell, and a two-bay facade with the entrance off-set to the side and a later picture window with sidelights. Standing seam tin covers the roof, which also features boxed and raking cornices. Asbestos shingles sheathe the exterior. In 1910 William H. North a wheelwright, rented the property for his family that included eight children. A son was a blacksmith, and two daughters worked for mills. By 1920, machinist Bryan H. Stilley owned the house. By 1930, it had reverted back to a rental property which was occupied by a farmer Simon Hardison, who paid a \$12 per month rent. Through the years, the property remained rental with Fenner F. Ross, Effie S. Linton, Otis Jackson and Walter J. Haddock as tenants.

210 E. 7th - House, ca. 1910

C A one-and-a-half-story gable-front frame dwelling with one-story hip-roof porch, one-story rear ell, and a two-bay façade with an off-set entrance. Vinyl siding sheathes the exterior. The porch has metal posts that support its roof and a full brick foundation underpins it. This rental house is built on Lot #52 which was first purchased on August 8, 1894 by P. A. Nicholson along with Lots #53 and #54. In 1910 James E. Smith a street drayman was renting the property. But by 1920, William E. Warner, an automobile machinist, owned it. Reverting back to rental, Joel I. Swindell, a grocery store clerk, was renting the property for \$15 per month in 1930. It continued as a rental property for many years.

216 E. 7th – Flavius Alligood House (1), 1900

C House carpenter and contractor, Flavius Alligood (1874-1960) probably built this traditional two-story frame dwelling shortly after purchasing the Lot # 53 for \$160 in 1899 from Dr. P. A. Nicholson. His family, which included seven sons and two daughters, lived here until Alligood completed ca. 1922 their new home at 708 N. Market Street. By 1920, his oldest son Herbert O. was also working as a house carpenter. Three-bay dwelling features a side gable-roof with returns, one-story hip-roof porch with

metal replacement posts, and shed rooms. All windows are double-hung sash with two-over-two sash. Exterior sheathed with aluminum siding.

218 E. 7th - House, ca. 1905

C In 1910 Adrian Wilson, a folder at the Shirt Mill, owned this simple three-bay one-story frame dwelling featuring a side gable-roof with returns, one-story rear ell, one-story hip-roof porch. Vertical boards sheath the portion of the facade protected by the porch and the porch's original attached posts with chamfered edges convey the form of the original posts now replaced by metal supports. Most windows are double sash with one-over-one lights. A picture window now characterizes the façade. Built on Lot # 54, the house may have been built by L. M. Sheppard as a speculative house shortly after he purchased the property on May 3, 1903. It was lived in by the Wilson family through 1938. Other owner occupants were the families of John H. Willis and Henry F. Cox.

222 E. 7th - House, ca. 1905, ca. 1925

C Situated on Lot #55, this one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling was built as simple side gable-roof dwelling with small rear ell and full-façade front porch. Later associated with house carpenters, it was modified through the years by a replacement porch, a shed-roof dormer, rear shed, and picture windows. A deed written in October 1900 references this lot as being owned by Mrs. Penny A. Cutter; however, no information is known about her or the property until 1910 when John T. Congleton a house carpenter is renting the property. By 1920 Robert A. Whitley, a sixty-year-old house carpenter, had purchased the property. In 1930 the property is valued at \$1,500 and Whitley is listed as a grocery merchant. A storage building or workshop in the side yard appears to have been adapted into a store but it is no longer standing. The Whitley family owned the house until the mid-1940s.

224 E. 7th - House, ca. 1958

C One-story side gable-roof Minimal Traditional-style house with shed porch, asbestos siding and replacement windows. It first appears as a rental property in the 1959 city directory.

C Small side shed-roof storage building sheathed with plain weatherboard sheathing and attached carport, ca. 1960.

East 8th Street

107 E. 8th - Whitley-Lilley House, ca. 1895

C One of the finest late Victorian-style, early two-story hip-roof houses with bracketed cornices built in Nicholsonville. This two-bay side-hall-plan dwelling has a one-story hip-roof porch with tapered box posts and one-story rear ell. All windows are double-hung sash with two-over-two lights, and each surround has a simple molded cornice. A transom highlights the front entrance. In 1895, F. P. Whitley, a carpenter, purchased a portion of Lot #58 and Lot #80 for \$600. Whether or not he built speculative houses on the property is uncertain. In 1900, Whitley was living, however, in Washington Township. By 1910 the property was rental and occupied by the extended family of William O. Ellis, which included five sons. Ellis was the assistant post master in Washington. By 1920, Ferdinand A. Lilley, a retail grocery salesman, had bought the property, and initially he and his wife occupied the house and rented rooms to three boarders. Promotions advanced Lilley from a store manager to branch manager for The Great A&P Tea Company in 1937. In 1930 the house was valued at \$2,000. By 1957, Lilley had shifted professions to become the pastor of the First Christian Church. His family continued to live here for many years.

108 E. 8th - House, ca. 1895

C One of the earliest examples of a two-story side gable-roof frame dwelling built in the new town of Nicholsonville, this dwelling features a symmetrically fenestrated three-bay façade with a one-story hip-roof porch and a one-story rear addition. The central entrance is framed by sidelights and a transom. All windows are replacement double-hung sash with six-over-six lights. Replacement beaded siding sheathes the exterior and metal posts support the porch roof. Built on Lot #73, the property was

purchased for \$125 in 1894 by Baugham & Bragaw as a speculative venture. Whether or not the firm built the dwelling or not is uncertain; however, by 1910, Robert L. Cotton, a house painter, owned and occupied the property with his family. In 1920, Robert M. Wolfe, a garage mechanic, owned the property and his widower father-in-law, Frank R. Lewis and his family also resided here. Lewis worked with wholesale tobacco. Wolfe lived here until about 1940. William E. Perkins purchased the property about 1948 and lived here for many years.

109 E. 8th – House, ca. 1922

C Outstanding two-story hip-roof frame dwelling with three-bay façade, one-story hip-roof porch, one-story hip-roof rear porch, and double-pile center hall plan. Tapered box posts resting on brick piers along with standard posts support the porch roof, and each is connected by a balustrade. Replacing the original two-over-two sash windows are double-hung sash with six-over-six lights. Asbestos shingles sheathe the exterior, and standing-seam tin protects each roof, which has a deep eave overhang. In 1930, John L. Ruffin, a widower and grocery store clerk, was renting the property for his family which included three daughters and a son Theodore L. Ruffin, a house carpenter. The house continued as a rental property for many years with Grover Lilley as its occupant as early as 1937. Lilley was a lumberman who became an insurance agent.

110 E. 8th – Cox Apartments, ca. 1945

C Two-story hip-roof four-unit frame apartment house features a central stair-hall entrance and twin double-tier porches. Exterior is sheathed in vinyl siding and the windows are replacement one-over-one sash. The Cox Apartments were built ca. 1945 possibly by William A. Cox. His widow resided in one of the apartments for many years.

111 E. 8th – Walter W. Chesson House, ca. 1925

C A one-and-a-half-story frame bungalow with side gable roof, engaged porch, and extended shed-roof dormer. The three-bay façade features paired double-hung sash windows with four vertical lights over one. An enclosed rear shed extends across the rear. Tapered box posts support the porch roof; however, its brick foundation and deck are a modern design. Walter W. Chesson, the manager of a fertilizer plant, probably had this house built ca. 1925 for his family and he placed a \$3,000 value on it in 1930. After WWII, Jesse T. Rawls purchased the property and lived here for many years. Rawls was the owner of J. T. Rawls Grocery Store.

C Side gable-roof frame garage with open bay and metal sheathing, ca. 1950.

112 E. 8th – Albert C. Jackson House, ca. 1955

C Small side gable-roof Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with asymmetrical three-bay façade includes an entrance flanked by a double-hung sash window and a three-part picture window. Most double-hung sash windows have six-over-six lights. Each is protected by a metal awning. A small stoop with metal handrails provides access to the entrance. The exterior is sheathed with vinyl siding. The house was built for Albert C. Jackson, the watchman at Moss Planing Mill.

114 E. 8th – Myra Ruffin House, 1960

C One-story brick Ranch house features a hip-roof and a screened sunroom on east elevation. The three-bay façade's deep eave overhang shelters a projecting single-bay and recessed entry that includes a small patio. Most windows are paired and have two-over-two horizontal double-hung sash. In 1961, its owner Myra Ruffin was living here with Mrs. Elizabeth R. O'Neal.

C Gable-front garage with metal sheathing and exposed rafter ends, ca. 1960.

115 E. 8th – House, ca. 1900

C Built on Lot # 61, this distinctive two-story two-bay frame dwelling with one-story hip-roof porch and one-story rear ell is one of a cluster of four early houses constructed on East 8th Street. Featuring a

gable-front roof with cornice returns, it stands virtually intact and embodies the late 19th century Victorian-style displaying sawnwork foliate porch brackets. By 1924, a small back room was added on the west elevation, and it was brought forward by 1945. All details matched including the double-hung sash windows with two-over-two lights. Elijah R. Mixon purchased the lot in 1894 along with three others, and in all likelihood he had this speculative house built ca. 1900. By 1920, Joseph J. Johnston had purchased the property. Johnston and his wife Maude L. were the owners and proprietors of a printing office and later he was editor of the *Beaufort County Record*. The property remained in the family until about 1950.

117 E. 8th – House, ca. 1925

C One-story pyramidal-roof three-bay frame dwelling with one-story hip-roof screened-in porch and central interior chimney. The entrance is off-set, and all windows are double sash with two-over-two lights. The dwelling has a brick pier with brick in-fill foundation. Constructed ca. 1925, this house was the first dwelling to be built on Lot #62 which was purchased in 1894 by Elijah R. Mixon along with the neighboring lot and two others. In 1930, it was rented for \$15 per month by George D. Ross, the star route mail carrier. Tenants have occupied the house for many years.

125 E. 8th – House, ca. 1900

C A one-story side gable-roof L-plan dwelling with wraparound porch and two-over-one double-hung sash windows. Weatherboard sheathes the exterior except for the area protected by the porch at the front gable that has beaded vertical board sheathing. This vertical board sheathing is similarly used at 218 E. 7th Street. The porch posts and balustrade are replacements. Lot #63 was purchased in 1894 by J. R. Perry who bought several lots on 7th and 8th Streets in 1894 and 1901. This dwelling may have been built as a speculative house.

128 E. 8th – William T. Jolley House, ca. 1935

C One-story modest Colonial Revival-style dwelling features a side gable roof with cornice returns, sun-room at east side elevation, and one-story rear extension. A gable-front hood with returns, an arched soffit, and oversized curvilinear brackets accent the front entrance. All windows are double-hung sash with six-over-six lights. A salesman for a wholesale and retail grocer Adams Supply Company, William T. Jolley probably had this house built as his home and his family lived here for many years.

C Frame two-bay combination garage and storage/workshop has asbestos shingles, six-over-six double-hung sash window, and a shed roof with pent, ca. 1950.

202 E. 8th – Lydia W. Corey House, 1961

C One-story hip-roof brick Ranch dwelling constructed on a corner lot with two street entrances and garage. All windows are metal double-hung sash with two horizontal lights over two. Lydia W. Corey, the widow of H. Austin Corey, had this house built for her home, and later it became the home of her son H. Austin Corey, who became a department manager at Elliott Chevrolet.

205 E. 8th – House, ca. 1920, ca. 1995

NC Altered two-story gable-roof dwelling with front porch removed and entrance shifted to rear, ca. 1995.

C Single-bay pyramidal-roof frame garage with vinyl sheathing and metal roof, ca. 1930.

NC Frame shed with flat roof, single bay, and vinyl siding, ca. 1980.

206 E. 8th – Henry Lloyd Corey House, ca. 1918

C One-story gable-roof frame dwelling with one-story hip-roof porch and one-story rear ell. The symmetrically fenestrated three-bay façade has a central entrance and double-hung sash windows with two-over-two lights. In all probability, Henry Lloyd Corey, a laborer at a buggy factory, had this house built for his family, who lived here for many years.

NC Gable-front frame shed with vertical board sheathing and double-leaf door, ca. 1980.

207 E. 8th – Thomas Telfair Woolard House, ca. 1910

C Built on Lot #65 bought by J. R Perry in 1901 when he purchased this one and Lot #64 for \$300. The original frame two-story gable-front dwelling with cornice returns was constructed ca. 1910 and by 1920, Thomas T. Woolard (1878-1947), a house carpenter, is listed as its owner. He is living here with his family and brother William D. Woolard, also a house carpenter. Woolard is responsible for enlarging the house with a two-story wing on the west elevation prior to his death in the mid 1940s.

C One-story side gable-roof frame workshop with vertical sheathing and open side shelter, ca. 1940.

East 9th Street

102 E. 9th – James Thomas Hardison Speculative House, ca. 1940

C Originally three diminutive one-and-a-half-story Period Cottage-style dwellings were constructed by building contractor James Thomas Hardison on this corner lot, two facing Market Street and one East 9th Street. All three were built for \$10,000. This one-and-a-half story dwelling has a central gable-front vestibule entry with an extended side slope and a gable roof with two gable dormers. The exterior is sheathed with vinyl German siding. It is identical to another house built by Hardison at 208 E. 10th Street. Initially, Albert Pike purchased the property followed by Broadus J Moore about 1948 and Lloyd P. Sloan Jr. by 1953. Sloan, the owner of Sloan Insurance Agency, and his family lived here for many years.

106-108 E. 9th – Duplex, 1966

NC One-story brick duplex with a hip roof and each living unit adjoined by a central open garage bay.

NC Combination carport and shed built of concrete blocks, ca. 1965.

111 E. 9th – Willie G. Hodges House, ca. 1950

C One-and-a-half-story gable-roof brick Minimal Traditional-style house with gable-front L-plan and engaged shed-roof porch. The front-gable bay features a paired window unit and a small semi-circular attic window. Approached by a series of brick steps with metal handrail, the porch has a brick pier at the steps and an unusual brick corner support with narrow rectangular slits. All six-over-six double-sash windows are replacements. A farmer Willie G. Hodges had the house built for his family, who lived here for many years.

121 E. 9th – House, ca. 1958

C One-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling features asymmetrical three-bay façade with entrance flanked by paired window units. All windows are metal double-hung sash with two horizontal lights over two. A small stoop with metal handrail serves the entrance which is minimally protected by the deep eave overhang of the gable roof. This gable roof engages as shed addition at the rear. The exterior is sheathed with asbestos shingles and a brick foundation underpins the dwelling. It was probably built for rental purposes with George Nelson as the first tenant.

122 E. 9th – House, ca. 1925

C This intact one-story hip-roof bungalow includes a one-story hip-roof porch and a hip-roof dormer. Tapered box posts resting on brick piers support the porch roof. All double-hung sash windows have two-over-two lights. Most are grouped in pairs. The central entrance of the three-bay façade features a Craftsman-style glazed door with two-vertical panels. Little is known about the dwelling which was the first built on Lot # 110. It appears to have been a rental until the mid 1940s when Mrs. Nola E. Perry purchased the property. Her family lived here for many years.

124 E. 9th – House, ca. 1910

- C Built on Lot #111 within Nicholsonville's second phase of development, this two-story frame dwelling reflects the traditional style of dwellings built in the area during the early 20th century. The property was sold by P. A. Nicholson to W. H. Stancill on February 12, 1904 for \$115, and the house was probably constructed by 1910. Little else is known of its early history, except that it was a rental property from the 1930s through the early 1960s. The house, porch, and rear ell have hip-roofs with boxed cornices, each featuring a deep eave overhang. Tapered box posts standing on brick piers support the roof of the wraparound porch. All windows are double-hung sash with two-over-two lights, and the ones along the first floor façade are paired.

West 9th Street

107 W. 9th – Mother of Mercy School and Rectory

- C School, 1927, 1929, 1932: This three-part Classical Revival-style school building of smooth stucco consists of a pedimented central block with hipped wings projecting from the east and west sides. Hipped-roof open stair wings are at each end. The building has many wonderful classically inspired details. The recessed central entry has an elaborate surround of Indiana limestone. An arched opening frames the doorway. Rectangular plasters support a frieze etched with the words "Mother of Mercy School." On either side of the entry are paired 4/4 double-hung windows with brick header sills. The second story of the central block has a band of three 6/6 sash flanked by paired 4/4s. Demarcating the first and second stories are blind panels of pastel colored tiles. This design element is repeated on each wing of the building. Set in the pediment is an "Our Lady of Peace" medallion in high-relief also made of Indiana limestone. Each of the wings has five bays of 6/6 windows. The roof is slate and surmounted by a copper three-stage octagonal cupola topped with a cross. A ca. 1950s, one-story, flat roofed cafeteria addition projects from the rear (north) elevation.

The Mother of Mercy School was opened in September 1927 for the education of Washington's African American Catholic youth. In January 1928, Father Mark Moeslein became the first resident pastor of the Mission, and in April his Golden Jubilee of Ordination was celebrated. Celebratory gifts totaling \$14,230.35 and later a \$30,000 donation lead to the construction of a library and office addition in 1929 and then in 1932 a second floor addition with replacement roof and cupola. The architect for the later project was William P. Callahan of White Plains, New York; W. M. Fissell Construction of New York City was the contractor, and most of the skilled and common labor was done by blacks within the neighborhood. The school provided an education for children from elementary through high school. Many graduates continued their education at the collegiate level attending St. Augustine's College and the North Carolina College for Negroes. Under the auspice of the Raleigh Catholic Diocese, the school was run by the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Saint Mary, and it became the first fully accredited Catholic High School in North Carolina.

- C Rectory, 1927: Adjacent to the school building and on the same parcel is the church rectory. It is simple, two-story, double-pile brick veneered dwelling with two-bay façade and off-set enclosed brick vestibule. A deep hip roof with wide overhanging eaves protects the house. Windows on the façade are either paired or ribbon and contain 6/6 and 4/4 double-hung sash. The gable-front brick vestibule initially contained ribbon windows to each side. Beginning in the 1930s the brick patio adjacent to the vestibule was converted to a screen porch and later enclosed as a sun room.
- C Gable-front brick shed with double wooden doors, ca. 1940.

NC-S Picnic shelter with gable-roof and open frame, 1975.

108 W. 9th – House, ca. 1990

- NC One-story gable-roof dwelling with asymmetrically fenestrated four-bay façade that includes paired window units. It is sheathed with wide vertical boards and the windows are six-over-six double-hung sash.

NC Gable-front workshop/store with central entrance and combination metal and board sheathing, ca. 1990.

112 W. 9th – Mother of Mercy Catholic Church, 1948

C Brick temple form church with two fluted columns in antis. The façade wall under the portico is finished with smooth stucco, painted yellow, as is the pediment. Centered in the pediment is a bas-relief medallion with a cross and heart design. The double-leaf entry is set in a broken pediment surround with cross. A large copper cross also projects from the roof ridge. The side elevations have replacement windows in each of five bays divided by raised brick pilasters. A three-sided apse projects from the rear elevation. A two-part plain frieze trims the building. The marble cornerstone reads "Mother of Mercy Catholic Church 1948." The interior has walls of smooth plaster with a simple three-part cornice. The original ceiling has been covered with acoustical tiles. Original wood pews and bronze and frosted glass light fixtures remain. On either side of the recessed altar are plaster reliefs depicting Jesus and the Virgin Mother.

East 10th Street

101 E. 10th – House, ca. 1940

C One-and-a-half story side gable-roof frame Colonial Revival-style dwelling with three slender gable-front dormers, a symmetrically fenestrated five-bay façade, and a one-story hip-roof porch. Porch details include tapered box posts that support the roof and a brick floor that includes an central entrance stoop with metal railing. This entrance features fluted pilasters, a simple cornice, and a six-light door with two vertical panels. All windows are double-hung sash with six-over-six lights and louvered shutters. The exterior has weatherboard sheathing with corner metal flashing. An exterior end chimney with single paved shoulders serves the east side elevation. The city police chief Hubert D. Wallace and his family were probably the first occupants of the house. Others have been Wayland J. Sermons, W. J. Bowen Jr., Elizabeth S. Hoyt, and Edward E. Everett, the assistant principal of John Small School.

C Gable-front frame two-car garage with vertical board sheathing, ca. 1960.

103 E. 10th – Edward S. Hoyt Jr. House, ca. 1940

C One-story side gable-roof Minimal Traditional-style dwelling features a gable-front L-plan, partial-façade shed-roof porch, side gable extension at east elevation. Most windows are paired double-hung sash containing six-over-six lights. Today the exterior is sheathed in vinyl siding. A deputy county sheriff, Edward S. Hoyt Jr. probably had this house built for his family who lived here until the early 1950s. For a short time H. C. Benton rented the property until Willard B. Litchfield purchased it ca. 1955.

NC Two-story garage and storage building with attached gable-roof carport and a metal flat-roof carport extension, ca.1980.

107 E. 10th – House, ca. 1957

C Built for Elizabeth S. Hoyt, the widow of Edmund S. Hoyt Jr., near their former home on E. 10th Street, this modest one-story gable-roof Minimal Traditional-style dwelling has a three-bay façade with an entrance flanked by a single window and a paired window. This entrance has a simple brick stoop that is protected by a gable-front hood with curvilinear bracket supports. All windows are double-sash with six-over-six lights. Vinyl siding sheathes the exterior.

108 E. 10th – Thompson D. Litchfield House, ca. 1941

C Two-story three-bay gable-roof Colonial Revival-style dwelling with gable-front garage attached by hyphen. The central entrance features a Federal Revival surround that has pilasters, and a gable pediment, and a front stoop with "wrought iron" handrails. All windows, singles or paired, have double-

hung sash with six-over-six lights. Each gable exhibits cornice returns. Exterior sheathed with aluminum siding. The gable-front two-car garage extends from the east elevation. Thompson D. Litchfield had this dwelling built for his family shortly before World War II. By 1959 James L. Suiter Jr. was renting the property.

NC One-and-a-half-story gable-front frame storage building with recessed central bay. Sheathed with vinyl siding, ca. 1980.

202 E. 10th – Rental House, 1961

C Gable-roof brick-veneer Ranch house featuring three-part picture window and brick stoop at entrance. Most windows are double-hung sash with two-over-two horizontal lights and louvered shutters. Former screen porch now enclosed with vinyl siding. Built as a rental property and first lived in by Glenn R. Cox with the U. S. Coast Guard and later Charles Cowell Jr. the vice president of Pamlico Chemical Company.

204 E. 10th – House, 1963

NC One-story hip-roof brick-veneer dwelling with hip-roof porch supported by metal posts includes replacement windows and vinyl trim. Probably built as a rental house, it was first occupied by the family of Thomas M. Scoggins, a salesman with C. F. Sauer Company. By 1967, Lyman B. Venters, a mechanic at Union Carbide, owned and occupied it with his family.

206 E. 10th – House, ca. 1920

C Following the lines of the early one-story pyramidal-roof houses typically built in Nicholsonville, this dwelling illustrates an updated version with a bungalow porch, shed-roof dormer, nine-over-one double-sash windows, and similar nine-light door with two vertical panels. The central chimney stack and deep-eave overhang reflect early standard details. In 1930, Harley A. Nelson, a brick mason, was renting the house at \$20 per month for his family. By 1937, Minnie C. Jones, the widow of W. Edgar Jones, had purchased the property and lived here for many years with her family.

208 E. 10th – House, ca. 1940

C Built by building contractor James Thomas Hardison as a rental property, this small one-and-a-half-story Period Cottage has a central gable-front vestibule entry with an extended side slope, a side gable roof with two gable dormers, and a rear shed-roof dormer. The exterior is sheathed with plain weatherboard. The entrance features a six-panel door with the top two panels being glazed. All windows are double-hung sash with six-over-six lights. On the east elevation stands an exterior end chimney with a single paved shoulder. George P. Davis, a sign painter, and his family may have been the first tenants. By 1948, Ernest C. Pittman, a plumber, was living here with his family.

C Shed-roof frame garage with exposed rafter ends and vertical board sheathing, ca. 1940.

210 E. 10th – House, ca. 1940

C A diminutive one-and-a-half-story Period Cottage constructed by building contractor James Thomas Hardison as a rental property. This one-and-a-half story dwelling has an off-set gable-front vestibule entry, a gable roof with two gable dormers, and a rear shed-roof dormer. The entrance features a six-panel door with the top two panels being glazed. Most windows are double sash with six-over-six lights. On the east elevation stands an exterior end chimney with a single paved shoulder. James J. Smith, a salesman, and his family were possibly the first tenants, and William C. Cox had moved in by 1948. The next tenant was the family of Jesse Manning, a serviceman for Maola Ice Cream, and they lived here for many years.

C Shed-roof frame garage with exposed rafter ends and vertical board sheathing, ca. 1940.

212 E. 10th – House, ca. 1940

C Possibly built by J. Thomas Hardison, this one-and-a-half-story three-bay Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling has three gable-front dormers that lead to an unusual partially-engaged shed-roof porch with hip-roof sides. The porch features paired box posts that support the porch roof and a near ground-level brick floor with a single step leading to the central entrance. An exterior end chimney stands at the west side elevation. All windows are double-hung sash with six-over-six lights; however, the first-floor façade ones are paired. Vinyl siding sheathes the exterior. Gilbert H. Hale, the operator of Hale's Service Station, and his family may have been the first tenants to occupy the house. By 1948, John B. Mitchell, a mechanic with J. D. McCotter Inc., had bought the property and lived here with his family until the late 1950s.

214 E. 10th – House, ca. 1905

C Built on lot #156 in Nicholsonville's second phase of development, this three-bay two-story frame dwelling features a gable roof with returns, one-story hip-roof porch, and one-story-rear ell. It was built on a brick pier foundation that is now in-filled. Other details include plain window surrounds with molded caps and corner boards that resemble pilasters with beaded corners and molded capitals. Plain weatherboards sheathe the exterior. All windows are one-over-one replacements and metal posts support the porch roof. Little is known about the house and its early history; however, much of its use appears to be rental. In 1930, Sylvester Williams, a fishery salesman, and his family were tenants and paid \$18 per month in rent. For years, occupancy changed every three to five years.

East 11th Street

105 E. 11th – Clifton E. Weatherly House, 1967

NC Gable-roof brick Ranch features asymmetrical six-bay fenestration, gable-front porch protecting steps to entry, and attached two-vehicle carport. The recessed entrance is paneled and sidelights frame the door. All windows are double-sash with eight-over-eight lights, and each has a paneled apron and louvered shutters. By 1968, Clifton E. Weatherly owned and occupied the house with his family.

C Shed-roof two-bay shed with vertical sheathing and five-panel doors, ca. 1955.

106 E. 11th – Frank C. Swanner House, ca. 1940

C Two-story three-bay Colonial Revival-style dwelling features a side gable roof with pedimented ends and a hip-roof side porch at the east elevation. A pent roof accents the first floor and joins with the diminutive gable-front portico at the front entrance. Box posts support the porch roof and a simple balustrade frames its sides. The portico's arched soffit mirrors the elliptical fanlight of the entrance which also has sidelights, each with two vertical lights. All windows are double-hung sash and have four vertical lights over one. Asbestos shingles sheathe the exterior. Frank C. Swanner, the deputy county tax collector, probably had this house built shortly before World War II for his family who lived here for many years.

NC Gable-front frame garage with asbestos shingles and remodeled façade with deck and two entrances, ca. 1950, ca. 1990.

112 E. 11th – Jehu Nicholls House, ca. 1935

C The operator of Nichols Market, Jehu Nicholls probably had this brick veneered Craftsman-style bungalow constructed about 1935 for his family, who lived here for many years. It features a flared hip roof for the main house, its dormer, and porch. The front porch has tapered box posts standing on brick piers and a brick balustrade linking each. All windows are double-hung sash with four vertical lights over one. The central entrance is flanked by paired window, and the door is a typical glazed Craftsman-style one with nine lights above a shelf supported by three block modillions. An exterior chimney with a single stepped shoulder stands at the east side elevation.

200 E. 11th – Frank T. Bowen House, ca. 1930

C A one-story frame bungalow with combined traditional and Craftsman-style detailing features a high hip roof, one-story hip-roof porch, and similar rear porch. Each roof has a boxed cornice with a deep eave overhang. At the front porch it expands into a simple entablature. Here tapered box posts standing on brick piers support the porch roof. Concrete steps are enclosed by stepped knee walls lead to the porch and entrance. All windows are typical Craftsman-style ones with four vertical-lights over one, and the principal ones are paired. An exterior single stepped-shoulder chimney stands at the west elevation and is flanked by small single version of the windows. Initially, a mechanic at Washington Sales Company Frank T. Bowen, owned and occupied this house with his family in 1937, and he may have had it built ca. 1930. His family lived here for many years.

204 E. 11th – House, ca. 1935

C A painter, J. Floyd Perry, who owned and occupied this property with his family for many years, in all probability, had this one-and-a-half-story gable-front house built ca. 1935. Like the house, the one-story hip-roof porch has exposed rafter ends. Its roof is supported by box posts standing on brick piers, and concrete steps with brick stepped ends lead up to the porch and entrance. Most windows are replacements with two-over-two horizontal lights, except for the four-over-one sash in the half story. An exterior chimney stands at the west elevation and at the rear a large gable-front addition is connected by a covered deck.

C Brick gable-front shed with chimney, possibly smokehouse, ca. 1940.

205 E. 11th – John C. Whitley House, ca. 1940

C One-story side gable-roof frame dwelling with Craftsman-style details features an inset corner porch, façade chimney with single-stepped shoulders, and a central entrance with gable-front hood featuring an arched soffit and oversized triangular bracket supports. The entrance has sidelights and a glazed Craftsman-style door with six lights above a block modillion shelf. All windows are six-over-six double-hung sash and at the recessed porch paired. The corner of the porch roof is supported by a tapered box post standing on a brick pier. The exterior is sheathed with vinyl siding. A driver for the fire department, John C. Whitley had this house built shortly before World War II for his family, who lived here for many years.

C Side gable-roof garage with a large bay, glazed overhead door, and vertical board sheathing, ca. 1950.

206 E. 11th – Joseph E. Stalls House, ca. 1950

C One-story hip-roof brick Ranch house features a gable-front façade extension and a recessed front porch, now screened. Most windows are double-hung sash with two-over-two horizontal lights and grouped in various combinations, along the façade as a three-part picture window and a grouping of three. The exterior brick is now painted. The manager of Talley's Grill, Joseph E. Stalls probably had this dwelling built ca. 1950 for his family, who lived here for many years.

207 E. 11th – Audrey B. Hardison House, ca. 1935

C One-story side gable-roof house has a central gable-front Colonial Revival-style portico, now enclosed, that originally featured an arched soffit. A small sunroom is attached to the east elevation. All windows have mitered plain board surrounds and paneled shutters. The six-over-six sashes are replacements. Audrey B. Hardison was the son of general contractor J. T. Hardison and worked for J. T. Hardison & Son general contractors. In all likelihood, this house was built for him ca. 1935, and his family lived here until the mid 1950s. By 1957, Alvin R. Noltemeier had purchased the property and lived here with his family for a number of years.

C Gable-front frame garage with vertical board sheathing and exposed rafter tails, ca. 1950.

NC-S Metal carport with gable front and pole supports, ca. 1970.

208 E. 11th – James J. Braddy House, ca. 1950

- C One-and-a-half-story gable-roof brick-veneered Period Cottage is distinguished by a robust entrance surround using light quarry-faced Permastone as quoins to frame and match each side and as a lintel with keystone cap. It also features a side screen porch and a gable-front extension in combination with a gable-front entrance vestibule and brick stoop with steps and brick walk. All one-over-one windows are replacements. James J. Braddy who owned and occupied the house about 1953 probably had this house built for his family who lived here for many years.
- C Gable-front two-bay frame outbuilding, combination single-bay garage and storage shed; sheathed with asbestos shingles; modern overhead garage door, ca. 1950.

209 E. 11th – Audrey B. Hardison (2) House, 1953

- C Under construction in 1953, this large brick Ranch house was built by Audrey B. Hardison for his family while living next door. This rambling stepped hip-roof house features a central three-part picture window, an attached flat-roof metal carport on the west elevation, and a flat-roof screen porch at the east elevation. Entry is gained by way of the carport and porch. In 1957, Hardison had become the secretary-treasurer of J. T. Hardison & Son, general contractors.
- C Gable-front frame shed with weatherboard sheathing, paneled door, and six-over-six light rear window, ca. 1955.

210 E. 11th – Bessie B. Latham House, ca. 1950

- C One-and-a-half-story gable-roof frame Period Cottage with a tall façade chimney and a projecting gable-front entry vestibule that is distinguished by an extended side slope and a gable-front hood supported by oversized solid curvilinear brackets. The patio area is sheltered by a flat-roof. All windows are double-hung sash with either eight-over-eight or six-over-six lights. The exterior is sheathed with aluminum siding. In 1953, Bessie B. Latham, who was the widow of J. H. Latham and worked in the Washington High School cafeteria, was the owner and occupant of this house and probably had it, built ca. 1950.
- C Gable-front two-bay frame outbuilding, combination single-bay garage and storage shed; sheathed in aluminum siding; and modern overhead garage door, ca. 1950.

212 E. 11th – House, ca. 1920

- C One-story hip-roof frame bungalow features an engaged porch supported by tapered box posts standing on brick piers and an asymmetrical three-bay façade. All surrounds are plain boards with a molded cap, and the front door has five horizontal panels. Each double-hung sash window has nine-over-one lights and those at the front façade are paired. A chimney flue rises from the ridge of the roof. Probably built as a rental property, the house was rented at \$10 per month by a tinner William B. Rue for his family. Other tenants through the years were Wheeler W. Dunbar, a lumberman; Thomas W. Miller, the shop foreman for Hoell Motor Company; and Mayhue M. Edwards, a bookkeeper.
- C Gable-front two-bay frame outbuilding, combination single-bay garage and storage shed; sheathed with German siding; storage area now converted into kennel, ca. 1950.

213 E. 11th – William C. Waters Jr. House, ca. 1940

- C Built by J. Thomas Hardison, this small one-and-a-half-story frame coastal cottage was one of three built by Hardison on this large corner lot. Whether or not Hardison sold it as a speculative house to William C. Waters Jr., the business manager for the *Washington Daily News*, is uncertain. The side gable roof has an engaged shed-roof porch with a kick. Simple posts support the porch roof. The two gable-front dormers are flush sheathed, and a shed-roof dormer extends across the rear. All windows are double-hung sash with six-over-six lights. The three-bay facade features a central entrance with a

six-panel door. An exterior-end brick chimney with a single paved shoulder stands at the west elevation. At the rear entrance, there is a small screen porch. By 1948, James J. Braddy was renting the house for his family and for many years occupancy changed frequently as it continued as a rental property.

214 E. 11th – Thomas W. Miller House, ca. 1955

C One-story side gable-roof Ranch house includes a recessed Permastone-faced entrance and projecting picture window bay. Most windows are double-hung sash with two-over-two horizontal panes. A garage addition extends from the west elevation. Much of the exterior is sheathed with vinyl siding. Having lived next door as a tenant for about fifteen years, Thomas W. Miller probably had this house built for his family, who lived here for a number of years. In 1957, Miller was a salesman at Hoell-Farish Motor Company.

215 E. 11th – Isaac E. Jarvis House, ca. 1940

C Built by J. Thomas Hardison, this small one-and-a-half-story frame coastal cottage was one of three built by Hardison on a large corner lot. Whether or not Hardison sold it as a speculative house to Isaac E. Jarvis, an employee of F. E. Mayo & Company, is uncertain. The side gable roof has an engaged shed-roof porch with a kick. Simple posts support the porch roof. The two gable-front dormers are flush sheathed, and a shed-roof dormer extends across the rear. All windows are double-hung sash with six-over-six lights. The three-bay facade features a central entrance with a six-panel door. An exterior-end brick chimney with a single paved shoulder stands at the west elevation. At the rear entrance, there is a small screen porch. By 1953, the property had become a rental with Clarence B. Carowan as an occupant followed by Thomas F. Buckman.

C Two-car shed-roof open frame garage, ca. 1940.

West 11th Street

110 W. 11th – Hallett S. Ward Carriage House, ca. 1910, ca. 1935, ca. 1965

NC Built as the carriage house for the N. Market Street home of Hallett S. Ward, this building was converted ca. 1935 into a one-and-a-half-story frame bungalow with an extended shed-roof dormer. The engaged wraparound porch is now enclosed at the front and screened-in along the east side; its bungalow porch features include slightly tapered posts resting on brick piers and front door. A one-story ell extends from the rear. In mid-1960s Juanita Tankard enclosed the porch, installed a bay window, and added a small stoop with flat-roof and cast iron supports, brackets and handrail. Recent alterations include replacement of all windows and installation of vinyl siding. A carport is attached to the rear. Through the years, newlyweds often rented the house. In 1953, it was rented by O. G. Rodman.

111 W. 11th – Adrian J. Bowen House, 1935

C One-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival-style dwelling with steeply-pitched gable roof, three gable-front dormers, a full-façade hip-roof porch, and shed-roof rear dormer. The symmetrically fenestrated five-bay facade includes a central entrance with glazed two-panel door and double-sash windows with six-over-six lights. Tapered boxed posts support the porch roof. Set back at the east elevation, an enclosed breezeway attaches the house to a two-bay garage. Currently, the house has vinyl siding and windows. Adrian J. Bowen was a salesman for International Supply Company in 1937 soon after the house was constructed. He was later associated with Washington Supply Company, which sold furniture, hardware, and appliances as well as General Electric, Firestone, and Zenith products.

C Frame shed that has a gable-front roof with exposed rafter tails and aluminum siding, ca. 1950.

113 W. 11th – Arthur G. Elliott House, ca. 1920

C One-and-a-half-story side-gable-roof bungalow with both a sweeping shed-roof dormer and shed-roof porch. Colonial Revival-style details highlight the exterior including the Tuscan columns of the porch

and the entrance with sidelights and transom. All windows are double-hung sash and contain either nine-over-one or six-over-one lights. Arthur G. Elliott, a highway contractor, had this house built ca. 1920 for his family, who lived here for many years.

NC Gable-front frame two-car garage, ca. 1980.

117 W. 11th – John D. Webb House, ca. 1922

C Exceptional two-story double-pile Colonial Revival-style dwelling with a hip-roof distinguishing the main roof, dormer, and full-façade porch. Each hip roof has a deep overhang, the main one with a modillion cornice. The symmetrical fenestration pattern of the three-bay façade features double-sash windows grouped in threes at the first floor and pairs at the second, each with nine-over-one lights. Similar sidelights and a multi-light transom frame the central entrance. The porch has groupings of Tuscan columns supported by brick piers that are linked by a brick balustrade. All bricks are a distinctive buff color. Aluminum siding sheathes the exterior. The dwelling was probably built ca. 1922 for John D. Webb, an insurance agent with a realty company who later became a county farm agent. Following World War II, the house was owned by William E. Ellington Jr. and later by Crawford A. Mann, vice-president of Blount-Midyette & Company.

C Open hip-roof one-bay frame garage with weatherboard sheathing, ca. 1920.

NC Bomb shelter covered/buried in woods called Sherwood Forest, Cuban missile crisis era, ca. 1965

118 W. 11th – Harry B. Williams House, ca. 1922

C Two-story hip-roof frame dwelling featuring a five-bay symmetrically fenestrated façade, a hip-roof central entrance portico, and a one-story hip-roof east wing. Both roofs have flared eaves with exposed rafter tails. A grouping of three Tuscan columns supports each corner of the porch roof and stands on a brick stoop with steps. The entrance has a distinctive surround that includes Craftsman–style side lights and multi-light transom. Most windows are double-hung sash with nine-over-one lights and a pair of casement windows is located directly above the porch. The exterior is sheathed in vinyl siding. Harry B. Williams, an auto supply company salesman, had the house built ca. 1922. Its value was \$6,000 in 1930. For a number of years it may have served as rental property for Leslie M. Taylor in 1937 and Titus W. Grissom in 1948. It was then purchased by John D. Calais for his residence.

NC Two-bays side gable-roof frame garage with utility room and vinyl siding, ca. 1980.

C Frame playhouse with hip roof and deep eave overhang, ca. 1960.

119 W. 11th – Stewart L. Magee House, ca. 1922

C Massive one-and-a-half-story shingled bungalow with engaged front porch supported by fluted columns and exaggerated shed-roof dormer. The three–bay façade has a central entrance flanked a paired window unit and a single one. Most windows are double-hung sash with nine-over-one lights. The original wooden porch deck is replaced by a modern brick one. The east elevation features a one-story shed-roof bay and an exposed flush chimney. A shed-roof porch and a shingled gable-roof one-room wing extend from the rear. In 1930, Stewart L. Magee, the secretary-treasurer of a tobacco company, was renting the house for \$50 per month; however, by 1937, it had become the home of Samuel M. Blount, a lawyer. In the early 1950s it was purchased by Leonard D. Nelson, the manager of Rumley Motor Supplies, Inc.

C Shed-roof carport supported by metal poles with cinder block rear utility room, ca. 1960.

120 W. 11th – John William Oden House, 1926

C Brick one-and-a-half-story Period Cottage featuring a façade chimney, gable-front dormer and two front gables with stuccoed faces. The projecting front gable includes the front entrance and a screened

porch with brick pier supports. The overhanging eaves have decorative exposed rafter ends. The chimney face exhibits a distinctive recessed arch with key stones. The use of blond brick accents the chimney's decorative keystones, lozenges, and cap. Windows are six-over-six double-hung sash. A furniture store merchant, John W. Oden had his home built in 1926 and by 1930 its value was \$5,000. For many years, the Oden family lived here. Oden was associated with Southern Furniture Company and Oden Funeral Home.

C Gable-front frame garage, sheathed in aluminum siding, with one bay and storage room, ca. 1970.

NC-S Metal gable-front carport supported by poles, ca. 1980.

122 W. 11th – Armistead B. Hudnell House, 1926

C One-story side gable-roof frame house with off-set, projecting, front-gable porch that shelters the entrance. Brick piers support the porch and each is connected by a balustrade. The eaves have a deep overhang, and each side gable has cornice returns. The façade features a run of three double-sash windows. Vinyl siding sheathes the exterior and the window sash are also vinyl. Armistead B. Hudnell, a salesman for an oil company, probably had this house built for his family in 1926. By 1930 its value was \$4,200. For many years it was the home of Hoyt J. Paul and later Claude Swanson Graves Jr. Both were associated with Paul Auto Supply Company.

124 W. 11th – Felix C. Graves House, ca. 1922

C A classic one-and-a-half-story hip-roof bungalow with hip-roof dormer and engaged full-façade porch. The façade features a three-bay asymmetrical fenestration pattern and boxed posts on brick piers support the porch. Both hip roofs have deep eave overhangs. An interior end chimney with exposed face rises at the west elevation. Most windows are double-hung sash and have six-over-one lights, with vertical panes in the upper sash. Felix W. Graves, a tobacco dealer, in all likelihood, had this bungalow constructed ca. 1922. David T. Fowle, associated with J. B. Fowle and Son, appears to have purchased it in the 1930s, and his family lived here for many years.

C Side gable-roof frame garage with two car bays, German siding, and exposed rafter ends, ca. 1960.

201 W. 11th – Collier A. Turnage House, ca. 1935, 1951

C Situated on a corner lot, this one-and-a-half-story gable-roof brick dwelling has a central cross-gable, diminutive entrance portico, and hip-roof sun porch along the east elevation. All windows are six-over-one double-hung sash and at the front façade grouped as a band of three. The gable ends facing the streets each contain a pair. Vinyl sheathes the woodwork. A frame addition (1951) designed by Charles C. Benton and Son, Wilson, N.C., including an arcaded hyphen connector and a gable-front garage form a linear extension that is attached to the west elevation. Included in the addition is a servant's bathroom. The owner and operator of The Strand and Turnage Theatres, Collier A. Turnage had his home built ca. 1935 and lived here for many years.

205 W. 11th – Oscar T. Paul House, ca. 1930

C Yellow brick veneered one-story Period Cottage with projecting front-gable wing, smaller companion front-gable central entrance vestibule, and a gable-roof side porch with arched openings, now enclosed, at the east elevation. The entrance has a doorway with an open semi-circular header. The double-hung sash windows with four vertical lights over one are either banded or paired. The original tin tile roof is now replaced with asphalt shingles. Later frame additions enlarge the house at the southwest corner. A partner with his brother Hoyt J. Paul in Paul Auto Supply Company, Oscar T. Paul had this house built ca. 1930. It remained in the Paul family through the mid 1940s when Harvey L. Campbell purchased it; later owners were Charles F. Branton and William C. Waters. Waters was the general manager for Talley Implement Company, Inc.

C Open two-bay hip-roof frame garage with Spanish metal tile roof, ca. 1930.

206 W. 11th – House, ca. 1930

C A simple one-story side gable-roof frame Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with screen porch extension at east elevation. Craftsman-style details highlight the three-bay façade that features paired double-sash windows with four-vertical lights over one and a gable-front arched hood with robust bracket supports protecting the central entrance. Craftsman-style sidelights with two vertical elongated panes over panels frame the doorway, which contains a six-panel door. A simple stoop with iron handrails leads to the entry. The tall stack of an interior chimney rises at the juncture of the side porch. A deep-gable roof extension expands the house at the rear. Vinyl siding sheathes the exterior.

NC-S Carport with flat roof and metal pole supports, ca. 1980.

207 W. 11th – Lula T. Blount House, 1960

C This one-story brick Ranch house has a complex roof featuring a two-stage side gable and an opposing forward-projecting hip-roof wing. The entrance accents the juncture of the two. A diminutive flat-roof porch provides shelter for its brick stoop and steps. The windows are double-sash with six-over-six lights and louvered shutters. Most are singles except for one paired unit. A two-story brick addition is attached at the rear. Mrs. Thomas H. Blount, a widow, had her home built in 1960.

NC Gable-front frame shed with vinyl sheathing and double-doors, ca. 1965.

NC-S Standard metal open gable-front carport supported by poles, ca. 1980

208 W. 11th – House, 1942

C Simple one-story side-gable frame dwelling has a shed-roof front porch, off-set gable-front projection, small wing at west elevation, and rear extension. Plain columns support the porch roof. Today the house has an attached carport and both vinyl siding and sash.

NC Shed-roof frame storage building with plywood sheathing and two doors, ca. 1970.

209 W. 11th – A. Gregory Howe House, ca. 1945

C One-and-a-half-story brick Minimal Traditional-style dwelling features three gable-front Colonial Revival-style dormers, a screen side porch, and an opposing one-story wing. The asymmetrically fenestrated façade has a small gable-front portico protecting the entrance. All gable faces are sheathed with asbestos shingles. The windows contain six-over-six replacement sash and have raised-panel shutters. It was built shortly after World War II probably for A. Gregory Howe. Other owners were H. C. Gravely Jr. and Richard J. Kerr.

NC Gable-front frame shed and connecting workshop, ca. 1980.

210 W. 11th – House, ca. 1945

C A frame Cape Cod-style dwelling with one-story side gable-roof, screened side porch, and three-bay façade. Colonial Revival-style details highlight the central entrance with flanking fluted pilasters, dentil cornice, and six-panel door. A stoop with metal handrail provides the approach. Façade windows are paired six-over-six double-hung sash with fixed louvered shutters. Asbestos shingles sheath the exterior.

C Combination one-bay garage and small three-bay apartment; a gable-roof one-story frame structure with asbestos sheathing and porch shed-roof supported by simple iron decorative supports, ca. 1945.

211 W. 11th – Herbert R. Paschal House, ca. 1950

C A rare example of a Federal Revival-style tripartite dwelling, this two-story frame house features a pedimented central gable and flanking one-story wings. A dentil row outlines each cornice, an oculus air vent accents the attic's gable face, fluted pilasters serve as corner boards, and a segmental arch

with transom and pilasters highlights the entrance. All windows are six-over-six double-hung sash and have louvered shutters. Paneled aprons at the first-floor windows of the central block create a formal appearance. Aluminum siding sheathes the exterior. Herbert R. Paschal, a vice-president and cashier for the Bank of Washington, had this house built ca. 1950.

- C Original one-bay gable-front frame garage with workroom and an attached carport with Chippendale balustrade encircling roof, ca. 1950.

212 W. 11th – Henry Griffin House, ca. 1955

- C Brick one-story hip-roof Ranch house exhibits a deep eave overhang and a single-bay hip-roof entry porch. Picture windows flank the porch. All windows are replacement.

- C Gable-front frame shed with German siding and single-bay entrance, ca. 1955.

214 W. 11th – James W. Bowen House, ca. 1955

- C Brick hip-roof Ranch house features a symmetrically fenestrated three-bay core with flanking single-bay hip-roof wings. The central recessed entrance has raised panels and a small brick stoop, with metal handrails exhibiting swirls. A pair of double-hung sash windows with six-over-six lights and fixed louvered shutters flanks the entrance. Windows elsewhere are eight-over-eight double-hung sash. At the rear and attached to the house, there is a flat-roof combination carport and shed supported by foliate “wrought-iron” posts that is sheathed in aluminum siding. When James W. Bowen had this house built ca. 1955, he was the city clerk and tax collector for Washington and his wife Nell taught at John H. Small School.

East 12th Street

113 E. 12th – House, 1945

- NC One-story gable-roof frame dwelling features a five-bay façade, central entrance, and flat-roof front porch. Aluminum siding sheathes the exterior; the double-hung sash six-over-six-light windows are replacements as well as the front door. Bruce R. Clark, its occupant and owner in 1948, probably was its first and within a few years Ward Marslender, a salesman with Paul Auto Supply, had bought it for his family who lived there for a number of years.

- NC Side gable-roof frame garage with vertical sheathing and storage room, ca. 1965.

114 E. 12th – Thomas E. Lackland House, ca. 1940

- C One-story symmetrically-fenestrated frame Colonial Revival-style dwelling features a gable roof with two gable-front dormers and two projecting façade gables with a recessed shed-roof porch in between. Each front gable has simple implied cornice returns, two windows, and a circular louvered attic vent. All windows have double-hung sash with six-over-six lights and include surrounds with a molded backband. Protected by the porch, the central entrance has its original six-raised-panel door. Weatherboard sheathes the exterior. Thomas E. Lackland, a salesman for Suskin & Berry Inc. a dry goods and notions business, was the first owner and occupant of the house with his family. By 1953, Zoph M. Potts had purchased the property and his descendants have lived here ever since. Potts was the organist for the First Presbyterian Church and later the bookkeeper for Coca Coke Bottling Company while his wife Clarice taught at John Small School.

115 E. 12th – Bridge Clark House, ca. 1940

- C This one-story three-bay side gable-roof frame Period Cottage is distinguished by a large façade wall gable, a central entrance with gable-front hood, paired windows, and a screen porch extension at the west side elevation. The entrance hood has diminutive brackets and a coved soffit, and the original door features four vertical lights over two tall panels. Vinyl simulating traditional German siding sheathes the exterior, and all windows are replacements. Bridge Clark was probably its first owner and

occupant. Others include Francis B. Houston, the manager of Belk-Tyler Company, and J. Phil Roberson, the vice-president of Roberson's Beverages.

- C Shed-roof with pent frame garage includes two open bays for cars and a storage room, ca. 1950.

West 12th Street

115 W. 12th – James S. Ballard Jr. House, 1953

- C The use of ashlar as veneer accents for this basic gable-roof frame Ranch house makes it unique in the neighborhood. Used for the walls of the central projecting gable as well as the elongated interior chimneys, it is rough cut and laid in a coursed pattern. Banded window units wrap corners and contain double-sash with two-over-two horizontal lights. A small stoop provides an approach to the dwelling with the entrance tucked in the side of the gable extension. A large semi-circular air vent accents the front gable. Vinyl siding sheathes all other wall surfaces. To the west stands an attached gable-front carport with cupola and weathervane. When the house was built James S. Ballard was a salesman for Allis-Chalmers.

118 W. 12th – Samuel H. Perdue House, 1958

- C A striking diagonal gable wing extends from the façade of this one-story side gable-roof brick dwelling which also has a rear wing. Colonial Revival-style details highlight the exterior including the front entrance flanked by pilasters, its brick stoop with metal handrail, and the raised panel shutters flanking the double-hung sash windows with six-over-six lights. Samuel H. Perdue was working as a salesman for the Carolina Lumber Industries when he had builder R. Frank Woolard construct this home for his family.

120 W. 12th – H. Reid Mitchell Jr. House, 1954

- C One-story gable-roof brick Ranch house with attached frame connector to a brick single car garage. The five-bay asymmetrical façade has a recessed entry and brick stoop. Colonial Revival-style details highlight most features such as the dentil cornice with returns, the entrance's raised paneling with flanking fluted pilasters, and the stoop's metal handrail with swirl newel. Mitchell H. Reid Jr. owned and operated a Mutual Insurance Agency when the house was constructed.

128 W. 12th – James H. Morrow House, ca. 1947

- C A rambling gable-roof frame Ranch house with offset projecting front gable, recessed porch with entrance, and an attached one-car garage. A brick wainscoting sheaths the principal façade and gable-front dormers pierce its roof. Windows are grouped in various combinations and accent the front gable at each corner. Vinyl siding sheathes the exterior. James F. Morrow was an agent for the Morris Insurance Agency and his wife Marie was a stenographer for the Beaufort County School Board. Known as "Jake," he was also a writer for the Washington *Daily News*.

207 W. 12th – Frederick A. Arthur House, 1955

- C One-story brick Ranch house with recessed entry, side gable-roof, and a four-bay asymmetrically fenestrated façade. All windows are double sash, most have six-over-six lights, and at the front façade, are grouped in pairs with fixed shutters. At the entrance, there is a small brick stoop with iron handrails. When the house was built, Frederick A. Arthur was the assistant cashier and trust officer for Guaranty Bank & Trust Company, and later he served vice-president of Hoell-Farish Motor Company.

- NC Shed-roof carport with pole supports and rear storage rooms with vertical board sheathing, ca. 1980.

208 W. 12th – Mary E. Cooper House, 1952

- C Brick side gable-roof Ranch house with recessed entry and brick steps with metal handrails. Its five-bay asymmetrical fenestration features a slightly projecting bay window and an entrance with sidelights. Most windows are eight-over-eight double-hung sash. The roof has an elongated interior

chimney. A frame two-car garage is attached to the rear. Mary E. Carter was an office secretary for Washington City Schools.

210 W. 12th – House, 2000

NC Modern one-and-a-half-story brick Cape Cod house has a five-bay façade, two gable-front dormers, and an attached brick garage at the rear.

211 W. 12th – Joseph T. Kornegay House, 1956

C Painted brick Ranch house with a hip-roof featuring a deep eave overhang, five-bay façade, and a recessed paneled entry and brick stoop. A large bay window and the elongated stack of the interior chimney identify the main living area. Louvered shutters flank each single double-hung sash window. Their light configurations vary. At the time the house was built, its owner Joseph T. Kornegay was principal of Seventh Street School and Washington High School.

NC Shed-roof carport with rear cinder-block storage rooms and lattice strip applied to face, ca. 1970.

212 W. 12th – Gray W. Hodges House, ca. 1955

C One-story side gable-roof brick Ranch house with a gable-front brick one-car garage attached by an open breezeway and a gable-roof extension at the rear. Its four-bay façade has an offset recessed entry and a picture window composed of three double-sash windows. All windows have louvered shutters. An interior chimney with elongated stack pierces the ridge. Simple brick steps lead to the recessed entry. Vinyl siding sheaths all woodwork. Gray W. Hodges, the supervisor for Beaufort County Schools, had this house built ca. 1955.

214 W. 12th – Nannie A. Matthews House, ca. 1900

C A modern gable-roof one-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival-style brick cottage with a screen porch on the west elevation. Contemporary traditionally-inspired details include the three gable-front dormers, the diminutive flat-roof porch protecting a front entrance flanked by fluted pilasters and raised-panel shutters. The three bay façade is asymmetrically fenestrated. Nannie A. Matthews, the widow of J. Edward Matthews, had the house built as her home.

300 W. 12th – Charles E. Daughtridge House, ca. 1950

C Side gable-roof one-story Ranch house with main block including an engaged porch and slightly smaller flanking wings. Partially-recessed porch features a simple entrance, a paired double-sash window, and “wrought iron” supports. All windows are double sash with eight-over-eight lights; most have louvered shutters. Charles E. Daughtridge, a salesman, had this house built about ca.1950.

C Gable-front frame playhouse with engaged porch, single entrance bay, and weatherboard sheathing, ca. 1960.

East 13th Street

102 E. 13th – House, ca. 1935

C One-and-a-half-story four-bay gable-roof brick Period Cottage features a slightly projecting brick vestibule with diminutive gable-front portico that protects an entrance with a swan-neck broken pediment and central finial. The door has six lights over two vertical panels. All windows are double sash with four vertical lights over one. A gable extension projects from the west side elevation and a chimney rises at its rear. Boxed cornice returns distinguish each gable. Built as an investment property, the house was first occupied by Thad H. Pilley, a Railway Express Agency clerk, and his family. By 1941, William J. Dunn lived here until about 1950 when it became the home of James S. Brooks and his family.

104 E. 13th – House, ca. 1935

C Similar in detail to its neighbor located at 102 E. 12th Street, this one-and-a-half-story brick Period Cottage features a gable roof with small side extension and a large off-set cross gable that is mirrored by a gable-front brick vestibule. All gables have cornice returns. The entrance's original swan-neck broken pediment was removed in 2009 and replaced with fluted pilasters. All windows are double sash with four vertical lights over one and along the facade are paired. Built as an investment property, this house appears to have been occupied at initially by W. Dorsey Welch Jr. who was associated with the George Washington Drug Store. By 1941 Eugene H. Tankard with his family owned and occupied the property. For a few years during the late 1950s, the superintendent for the National Spinning Company Gerald A. Roy lived here.

106 E. 13th – House, ca. 1935

C One-story clipped-gable-front brick bungalow features at the front façade a projecting smaller clipped gable with paired window and a half-width hip-roof porch. The entrance is located along the side wall of this small clipped-gable projection at the porch. All windows are double-hung sash with four vertical panes over one. An exterior chimney stands at the west elevation. Metal replacement posts support the porch roof. Built as an investment property, its first occupant was the family of Paul R. Waters, who was a lawyer and the manager of Smith-Douglas Company, Inc. By 1953 Charles L. McCauley and his family lived here and remained here for a number of years.

NC Metal gable-front garage with overhead door, ca. 1970.

107 E. 13th – Sallie Cowell House, ca. 1940

C One-story gable-front frame dwelling with off-set projecting façade gable paired with a partial façade half hip-roof porch. The roof of this porch is supported by a corner box post with its connecting balustrade terminating at a similar pier. An exterior chimney rises along the west elevation. All windows are double-hung sash with four vertical lights over one. Vinyl sheathes the exterior. A carport is attached to the west side elevation.

West 13th Street

107 W. 13th – Andrew J. and Carolyn Carter Taylor House, 1958

C Brick Ranch house formed by a main block with recessed corner entrance and a stepped-back east elevation wing. Both sections have a low side gable roof and the northeast corner of the main roof also provides shelter for the brick entrance stoop. The east wing has an exterior end chimney. Along the façade, the size of the double-hung sash windows conveys interior use with the living area having eight-over-eight and more private areas diminishing in size. Exterior brick recently painted. Andrew J. Taylor was an inspector with the State Highway Commission.

NC Frame gable-front garage, 2000.

109 W. 13th – Clarence B. Cowan/Carawan House, 1959

C Constructed with mottled brick, this Ranch house is defined by its massing as illustrated by its two low-pitched hip roofs. At the façade, their intersection marks and protects the recessed front entrance. The small brick porch stoop has a "wrought iron" post and handrails. An elongated interior brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. The facade windows include six-over-six double-hung sash and a picture window. All have louvered shutters. Clarence B. Cowan was an agent for Security Life & Trust Insurance Company, and his wife Lucille was the bookkeeper for Tayloe Drug Store.

110 W. 13th – Sam and Margaret Mann House, 1973

NC Brick Ranch features a gable-roof, flanking wings, and a large gable-front porch. Colonial Revival-style details highlight the exterior including porch columns, brick quoins, dentil cornices, and the circular air vent with keystones. The windows are six-over-nine double-hung sash.

NC Frame gable-front two-car garage with weatherboard sheathing; the south elevation features a paired six-over-six double-hung sash windows and a side entrance, ca. 1975.

208 W. 13th Street – Robert H. Peck House, 1957

NC Brick and asbestos shingled side gable-roof Ranch house with four-bay asymmetrical fenestration and an attached carport. Windows are wooden double sash with two-over-two horizontal lights. An off-set interior chimney rises from the ridge. Recent alterations include replacement of the front door, enclosing of the carport, and the application of stucco to the brick. Robert H. Peck was the city manager for Washington when the house was built.

211 W. 13th Street – Jefferson D. Snuggs House, 1960

C Brick Ranch house with side gable-roof, recessed entrance, brick stoop with iron handrails, and a five-bay asymmetrically fenestrated façade. The double-hung sash windows have six-over-six lights and no shutters. An elongated interior chimney rises along the ridge. Jefferson D. Snuggs was the foreman at Moss Planing Mill.

NC-S Frame gable-front carport, ca. 1990.

NC Cinder block side gable-roof building with central entrance, asbestos shingle gable ends, and side gable-roof extension, 1970.

212 W. 13th Street – Kenneth M. Lynch House, 1955

C Hip-roof Ranch house constructed of concrete block, an uncommon building material in this neighborhood. Another forward projecting hip roof shelters the porch and carport entrances. A curtain wall using glass blocks supports the exterior side wall of the carport. Stone pillars serve as porch supports and match those used to build an elongated interior chimney. Varying sizes of metal casement windows are used throughout. When the house was built, Kenneth M. Lynch was the bookkeeper for Alton Weatherly, a building contractor.

East 14th Street

102 E. 14th – William P. Harris House, ca. 1920

C An intact example of a Craftsman-style bungalow, this one-and-a-half-story hip-roof frame dwelling features a one-story hip-roof porch and a large hip-roof dormer at each elevation. Each hip roof has a deep eave overhang with exposed rafter ends. All windows are double sash with four vertical lights over one. Some are grouped in pairs or rows of three, as in the dormers. The front door is similar with four vertical lights over two vertical panels. Wooden posts support the porch roof, and a brick pier foundation with brick in-fill underpins the porch as well as the main house. In September 1910, Otway Rumley purchased several lots of the "old fairgrounds" tract including # 36, on which this house was built before 1924. By 1930, William P. Harris, a commercial traveler for a grocery business, owned and occupied the property valued at \$3,000. He later became the manager of the wholesale grocery C. W. Howard & Company, and he and his wife lived here for many years.

C Hip-roof frame garage with storage room entered from side. Exterior is sheathed with vertical boards, and garage opening has modern overhead door, ca. 1940.

106 E. 14th – Robert J. Dail House, ca. 1925

C One-story pyramidal-roof frame dwelling features a hip-roof porch supported by tall brick piers. All windows are double-sash Craftsman-style with four-vertical lights over one. At the façade, the windows are paired and the fenestration is asymmetrical. Vinyl siding sheathes the exterior. Robert J. Dail, a grocery merchant, in all probability had this dwelling constructed for his family ca. 1925, and it was valued at \$2,000 in 1930. In 1937, Dail was a shipping clerk for Ballard's Feed Store. The family owned the property for many years.

- C Frame garage with hip roof and exposed rafter tails includes storage room and single-car bay with braced corners and hinged double-doors made of vertical-boards. The exterior is sheathed with plain weatherboards, ca. 1930.

West 14th Street

205 W. 14th – Floyd W. Gray House, 1958

- C Modest contemporary brick Ranch house with open breezeway, long narrow storage room and attached carport. This minimal-style house has a low hip roof, broad interior brick chimney with open cap that is currently in-filled, and metal sash windows with two-over-two horizontal panes. Its perpendicular orientation to the street creates an entrance orientation to the carport side of the dwelling. Facing the street, however, there is a secondary entrance located in the recessed northwest corner. The hip-roof extension of the carport is supported by metal poles. Floyd W. Gray was a salesman and later worked as a hearing aid consultant.

215 W. 14th – Ben Milton House, ca. 1965

- NC Brick side gable-and-wing Ranch house with an attached carport at west side elevation. Extending from the wing to the carport, an engaged front porch features an off-set entrance and picture window. Most windows are paired and have louvered shutters. Each one contains metal double sash with two-over-two horizontal panes.

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

ca. 1895-1961

Significant Dates

1896, 1907, 1910, 1924

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Benton & Benton, architects

Alligood, Flavious: house carpenter and contractor

Hardison, John Thomas: building contractor

Jones, M. M. : house contractor

Woolard, Thomas Telfair: carpenter

Mitchell, Melvin H.: carpenter

Callahan, William P.: architect

W. M. Fissell Construction

Period of Significance (justification) The North Market Street period of significance locally embodies emerging development and architectural trends associated with suburban and neighborhood growth in Washington between ca. 1895-1961. Within the historic district, the earliest resource was built ca. 1895 and the district's period of significance includes examples of most major housing design trends typically associated with urban development in small eastern North Carolina municipalities until 1961. The period after 1961 is not of exceptional significance.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The North Market Street Historic District embodies the suburban development trends associated with urban growth and change experienced by small towns in eastern North Carolina during the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century as exemplified by the county seat and port town of Washington in Beaufort County. Primarily residential in character, the historic district's physical development was initiated with the 1893 grid plan plat of the discreet community of Nicholsonville in the area east of North Market Street that was expanded in 1896 and 1910. More incremental development of small and larger parcels followed, as represented respectively by the Pate Place in 1896 and the Eason Farm in 1907 both located west of North Market Street. The popularity of the North Market Street area resulted, and house construction extended from the Depression until 1961 when practically all of the area was developed. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, Nicholsonville developed just north of Washington along an established road connecting it with Jamesville and Williamston, which was an extension of North Market Street in the town. Its namesake and developer, Dr. Samuel T. Nicholson (1855-1930) was a progressive businessman and investor who understood the importance of combining work and residential opportunities in order to establish a viable community. Although no longer elements within the district since 1916, the resulting factory, mill, and warehouse made a lasting impact on the residential character and landscape of Nicholsonville. Investors and individuals built late Victorian-style traditional frame one-or two-story houses with either a gable or the more ubiquitous hip roof. Some featured typical sawn and turned work detailing. As Nicholson's initiatives spurred development to the west of North Market Street, this street became the neighborhood's primary north-south transportation artery. Here and along Eleventh Street owner occupants built more substantial early-twentieth-century residences that were primarily frame and followed national stylistic trends including the Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman. The Roman Catholic church constructed a group of noteworthy period revival-style religious and school buildings beginning in the 1920s. These stylistic trends lingered into the pre-World War II years and were mixed with small bungalows and period cottages that were built more commonly in Nicholsonville north of East Ninth Street. The use of brick construction also became prevalent. The post-war years until 1961 are typified by the variety of Ranch and Minimal Traditional-style houses built in the rapidly developing neighborhood located west of North Market Street along Summit and Repress Streets and north of West Eleventh Street.

The North Market Street Historic District in Washington meets Criterion A for community planning and development, and as a whole conveys the development patterns typically associated with suburban growth and small towns in eastern North Carolina. It also conveys a period of significance that spans from ca. 1895 until 1961 when the area was close to being fully developed. Subdivision plats document this development from 1893 to 1953. Fulfilling Criterion C under architecture, the historic district's buildings embody a wide range of architectural styles as indicated above, and as a whole, the area represents a distinguishable entity. This historic district is comprised primarily of buildings that, in most cases, are first generation ones on each lot and convey integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The historic district stands as a remarkably intact area that collectively conveys suburban development in Washington during the period of significance as it relates to community planning, and it features an impressive

range of architectural styles, designs, and building patterns. Its dwellings range from modest workers housing to homes of prosperous merchants and professionals.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

Historical Background

Washington, located on the Pamlico River, had developed into a bustling port town by 1890 with a population of 4,000 and, like many North Carolina towns, was perched on the cusp of change. Its roots, however, were grounded in the eighteenth century as the county seat for Beaufort County. Growth had begun initially along the riverfront extending in an elongated grid pattern and expanding from two to five streets deep during the late nineteenth century. Here the Pamlico River was approximately a half mile wide and an equal distance below the narrows where it became the Tar River. A letter written by attorney and Scotsman Mathew Shaw on January 19, 1849, to Alexandre Vattemare provides descriptive insight into antebellum life and commerce in the town:

The town of Washington...is situated...upon the north side of the Pamlico river and about 90 miles from the Atlantic. Vessels from sea reach it by passing over the bar at Ocracoke & pass thence in nearly a straight line to its wharves....The depth of water is about 6 ½ to 7 feet and the vessels used are flat bottom'd. Its trade is coastwise and to the West India islands, and consists chiefly of turpentine as it is collected from the pine, and in its distilled state, tar, pitch, rosin, shingles, staves, sawed lumber, corn and fish. It has two steam mills for sawing lumber, four turpentine distilleries, one academy a Catholic chapel & churches or edifices for Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists, a Masonic and odd fellows hall, market house, a branch of the bank of Cape Fear is here, and it is the seat of justice for its County. Its inhabitants number about 2, 500. [I]t is enlarging in size & increasing in commerce.²

During Washington's occupation by Union forces in the Civil War, fires destroyed much of the early town; however, following Reconstruction, its recovery began slowly as investors, oftentimes from out of state, began anew to capitalize on the area's natural resources, especially its timber and fertile soil. Wetlands were drained for agriculture and timberland cut over for both the lumber and new agricultural acreage. Washington was the strategic center of this commerce and its port continued to be ideal for shipping and transportation. In 1888, George Nowitzky wrote the following description of Washington:

On the north bank of the Pamlico river, just thirty-five miles from where it loses its identity by mingling its waters with those of the sound bearing the same name, is situated a little city containing about 4,000 inhabitants, which to-day exhibits the busiest waterfront, with one exception (Wilmington), in the State of North Carolina. She is the fortunate possessor of a number of well-constructed, cleanly-kept wharves, to which are tied in great numbers every conceivable craft that registers 500 or less tons, in fact, any vessel that can come over Hatteras bar, which means anything below a square-rigger (ship or bark), can tie up at the wharves of Washington, N.C.³

This vivid description of the town included an account of its leading interests, manufacturing, shipping, fishing, cotton, and mercantile, with ships regularly trading with the West Indies. Plans were noted and underway for the expansion of its railroad connection to the inland mainlines. In addition, Nowitzky commented on the impressive public buildings of the town and county, a courthouse and town hall, plus a shared common jail.⁴

² York, "A Window on North Carolina in 1849," *Carolina Comments*, July 2009, 93.

³ Nowitzky, 187.

⁴ Nowitzky, 187-191.

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, most small North Carolina towns faced the dilemma either to live in the “grip” of the past or to become a modern dynamic hub for enterprise and industry as new inventions “improved” everyday life.⁵ As the 1890s approached, the business climate in Washington was one that appeared to embrace progress and promote investment with the expectation of stimulating development and economic reward. On November 1, 1889, H. A. Latham, the publisher and owner of the newspaper, *Washington Gazette*, published Nowitzky’s article in a greatly expanded industrial edition on Washington. Latham clearly laid out his two-fold motive for this special edition: first, to systematically convey how all of the area’s natural resources economically stimulated the community’s business, financial, governmental, educational, religious, industrial, and cultural institutions and then to extend to all capitalists a “cordial” invitation to come and invest in Washington; and secondly, to produce in an “attractive form” a reference document about the community, especially for the young people. Elsewhere, several small, separate paragraphs were inserted calling for specific investments such as a cotton factory and a canning factory for either oysters or fruit. Northerners were openly welcomed to come join others who had already ventured into the area. Latham also countered local objections and predictions of failure by some naysayers, stating, “may you live to see the error of your ways, and may you in future learn to encourage the efforts of young men, throwing aside your selfish, old fogy notions, your destructive, sleepy ideas.”⁶

Important and progressive strides were made in Washington during the late nineteenth century in communications, community safety, transportation, and health care. Communication improvements advanced rapidly with the installation first of telegraphic lines and later telephone. W. E. Fountain of Tarboro had established the first telegraphic line in Washington in 1881, which became a part of the Western Union Company in 1884.⁷ Efforts to establish a local telephone company were underway in 1894.⁸ By the late 1880s, the threat of fire had led to the establishment of the four volunteer companies that manned Washington’s fire department, lead by its chief, E. S. Hoyt. Each received equipment from the town. The oldest was the Salamander Fire Company, an African American company, organized in 1878 and chartered in 1881.⁹ Although the Pamlico River remained a primary transportation artery, its importance would gradually diminish with each passing year. Plans were underway for a better railroad linkage, because investors had already surmised the importance of providing with dispatch regular commercial and passenger rail transportation services and connections. In 1892, the advent of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad line to Washington provided that outlet. Commerce grew steadily enough to support the construction in 1904 of a substantial brick passenger depot with freight warehouse along Main and Gladden Streets. During the early twentieth century, another urban business and community improvement transition would occur, a shift from gas to electricity. Access to better roads as well as water and sewer facilities also promoted development and improved living standards. In 1902 the owners of the local gas works began construction on a water works for Washington that would use artesian water.¹⁰ By August 1904, the Washington aldermen had solidified arrangements for constructing a \$30,000 public electric light plant opposite the Water and Light Company’s plant.¹¹ The construction of the town’s first hospital, S. R. Fowle Memorial Hospital in 1904 prompted the town to install the community’s first sewer line extending from the hospital along Market Street to the river. Capt. James H. Harris was hired to complete the work.¹²

Citizens and town leaders that promoted this forward thinking were a mix of native sons and transplants. They all had a commitment to the town’s commercial success. Organizations were formed to support and promote change. These included the Washington Industrial Association in 1889, led by its president, J. Havens and its other officers C. M. Brown, E. M. Short, W. B. Rodman, A. W. Styron, and S. T.

⁵ Nathans, *The Quest for Progress: The Way We Lived in North Carolina, 1870-1920*, 45

⁶ “Objects of This Edition,” *Washington Gazette* (Industrial Edition), November 1, 1889, n. p.

⁷ “Our Telegraphic Facilities,” *Washington Gazette* (Industrial Edition), November 1, 1889, n. p.

⁸ Washington Telephone Company, Beaufort County Book of Incorporations, I: 90-93.

⁹ “Washington’s Fire Department,” *Washington Gazette* (Industrial Edition), November 1, 1889, n. p.

¹⁰ “Local Happenings,” *Washington Progress*, August 21, 1902.

¹¹ “Local Happenings,” *Washington Progress*, February 25, 1904.

¹² Loy and Worthy, *Washington and the Pamlico*, 378; “Local Happenings,” *Washington Progress*, May 19, 1904.

Nicholson. Thirteen years later in 1902, the Home Building and Loan Association was formed to support residential development and investment, with J. F. Buckman, W. E. Swindell, A. M. Dumay, Stephen C. Bragaw and J. G. Bragaw, Jr. as officers. C. M. Brown, S. T. Nicholson and A. M. Dumay all had moved to Washington from elsewhere. Both Brown and Dumay, respectively, were the president and cashier for the First National Bank. Within the lumber industry, such leaders as William Walling of W. M. Walling & Son, G. W. Kugler of G. W. Kugler & Sons, and B. T. Moss of Pamlico Lumber Company, came from out-of-state, usually from northern states, and in the case of Moss, Virginia, and Walling, England.¹³

From a civic, business, and professional perspective, Dr. Samuel Timothy Nicholson was a major figure among these newly transplanted men who chose to live their adult lives in Washington. A medical doctor and surgeon, Nicholson (1855-1930) was a well-educated, forward-thinking businessman, who through his business savvy and strong desire to make a positive contribution to the local community, attempted to engage and stimulate the local economy of his adopted town. One of four brothers from a prominent Halifax County family who settled in Beaufort County, Nicholson understood current economic trends and became adept at investing in business opportunities. Utilities, industry, transportation, real estate, and agriculture all presented avenues of opportunity. Not only was Nicholson willing to lead an initiative, but his investment success was one of trust that depended on working collectively with family, friends, and business partners alike. Nicholson soon became an established and well-respected citizen of Washington and served as its mayor for several terms.¹⁴ In 1889, he was characterized as follows:

One of the most affable...gentlemen we have ever met and a Christian in every sense of the word. He is a leading spirit in the Me. E. church, being an official member. His purse is always open to any charity. In business he is clear, far sighted, and shrewd, yet generous to a fault. He began the practice of medicine and the sale of drugs here almost 12 years ago, and has achieved a success far beyond the expectation of his most sanguine friends. He is a hustler and very popular.¹⁵

Nicholson's marriage on July 4, 1876, to Annie E. Lucas, the daughter of Jesse B. and Elizabeth Satchwell Lucas of Beaufort County, ignited Nicholson's commitment to the area and especially to his family, which grew to include fourteen children. After graduating with a medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at the University of Maryland in March 1881, he permanently settled in Washington, established his medical practice, and opened a drug store.¹⁶ Nicholson also served as the county's superintendent of health in 1890, and from 1882 through 1902, he was a U. S. Examining Surgeon.¹⁷ He also took part in the corporate establishment of the S. R. Fowle Memorial Hospital and initially served as its chief surgeon for one year, but remained a member of the surgical board.¹⁸

A university degree either in medicine or law provided professional security to each of the three Nicholson brothers who followed their older sibling to Beaufort County; however, the prospect of economic opportunity in the area provided the stimulus. The three, Dr. John Thorne (1857-1935), Blake Baker (1863-1917), and Dr. Plummer A. (1865-1953), began arriving in the mid- 1880s. The first was Dr. John Thorne Nicholson, who established his medical practice in Bath, in all likelihood, about the time of his marriage to Katherine McNeal in 1886. In October 1889, he joined with his brother Dr. Samuel T. Nicholson and Mary J. Eborn, in incorporating the Bath Manufacturing Company to cut timber and produce all kinds of lumber, to buy

¹³ "Mill Men," *Washington Gazette* (Industrial Edition), November 1, 1889, n.p.; Loy and Worthy, *Washington and the Pamlico*, 333-335.

¹⁴ Loy and Worthy, *Washington and the Pamlico*, 392.

¹⁵ "Physicians and Druggists," *Washington Gazette* (Industrial Edition), November 1, 1889, n.p.

¹⁶ "Samuel Timothy Nicholson," *History of North Carolina*, 1919, IV:156; "Physicians and Druggists," *Washington Gazette* (Industrial Edition), November 1, 1889, n.p.; "Dr. Sam Nicholson Passed Away This Afternoon at 1:30 O'clock," *Washington Daily News*, May 23, 1930.

¹⁷ Branson, *North Carolina Business Directory*, 1890, 95; "Samuel Timothy Nicholson," *History of North Carolina*, 1919, IV:156.

¹⁸ Loy and Worthy, *Washington and the Pamlico*, 378; "Dr. Sam Nicholson Passed Away This Afternoon at 1:30 O'clock," *Washington Daily News*, May 23, 1930.

and sell standing timber, and to operate boats for the mill.¹⁹ Both Blake B., an attorney, and Dr. Plummer A. Nicholson, however, chose to settle in Washington. By the mid-1890s all four Nicholson brothers were making investments in Beaufort County, including Samuel T. with the Pamlico Towing Company in 1893; Samuel T., John T., and Blake B. with the Washington Telephone Company in 1894; Plummer A. Nicholson in the both the Washington-Hyde County Telephone Company and Bell Telephone Company in 1896, and Blake B. in the Washington Gas Company in 1898.²⁰ By 1910 all three brothers were living in the immediate area of Washington: Samuel T. was on West Main Street, Plummer A. on Market Street, and Blake B. on Cemetery Road, the extension of Market Street beyond the city limits.

For Dr. Samuel T. Nicholson, land speculation was a stable form of investment on a large scale, one in which family and community could participate for the betterment of the town. From the mid-1870s he had been purchasing property in Beaufort County. By the 1890s, however, Nicholson, was primed by Washington's growth potential to seriously commit his resources toward the purchase and planned development of several large tracks of land on the outskirts of town. Over the next twenty years, he orchestrated the development of Nicholsonville (1893), West End (1893), Pate Place (1896), Eason Farm (1896), and the old fairgrounds and racetrack (1908).²¹ All, with the exception of West End, were contiguous with each other on the north side of town. The southern boundary of Nicholsonville at Sixth Street, was only four blocks from the courthouse downtown.

The suburban development of Nicholsonville began in 1893 with Nicholson's purchase of the John G. Williams property, which also included five acres in West End.²² Located east of Market Street, the eight-block Nicholsonville area was bisected by Bonner Street and extended from Sixth to Ninth Streets. By July 1893, Nicholson had purchased the property and civil engineer S. F. Burbank had mapped a plan that included one-hundred lots all aligned on a north-south orientation. With the exception of a few along the east boundary line, each measured fifty-two feet by one-hundred fifty feet. At this time, the area included a pond that straddled Seventh Street, a canal that bisected the Sixth Street lots one through thirteen, and Jacks Creek, which meandered through several Ninth Street and two Eighth Street lots.²³ Reports in late July quickly acknowledged Nicholson's plan and stated, "Nicholsonville is destined to become a popular part of Washington. Several beautiful building lots are there and can be had at very low figures."²⁴ By the following June the tenor of reports had heightened: "Nicholsonville is assuming a city like appearance and lots are selling like hot cakes. The streets have been graded and the low places in most lots filled up. Several other residences, we are informed, will be built at an early date. Now [is] the season to take time by the forelock and purchase lots while they are cheap. See Dr. S. T. Nicholson and procure a paying investment."²⁵ Lot #36, located at the southeast corner of Seventh and Bonner Streets, was the first parcel sold, and it was purchased for \$125 by J. D. Perry and his wife on December 16, 1893.²⁶ By the end of 1895, the majority of lots west of Bonner Street were sold as well as those along Seventh Street. Investors included Robert E. Hodges, A. M. Dumay, Elijah R. Mixon, L. H. Ross, P. A. Nicholson, B. B. Nicholson, and W. E. Swindell. Several individual lot buyers were Sallie Chestnut, Jennie C. Swindell, William A. Manning, W. A. Woolard, A. C. Cherry, and W. L. Cherry.

The steady sale of these residential lots totaling fifty-four through 1895 provided enough stimulus in 1896 for a phase two expansion of Nicholsonville, in which Market Street became the main thoroughfare and business support was introduced into the community. By September surveyor R. T. Bonner had platted for Dr.

¹⁹ Ad for "Corporation. Bath Manufacturing c[C]ompany," *Washington Gazette* (Industrial Edition), November 1, 1889, n.p.

²⁰ Beaufort County Incorporation Book, I: 78, 97, 113, 121, 138.

²¹ The Pate Place and Eason Farm were contiguous properties located opposite Nicholsonville on the west side of Market Street extension.

²² *Washington Progress*, July 18, 1893.

²³ Beaufort County plat exhibit C, slide 254.

²⁴ *Washington Gazette*, July 20, 1893.

²⁵ *Washington Gazette*, June 14, 1894.

²⁶ Beaufort County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 85:552.

S. T. Nicholson a new section that included slightly more than seven additional blocks between the north sides of Ninth and Eleventh Streets and a nearly three-block extension east of Market Street which incorporated Nicholson Street, just east of Bonner Street along Tenth and Eleventh Streets.²⁷ Also, new to this plan were the lots that fronted on Market Street. Nicholson had quickly realized that Market Street extension, an established thoroughfare to Williamston, Jamesville, and the city cemetery, would ultimately unite and facilitate his varied land development projects. A narrower road, Bonner Street would always in size and residential use be secondary to Market. As a result, the first-phase investors who had purchased a block of three neighboring corner lots that bordered Market Street now reoriented them to face it or joined with their neighbors to do so.

The introduction of business into the predominately residential community was another vital component of Nicholsonville's second phase. As Bonner drew this new plan, Nicholson was also finishing the construction on Market Street of a one-story frame tobacco warehouse with ten skylights and a two-and-a-half-story frame mill. The completion of Nicholson's tobacco warehouse was scheduled for the fall opening of the 1896 tobacco season. On August 25, William Lloyd opened in Nicholson's other building Lloyd's Manufacturing Company, which made "furniture, cabinets, tobacco hogsheads, and tierces."²⁸ How long each of these businesses operated is uncertain, but the impact of Nicholson's efforts on its neighbor Washington was publicly recognized in the *Washington Gazette*:

The stringency of money is felt by all of us. It's depressing influence is today universal. For a long time many have believed that we should have manufacturing enterprises to give our people something to do and to build up our town. A few spasmodic efforts have been made to establish such enterprises, but for one reason or another failed. For a long time we needed more hotel facilities here. Every one was afraid to venture into the undertaking. We wanted a race track and fairgrounds. No one would risk the experiment. Dr. S. T. Nicholson, full of enterprise and believing that Washington has a future, as she has, built a large three-story brick hotel, he has laid off the town of Nicholsonville, and sold many lots, quite a number having already been built upon; he has inclosed (sic) the fair grounds and constructed a race track. He is now building a tobacco warehouse and expects to have it completed in ten days. He has also laid the foundations for a furniture factory and will also build a tobacco factory. These enterprises will give quite a number of men, boys and girls something to do, and will inure to the advantage of the entire community. To make them a success every citizen will be benefitted. It behooves every citizen to encourage these enterprises, or any others projected in our midst. Talk for the town at every opportunity. When a stranger comes to town we should be careful to show him every attention possible; we should present the advantages of our town in the best light always, and never throw cold water on any worthy project. Let us turn over a new leaf in this respect, and watch results for a twelve-month, and we will be satisfied that we have done well, at least.²⁹

Over the next twenty years, Nicholsonville continued to grow slowly through the efforts of its investors and a small influx of businesses and older ones that frequently changed hands. Within a short period, Lloyd Manufacturing Company, located on lots #138 and 139, may have been converted by G. D. Canfield into a tobacco prize house. It, in turn, quickly became the site for the new Washington Knitting Mill established in 1900.³⁰ By 1911, the Tar River Knitting Mill was operating here.³¹ Nicholson's Tobacco Warehouse had become by 1904 the Planters Tobacco Warehouse.³² Two additional major businesses developed in Nicholsonville; the Farmers Tobacco Warehouse, located at the northeast corner of Seventh and Market

²⁷ Beaufort County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 114:319.

²⁸ *Washington Progress*, August 25, 1896.

²⁹ "Tobacco Warehouse. Tobacco Factory. Furniture Factory," *Washington Gazette*, July 16, 1896.

³⁰ Beaufort County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 107:435.

³¹ Sanborn Map, Washington, 1911, sheet 18.

³² Sanborn Map, Washington, 1904, sheet 7.

Streets on lots #42, 43 and 44, and the Globe Manufacturing Company constructed about 1902 near the knitting mill on lots #105 and 106. Forty shareholders invested in Globe, a shirt manufacturer. Typically, Dr. S. T. Nicholson owned the largest number of shares.³³ It, too, changed, becoming by 1904 the Pamlico Manufacturing Company and by 1911 the M. A. Smith Shirt Factory.³⁴ This business ebb and flow as well as new construction continued to provide work for residents. By 1916, however, all of these businesses and their respective buildings, except the Farmers Tobacco Warehouse, had literally vanished from the landscape along Market Street.³⁵ Nicholsonville was beginning a major transition from being a turn-of-the-century suburb of Washington to becoming by the mid-twentieth century a more upscale residential alternative within the corporate city limits of Washington to its older neighborhoods near the river.

During the late 1890s, Dr. S. T. Nicholson purchased two tracts of land on the west side of Market Street, the Pate Place and the Eason Farm. Recorded in 1896, the Pate tract fronted on Market Street and extended along Ninth Street beyond Respass and Gladden Streets. Laid out in a linear plan, this tract included three parcel sizes with lots # 1-6 along Market Street measuring fifty-four feet two inches by one-hundred fifty feet.³⁶ Four of these lots were purchased by Dr. P. A. Nicholson. To the north and contiguous to the former Pate property, was the Eason Farm. Initially, Nicholson chose not to actively develop this acreage but instead in 1897 to lease much of the seventy-one-acre farm for four years to J. W. Bradway, a local businessman, and W. F. Simpson of Newark, New Jersey. This detailed lease included: an exemption for the acreage that fronted Market Street and extended two hundred feet from the street plus all residences, buildings, and outhouses with their gardens, yards, and lots on the farm; a harvest restriction of the strawberry crop if the rents are unpaid; and a stipulation that no cotton, rice, corn, or tobacco be grown during the four-year lease.³⁷ After the lease expired, Dr. Samuel Nicholson sold the Eason Farm on September 14, 1901 to his brother, Blake Baker Nicholson.³⁸

After the turn of the twentieth century, development interests quickly became more firmly established north of Washington along Market Street extension. Profitable real estate investments had encouraged new ones supporting the establishment of manufacturing facilities. A range of much needed housing and job opportunities was an important by-product for craftsmen and workers, many of whom were women. The purchase of the Eason Farm afforded its owner Blake Nicholson the opportunity to commit to a more-up scale development of the property, and his decision in 1905 to build a handsome new residence called "Idylwild" on North Market Street initiated the trend. By 1906, civil engineer J. H. Fell had drawn a development plan for a major portion of the Eason Farm that included eighty-one lots on five blocks. Apple Tree Avenue, known today as W. Eleventh Street, bisected the area on an east-west axis, and Summit and Respass Streets were included but not named.³⁹ Within ten years other impressive homes were constructed along the west side of N. Market Street for the families of Hallett S. Ward, Edward G. Mallison, J. Frank Buckman Jr., Henry Clay Carter, and Dr. Louis H. Mann. On average these N. Market Street lots sold for \$400 each.⁴⁰ The lots in the one hundred block of Apple Tree Avenue were sold by Nicholson and his estate following his death in 1917.

Concurrently, on the east side of Market Street, Dr. Samuel T. Nicholson was engineering Nicholsonville's third phase of development at the fairgrounds and racetrack property. By March 1910 civil engineer V. D. Stronach had produced a plat dividing the property into 127 lots that extended from Twelfth to

³³ Sanborn Map, Washington, 1901, sheet 12; 1904, sheet 7, 1911, sheet 17; Beaufort County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 114:271.

³⁴ Sanborn Map, Washington, 1904, sheet 7; 1911, sheet 18.

³⁵ Sanborn Map, Washington, 1916, sheet 11.

³⁶ Beaufort County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 91:630, 91:700.

³⁷ Beaufort County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 100: 325-326.

³⁸ Beaufort County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 112: 284.

³⁹ Beaufort County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 134:461; 142:563. Note: The name for Apple Tree Avenue, known today as West 11th Street, varied through the years. According to the business directories, its street names and approximate dates are as follows: W. 11th Street, 1937; W. 10th Street, ca. 1941, 1948-49, 1953; W. 11th Street, 1957.

⁴⁰ Beaufort County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 134:461; 144:320.

Fifteenth Streets.⁴¹ Leading bankers and investors that helped facilitate this final component of Nicholsonville were D. M. Carter, E. A. Daniel, A. M. Dumay, Otway Rumley, and Robert L. Bennett as well as Nicholson's brothers Blake B. and Plummer A.⁴² At this time a local house contractor, M. M. Jones built in 1911 a large handsome Colonial Revival-style residence on the east side of N. Market Street at its southeast corner with E. Twelfth Street.

Following the death of Blake B. Nicholson on August 20, 1917, J. E. Winslow purchased from the estate on March 14, 1918 the remainder of the Eason Farm for \$7,500.⁴³ It included the land west of Respass Street. By June 1924, Winslow had hired an engineer J. B. Respass to re-plat the property with smaller lots, some of which were re-oriented on a north-south axis, and two new streets, W. Tenth and W. Twelfth Streets.⁴⁴ The development of West Eleventh Street had now begun in earnest.

As this development was taking place on Apple Tree Avenue (West Eleventh Street), one block south on the opposite side of Jack's Creek within the 100 block of West Ninth Street, the Catholic Diocese of Raleigh established in December 1925 through the Passionist Fathers, the Mother of Mercy Mission for African Americans in Washington. Several years before, David Artis Keyes, an African American Catholic and native of Washington, had sought assistance from the Catholic diocese with improving the education of local African American children and providing the opportunity to worship locally. The site for a parochial school was purchased in 1926 along West Ninth Street within the former Pate Tract, a development that was racially mixed with both owner occupied and rental properties. Here, a one-story brick school and accompanying rectory were completed in time for the school's opening in September 1927. Attendance figures increased so rapidly that the building was expanded twice over the next five years, first with the addition at the front of a library and office. By 1932, its size was doubled by the addition of a second floor and new roof.⁴⁵ Later its high school would become the first fully accredited Catholic High School in North Carolina.⁴⁶ The Mother of Mercy Church was constructed in 1948 directly across the street. In the meantime, St. Agnes Chapel and School were also being established for the white community at the former Ward and Mallison property on North Market Street. Both schools operated until 1963 when they were consolidated as one at the Mother of Mercy School. It continued as an integrated school until 1973.⁴⁷

By 1924, the corporate limits of Washington had fully encompassed the developed areas two blocks east and one block west of Market Street as far north as Fifteenth Street. Respass Street terminated at the 100 block of West Twelfth Street.⁴⁸ Prior to this, the presence of institutions and public services such as a church, school, or fire department had combined with businesses to establish a solid and more permanent footing for this suburban development. In 1904 a Methodist Episcopal Church occupied lot #46 on East Seventh Street; however, by 1911 it had become a Presbyterian Church. At the rear of this church lot, there was located a fire department shelter housing a cart and a hose measuring five hundred feet. By 1916, this fire department had grown to include "fifteen men, hose wagon auto, and 500 feet two-and-a-half inch hose." Whether or not the extension of Washington's corporate limits eliminated the need for this fire department is unknown, but it was no longer present in 1924.⁴⁹ Another community shift took place in 1937 with the establishment of a Salvation Army corps in Washington, which began renting the former Presbyterian Church, a building that it bought in 1939.⁵⁰ Through the years, its physical complex has grown significantly to include a

⁴¹ Beaufort County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 162:99; Map Book 1, vol. 2:64.

⁴² Beaufort County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 147:495; 158:430; 160:565; 160:567; 160:568; 161:422; 165:573.

⁴³ Beaufort County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 203:620.

⁴⁴ Beaufort County Register of Deeds, Map Book I, vol. 4:138.

⁴⁵ "Mother of Mercy Started In 1920s," *Washington Daily News*, August 18, 1952.

⁴⁶ Mark Moeslein, "Memories of Mother of Mercy Mission, Washington, N. C." (1942) and Ralph W. Donnelly, "A Short History of Mother of Mercy Parish, Washington, N. C." (1981), Beaufort County Churches vertical file, Mother of Mercy Roman Catholic Church #1, Brown Library, Washington, N. C.

⁴⁷ Loy and Worthy, *Washington and the Pamlico*, 266-267.

⁴⁸ Sanborn Map, Washington, 1924, sheet 1.

⁴⁹ Sanborn Map, Washington, 1904, sheet 7; 1911, sheet 17; 1916, sheet 11; 1924, sheet 2; 1943, sheet 2.

⁵⁰ "Salvation Army Established Here Officially In Year 1937," *Washington Daily News*, August 19, 1952.

thrift store and brick chapel built ca. 1975. Early programs included summer camp for under-privileged children and vocational bible school. Today, the Salvation Army remains a vital part of Nicholsonville by providing community services that range from youth programs, music training, fellowship, transitional housing, to addictions rehabilitation.

From 1930 through 1961, development in the historic district followed national building trends associated with the Depression, pre-World War II, and post World War II eras. Following the Depression, lots that had remained empty were open subjects for new building opportunities resulting in new dwellings built in the midst of older housing stock. Most pre-World War II construction, however, took place in areas associated with Nicholsonville's second and third phases and along Market Street. On the other hand, the post-war construction boom concentrated on the area west of North Market Street along newly extended portions of Summit Avenue and Respass, West Twelfth, West Thirteenth, and West Fourteenth streets. This area quickly became Washington's preferred neighborhood, populated by town officials, merchants, school leaders, medical professionals, and business leaders alike. Streets were broad, yards were expansive, outdoor living was oriented to backyard patios, and sidewalks were non-existent. Houses and garages with driveways were now connected by either open breezeways or enclosed hypheons.

Within the boundaries of the North Market Street Historic District, spot demolition of buildings has occurred only occasionally and most often in the oldest part of Nicholsonville. Some removal was associated with redevelopment projects dating from the late 1960s and early 1970s. Since then, only the post-flooding Federal Emergency Management Act (FEMA) regulations following Hurricane Floyd in September 1999 have had an impact on the area, such as the elevation of a number of dwellings on tall cinder-block replacement foundations, just outside of the historic district boundary.

Community Planning and Development Context

Although suburban planning had its origins in the early to mid-nineteenth century in American cities, many small towns did not experience suburban growth until the later part of the nineteenth century. The gridiron plan was recognized as "the most efficient and inexpensive way to subdivide and sell land in small lots."⁵¹ Later in the twentieth century the gridiron plan would be criticized for promoting: "uniformity of housing, lack of fresh air and sunlight afforded by...narrow lots, the lack of adequate recreational space, and the speculative nature of home building they fostered."⁵² In eastern North Carolina during the late nineteenth century, small towns were more likely introduced to residential growth through the introduction and development of mills or manufacturing concerns. Oftentimes, a speculative housing market usually satisfied the increased needs of workers. In some instances, industrial/manufacturing concerns developed villages for its workers. Most developments, however, conformed to rectilinear grid plans.

In 1893, the development of Nicholsonville began just north of the Town of Washington (4,500 pop.) in Beaufort County. Its plat was completed in July of that year, and five months later, the first lot # 36, located at the southeast corner the intersection of Bonner and East Seventh Streets, was sold on December 16.⁵³ By 1903, Nicholsonville was acknowledged as a "suburb" of Washington and was included within its corporate limits described in the city's act of incorporation ratified on February 27, 1903. Its northern boundary ran along Jack's Creek, which crossed Market Street near Ninth Street.⁵⁴ By 1924, the corporate limits of Washington had expanded to include all of the North Market Street Historic District except for the undeveloped area north

⁵¹ *Historic Residential Suburbs*, 37.

⁵² *Historic Residential Suburbs*, 37.

⁵³ Beaufort County Register of Deeds, Plat Cabinet C, slide 254; Deed Book 114:319; 162:99.

⁵⁴ Beaufort County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 119:518; U. S. Geological Survey Map, 1903, Chocowinity, N.C.; N. C. Private Laws of 1903, 17:355.

of Jack's Creek and west of Respass Street.⁵⁵ The development of Nicholsonville as a suburb followed that of Van Norden Town to the southwest and preceded that of Washington Heights in 1906 to the northeast.

As Nicholsonville expanded in 1896 and again in 1910, refinements were made in each new plat concerning the size and orientation of lots. Initially, most lots measured fifty-two feet by one hundred fifty feet and each faced a numbered street, Sixth through Ninth Streets. All streets were sixty feet wide except for Bonner which was slightly narrower. By the end of 1896, fifty-six of the original one-hundred lots were sold. In the meantime, a new plat completed in September by surveyor R. T. Bonner depicted an expansion for Nicholsonville to the north between Ninth and Eleventh Streets that added a new street that paralleled Bonner to the east named Nicholson and one hundred and six new lots of which fifteen lots fronted Market Street. A new addition, these Market Street lots measured fifty feet by one-hundred fifty-six feet; most others were fifty-two feet by one hundred fifty feet. The first lot sold in this expanded area was a Market Street lot #102 purchased by Mollie A. Vines on August 6, 1896 for one-hundred seventy-five dollars. Her acquisition of an individual lot contrasts significantly with the speculative purchases over the next few years of investors like P.A. Nicholson, A. M. Dumay, and B. B. Nicholson of multiple lots. Each also made similar purchases in 1897 and 1898 of the remaining lots in the older section. In March 1910, civil engineer V. D. Stronach completed the plat for the third and final section of Nicholsonville known as the race track or fair ground property. It contained an additional one-hundred and twenty-seven lots with similar sizes. However, following the previous transition along Market Street, lots along Bonner Street now fronted it. Development over the next fifty years filled many of these lots first along Market and Bonner Streets with usually the 100 and then 200 blocks of East Ninth through East Fourteenth Streets following suit.

The development of farm land west of Market Street followed a less systematic, planned, and documented progression. Here, over an extended period of time, a number of units of land were purchased and subdivided by various property owners such as Dr. S. T. Nicholson, B. B. Nicholson, J. E. Winslow, and Mrs. L. H. Mann. Beginning with the Pate Place in 1896, the Eason Farm in 1907, lot sizes early on were fairly uniform within each plan. There development, however, varied and reflected particularly with the Pate tract speculative investment in more modest homes in a racially mixed area that abutted a growing African American neighborhood to the south and west. The lots associated with B. B. Nicholson's portion of Eason Farm, however, were larger and varied greatly from block to block, usually significantly more in depth than width. Oftentimes, prosperous individual purchasers especially along the west side North Market Street acquired more than one lot to create a more gracious suburban setting for their home. In 1919 deeds for these North Market Street lots, set back requirements for new dwellings stipulated that "no house is to be erected on said lot except on the building line established by the execution of the B. B. Nicholson house & the H. S. Ward home."⁵⁶ Except along W. Eleventh Street and the 100 block of W. Twelfth Street, most of the land west of the N. Market Street lots remained undeveloped until the late 1940s. Until then, six shotgun houses, the homes of domestic servants, lined the north side of Twelfth Street. As new streets evolved, each conformed to a rectilinear plan except at the intersection of W. Fourteenth Street and Summit Avenue. Within the historic district, this area west of N. Market Street, however, developed independently from the grid plan of Nicholsonville to the east, with East and West Seventh Streets serving as the only linear connection joining the two.

City planning discussions came to the forefront of Washington politics on March 13, 1914 when the *Washington Daily News* published as one of its front-page leading stories "City Planning Aspirations, Create Public Ideals of Civic Order," which was followed by a lengthy editorial calling for an appropriate and fair expenditure of city bond funds for new water and sewer systems in addition to electric plant improvements. Written by Edward H. Bennett, a national proponent of the City Beautiful movement who co-authored with Daniel H. Burnham the 1909 Plan of Chicago, this general article defined the object of city planning:

To stimulate the people as a whole to a realization of the advantages of civic betterment.

⁵⁵ Sanborn Map, Washington, N.C., 1924, sheet 1.

⁵⁶ Beaufort County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 212:552, 584; 215:364; 219:30.

To create in the public mind ideals of civic order and convenience.
To encourage co-operation among various civic bodies and groups of individuals to achieve results which can be accomplished only by community effort.⁵⁷

It also espoused that a plan should embody “the study and the record of the main considerations upon which the well being of the community is dependent.”⁵⁸ The benefits of city planning would directly address street systems including vehicular and pedestrian traffic, surface traction, drainage, and conduits for all utilities.⁵⁹ Although the City of Washington had undertaken in 1904 the development of water and electric services as public utilities, increases in population and urban growth plus better sanitation had initiated this new round of discussion and funding.

During the early twentieth century, street conditions in Washington improved slowly. In 1904, all streets had a level grade with a shell surface, and by 1911 the principal streets in the business section were paved. Vitrified brick and asphalt were commonly used to pave streets. Washington contained four miles of paved streets in 1924.⁶⁰ Evidence indicates that at one time North Market Street was paved with brick, and probably was one of these early paved streets.⁶¹ All connecting streets in the surrounding neighborhood still remained unpaved in 1943.⁶² Other early street improvements included the installation of granite curbs along North Market Street and the 100 block of West Eleventh Street. Remnants survive along North Market Street especially between Sixth and Ninth Streets. Along the West Eleventh Street block, this curbing remains in combination with curved granite curb stones at most driveway entrances. Granite steps also compensate for the rising elevation at the southwest corner of North Market and Ninth Streets.

As in most growing urban areas, quality-of-life improvements such as the provision of open spaces, sidewalks, and landscaping were undertaken in Washington. As streets were paved and curbed in Washington’s business area beginning in 1905, concrete sidewalks were also constructed along the north side of Main Street.⁶³ How this early precedent expanded into other areas of town is unknown, but sidewalks are key elements along North Market and Bonner Streets as well as the older section of Nicholsonville and Eleventh Street. Today in some of these same areas, remnants of mature landscaping features, especially cedar and crepe myrtle trees, line the sidewalks or streets. Although there were no planned open spaces in Nicholsonville or the North Market Street suburban areas, the presence of the horseracing track and fairgrounds; waterways, like nearby Runyon and Jack’s Creeks; and the opening of Riverside Park in 1907 offered recreational outlets for the community.⁶⁴ In 1896 as one of many community investments, Nicholson enclosed the fairgrounds and constructed a race track just north of Washington and Nicholsonville and east of Cemetery Road, which is now North Market Street. Both appear to have been removed during the development of Nicholsonville’s third phase in 1910.⁶⁵

The incorporation of the City of Washington in 1903 established it as a twentieth century urban community; however, the commercial and urban recognition afforded Washington by the construction of its U. S. Post Office and Federal Court Building in 1904 literally put its businesses, residences, and neighborhoods on the map. The catalyst was Washington’s annual postal receipts having exceeded \$10,000, a threshold that automatically set into motion the establishment of a U. S. Mail home and business delivery system.⁶⁶ The numbering of all buildings for addresses and the visible posting of each number on the property were critical

⁵⁷ *Washington Daily News*, March 13, 1914.

⁵⁸ *Washington Daily News*, March 13, 1914.

⁵⁹ *Washington Daily News*, March 13, 1914.

⁶⁰ Sanborn Maps, Washington, N.C., 1904:1; 1911:1; 1924:1.

⁶¹ Interview with Faye Watts, April 2, 2010, Washington, N.C.

⁶² Sanborn Maps, Washington, N.C. 1943 rev.:11, 12.

⁶³ *Washington Progress*, August 31, October 21 & 26, December 14, 1905.

⁶⁴ *Washington Gazette*, July 16, 1896; *Washington Progress*, June 20 & December 19, 1907

⁶⁵ *Washington Gazette*, July 16, 1896; U.S.G.S topographic map, Chocowinity, N.C., 1903; Beaufort County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 162:99, 550; 123: 71.

⁶⁶ *Washington Progress*, April 21, 1904.

components of the system. In the North Market Street Historic District, this system of addresses and street names, however, did not stabilize until about fifty years later. By 1960, street construction in the area was completed, the last being Summit Avenue. Most lots also were defined and contained residences. The 1953 plat of Mrs. L. H. Mann's property on W. Twelfth Street for the two-block area between Respass and Van Norden Streets embodies this last development period.⁶⁷

Architectural Context

The architectural character of the North Market Street Historic District embodies the historical development of Washington and its suburbs from the late nineteenth century through 1961 and on a smaller scale compared to the fast growing urban centers in piedmont North Carolina, it reflects economic, social, and racial trends that were just beginning to evolve in growing towns throughout the eastern portion of the state. Statewide, the burgeoning relationships between investors, owners, renters, building contractors, architects, and craftsmen molded this urban growth, as typified in Raleigh, Charlotte, Durham, Winston, and Greensboro. Although the coastal port of Wilmington was the largest city in the state, the rise of tobacco, textile, and furniture industries in these piedmont towns quickly transformed each into a rapidly expanding vibrant urban city. As investors aspired to become capitalists, many created a symbiotic relationship with building contractors, who were oftentimes former house carpenters. Charlotte V. Brown explains this urban housing phenomenon that was unfolding in North Carolina between 1865 and 1900 as follows:

The great need for housing and home ownership as a measure of personal and municipal prosperity was a constant theme in the press. The combination of the need for shelter and the desire for the status afforded by ownership was met – almost at once - by the appearance of the capitalist and the general contractor who created and controlled the speculative market. Not only did the capitalists and contractors determine the nature of the market – the appearance of what was built and bought - but they also began to create new residential patterns in the towns based on race, social status, and income. No constraints guided the speculator except those required to obtain profit and these varied from location to location. Certain patterns emerged: mill housing near factories, new tenements in already crowded neighborhoods, cheap housing for the poor, better housing for the upward bound, and mansions for the wealthy. Economic reality divided the market into two major segments: property for purchase and property for rent.⁶⁸

Typically, in eastern North Carolina counties, the courthouse town was its urban center and most remained small by comparison to the expanding cities in the piedmont subject to industrialization and linked to the railroad.

An important eighteenth-century port, Washington continued to grow steadily throughout the nineteenth century. A disastrous fire set by Union forces during the Civil War significantly impacted the town's growth and appearance; however, energized by the burgeoning lumber business, river trade, and advent of the railroad, late nineteenth-century Washington had become increasingly prosperous and a magnet for workers moving into town from rural areas. With the Pamlico River to the south, Fifth, Washington, and Harvey Streets framed its boundaries in the early 1890s. By 1901 Washington had expanded eastward to Monumental Street and north to Eighth Street . Residences of the upper and middle class exhibited nationally popular Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Eastlake, and Late-Victorian styles that lined the streets, especially to the east and west of the downtown area along Main and Second Streets. More modest late-Victorian vernacular housing forms were more typically associated with the working class. By 1900, Washington was the fifth largest urban center in eastern North Carolina with its population having grown from 4,500 in 1891 to

⁶⁷ Beaufort County Map Book 8:63.

⁶⁸ Bishir, *Architects and Builders in North Carolina*, 252-253.

4,842.⁶⁹ In 1900 another disastrous fire impacted the town, but its population, however, continued to rise reaching 6,000 in 1904, 7,000 in 1911, 8,000 in 1916, and 8,500 in 1924.⁷⁰

A resident of Washington, Dr. Samuel T. Nicholson clearly understood the opportunities that suburban and industrial development afforded investors, property owners, and renters, but he also was dedicated to community building for the betterment of all its citizens. An increase in demand for housing provided a desirable stimulus for suburban development and a ripe opportunity for investors. Dr. S. T. Nicholson cautiously approached the establishment of Nicholsonville with the earliest section platted and development begun in 1893. It was followed by expansions in 1896 and 1910.⁷¹ In 1896 he also built and promoted the establishment of manufacturing and business enterprises, which began lining the east side of N. Market Street from the intersection of Tenth to Eleventh Streets. Investors were encouraged to build housing nearby for workers. Building materials were readily supplied by local lumber mills in increasingly standardized forms as well as decorative details.

Craftsmen, house carpenters, and builders were drawn to the area not only for employment but as a place for their families to live choosing to either buy or rent houses. The need or desire for new housing was a pivotal factor throughout the period of significance. In 1905, the Washington Investment Company, a corporation with \$100,000 of authorized capital, formed in order to buy and sell real estate and to negotiate loans and investments of all kinds.⁷² Affordable housing, changing suburban ideals, and architectural stylistic preferences merge in the North Market Street Historic District as North Market Street became the preferred place to live in Washington during the 1950s.

During these early years, building contractors, house carpenters, brick masons, and house painters became a part of the Nicholsonville community, living and, in all likelihood, working here. House carpenter-turned-building contractor Flavius Allgood lived at 216 E. Seventh Street before building a new home ca. 1922 at 708 N. Market Street. House carpenter, Major F. Roscoe, who purchased the property at 602 and 604 N. Bonner Street in 1904, built his own home at 604 and a speculative house at 602. James Frank Warner, another house carpenter, had purchased and was living with his family at 121 E. Seventh Street in 1920, and by 1930, he had bought the property next door at 123 E. Seventh and moved there. The 200 block of E. Seventh Street on the north side had the highest concentration of house carpenters living in Nicholsonville during the first half of the twentieth century: John T. Congleton, Robert A. Whitley, Charles A. Whitley, and Flavius Allgood. Although little is known about working conditions and arrangements, the *Washington Progress* reported on April 5, 1906 that "All the carpenters in the city went out on strike Monday morning because of their demand for a nine hour scale had been refused by the contractors. This leaves an opening for others to come and take their places."⁷³ A month later, a new report noted that strikers had been replaced on the construction of a downtown building at the corner of Main and Market Streets.⁷⁴

As Nicholsonville grew, modest variations of late Victorian and Colonial Revival architectural styles blended with simple more vernacular regional forms and minimal decorative detailing characterized this new suburb. Beginning in 1896 as small textile industries and tobacco warehouses were introduced and established along N. Market Street, larger and more stylish two-story houses were constructed for middle and later upper class residents as well as more modest housing for workers. Most reflected the Colonial Revival-style. Initially, these modest one-and two-story frame houses featured either hip, pyramidal, or gable roofs with boxed cornices, and many exhibited plain woodwork such as door and window surrounds. Sawntwork

⁶⁹ <http://historync.org/NCCityPopulations1800s.htm>. In eastern North Carolina, the population figures for Wilmington, New Bern, Elizabeth City, and Goldsboro exceeded those of Washington in 1900.

⁷⁰ Sanborn Maps: Washington, N. C., 1891, sheet 1; 1896, sheet 1; 1904, sheet 1; 1911, sheet 1; 1916, sheet 1; 1924, sheet 1.

⁷¹ Beaufort County Register of Deeds, Plat Cabinet C: 254; Deed Book 114: 319 and 162: 99.

⁷² *Washington Progress*, November 9, 1905. Note: On March 7, 1907, it was also reported that the Washington Investment Company was granted a franchise to operate a street railway in Washington.

⁷³ *Washington Progress*, April 5, 1906.

⁷⁴ *Washington Progress*, May 10, 1906.

bracketed cornices are rare. Most porches had a one-story hip roof supported by turned posts, and many were nearly full-facade. Plain weatherboards sheathed the exteriors, and corner boards were plain with a quarter-round joint. Window sashes were double-hung with six-over-six lights. Houses typically rested on brick pier foundations and many had either an attached one-story rear ell or shed. Examples of one-story house variations are 813 N. Market Street (ca. 1895) with a one-story side gable roof, 604 N. Bonner Street (ca. 1905) with a hip-roof and gable front projection, and 1005 N. Bonner Street (ca. 1910) with a pyramidal roof and interior central chimney. Each has a hip-roof porch. Exhibiting an exceptional late Victorian style bracketed cornice, the two-bay two-story hip-roof dwelling (ca. 1895) located at 107 E. Eighth Street stands as the most stylishly decorated example featuring boxed cornice returns, two-over-two double-hung sash, and hip-roof porch.

With the expansion of Nicholsonville in 1896 and again in 1910, property owners tended to build two-story frame dwellings. Occasionally, smaller houses were enlarged by adding a second floor. Two-bay two-story dwellings with a gable-front roof such as those located at 115 E. Eighth Street (ca. 1900) and 921 N. Market Street (ca. 1916) were built as well as typical I-houses, a form identified nationally with folk housing. Two-story in height and single-pile in depth, an I-house usually featured a gable roof. In Nicholsonville, most were three bay and featured a one-story hip-roof porch and a one-story rear ell. Examples are located at 108 E. Eighth Street (ca. 1895) and 214 E. Tenth Street (ca. 1905). Similar but exhibiting a hip-roof is the dwelling at 124 E. Ninth Street (ca. 1905). The construction of various one-story dwellings continued. Some reflected one-story houses like the one at 1125 N. Bonner Street (ca. 1912), others the side-gable T-plan distinguished by a gable-front extension illustrated by the one at 917 N. Market Street (ca. 1904), and a pyramidal-roof double-pile variation stands at 1403 N. Market Street (ca. 1915). The continued popularity of the pyramidal roof is illustrated by two early twentieth-century middle-class two-story dwellings constructed at 1105 and 1305 N. Market Street. Exhibiting handsome turned and sawn work detailing, the dwelling at 1105 N. Market built ca. 1905 features a projecting front gable that has a first-floor polygonal bay with a wraparound hip-roof porch. Turned posts, corner boards with simple caps, as well as sawnwork porch brackets and gable ornament and cutwork cornice returns and air vent highlight its exterior. In contrast, the house at 1305 N. Market Street was constructed about ten years later and its design reflects that of an American Foursquare, a house type popularized between 1900 and 1920 based on squares with a four-room plan. Here the asymmetrical entrance is framed by sidelights with a transom and opens into a corner stair hall. Many early twentieth-century house designs also began to reconfigure the double-hung window sash from six-over-six lights to two-over-two, one-over-one, and later four-over-one.

The streetscape along the north side of the 200 block of E. Seventh Street exhibits collectively a series of modest house forms representative of this early twentieth-century working-class neighborhood. Of the eight dwellings, four are associated with house carpenters. They range from a two-story I-house (ca. 1900) located at 216 E. Seventh Street to a two-bay gable-front one-story dwelling (ca. 1910) at 208 E. Seventh Street. Most have one-story hip-roof porches and one-story rear ells. The house at 206 E. Seventh Street illustrates a once popular house form, the two-bay two-story dwelling. Originally a two-bay one-and-a-half-story dwelling with a one-story hip-roof porch, it was raised ca. 1920 to two stories and now features a hip-roof. Another popular house form was the smaller one-story gable-front-roof dwelling with hip-roof porch as seen at 204 E. Seventh Street (ca. 1905). These two-bay facades included a window and an entrance. In the early stages of Nicholsonville, windows contained six-over-six double-hung sash; however, another option for this two-bay fenestration pattern featured paired double-hung sash with four-over-four lights.

Concomitant with Nicholsonville's third expansion, development of the farmland west of N. Market began without an overall cohesive plan. It occurred as small and large parcels were purchased and then subdivided. The largest was the Eason Farm purchased in 1895 by Dr. S. T. Nicholson, and he, in turn, sold a large portion to B. B. Nicholson in 1901.⁷⁵ Initially, this growth between Sixth and Thirteenth Streets extended primarily along the west side of N. Market Street but then expanded along Apple Tree Avenue, today known as W. Eleventh Street. In 1906, other prominent citizens, usually Nicholson family members or business

⁷⁵ Beaufort County Deed Book 91:570, 112:284.

associates, began purchasing large lots and building gracious suburban homes. Although none of these six houses are presently linked with architects, their stylish designs indicate skilled professionals. Records indicate that prominent North Carolina architects such as John C. Stout (Rocky Mount), Henry E. Bonitz (Wilmington), Charles E. Hartge (Washington), Herbert W. Simpson (New Bern), Hook & Sawyer (Charlotte), Wilkins Brothers & Benton (Wilson), and Barber and Kluttz (Nashville, TN.) had projects or were presenting proposals in Washington around the turn of the twentieth century.⁷⁶ B. B. Nicholson's exceptional Neo-Classical-style residence named "Idylwild" (1036 N. Market Street, 1907) and Hallett S. Ward's impressive Colonial Revival-style home (1110 N. Market Street, ca. 1906) were the earliest ones in this group. The Colonial Revival style also played a dominant role in the large suburban homes of Dr. Louis H. Mann (1308 N. Market Street, 1910), M. M. Jones (1115 N. Market Street, 1911), Henry Clay Carter (1232 N. Market Street, ca. 1914), and J. Frank Buckman Jr. (1126 N. Market Street, ca. 1915). All were impressive two-story frame dwellings with varied hip-roofs except for the one-and-a-half story bungalow built for the Mann family. This early bungalow with hip roof, flared eaves, and central dormers was completed by 1910 and the others by about 1915. A dominant feature of each of these suburban houses was a generous porch, usually supported by Tuscan columns. Next door to the Ward home, Edward G. Mallison also had constructed ca. 1908 a gracious Colonial Revival-style suburban home at 1124 N. Market Street; however, it was demolished during the mid-twentieth century by the Catholic Church after having housed the Mother of Mercy Convent and St. Agnes School.

Most other houses constructed along the west and east sides of Market Street represented the rising middle class. Each was built on smaller lots in close proximity to one another oftentimes with a driveway separating them. The dwellings were all of frame construction, and featured full-facade one-story hip-roof front porches. Most houses had a hip-roof, symmetrical fenestration, and were two-stories tall. An early single-pile version built ca. 1910 stands at 124 E. Ninth Street; however, double-pile examples can be found at 708 N. Market Street, 602 N. Bonner Street, and 109 E. Eighth Street. Others represent the simplicity and asymmetry of the American Foursquare and were commonly built during the 1910s and early 1920s. Examples are located at 1305 and 1101 N. Market Street, 814 N. Bonner Street, and 1106 N. Respass Street. Additional house forms included side-gable-roof I-houses and houses with a T-plan featuring a gable-front extension, as exemplified by the houses located at 704, 722 and 810 N. Market Street. Similar dwellings continued to be constructed in Nicholsonville, especially between E. Sixth and E. Eleventh Streets.

During the 1920s and 1930s, the North Market Street area was fully integrated into the City of Washington with an impressive variety of contemporary houses lining its streets. Here the nationally-popular Colonial Revival style was dominant and the area included eclectic stylistic variations such as the Classical Revival, Mission, Craftsman bungalows, and Minimal Traditional, which were fully integrated into the building fabric of the neighborhood. Most homes now had a generous set back from the street. Brick became a more commonly used building material in the construction of both large and small residences. To date, documentation exists for only two architect-designed dwellings. In 1921, the well-known Wilson architectural firm of Benton and Benton designed for August L. Bowers a gracious two-story tan brick Colonial Revival residence with green Spanish-tile roof and matching garage that is known today as the Bowers-Tripp House (NR 1999, 1040 N. Market Street). Within two years, his brother and business partner Benjamin F. Bowers used the same plans to build across the street an almost identical home with matching garage (1001 N. Market Street). Both were built on large corner lots.

⁷⁶ *Washington Progress*, February 19, 1903, March 16 & 23, 1905. Note: In February 1903, Dr. W. A. and J. G. Blount contracted with C. E. Hartge to build a two-story brick building on Main Street. Proposals for the Public Graded School drew submissions from John C. Stout, Henry E. Bonitz and H. W. Simpson in March 1905; however, the contract was awarded to Barber and Kluttz of Knoxville, Tenn. Also, two of Barber and Kluttz's previous projects in Washington were listed as the homes of S. R. Fowle and Hon. Jno. H. Small. George F. Barber was responsible for the designs of many exceptional Queen Anne-style houses built in North Carolina for prominent industrialists. (*Washington Progress*, see footnote references.) In addition in 1901, the architectural firm Hook & Sawyer was working on a hotel operated by M. T. Archbell. Five years later in 1906, Wilkins Brothers & Benton designed and built W. C. Rodman's home. (Michael, "The Rise of the Regional Architect in North Carolina As Seen Through the Manufacturer's Record 1890-1910," 115, 147.)

The Colonial Revival-style details associated with earlier more modest dwellings became fully elaborated in the well-appointed period homes of the growing middle and upper classes. These two-story homes were either of brick or frame construction, symmetrically fenestrated, and occasionally incorporated Craftsman-style details, especially for windows and doors. An exceptional representative of the Colonial Revival-style is the John D. Webb House built ca. 1922 and located at 117 W. Eleventh Street. Here an expansive and beautifully detailed walk leads to the large, hip-roof residence constructed on a raised tan brick foundation and having a generous full-façade front porch. The porch features clustered Tuscan columns resting on brick piers and a walled brick balustrade. Windows are double-hung sash that are grouped as either single, paired, or banded, and sidelights with a transom frame the central entrance. Just west of the house, a narrow driveway leads to a single-bay hip-roof frame garage behind the dwelling. In contrast, the two-story brick Edmund T. Buckman House built ca. 1925 at 918 N. Market Street draws upon the form and symmetry of the Colonial Revival period. It reflects the exuberance on the Italian Renaissance Revival-style with its original oversized bracketed cornice, and illustrates the vertical linear design of Craftsman-style entrance and windows. All windows are double-hung sash with five vertical lights over a single pane, a theme that is reflected in the sidelights of the trebeated central entrance. Similar to the Buckman House in form and design, a contemporary but more modest frame dwelling that was built ca. 1925 stands at 720 N. Market Street and features Craftsman-style windows with four vertical lights over one.

During the mid-1930s examples of the Colonial Revival-style reflected traditional side-gable roof two-story residences more characteristic of the Georgian and Federal periods with flanking one-story wings. These wings were usually one or two of the following: a sunroom, screen porch, porte cochere, or attached garage. The ca. 1935 dwelling built for Harry S. Gurganus located at 924 N. Market Street embodies these additions in brick. The Frank C. Swanner House ca. 1940 at 106 E. Eleventh Street and the Thomson D. Litchfield House ca. 1942 at 108 E. Tenth Street are frame variations with the Swanner home perpetuating Craftsman window details.

Considered a “modern” house at the time, the bungalow as a house form developed as an extension of the Craftsman movement on the West Coast following the turn of the twentieth century, and its use was heavily promoted nationally in the media during the 1910s and 1920s. Lacking any specific references to the popular revival styles, the bungalows appeal blossomed, as described by Catherine W. Bishir:

The simple easily built house with its open, informal plan, natural materials, and low-slung silhouette with deep porch suited North Carolinians’ need for simple, convenient housing at a time of vast demand. Built large in elite suburbs or small in working-class neighborhoods, the frame bungalow with its distinctive, tapered porch posts and angular roof brackets multiplied across the state. Especially in its smallest, usually gable-end form, the so-called Southern bungalow took its place as the period’s principal contribution to the tradition of common dwellings.⁷⁷

In the North Market Street neighborhood during the late 1910s, two bungalow types were favored: a one-story hip-roof variation and another with a one-and-a-half story gable-roof featuring an engaged porch. Hip-roof dormers typically accent most front façades. Two large gable-roof one-and-a-half-story bungalows located at 803 and 914 N. Market Street have dormers that differ from this norm. Probably built by house carpenter David Eugene Jackson ca. 1918, the dwelling at 803 N. Market Street has an extended shed-roof dormer that also makes a distinctive appearance at 1005 N. Market Street (ca. 1920) and 119 W. Eleventh Street (ca. 1922). Constructed in 1919, the dwelling at 914 N. Market Street reflects a more typical patternbook bungalow featuring a gable-front dormer and exposed rafter ends. Scattered within the neighborhood along its older streets stand one-story hip-roof bungalows, most of which have engaged front porches. An example of this basic form is located at 212 E. Eleventh Street (ca. 1920) and several examples with ridgeline hip-roof dormers stand at 124 W. Eleventh (ca. 1922), 1303 N. Bonner (1923), and 1407 N. Market Streets (ca. 1925).

⁷⁷ Bishir and Southern, *Guide to Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 57.

Of these, only the Carawan House at 1303 N. Bonner Street is sheathed with shingles. Another variation includes an attached hip-roof porch. Examples are located at 206 E. Tenth (ca. 1920) and 112 E. Eleventh Streets (ca. 1935). An impressive one-and-a-half-story example with a central hip-roof dormer highlighting each face of the roof stands at 102 E. Fourteenth Street (ca. 1920). Although the two-story double-pile side-gable roof form of the Hallett S. Ward House (1930) located at 1048 N. Respass differs from the usual bungalow, its exterior character does not. Here the use of rubble stone for the first-floor exterior sheathing, porch supports, and foundation provides the dominant accent for the house as well. In contrast, stucco sheathes the second-floor exterior of the house. Highlighting the placement of the Ward house on a corner lot, a rubble stone wall outlines the street frontage of the front yard and features two arched walkway openings near each corner of the front yard.

At 1300 N. Bonner Street, a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with clipped-gable roof (ca. 1930) and a similar example at 1211 N. Market Street constructed in brick about five years later convey a transitional bungalow form, each with basic Colonial Revival-style details but without a dominant porch feature. A mixing of stylistic features typical of the 1930s and pre-war years was common in small dwellings. For example, the Period Cottage-style dwelling at 205 E. Eleventh Street (ca. 1940) has hybridized a bungalow feature, an engaged porch and patio.

Beginning in the late 1920s in the North Market Street neighborhood, builders and their clients opted to construct three distinctive and outstanding Spanish Eclectic-style residential complexes that included a boxy one-story house with parapet roof, attached porch and a separate garage. Regional examples of this eclectic architectural style with stucco finish are uncommon, and only two of three remain today. The stucco finish of each complex varies. At the Roy T. Peterson House, built ca. 1928 and located at 1217 N. Bonner Street, the exterior has a rough mud swirl texture. Its parapet roof includes clay tile coping, and the pent roof at each side elevation window has either barrel mission-style or flat tin shingles. In contrast, the James H. Hodges House built ca. 1930 at 1401 N. Market Street has a simple pebble-dash texture with neat tile accents at the façade and a plain banded masonry coping.

As the popularity of the Colonial Revival style continued during the Depression, national demands for housing reflected the need for homes more modest in size. The simple Cape Cod cottage with side gable-roof and Colonial Revival-style detailing “became the most common house type built during the 1930s.”⁷⁸ In Washington, its popularity extended into the mid 1940s, but the North Market Street Historic District, however, has few examples except for a pristine side gable-roof one-story frame Cape Cod cottage built ca. 1945 at 210 W. Eleventh Street. It features a handsome Colonial Revival-style entrance with stoop, a screened side porch, and asbestos shingle sheathing. The pervasive use of the Colonial Revival-style in the 1930s is illustrated by the Collier A. Turnage House (ca. 1930) at 201 W. Eleventh Street and the Eugene Neel House (ca. 1930) at 1110 N. Respass Street, both brick dwellings. The Neel House exhibits typical Colonial Revival-style details such as fanlights and handsome porticos with a barrel arch and cornice returns. A frame version of these more modest in size Colonial Revival-style dwellings, the one-and-a-half-story dwelling with side-gable roof and full-façade porch, built ca. 1940 at 101 E. Tenth Street, has three gable-front dormers, an exterior end chimney, and six-over-six double sash windows with shutters.

In contrast, a small group of Colonial Revival-style dwellings, petite in size, exhibit an early nineteenth century house form typical of the region, the coastal cottage. Historically, these side gable-roof one-and-a-half-story frame dwellings featured distinctive engaged porches and, oftentimes, dormer windows. A twentieth-century version of these dwellings was constructed and duplicated by local builder John Thomas Hardison ca. 1940 for speculative and rental houses. A cluster of three was built on the southwest corner lot at Nicholson and E. Eleventh Streets. Each features an engaged porch and two gable-front dormers.

Concurrently, the popularity of the architectural style reflecting Period Cottages began increasing during the late 1920s and ran through the 1940s. Although cottage implies small and quaint, many in the North

⁷⁸Busch, Braun, and Kayzar, *Homes Through American History*, 4:41.

Market Street neighborhood were ample in size and most constructed before World War II. Examples have distinctive front facing chimneys and entrance vestibules with asymmetrical steeply-sloped gable-front roofs. Both elements are linked to the Tudor Revival-style, which harkens back to the half-timber construction of the English Tudor period which spanned the sixteenth century. Front-facing gable roofs and extensions enhance many Tudor Revival-style dwellings, especially as the steepness of the primary roof increases. Most Period Cottage-style dwellings in the historic district, however, do not have steeply-pitched primary gable roofs. Examples of brick and frame Period Cottages with typical side-gable roofs are located respectively at 120 W. Eleventh Street (1926), which features multiple front gables and a front-facing chimney, and 102 E. Ninth Street (ca.1940), which exhibits diminutive proportions and an asymmetrical gable-front roof vestibule. This simple frame dwelling was one of three similar dwellings constructed by builder John Thomas Hardison at the northeast corner of E. Ninth and N. Market Streets. Only two remain today. Both have three-bay facades with two gable-front dormers. The one at 911 N. Market Street, however, has a gable-front vestibule asymmetrically placed near the façade's corner. Twins of these two diminutive houses were also constructed by Hardison at 208 and 209 E. Tenth Street. Another similar but more substantial post World War II frame example of a Period Cottage is situated at 210 E. Eleventh Street (ca. 1950). The Theodore R. Hodges Jr. House (ca.1950) at 1302 N. Respass Street has a brick entry with round arched doorway and a front facing chimney.

Although post-World War II construction in part continued to derive inspiration from earlier styles, modern living dictates spanned from the simple Minimal Traditional-style to the development of what would become the ubiquitous Ranch house, the new symbol for indoor-outdoor informal easy living. Nationally, the simple Cape Cod-style cottage continued as a staple house design; however, the two-story Colonial Revival-style dwelling with side-gable roof locally continued to represent material success. The Minimal Traditional-style house popular during the 1930s continued to be constructed in great numbers individually or as tract housing following World War II. At least one projecting front gable typically dominated the façade of these usually one-story dwellings, which featured a medium to low pitched side-gable roof with shallow and/or flush eaves and rake.⁷⁹ Throughout the country, builders repeated these houses forms as new neighborhoods and suburbs were constructed to meet housing demands. Modern contemporary-style houses, however, were usually designed by architects and built less frequently. These dwellings had sleek minimal lines and featured either a flat roof reflective of the International style or a gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed roof beams reminiscent of the Prairie-style. A combination of wood, brick, and stone sheathed the exterior of each.⁸⁰

In the early 1950s, the one-story Ranch house quickly replaced the Cape Cod as the most common house type constructed in the United States.⁸¹ Associated with modern easy living, Ranch houses were characterized by their stylistic detailing which reflected either minimal modern lines or the Colonial Revival style. These middle-class dwellings were typically "rectilinear, L-shaped, or T-shaped in plan with an attached garage that was integrated into the plan."⁸² Exhibiting a horizontal emphasis to the façade, a Ranch house had a low pitched roof, either a gable or a hip with wide eaves. Oftentimes, a narrow recessed porch supported by wooden or iron posts or a simple entry in combination with a stoop replaced the traditional "living" porch. Decorative cast iron or aluminum details such as posts, brackets, valences, and railings accented entries, porches, and carports.⁸³ Features of a Ranch house's open interior plan were a living room with a picture window and sliding glass doors that usually opened to a patio in the backyard. Most ranch houses also included an attached garage.⁸⁴

⁷⁹ McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, 478.

⁸⁰ McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, 482.

⁸¹ Busch, Braun, and Kayzar, *Homes Through American History*, 4:58.

⁸² Busch, Braun, and Kayzar, *Homes Through American History*, 4:58.

⁸³ Art Craft Ironwork ad, *House Beautiful*, April 1952, 92; *House Beautiful*, May 1952, 83.

⁸⁴ Busch, Braun, and Kayzar, *Homes Through American History*, 4:58, 106-108.

Following World War II, new materials and forms were introduced into the housing market. Modern windows exhibited two-over-two horizontal panes and, at times, cost-efficient aluminum frames replaced wooden sash. Asbestos cement shingles were frequently used as a cost-saving material to sheathe new lower-income housing. Also, the use of stone veneer, real and simulated, as an exterior accent for a dwelling reached its peak in the 1950s.⁸⁵

Within Washington's North Market Street Historic District, post-war residential construction rose dramatically in the previously undeveloped area north of W. Eleventh Street including Summit Avenue and N. Respass Street. This area was formerly a part of the Eason Farm. East of North Market Street, new construction in-filled vacant lots that were scattered throughout old Nicholsonville. Although examples of Ranch houses are located throughout the historic district, it is in the Eason Farm area that the greatest concentration of representative examples exists including other dwellings that draw upon national stylistic trends such as Minimal Traditional, French Eclectic, Colonial Revival, and Neoclassical.

The Colonial Revival style continued to influence in form and detail new construction as exemplified by two brick side gable-roof two-story dwellings, the Rev. Raymond L. Alexander House (ca. 1950) at 1038 N. Market Street and the Joseph P. Tunstall House (1955) at 1111 N. Respass Street. Each is characterized by handsome Colonial Revival-style entrances featuring either sidelights with a transom or elliptical arch as well as double-hung sash with louvered shutters. In contrast, Herbert R. Paschal had a contemporary frame example of a Federal Revival-style tripartite dwelling built ca. 1950 for his family, which is located at 211 W. Eleventh Street. It features a two-story central block with a pedimented front gable, fluted corner pilasters, and dentil cornice. Constructed under the supervision of Melvin "Doc" H. Mitchell the foreman for building contractor J. T. Hardison & Son, the Samuel T. Carter House (ca. 1952, 1208 N. Respass Street) is an outstanding example of a post-war frame version of the coastal cottage form with an L-plan and such Colonial Revival-style details as an engaged porch and three-gable-front dormers. Built two years earlier, the Nannie A. Matthews House at 214 W. Twelfth Street stands as a simpler brick Colonial Revival-style version with three gable-front dormers and a screen side porch.

Restrained examples of both small and larger Minimal Traditional-style dwellings became one of the more common house types built in the North Market Street Historic District following World War II. Its hallmark side gable-roof one-story frame form with flush gable ends is exemplified in the Sadler-Haigler-Rodman House (ca. 1950) located at 1306 N. Respass Street, which typically includes a gable-front projection with ribbon windows. Asbestos shingles sheath its exterior. A more modest frame example with balustrades skirting the porch and wing is the Alligood-Moore House (ca. 1950) located at 1307 N. Respass Street.

Exceptional but rare examples of more Eclectic houses representing French Eclectic and Neoclassical styles are also present within the historic district. The Colon W. McLean House (ca. 1950) at 1108 Summit Avenue embodies the French Eclectic movement with its picturesque Norman circular tower entry with conical roof, Tudor arch entry, and rusticated stone surround. This brick dwelling with deep-pitched hip-roof typically is distinguished by brick quoins at each corner of the front gable and flanked by a screen porch and an attached garage. Also, most windows have flat arches. Illustrating Neoclassical details, the brick one-and-a-half story Earl E. Robbins House employs an impressive Mount Vernon-style full-façade porch and flanking wings. Each is crowned with a Chippendale balustrade. The entrance features a handsome gable surround with pilasters, sidelights, and fanlight.

The largest concentration of Ranch houses within the historic district was constructed beginning the 1950s in the sparsely developed area west of North Market Street and north of Eleventh Street. Exhibiting either hip or gable roofs, these dwellings typically feature deep eave overhangs and many have recessed entrances with a stoop or shallow recessed porches. Many have attached garages, oftentimes with open carport connectors. Cupolas with weathervanes commonly straddle the gable-roof of these garages. Frequently, the use of heavy cast metal brackets, posts, and/or valences at entrances, porches, and carports,

⁸⁵ Busch, Braun, and Kayzar, *Homes Through American History*, 4:78-79, 80.

most with foliate designs, provides the primary exterior ornamentation for many Ranch houses. The Dr. Ernest W. Larkin House (1960) at 1202 N. Respass Street stands as the most intact and fully elaborated Ranch house in the North Market Street Historic District. Situated on a corner lot, its L-plan includes an attached carport and utility room at the rear which is capped by a ubiquitous cupola with weathervane. Original highly-decorative foliate cast iron or aluminum posts, valences, and brackets highlight the open carport as well as the extended recessed porch at the front façade. At the expansive H. Reid Mitchell Jr. House (1954) located at 120 W. Twelfth Street, the entrance is recessed and the stoop maintains the original simple iron railing with swirl. Its attached garage also has a cupola with weathervane. In comparison, the Rhodes Nelson Jennette House (1957) located at 1306 Summit Avenue is a more restrained frame version of the Ranch house with a simple recessed entry and brick stoop. The Ernest M. Griffin House (1955) at 1211 Summit Avenue employs distinctive elliptical arches particularly in its garage wing in which iron strap hinges support the garage doors. The contemporary horizontal lines of the Ranch are reduced to their simplest form in two houses the Audrey B. Hardison House #2 (1953) located at 209 E. Eleventh Street and the Floyd W. Gray House (1958) located at 205 W. Fourteenth Street. Both also exhibit two-over-two horizontal-pane double sash windows. The use of stone accents in Ranch construction is exhibited in the slate chimney of the Carl C. Jackson House (1953) at 927 N. Market Street and the slate chimney plus front gable of the James S. Ballard Jr. House (1953) at 115 W. Twelfth Street. Stone, possibly Permastone, was also used for the porch supports and chimney at the Kenneth M. Lynch House (1955) at 212 W. Thirteenth Street.

Only a small number of different types of buildings other than single-family residences or duplexes are in the North Market Street Historic District: a school, two churches, two stores, and an apartment complex. All were constructed between 1925 and 1945. The stores, both one-story in height, follow standard commercial forms. The commercial building (ca.1930) at 715 N. Market Street is brick, and its roof features a parapet with a recessed corbelled brick panel at the façade and stepped along the side elevations. On the other hand, the grocery store (ca.1945) at 812 N. Bonner Street had a plain parapet that concealed a gable-front roof. During the mid-1940s, Cox Apartments was the first multi-family complex built in the North Market Street Historic District. Located at 110 E. Eighth Street, this frame hip-roof two-story structure with four units (ca. 1945) has two double-tier porches that flank the central entrance which contains a staircase to the two upper apartments. From 1927 until 1973 through the construction and then operation of schools and churches in the historic district, the Catholic Church made a remarkable commitment to provide quality parochial education and worship opportunities to first blacks and then whites in Washington. In addition to a rectory, the Colonial Revival-style Mother of Mercy School was constructed for African Americans in 1927 at 107 W. Ninth Street, and a chapel was incorporated within the school's plan. This brick school was doubled in size in 1932 through the addition of a second floor. Architect William P. Callahan of White Plains, New York designed this renovation. Stucco was applied to the exterior to unify its overall design which included a massive hip-roof that is capped by a copper cupola. A central, two-story, pedimented gable-front projection features a classical central-arched entrance and an "Our Lady of Peace" medallion, both constructed of Indiana limestone. Built for the white congregation soon after the school was completed, the gable-front St. Agnes Catholic Chapel (1929) located at 1122 N. Market Street features a nave-plan, a Mission-style stuccoed exterior with brick accents, and a rear bell-tower. Nearly twenty years later, the Mother of Mercy Catholic Church (1948) was built for the African American community directly across the street from the school at 112 W. Ninth Street. This handsome gable-front brick church is distinguished by an in antis porch with two freestanding fluted Doric columns that includes a Colonial Revival-style entrance and detailing.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

(See Narrative Statement of Significance)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): BF 783

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 95.1 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	18	313905	3936595	3	18	314540	3935620
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	18	314700	3936470	4	18	314140	3935330
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
5	18	313800	3935900				
	Zone	Easting	Northing				

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundaries for the North Market Street Historic District are shown on the historic district map entitled "North Market Street Historic District," as produced by the Planning and Development Department for the City of Washington at a scale of 1 inch = 200 feet.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary for the historic district is drawn to include the highest concentration of intact residential-related buildings within an area bisected by North Market Street and roughly between Seventh and Fifteenth Streets on a north-south axis and Summit Avenue and Nicholson Street on an east-west axis. This area as a whole retains its integrity and is associated with Washington's late-nineteenth-to-mid-twentieth century suburban development. The boundary excludes properties that have no historical association or integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Drucilla H. York
organization Local History Associates date October 12, 2010
street & number 2001 E. Fifth Street telephone 252.752.5260
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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: North Market Street Historic District
City or Vicinity: Washington
County: Beaufort **State:** North Carolina
Photographer: Drucilla H. York
Date Photographed: see listing below

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1. 700 Block of N. Market Street: Streetscape of west side, northwest view, 8-10-2009.
2. 600 Block of N. Bonner Street: Streetscape of west side, southwest view, 3-10-2010.
3. 200 Block of E. 7th Street: Streetscape of north side, northeast view, 2-21-2011.
4. 115 E. 8th Street: House, south view of façade, 3-10-2010.
5. 124 E. 9th Street: House, northeast oblique view of facade, 3-10-2010.
6. 900-1000 Block N. Market Street: Streetscape of west side, northwest view, 3-08-2010.

7. 914 N. Market Street: House, southwest oblique view of façade, 3-08-2010.
8. 1036 N. Market Street: Idylwild, northwest oblique view of façade, 3-08-2010.
9. 1001 N. Market Street: Benjamin F. Bowers House, east view of façade, 3-08-10.
10. 1105 N. Market Street: House, east view of façade, 3-08-2010.
11. 1115 N. Market Street: Jones-Simmons-Daniel House, east view of façade, 3-08-2010.
12. 1400 Block N. Market Street: Streetscape of east side, northeast view, 2-21-2011.
13. 200 Block E. 10th Street: Streetscape of north side, northwest view, 3-10-2010.
14. 200 Block E. 11th Street: Streetscape of north side, northwest view, 3-09-2010.
15. 124 W. 11th Street: Felix C. Graves House, north view of façade, 3-09-2010.
16. 1048 N. Respass Street: Hallett S. Ward House, southwest oblique of façade, 3-17-2010.
17. 211 W. 11th Street: Herbert R. Paschal House, southeast oblique view of façade, 3-17-2010.
18. 1300 Block of N. Respass Street: Streetscape of west side, southwest view, 2-21-2011.
19. 1000-1100 Block of Summit Avenue: Streetscape of west side, northwest view, 2-21-2011.
20. 1108 Summit Avenue: Colon W. McLean House, west view of façade, 3-21-2011.
21. 1302 Summit Avenue: William F. Taylor House, west view of façade, 3-09-2010.
22. 1215 Summit Avenue: James F. Bagwell House, east view of façade, 2-21-2011.
23. 208 W. 12th Street: Mary E. Cooper House, northwest oblique view of façade, 3-09-2010.
24. 107 W. 9th Street: Mother of Mercy School, northwest oblique view of façade, 3-10-2010.
25. 112 W. 9th Street: Mother of Mercy Church, southwest oblique view, 3-10-2010.
26. 119 E. 7th Street: Barbara P. St. Clair House, south view of façade, non-contributing dwelling, 3-25-2011.
27. 602 N. Bonner Street: Garage and workshop, north view, contributing outbuildings, 3-21-2011.

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

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