NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Pittsboro Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number including Hillsboro, East, West, Hanks, Thompson, Chatham, E. Salisbury, and W.Salisbury streets
N/A not for publication
city or town Pittsboro vicinity N/A
state North Carolina code NC county Chatham code 037
zip code 27312

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 ___ nationally _statewide X_ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey J. Crow SHPO 3/10/00
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.

____ determined not eligible for the _____ _____
National Register
____ removed from the National Register _____ _____

____ other (explain): _____

_____ _____ _____
Signature of Keeper Date
of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)
_X_ private
_X_ public-local
___ public-State
___public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)
___ building(s)
_X_ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
131	55	buildings
3		sites
	2	structures
1		objects
135	57	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 15

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
Historic Resources of Pittsboro, N.C.

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Cat: DOMESTIC/single dwelling, hotel; COMMERCE/TRADE/business, organization, professional, financial institution, specialty Store, department store; GOVERNMENT/ courthouse; RELIGION/religious facility/rectory; FUNERARY/cemetery; EDUCATION/school; RECREATION AND CULTURE/ monument/marker; INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/ manufacturing facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Cat: DOMESTIC/single dwelling; COMMERCE/TRADE/business, organization, professional, financial institution, specialty store; GOVERNMENT/courthouse; RELIGION/religious facility; FUNERARY/cemetery; RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument/marker

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
Commercial style, Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Greek Revival, Federal, Moderne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation brick
roof asphalt
walls weatherboard
brick
stone
log
other metal

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

X 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.

X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

_ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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

__ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

___ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a grave.

___ D a cemetery.

____ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

____ F a commemorative property.

____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Community Development
Architecture

Period of Significance 1787-1950

Significant Dates 1787, 1881, 1886

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A
Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Hanks, Martin; Nooe, Bennet, Jr.; Womack, Thomas B.; Hackney, George F.

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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

Primary Location of Additional Data
X State Historic Preservation Office
_ Other State agency
_ Federal agency
___ Local government
_ University
X Other
Name of repository: Chatham County Historical Association Archives, Chatham County Courthouse

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 59 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	664600	3955020	2	17	665240	3955060
3	17	665400	3954260	4	17	664960	3953780
5	17	664420	3954360				

___ See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title M. Ruth Little and Michelle Kullen
organization Longleaf Historic Resources date Nov. 5, 1999
street & number 2709 Bedford Avenue telephone (919) 836-9731
city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27607

12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Section 7: Description

The Pittsboro Historic District encompasses the heart of the town of Pittsboro, located in central Chatham County. Serving as the county seat, Pittsboro is surrounded by modern suburban development and small farms. The district comprises the original town core containing commercial buildings, a courthouse, industrial buildings, residential dwellings, and churches, the majority dating from the 1780s to 1950. Pittsboro's 1787 town plan is a public square with four streets, Hillsboro, East, South, and West Streets radiating from the center circle containing the 1881 Chatham County Courthouse (NR 1982). The well-preserved Classical Revival courthouse, crowned by a three-stage cupola, serves as the focal point of the historic district. The boundaries of the Pittsboro Historic District extend outward from the courthouse two blocks east along East Street to Small Street, one block west along West Street to Fayetteville Street, four blocks north along Hillsboro Street to Launis Street, and one block south to Chatham Street . Most of the area occupies a ridge running from the courthouse to the north, with sloping elevations to the east, west, and south. The district also includes the 00 through 200 blocks of Chatham Street on the south side, the first through 200 blocks of East Salisbury Street, the 00 through 100 blocks of West Salisbury Street, the property at 204 West Salisbury Street and the 00 block of South Masonic Street. The northern end of the district is dominated by the 1925 Chatham Mills, Inc. complex and the residential area of Grove Park, which developed in the early 1920s.

The district spans approximately fifty-nine acres. Resources built up to 1950 are contributing unless they have lost architectural integrity due to severe alterations. Out of a total of 135 contributing resources, ninety-two are principal buildings, thirty-nine outbuildings, three sites (cemeteries), and one object, the Civil War Monument. Noncontributing resources consist of twenty-nine principal buildings, twenty-six outbuildings, and two structures (water towers). Therefore 70% of the total district resources are contributing. The district includes seven properties already listed in the National Register: the Chatham County Courthouse with its Civil War Monument (one building, one object); the Hall-London House (two buildings), the Moore-Manning House (7 buildings), the Reid House (1 building, 1 noncontributing garage), the Lewis Freeman House (one building), the McClenahan House (2 buildings), and the Patrick St. Lawrence House (one building). The listed resources total 16 (15 contributing buildings and one contributing object). These resources were listed as part of the Chatham County Multiple Resource Nomination processed in 1982.

Hillsboro, West and East Streets serve as main thoroughfares through the center of town. The two blocks of Hillsboro Street north of the courthouse, to Thompson Street, comprise the historic commercial district of one- and two-story brick stores. North of Thompson, Hillsboro Street is lined with dwellings dating from the 1830s to the 1960s. On the south side of the courthouse square is a county government annex building which blocks a portion of South Street. East Street, the main eastern corridor, consists of modern commercial buildings and dwellings now used for commercial use. The Presbyterian Church

(NR-1978) and Masonic Lodge (NR-1978) stand in the first block of East Street outside the historic district boundaries. West Street encompasses commercial buildings, a historic church and residential dwellings.

The historic district features a mixture of large and small dwellings located on large lots with mature shade trees that represent, in their layers of additions and architectural features, the town's evolution from a back-country village to a bustling Piedmont town to its present status as a bedroom community for larger nearby cities of Raleigh and Chapel Hill. The oldest house in the district, the Patrick St. Lawrence House at the southern end of South Street, was built in 1787 on the courthouse square and was moved to its present site in 1957. Several houses with beginnings as one-room dwellings in the first quarter of the nineteenth century survive in the district. Examples include the McClenahan House at 97 South Street and the Lewis Freeman House at 159 West Salisbury Street. The Lewis Freeman House, constructed circa 1815 by a free black, was enlarged in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century to resemble a one-story gable and wing form dwelling with a Victorian style porch. The Hall-London House at 128 Hillsboro Street, built circa 1836, is a well-preserved frame, two-story transitional Federal-Greek Revival style dwelling with a striking Gothic Revival style porch addition. The circa 1837 Moore-Manning House at 400 Hillsboro Street is a splendid example of the antebellum farm seats around the courthouse. Facing south towards town, the house is a finely detailed, frame two-story vernacular Federal style dwelling with later Greek Revival and Gothic Revival detailing.

The main commercial block along Hillsboro Street contains predominantly two-story brick stores dating from around 1900 to 1950. At the northwest corner of the square, the Blair Hotel, a two-story brick Mission style hotel with stores at the street level and a hipped metal roof above the upper hotel rooms, is the most significant commercial architectural landmark in the district. Pilkington Drug Store at 85 Hillsboro Street, the earliest surviving commercial building, is a two-story brick Victorian style building with a corbeled cornice, segmental arched two-over-two sash windows and an original storefront. The building was renovated in recent years as S & T's Soda Shoppe. The 1949 Justice Motor Company building on West Street, at the southwest corner of the square, displays Art Moderne design with curved walls with plate-glass windows topped by a frieze of buff-colored stone with colored banding and the company name recessed in bold letters.

A number of historic churches stand on prominent corners of the district. The 1832 St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church built by Martin and Wesley Hanks is the oldest church building in Pittsboro. Located on the north side of West Salisbury Street, the church, originally frame but brick veneered in 1937, stands as a testament to the Episcopalian fondness for the Gothic Revival style. The surrounding large, picturesquely landscaped cemetery is the burying ground of many of Pittsboro's prominent citizens. The second oldest church building, the Pittsboro United Methodist Church, built circa 1836 at 71 West Street, is a Gothic Revival style sanctuary, now brick veneered. Pittsboro Baptist Church, at the

southwest corner of West Salisbury and Fayetteville Streets, was built circa 1948 of brick in the Neoclassical Revival style with full-height portico and steeple.

Craftsman and Period Revival style dwellings took their places in the district from the 1920s to 1940s. One of the finest bungalows is the Tatum House at 114 Midway Street, in the Grove Park subdivision. The frame bungalow with wood shake walls was built in 1926 from the "Somers" model kit from Sears and Roebuck. Another fine example of the Craftsman style is the W. Reid Thompson House at 281 Hillsboro Street. Built in 1920, the one-and-a-half-story bungalow reflects a Colonial Revival influence. Several 1930s, one-story, saddle-notched log houses with white daubing and trim stand in the Grove Park area along Lindsey and Midway Streets. A well-preserved example of the pre-fabricated steel Lustron homes constructed after World War II stands in the district at 425 Credle Street. The house features a low gable roof with metal tiles and an exterior characterized by walls of interlocking two by two-foot metal panels.

Inventory List

Note: Properties are organized alphabetically by street name and numerically by street number. The east side of north-south streets and the north side of east-west streets are listed first. Dates are estimated using design and style, and the 1991 book *The Architectural Heritage of Chatham County, North Carolina* (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill). Oral histories were provided by local residents (interview). The bibliography contains a complete list of residents who supplied information. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company never mapped Pittsboro. Jane Pyle's research through deeds, tax records, and interviews contributed greatly to the information provided in this nomination.

All buildings are categorized as C (contributing) or NC (noncontributing) based on the following criteria. Any building built after the end of the period of significance, in 1950, is noncontributing due to its age (NC-age). Buildings built before 1950 that have lost their architectural integrity because of substantial additions and/or alterations incompatible with their original character are categorized as noncontributing because of these changes (NC-alt.). Examples of this are complete window, door, and porch replacements; artificial siding that obscures the original door, window, wall and eave detailing; and extensive post-1949 additions. Artificial siding such as aluminum, vinyl or asbestos shingles does not automatically render a building noncontributing as long as the application of the siding does not obscure the decorative finish of the openings and the eaves. A building moved during the period of significance is contributing if it retains integrity. A building moved prior to 1980 may be designated as contributing if its new site is compatible with its original site. A building moved after 1980 is designated noncontributing.

Historic Inventory:

1st block East
Chatham Street,
South side

40 E. Chatham St.
C
1830s

Terry-Taylor House. The early hall and parlor plan house with simple Federal style details was enlarged in the late Greek Revival period into a two-story, three-bay, hipped roof house with a central hallway. The house features an exterior end brick chimney, six-over-six sash windows, and a one-story hipped roof porch with plain Doric posts. A number of one-story brick and frame additions have been added to the rear. The sash and siding are both replacements.

The house occupied lot number 111 in the early town plan and once served as a school. A.P. Terry transferred the property to Siewers P. Taylor, wife of W. Harlow Taylor, in 1901. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

a. NC Playhouse. 1960s. Frame, side-gable building with board and batten siding and exposed rafter tails.

b. C Garage.1930s Frame, front-gable, two-car garage with side shed addition with German siding and exposed rafter tails.

111 E. Chatham St.
C
1830s, 1977

Green Womack House. The original wide, two-story tall core, built around 1820, is the only remaining example of this early, one-room over one-room house type left in Pittsboro. Green Womack, prominent early settler, built it on East Street. On its original site, the house had an earlier one-and-a-half story section that contained construction materials bearing 1770s dates. In 1977 the earlier section was demolished and the house moved one block south to its present Chatham Street site. Although moved, the house retains its original nine-over-nine and six-over-six sash windows and significant late Georgian interior woodwork, and its site is close to and similar to the original site. The major alterations are vinyl siding, a rebuilt front porch, and a west side addition. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

a. NC Shed. ca. 1977. 1-story side gabled frame shed.

150 E. Chatham St.
C
ca. 1905

Rev. Edward Butler House. The frame, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay tri-gable dwelling features six-over-six sash windows, flanking exterior end brick chimneys with corbeled caps and a one-story hipped roof porch supported by slender posts with sawnwork brackets. A one-story shed addition extends across the rear. Alterations include aluminum siding and a replacement door.

Reverend Edward Butler built the house circa 1905 on town lot. Butler was a retired rector of St. James Mission, a Negro mission of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church established in the 1880s. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

100 block East Chatham Street, South side

176 E. Chatham St.
NC-age
1887, 1963

Mt. Sinai A.M.E. Church. The front-gable church with narthex features a stippled brick veneer, vinyl siding in the front gable, and an aluminum encased steeple. The building has stained glass windows with concrete lintels with keystones. Apparently the present sanctuary was completely constructed in 1963, as no earlier fabric is visible.

The Mt. Sinai A.M.E. Church was established sometime before 1883. In 1887, under the direction of Reverend W.J. Jordan, the congregation built a church on the site of the present church. The building was rebuilt to its present appearance in 1963 under the direction of Reverend B.S. Foust. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

300-400 block Credle Street, West side

385 Credle St.
NC
early 1950s

Drake House. Brick Ranch style house with gabled entrance porch, side porch with wrought-iron posts. John Drake, Chatham County clerk of court for many years, built the house and lived here until the 1970s.

425 Credle St.
C
1950

Clark House. Simple, rectangular, one-story, prefabricated steel Lustron house with a side-gable metal tile roof, a low concrete-block foundation, and interlocking two-by-two steel panels on the exterior. Fenestration consists of three-part metal frame picture windows and casement openings. A frame shed-roof addition is attached to the rear.

a. C Garage. ca. 1950. Frame, front-gable one-car garage with German siding.

The house is an example of the prefabricated steel Lustron homes built following World War II. Architect Carl Koch designed the prototype. The design boasted 1,080 square feet constructed for a base price of $9,000. The house, weighing approximately twelve and a half tons, was manufactured in a converted airplane factory in Columbus, Ohio and brought to Pittsboro on a tractor-trailer, where it was installed on the site in 1950 for the Clark family. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

1st block East Street, North Side

55 East St.
C
1902

Pope-Beal House. The frame, one-story, three-bay house with a hipped roof features flanking interior brick chimneys, plain siding, a front gabled wing with eave returns, and a hipped roof porch with turned posts and railing. Fenestration consists of two-over-two sash windows and a front door with multi-colored lights.

a. C. Garage. 1930s. Frame front-gable garage with shed roof addition covered with corrugated metal siding.

Roxanna Turner Pope commissioned contractor Bennet Nooe to build the house in 1902 on town lot number 52. Ira and Minnie Beal purchased the property in 1939. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

2nd block East Street, North Side

219 East St.
C
ca. 1880

(former) Methodist Parsonage. The frame, two-story, tri-gable dwelling exhibits a broad overhanging gable roof with exposed rafter tails. Other features include plain siding, a one-story rear ell, a center gable with bargeboard, lozenge-shaped gable ventilators, and a hipped-roof porch with replacement wood posts. Fenestration consists of two-over-two sash windows framed in plain board architrave.

The house was built on lot 60 of the original town plan sometime before 1880, the year when Reverend T. J. Gattis first took over the house. The one-story gabled addition, which consisted of a dining room, cookroom and pantry, was completed circa 1888 for Reverend Stephenson and his family. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

100-200 block East Street, South side

140 East St.
C
1890s

Chapin House. The frame, one-story, three-bay tri-gable cottage features a rear shed extension, an exterior end chimney and a one-story hipped-roof porch with Craftsman posts and plain railing. Alterations include vinyl siding and replacement vinyl windows.

Bennet Nooe built the house in the 1890s for Dr. Hiram T. Chapin, perhaps as a spec house. A 1910s renovation of the house contributed the Craftsman-era front porch and exterior end chimney. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

148 East St.
NC-age
1994

Courtside East Office Park. The one-story, front-gable concrete block office building on a raised basement features a vinyl and brick veneer front facade and a recessed entrance flanked by large double-paned windows.

176 East St.
C
1890s

Tenant House. The one-story, four-bay, side-gable cottage with rear ell features plain siding, a tin roof, four-over-four sash windows and a boxed cornice with eave returns. The original double entrances are obscured by the enclosure of the low-hipped roof porch with turned

posts, but the house retains its original overall form.

a. NC Shed. 1990s. Frame, two-story shed with a front-gambrel roof.

Contractor Bennet Nooe built the house in the 1890s. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

184 East St.
C
ca. 1900

Fike House. The frame, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay house features a hipped roof, two interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps, two-over-two sash windows, a gabled dormer, a fieldstone pier foundation and a hipped roof porch with turned posts and balustrade. Alterations include asbestos shingle siding and an infilled concrete block foundation.

The house was probably built around 1900 for servants who worked at the Henry H. Fike residence next door. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

200 East St.
C
ca. 1895

Henry H. Fike House. The frame, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, Queen Anne style house features a side gable roof with center gable, a front gable wing, an interior brick chimney with corbeled cap, four-over-four sash windows, and a one-story wraparound porch with turned posts and sawnwork brackets. Alterations include vinyl siding and trim and a partially screened porch.

Henry Hill Fike purchased lot number 62 in 1894 from Marina T. McClenahan for $125. Soon after purchasing the lot, H.H. Fike contracted Bennet Nooe to build the house for $1,100. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

224 East St.
C
1920s

Fred P. Nooe House. The frame, two-story, three-bay house with a central-hall plan features a hipped roof, a hipped dormer with louvered vents, plain siding, an enclosed side porch, and a hipped roof porch with plain railing and Craftsman style supports. Fenestration consists of nine-over-one sash windows, a three-part second-story window and an entry flanked by sidelights.

a. C Shed. 1920s. Frame, hipped roof shed with plain siding and tin roof.

b. C Garage. 1920s. Frame, front-gable, two-car garage with plain siding.

c. C Shed. 1920s. Frame, front gable shed with tin roof and vertical board siding.

d. C Shed. 1920s. Frame, front gable shed with tin roof, plain siding, and five-panel door.

e. C. Stable. ca. 1910. Frame, side gable stable with plain siding and a center passage flanked by two animal stalls.

f. C Corn crib.1920s. Frame, front-gable corncrib with plain siding and vertical board doors.

g. NC Shed. 1920s. Dilapidated, shed roof building with vertical board siding and exposed rafter tails.

The house was constructed of Chatham County lumber in the 1920s for Fred P. Nooe. Tom Ramsey, a black mason, built the brick chimneys and Fred Goldston, a black plasterer, produced the interior plasterwork. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

1st block Fayetteville Street, East side

40 Fayetteville St.
NC-age
ca. 1952

Seagroves House. The one-story, four-bay, brick Ranch house features six-over-six sash windows and a brick stoop with wrought-iron railing.

a. NC-age Shed. 1994. Small, shed-roofed storage building with plain siding.

Courthouse Square

9 Hillsboro St.
C
1881, 1986

Chatham County Courthouse (NR-1979). Set in the center of the town square, the Chatham County Courthouse is the fourth courthouse constructed for the county. Built in 1881, the imposing structure is a

two-story, brick building with a dominant two-story, classical portico crowned with a three-stage cupola. The portico consists of a brick first story arcade with three round-arched openings and a pedimented Doric portico on the second story. The second story is marked by stuccoed pilasters between tall four-over-four sash windows. A stucco cornice defines the roofline and all gable ends are pedimented.

a. (o) C Monument 1907. Bronze statue of a Confederate Soldier standing on a granite base. Erected in 1907 by the Winnie Davis Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The courthouse was constructed on the site of the old courthouse in 1881 by Alvis J. Bynum and William Lord London of Pittsboro for the sum of $10,666. In 1959 the interior was remodeled extensively. A sensitive restoration of the exterior and rehabilitation of the interior began in 1986 under contract with Norma Burns of Burnstudio Architects, P.A., in Raleigh. At that time the copper roof was restored, a weathervane was reconstructed by Pittsboro craftsman John Amero, and the windows were restored to their original configuration. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

1st block Hillsboro Street, East side

38 Hillsboro St.
C
ca. 1910

Griffin & Farrell Building. Intact, two-story, random common bond brick commercial building with original storefront with double recessed door, transoms (now covered), paneled dado under the display windows, and a side door leading to the second floor with paneled reveals. Other features include segmental arched one-over-one sash windows.

J. L. and J. W. Griffin bought this lot, referred to as the "old Love Corner storehouse lot," in 1906. J. W. Griffin and W. L. Farrell apparently built the present building soon afterward. George Blair purchased it in 1945 and ran a hardware store here for many years. The downstairs was occupied by a hardware store and the upstairs by a candy factory in the 1920s. In the 1930s law offices were upstairs. Ira Beal ran a hardware store here for many years. In recent years it was

the Western Auto Store. The building is presently occupied by Beggars and Choosers Antiques. (interviews)

44 Hillsboro St.
C
1920s

Strowd Building. The two-story, five-bay, commercial building features a brick veneer facade with brick pilasters between the bays and a brick corbeled cornice. A fairly intact brick veneer addition stands at the rear. Although the storefront is altered and the windows have been infilled with wood panels, the building retains its overall form and finish.

B. M. Poe is said to have built the building about 1924 for Bruce Strowd's Ford agency, the Chatham Motor Co. It remained a Ford dealership for many years. It is currently Cooper-Harris Auto Shop. (interview)

52 Hillsboro St.
C
1920s

(former) Farmer's Bank. The two-story, three-bay store exhibits a brick veneer facade with brick corner pilasters and string course in the upper facade. Alterations include a remodeled storefront and brick infilled windows.

The building was apparently built as the Farmer's Bank, which occupied it from 1919-1927. Clyde Bland's Cafe operated here in the 1930s, and Sam Griffin's Shoe Shop from 1946 until 1993. It is presently occupied by 52 Hillsboro Street Antiques & Collectibles. (interviews)

58-62 Hillsboro St.
NC-age
1970s

Scoreboard Grille and Allstate Insurance. One-story brick restaurant building.

64-68 Hillsboro St.
NC-age
1920s-1930s

Progressive Store. The two-story, four-bay, double storefront commercial building features a brick veneer facade with brick diamond patterning at the cornice. Alterations include remodeled storefronts and brick infilled windows.

In the late 1920s the building housed the Progressive Store, a grocery. It housed Arthurs' Mens Store from the late 1970s to the late 1980s, and is presently occupied by Aaron Travel and Keepsakes Antiques. (interview)

72 Hillsboro St.
NC-age
1999

Commercial Building. Narrow two-story brick building of simple contemporary design.

76 Hillsboro St.
C
ca. 1915

(former) Bank of Pittsboro. Intact, two-story, two-bay, brick commercial building features an original veneer facade, a mousetoothed belt course, diaperwork, corbeling, and a pilaster ornament in the upper facade. The side facades have common bond brick with S-scroll tie rods.

W. L. London deeded this lot to the Bank of Pittsboro in 1903. According to John H. London, this brick building was the Bank of Pittsboro in 1915. Another resident recalls that in the 1930s the post office occupied the first floor and Wade Barber Sr.'s law office occupied the second floor. A later tenant was Robinson T.V. It is presently occupied by Block and Assoc. Realty. (*Since Then,* interview)

80-84 Hillsboro St.
NC-age
1970s

Pittsboro Press and Doctors Vision Center. One-story, brick, double storefront Colonial Revival style commercial building.

Governor Charles Manly's law office stood here in the mid-1800s. At the turn of the century, the building site was owned by William London, president of the 1901 Bank of Pittsboro which adjoined the property on the south. The site was vacant, serving as a greenspace, until the 1970s when the current building was constructed. (interview)

88 Hillsboro St.
NC
1970s

Central Carolina Bank. One-story, Colonial Revival style bank building with a pedimented entrance and small-paned picture windows.

In 1895 a brick building was constructed on this lot for W. L. London & Son General Store, which operated until 1923. The Bank of Pittsboro moved to this location in 1925. Adjacent were Bynum Manufacturing Co. (later Odell Manufacturing Co.) offices. In 1970 the bank merged

with Central Carolina Bank, and the front half of the old building was rebuilt, although an older rear section survives. (*Since Then,* interview)

100-400 blocks
Hillsboro Street,
East side

102 Hillsboro St.
C
1930s

(former) Post Office. One-story brick-veneered commercial building with a recessed storefront with a flat metal awning, basketwork brick panels in upper facade, and six-over-six sash windows on south side. A rear addition that houses a separate business was added in the 1950s.

This building was leased by A. H. London to the U.S. Post Office from the early 1930s to 1960. It now contains Southern Treasures antiques. London & Son General Store, a frame building, stood here in the 1800s. Jeeter Griffin's funeral parlor was located here about 1900. (interview).

106 Hillsboro St.
C
1948

Dark Building. One-story brick store with original glass storefront framed in metal.

Earl Dark built this store in 1948 for the Progressive Store, a grocery. Later occupants were Thomas Furniture and Griffin's Furniture. Current occupant is Old Pittsboro Antiques and Collectibles.

V

Vacant lot.

128 Hillsboro St.
C
ca. 1836

Hall-London House (NR 1982). The wonderfully intact two-story, five-bay, transitional Federal-Greek Revival style house exhibits a side-gable roof, a central hall plan, flanking exterior end brick chimneys, nine-over-six sash windows, and a hipped-roof Gothic Revival porch, added in 1856, with pointed arch bays of latticework. The original single-pile house was enlarged by an antebellum one-story rear addition and a circa 1900 two-story rear ell. The glazed and paneled door features sidelights and transom outlined by intersecting reeded supports set into a post and lintel surround joined by corner blocks. The interior, with its center hall plan, retains its original and 1850s updated finish. The three center bays of the 1856 porch extend beyond the side

bays, a configuration that may be original or may be a later addition. The posts, railings, and latticework all appear to be of the same construction date. Wade Barber Jr. completed a sensitive renovation in the 1980s. (Fred Jerome, who grew up here, recalls that the porch has been exactly the same as it is today since at least 1932.)

The house was built circa 1836 on town lot 11 for Dr. Isaac Hall, a prominent physician from Scotland Neck. In 1880 locally prominent lawyer and journalist Henry A. London (1846-1918) purchased the house. He founded the *Chatham Record* and published it until his death in 1918. London was also president of the Pittsboro Railroad Company and director of the Bank of Pittsboro. In 1977 the house was sold out of the family and is now used for law and other offices. Other tenants during recent years were the Pittsboro General Store, Tim Hubbard, attorney, Kurt Lent, architect, and Edwards Antiques and Collectibles. (NR nomination, interview)

a. C Outbuilding. ca. 1850. Frame, one-room building with a side-gable roof and box cornice. This may have functioned as an office.

Thompson Street intersects

160 Hillsboro St.
NC-age
1950s

W. Gordon Burns Exxon Station. The one-story, three-bay, stuccoed building features a flat roof, metal and glazed garage doors, and plate glass windows framed in metal. A concrete block garage bay is attached to the left side.

This is the original site of the Thompson House, which was moved to the adjacent north lot in the 1930s to make way for a service station. (*Since Then)*

178 Hillsboro St.
C
ca. 1900

Thompson House. The large one-story, three-bay, Queen Anne style cottage with a pyramidal hipped roof with cross gables features two interior brick chimneys, plain siding, and a wraparound porch with a pediment over the entry. Alterations include partial enclosure of the right side of the porch, replacement wrought-iron porch supports, and replacement one-over-one sash windows.

The house was built circa 1900 by local contractor Bennet Nooe for the Thompson family at the northeast corner of Hillsboro and Thompson Streets. Although moved next door to this site in the 1950s to make way for a service station, the house retains a high degree of integrity and contributes to the district. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, *Since Then*)

196 Hillsboro St.
C
1890s

Sike Johnson House. The two-story, three-bay, gable and wing dwelling features plain siding, an overhanging boxed cornice with eave returns, an interior brick chimney with a corbeled cap, and a one-story hipped roof wraparound porch with turned porch posts and sawnwork brackets. The entrance is highlighted by a transom and sidelights. Alterations include some replacement sash, a replacement door, a concrete block infilled foundation, and a wooden fire escape attached to the left side.

The house was built in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

216 Hillsboro St.
NC
1950s

Eubanks House. The brick, one-story, small Ranch house with basement features a side-gable roof, three-part windows, two-over-two horizontal sash, and a shed roof porch with wrought-iron posts.

228 Hillsboro St.
NC
1954

Clyde Bland House. The one-story Ranch house with basement features a combed brick veneer, six-over-six sash windows, an exterior and interior chimney and a shed roof porch.

242 Hillsboro St.
C
1910s

R. G. Glenn House. The frame, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay bungalow with a wide side-gable roof features bracketed eaves, a gabled dormer, an exterior end brick chimney, and an engaged front porch with square paneled posts on brick bases and a plain railing. Fenestration consists of paired six-over-six sash windows. The exterior siding is covered with asbestos shingles.

a. C Garage. 1920s. Frame, one-car garage with rear storage area features German siding and exposed rafter tails.

The house is said to have been constructed in the 1910s for R.G. Glenn, a blacksmith, by combining two old African American rental houses on

the site. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, interview)

250 Hillsboro St.
C
1920

Whitaker House. The frame, one-story, three-bay bungalow with a hipped roof features a shed roof dormer, exposed rafter tails, German siding, two interior brick chimneys, a glazed and paneled door, and a hipped roof porch with Craftsman posts and plain railing. The one-over-one sash windows are replacements.

262 Hillsboro St.
C
ca. 1905

Edward Dowd House. The frame, two-story, three-bay tri-gable features four-over-four sash windows, a boxed cornice with eave returns, and a gabled entry porch supported by turned posts. A one-story gable ell with plywood siding is attached to the rear. The house is sheathed in early asbestos shingles.

a. NC-age Garage/Shed. 1960s. Corrugated metal, four-bay garage/shed with shed roof.

The house was built circa 1905 for a black man named Edward Dowd. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

278 Hillsboro St.
NC-age
1960s

House. Brick, one-story, four-bay, Ranch house with a side-gable roof features horizontal two-over-two sash windows, a three-part window, a metal awning stoop, and a side carport with iron posts.

300 Hillsboro St.
C
1920s

Lucy Walden House. The frame, two-story, Colonial Revival style dwelling with an exterior end brick chimney features flanking one-story porches with balcony balustrades, plain siding, and a pedimented entry porch with Doric columns and plain railing. Fenestration consists of six-over-six and eight-over-eight sash windows and a glazed door with sidelights. A stone retaining wall encloses the front yard. The south porch is now enclosed.

a. C Wellhouse. 1940s. Gabled, concrete block wellhouse.

b. C Garage. 1930s. Frame, two-car garage with plain siding, tin roof, and exposed rafter tails.

Lucy Walden built the house in the 1920s. Sheriff Andrews occupied

the house for a long period.

316 Hillsboro St.
NC-age
1950s

Goodwin House. The brick, one-story, five-bay Ranch house with a low hipped roof and a front-gable bay features two-over-two horizontal sash windows, a louvered wood door, a concrete patio with iron railing, and a side screened porch with brick supports. A carport is attached to the rear of the house.

336 Hillsboro St.
C
1920

Wilkins P. Horton House. The frame, two-story, five-bay Colonial Revival style house with a side-gable roof features a one-story enclosed side porch, wide German siding, bracketed eaves, and a hipped entry porch with Doric posts and plain railing. Fenestration consists of six-over-six sash windows.

a. NC Other house. 1980s. Frame, one-story, front-gable house with German siding, six-paned casements, a hipped cupola, a glazed and paneled door, and a concrete block foundation.

b. C Shed. 1930s. Frame, three-bay, side-gable shed with plain siding and exposed rafter tails.

c. NC Garage. 1980s. Frame, two-car garage with front gable roof, German siding, and diagonal sheathed doors.

d. C Shed. 1930s. Frame, side-gable shed with German and plain siding and six-over-six sash windows.

A school originally stood on this site until 1920 when a new school building was constructed along West Street. The house was built for Wilkins P. Horton soon after the school's closing. Horton was N. C. lieutenant governor 1936-1940. Later the house was the home of Judge Harry Horton and Doris Goerch Horton, co-editor of *Chatham County 1771-1971*. (interview)

400 Hillsboro St.
C
ca. 1837

Moore-Manning House (NR 1982). The two-story, three-bay dwelling with a side-hall plan is a well-preserved vernacular Federal style house built in the 1830s with later Greek Revival and Gothic Revival details. The main entrance features a Federal-influenced elliptical fanlight and

side lights surrounded by an architrave with fluted pilasters and block-like capitals. Fenestration of the main block consists of nine-over-nine sash windows in the first story with label moldings and paired nine-over-six sash in the second story. Other features include plain siding, some beaded weatherboards, and a one-story hipped roof porch with open-work posts and a sawn balustrade added in the late nineteenth century. A two-story hipped roof addition was added to the east side circa 1858. A one-story addition with plain siding, and a curved bay with Gothic Revival style windows adjoins the 1858 section.

a. C Shed. ca. 1910 Frame, front-gable, one-story shed with loft with plain siding, batten door, and brick pier foundation.

b. C Garage. ca.1930 Two-story, hipped roof brick garage with six-over-six sash windows.

c. C Shed. ca. 1920 Frame, front-gable shed with vertical board siding, tin roof and six-over-six sash window.

d. C Shed. ca. 1920 Frame, front-gable shed with vertical board siding, tin roof, and open center passage.

e. C Shed. ca. 1920 Frame, shed-roofed equipment storage with tin roof and vertical board siding.

f. C Gazebo. ca. 1920 Dilapidated but mostly intact circular structure with wood shake roof and latticework walls.

The house was built by either Alexander D. Moore or Julia A. Moore in the 1830s. Alexander D. Moore, along with three other men, purchased sixty-four and a-half acres from Robert Donaldson in 1834. Alexander then sold sixteen of those acres and possibly the house to Julia A. Moore in 1837 for $1,000. William Beverhaut Thompson , a chief engineer of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co., purchased the house in the late 1850s and quickly sold it to John Manning Jr. in 1858 for $1,250. Manning, an attorney from Edenton, occupied the house until the 1880s at which time it was rented. Manning is responsible for the Greek and Gothic Revival details and an east

addition to the house. The property was known as "The Elms" during the Manning residency. Manning was an U.S. Congressman in the 1870s and taught law at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in the late 1800s. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

408 Hillsboro St.
C
1930s

Dr. McBane House. The brick, one-and-a-half story, Colonial Revival style house with side-gable roof features gabled dormers, six-over-six sash windows, one-story side wings, a center cross gable and a broken pedimented surround.

412 Hillsboro St.
C
ca. 1930

Chatham Mills House. The frame, one-story, two-bay bungalow with front-gable roof features plain siding, exposed rafter tails, an exterior end brick chimney and a front-gabled porch with Craftsman posts and plain railing. Fenestration consists of six-over-one sash windows and a glazed and paneled door.

a. NC-alt Garage. 1930s. Nearly ruinous frame, front-gable garage with plain siding.

One of several houses built in the 1920s on the Chatham Mills company property for employees. Company secretary, Mr. Baldwin, lived here. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgil, interview)

480 Hillsboro St.
ca. 1925, 1950s

Chatham Mills Complex.

a. C Main building. ca. 1925, 1950s. The original plant, which faces north, consists of one-and-two-story random common bond brick buildings with low side-gable roofs and large metal casement windows (now covered). This occupies the center of the present complex. A 1950s one-story, common-bond brick addition with a flat metal canopy over the glazed entrance is attached to the front of the main block. A two-story, front-gabled, four bay by twenty bay brick addition connects to the main block on the right. This addition features a sign panel in the upper parapet, "Chatham Mills Inc. Woven Labels." The hipped roof entry is enclosed with vertical board siding. The windows on the front of the main block and right addition are covered with corrugated metal.

b. NC Machine Shop 1950s. One-story, flat roofed concrete block

building with metal casements and horizontal five-panel doors.

c. (st)NC Water Tower. 1950s. Metal water tower.

d. C Warehouses. ca. 1925. Five, one-story, single-pile side-gable frame warehouses connected to one another in the center bay by frame cat-walks. All buildings are long in length and feature vertical board siding, tin roofs, and exposed rafter tails.

Chatham Mills was founded in Pittsboro ca. 1925 as a new division of the Artistic Weaving Company of Pompton Lakes, N.J., founded by A.C. Kluge of New York. Mr. Kluge chose Pittsboro for the mill site after he visited the area several times for quail and rabbit hunting. The site is known as "Factory Hill" since it was once the site of a tobacco and later a harness factory. The Chatham Mills opened in 1925 and was responsible for producing silk and cotton woven labels produced on a jacquard loom. It was once described as the world's largest woven label mill. In 1965 the Pittsboro Throwing Corporation which processed yarns used in label weaving was added to the operation. The mill closed in 1996. The Chatham Mills Development Corporation is currently renovating the structure for adaptive use. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, interview, *Chatham County 1771-1971*)

1st block Hillsboro Street, West side

13-27 Hillsboro St.
C
1917

(former) Blair Hotel. Remarkably intact two-story, brick, Mission style hotel with hipped roof features six original storefronts with recessed entrances on the first floor, a well-defined beltcourse, and paired one-over-one sash windows in the upper story. The original double-tier veranda on the north end was infilled at the second story level with a solid balustrade and windows in 1983. The roof metal resembles terra-cotta tile.

The Blair Hotel was built in 1917 by George Walker Blair Sr. on the site of the Old Central Hotel, which had burned circa 1915. The hotel offered modern accommodations with amenities such as steam baths, electric lights, hot and cold water, and toilets. The building also housed

Hall's Department Store, established in 1922 by Coy C. Hall and Wilson Burns, and Grady Pickard's barber shop. Hall's operated into the 1970s at which time it was the oldest retail business in Pittsboro. The hotel also had a dining room which was frequented by many of the lawyers in town. In the early 1930s the hotel was home to teachers and single women. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, interview)

31-33 Hillsboro St.
NC
1930s

Johnson Building. One-story brick, flat-roofed commercial building that contains two offices. The building has a Hillsboro Street address, but actually faces south to the courthouse. The facade was remodeled in the 1970s.

Victor Johnson apparently built this to house his law office in the 1930s. Many other businesses have occupied it in later years. (interview)

37 Hillsboro St.
NC-age
1950s

former Gas Station. The one-story, brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof and a false mansard facade is seven bays wide by seven bays deep. The building was originally built as a gas station and retained that use into the 1980s.
Sweet 16 Restaurant now occupies it. (interview)

49-53 Hillsboro St.
C
ca. 1930

Farrell Building. The two-story, dark red brick commercial building features a corbeled cornice and single and paired one-over-one sash windows with concrete sills in the upper story. The original three-bay storefront consists of a glazed door with transom and two picture windows with concrete sills. Alterations include the addition of a wood shake awning sheltering the storefront.

Dr. Roscoe M. Farrell built this building, one of the first to replace the frame buildings of the block destroyed by fire in the late 1920s. Atlas Farrell, Roscoe's brother, owned a meat market on the first floor while Dr. Farrell had his dentist office upstairs. Lawyer Daniel Bell also rented office space on the second floor. (interview)

55-67 Hillsboro St.
C
1930

(former) Farrell Building II. The one-story, double storefront commercial building with a dark red brick veneer features a yellow brick lintel and beltcourse, a leaded glass transom and early storefronts.

No. 55 storefront is sheltered by a wood shake awning extending from the adjacent building. No. 67 storefront has a metal awning.

Dr. R. M. Farrell built this building about 1930 after a theater he built on the site burned. The building was occupied by a drugstore known as the "New Drugstore" and Mrs. Baldwin's Clothing Store which sold fabric and fine clothing. Mr. McCrimmon bought the property from Dr. Farrell in 1946. (interview)

69 Hillsboro St.
C
1940s

Blair's Hardware Store. The one-story, brick commercial building exhibits a glazed yellow brick facade with decorative basketweave detailing. The original storefront consists of a transom and a recessed entrance flanked by display windows. A metal awning shelters the storefront.

Henry Blair bought the property in 1944 from the Pilkington heirs and operated a hardware store here for many years. It is now Carey's Hardware.

73-77 Hillsboro St.
C
1940s

Commercial Building. The one-story, double storefront commercial building with a red brick veneer features brown brick basketweave detailing and a facade panel above the storefront. Both storefronts have been remodeled. No. 73 exhibits a plate glass storefront with a flat metal canopy. No. 77 has a higher brick parapet and exhibits a painted brick storefront with glazed door, a picture window with six vertical panes and a false mansard roof.

The building apparently replaced an earlier barber shop owned by Mr. Oldham and a hot dog concession stand run by John Lee Burns. The earliest tenant was apparently Home Cash Grocery. Pete Wasko's Market operated here later. (interview)

79 Hillsboro St.
NC-age
1950s

Commercial Building. The one-story, double storefront commercial building exhibits a light red brick veneer facade with a modern awning and concrete coping. The south storefront has a slightly higher parapet and exhibits a recessed entrance with glazed door and plate glass windows with false bulkheads and transoms. The north storefront consists of plate glass framed in metal.

Before the 1920s fire, the property was owned by J. C. Lanius, for whom Launis Street is named. At one time a Belk's Store was located in this building. (interview)

85 Hillsboro St.
C
1916

(former) Pilkington Drugstore. The intact, two-story, three-bay, Victorian style brick commercial building features a corbeled cornice, a paneled upper facade, and two-over-two sash windows in segmental arches in the second story. The original storefront consists of a glazed door and a wooden paned transom and dado.

The building was built in 1916 for G.R. Pilkington, a pharmacist born in England, by L. N. Womble, owner of this store and the store next door. Pilkington's Drugs operated here until his death in 1944. It has been recently renovated as the S & T's Soda Shoppe. (*Since Then,* interview)

89 Hillsboro St.
C
ca. 1902

(former) Poe-Womble Store. The two-story, three-bay, brick commercial building features star shaped tie rods, two-over-two sash windows in the second story, a recent brick veneer and a replacement storefront with a modern awning. The present brick veneer was applied over the original brick.

Frank Poe apparently built this brick store between 1902 and 1910, when he sold it to L. N. Womble. Poe's father, O. S. Poe, had operated an earlier store here since at least 1873. The L.N. Womble Co. general merchandise store operated here until the 1930s. The upstairs housed the first telephone exchange in Pittsboro. Later occupants were Cheek Furniture and Economy Furniture Store. Edwards Antiques and Collectibles currently occupies the store. (deeds, interview)

100-300 blocks
Hillsboro Street,
West side

107-115 Hillsboro St.
C
1923

S. L. Johnson Building. The two-story, seven-bay, double storefront commercial building features a common bond brick veneer, a corbeled cornice, and brick pilasters. Both storefronts are replacements. No. 107

features replacement windows in the upper story. No. 109-115 retains the original two-over-two sash windows in the second story.

The building was constructed in 1923. Owner S. L. Johnson leased it to Jones Appliances in 1940. Since 1992 the Pittsboro Appliance Center has occupied No. 107. Something Old occupies number 109-115. (interview)

179 Hillsboro St.
C
1943

Stedman House. The one and one-half-story, brick veneer Period Revival style cottage features a steeply pitched side-gable roof, an interior brick chimney, eight-over-eight sash windows, and a front gabled entrance bay with diamond-paned small windows flanking the front door.

This was built in 1943 for the Stedman family to replace their earlier house that burned in 1942. A portion of the house is now a law office. (interview)

217 Hillsboro St.
C
1890s

Terry-Hayes House. The frame, one-story, Queen Anne style cottage with a hipped roof with cross gables features two interior brick chimneys, plain siding, a front-gable bay with cut-away corners, and a hipped roof wraparound porch with turned posts and balusters. Fenestration consists of four-over-four sash windows and a glazed front door. The original shingled belfry over the center bay and small sawnwork porch have been removed. The current, larger wraparound sawnwork porch was added in the early 1900s. A number of one-story additions adjoin the rear.

a. C Garage. ca. 1930. Frame, front gable garage with asbestos wall shakes.

The house was built in the early 1890s by contractor Bennet Nooe for saloon keeper Aaron P. Terry. Lawyer Roland H. Hayes, purchased the house and lot for $1600 in 1903. This is the finest example of Nooe's Queen Anne architecture that survives in the district. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

225 Hillsboro St.

House. The one-story, brick Period Revival style cottage features a

C
ca. 1948

front gable roof, an exterior end chimney, eight-over-eight sash windows, a front picture window and a side screened porch.

229 Hillsboro St.
C
1920s

Rev. R.R. Gordon House. The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, bungalow features German siding, wood shakes in the side gables, a front shed dormer, a bay window on the south side, an interior and exterior brick chimney, exposed rafter tails, knee braces, and a shed roofed porch with plain posts. Fenestration consists of six-over-one sash windows. A gable-roof ell and carport extend to the rear.

The house was built in the early 1920s for Reverend R. R. Gordon at the northeast corner of Fayetteville and Salisbury Streets. Reverend Gordon was a Baptist minister who served Pittsboro and several rural churches for twenty-five years. The house was moved a short distance to this site in the 1970s in order to save it from demolition. The house retains integrity and contributes to the district. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, interview)

259 Hillsboro St.
C
ca. 1900

(former) Presbyterian Manse. The frame, two-story, three-bay, side-gable house with projecting center cross gable features a shed roof porch, a one-story rear ell, and an interior brick chimney with corbeled cap. Alterations include vinyl siding, replacement one-over-one sash windows, and replacement porch posts, but the overall form remains.

The house was built circa 1900 as the Presbyterian church manse. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

281 Hillsboro St.
C
1924

W. Reid Thompson House. The one-and-a-half story, frame, Colonial Revival-influenced bungalow features a side-gable roof, German siding, a boxed cornice, two shed dormers with banded windows and a hipped roof wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and plain balustrade. Fenestration consists of six-over-six sash windows and a front entry with sidelights.

The house was constructed in 1924 for W. Reid Thompson, the county superintendent of schools. Thompson was married to Myrtle Siler, first woman sheriff in North Carolina. Mr. Thompson died in 1939. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, interview)

295 Hillsboro St.
C
1920

Wade Barber House. The one-and-a-half-story, frame bungalow features plain siding, bracketed eaves, a broad shed dormer, six-over-one sash windows, and a shed roof porch with square-cut posts. A bay window is on the right side. Alterations include the screening of the front porch.

a. C Garage. 1920s. Frame, front gable two-car garage with plain siding.

The house was built in 1920 for Wade Barber, a young lawyer active in county government. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, interview)

315 Hillsboro St.
C
ca. 1940

Mathiesen House. Large, one and one-half-story, Period Revival style cottage with a side gable roof, asbestos wall shingles, six-over-six sash windows, and a front gable entrance bay with front chimney. A wide side carport is attached to the north side.

The house was built for Dr. K. M. Mathiesen about 1940. Dr. Mathiesen moved to Pittsboro in 1938 and purchased this lot in 1940. He presumably built the house soon afterward. He was associated with the Mathiesen Clinic on West Street. (interview)

Lindsey Street intersects

353 Hillsboro St.
C
late 1920s

Victor Johnson House. The frame, two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival style dwelling features German siding, one interior chimney, a side porch with triple posts and plain railing, boxed eaves, and a shallow pedimented entrance porch. Fenestration consists of paired six-over-six sash windows and a six-panel door with transom and sidelights.

a. C Garage. ca. 1930. Frame, front gable, one-car garage with plain siding.

The house was built in the late 1920s for Victor Johnson, son-in-law of George R. Pilkington, long-time Pittsboro druggist. The house was

apparently financed by Mr. Pilkington. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, interview)

387 Hillsboro St.
C
ca. 1928

Chatham Mills House II. The frame, two-story, three-bay side-gable Colonial Revival style dwelling features exterior end chimneys, wood shake walls, and a wraparound porch with boxed Doric posts and replacement railing. Fenestration consists of six-over-six sash windows and a sidelighted door. The porch is a later addition.

The house was built circa 1928 for Bert Matthews, a superintendent at Chatham Mills, by the Chatham Mills Company. (interview)

Midway Street intersects

NW corner of Hillsboro and Midway Streets
NC
1970s

Pittsboro Water Tower. Metal water tower.

423 Hillsboro St.
C
ca. 1930

Ward House. The one-story bungalow with stuccoed walls features an interior stone chimney, exposed rafter tails, a shed front dormer, and a shed porch with stone bases and battered posts. Fenestration consists of a glazed front door with sidelights and three-over-one Craftsman sash windows.

In 1939 A. T. Ward transferred ownership of this property to E. T. Ward. Edward Ward lived here for a number of years. (interview)

100 block Launis Street, North side

142 Launis St.
C
1930s

Putnam House. Frame Craftsman style house, one-and-one-half story. five bays wide, with small entrance porch, front gabled dormer, and 6/6 sash windows. Alterations include vinyl siding and an outside stair to an upstairs apartment.

This is the farmhouse of the Putnam family. Their farm was subdivided to create the lots along Credle Street in the 1940s and 1950s. (interview)

100 block Launis Street, South side

119 Launis St.
C
1936

Clifford Poole House. The one-story, three-bay bungalow with side clipped gable roof features wide eaves, exposed rafters, a gabled front stoop supported by brackets, and an engaged side porch with Craftsman posts and square-cut balustrade. Alterations include vinyl exterior siding and replacement one-over-one sash windows.

a. C Shed. 1940s. Frame, side-gable shed with screened walls, tin roof and concrete block foundation.

b. NC Carport. post-1950. Frame, one-car shed roofed carport with plain posts.

The house is said to have been built by local contractor Edgar Ellington for Clifford Poole in 1936. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

137 Launis St.
NC-age
1950s

Poole Rental House. One-story, three-bay concrete block house with hipped roof, bands of wooden casements, an engaged rear screen porch, and a front concrete patio with replacement wood railing.

100 block Lindsey Street, North side

64 Lindsey St.
C
early 1930s

Shannonhouse House I. Standing on a brick foundation, the one-story, three-bay, saddle-notched log house features a side-gable roof, rear ell, and a gabled entry porch. The daubing and trim are painted white. Fenestration consists of six-over-six sash windows and a glazed and paneled door. The gable ends retain the early imbricated shingles.

a. NC Shed. 1950s. Frame, shed roofed building with plywood siding.

The house is one of four rental units built by Reverend R.G. Shannonhouse during the Depression to provide low-cost housing for

jobless townspeople. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

88 Lindsey St.
C
early 1930s

Shannonhouse House II. Standing on a brick foundation, the one-story, three-bay saddle-notched log house with side-gable roof features a rear gable ell, an exterior end chimney, and asbestos shingles in the gable ends. The gabled entry porch stands on a replacement brick foundation. Alterations include a replacement door and replacement one-over-one sash windows.

The house is one of four rental units built by Reverend R.G. Shannonhouse during the Depression to provide low-cost housing for jobless townspeople. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

106 Lindsey St.
C
1947

Blankenship House. One-story, three-bay Minimal Traditional style house with German siding, a glazed and paneled door, six-over-six sash windows and a pedimented front entry porch with square posts. The house was built by W. O. Petty in 1947, and a Blankenship family owned it from 1948 to 1980. (deeds)

100 block Lindsey Street, South side

55 Lindsey St.
C
late 1940s

House. Frame, one-story side-gable house with basement features asbestos wall shakes, two interior brick chimneys, one-story wing with screened porch on the left and six-over-six sash windows. A one-story wing on the right has a shed porch with plain upper balustrade and wrought-iron posts and railing.

95 Lindsey St.
C
ca. 1940

Frank Upchurch House. The frame, one-story, front-gable bungalow features six-over-six sash windows, an engaged front gable porch with Craftsman posts, exposed rafter tails, and a one-story side wing addition.

a. C Shed. 1940s. Frame, three-bay, shed roofed outbuilding with plain siding, exposed rafters, and no doors.

b. C Shed. 1940s. Frame, shed roofed outbuilding with exterior end brick chimney and vertical board and batten siding.

The house was built for lawyer Frank Upchurch circa 1940. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

1st block Masonic Street, East side

59 Masonic St.
C
1930s

House. The frame, one-and-a-half story side-gable house features a center shed wall dormer, a glazed and paneled door, a tin roof, and a shed roof porch with triple posts on stuccoed bases and wrought-iron railing. Alterations include replacement two-over-two horizontal sash windows and aluminum siding.

1st block Midway Street, North side

42 Midway St.
C
1940s

Chatham Mills House. The frame, one-story Minimal Traditional style house with side gable roof features asbestos wall shakes, an exterior end brick chimney, and a pedimented entry porch with wrought iron railing and posts. Fenestration consists of six-over-six sash windows and a glazed and paneled door.

One of several houses built by Chatham Mills for its employees.

a. NC Garage. 1950s. Frame, front-gable, one-car garage with vertical plywood siding.

56 Midway St.
C
1930s

Chatham Mills House. The frame, front-gable, one-and-a-half story bungalow exhibits an exterior end chimney, asbestos wall shakes, and a front gable porch with replacement turned posts and thick plain railing. The house has vinyl six-over-six sash windows and doors.

One of several houses built by Chatham Mills for its employees.

a. NC Garage. 1950s. Frame, front-gable one-car garage with asbestos wall shakes and plain siding.

76 Midway St.

Joseph Wirtz House. The frame, one-story dwelling with a clipped

C
1930s

side-gable roof and two clipped front gable bays features a curved wooden stoop supported by brackets, and a brick patio running between the gabled bays. Alterations include vinyl siding and vinyl six-over-one sash windows.

Joseph Wirtz, a superintendent at Chatham Mills, occupied this house, but it was not owned by Chatham Mills. (interview)

a. NC Shed. 1990s. Shed roofed building with plain siding.

114 Midway St.
C
1926

Tatum House. Frame, one-story, two-bay bungalow features a front-gable roof, wood shake walls, exposed rafter tails, one-over-one sash windows, and a front-gable porch supported by paneled posts. The roof and porch are braced at the gable by a collar beam and kingpin. The sympathetic one-story addition on the rear east side was constructed in the 1990s.

a. Carport. post-1950. Detached carport with shed roof.

The house was built in 1926 for Bill Tatum from the "Somers" model home kit by Sears and Roebuck. It is apparently the first house built in this section of town, subdivided in 1925 and known as "Grove Park." (interview)

1st block Midway Street, South side

47 Midway St.
C
1940s

Chatham Mills House. The frame, one-story, four-bay, Minimal Traditional style dwelling features a side-gable roof, exterior end brick chimney, and a pedimented entry porch with wrought-iron railing. Fenestration consists of single and paired six-over-six sash windows. Alterations include vinyl siding and a replacement door.

a. NC Garage. 1950s. Frame front-gable one-car garage with vinyl siding.

One of several houses built by Chatham Mills for its employees.

69 Midway St.
C
ca. 1934

Shannonhouse House III. The one-story, three-bay, saddle-notched log house features a front-gable roof and a frame shed addition on the right side. The daubing and trim are painted white. The gable ends retain the original imbricated shingles. Alterations include vinyl windows and door and enclosure of the front-gabled porch.

The house is one of four rental units built by Reverend R.G. Shannonhouse during the Depression to provide jobs and housing. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

85 Midway St.
C
1930s

Shannonhouse House IV. The frame, one-story, bungalow with a side-gable roof exhibits a shed wall dormer, six-over-six sash windows, and a pedimented stoop with wrought-iron railing. A shed addition on the west includes a shed-roofed carport with concrete block walls supported by metal posts. The exterior is covered with aluminum siding.

The house is one of four rental units built by Reverend R.G. Shannonhouse during the Depression to provide jobs and housing. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

119 Midway St.
C
1940s

Brown House. The one-and-a-half-story Tudor Revival-influenced house with combed Flemish bond brick veneer features a side-gable roof, a side shed porch with wrought-iron posts, a front gabled entry, and an exterior end front brick chimney. Fenestration consists of eight-over-eight sash windows, a glazed and batten Tudor style door, and a diamond paned window.

East Salisbury Street, North side

37 E. Salisbury St.
NC
1970s

Sprint Building. The one-story, L-plan, Flemish bond brick building features a flat roof, concrete coping, two-over-two horizontal sash windows, and a flat roofed stoop with metal supports and railing.

75 E. Salisbury St.
C

J. L. Griffin House. The frame, two-story, three-bay Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style dwelling features a hipped roof with side gable

ca. 1902

bays, plain siding, two interior brick chimneys, and a one-story wraparound porch with Doric posts and turned railing. A gable with returns and shingle siding marks the porch entrance. A second story porch with an enclosed balustrade rises above the porch entrance and is surmounted by a projecting pediment with shingle siding. Fenestration consists of one-over-one sash windows, oval windows flanking the entrance, and a glazed and paneled door. One-story additions surround the two-story rear ell.

a. NC Garage. 1990s. Frame, two-car garage with cedar siding standing on a concrete slab.

The house is said to have been built for J. L. Griffin who moved to Pittsboro from Siler City after 1902. Griffin served as Clerk of the court and a director of the Bank of Pittsboro. Bennet Nooe may have built this house as one of his last contracting projects. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

117 E. Salisbury St.
NC-alt
ca. 1897

H. L. Coble House. The frame, one-story Victorian-influenced house with side-gable roof with three cross gable bays features plain siding, decorative bargeboard in the gable ends, a tin roof, some two-over-two and four-over-four sash windows, and a shed roof porch with turned posts with sawnwork. Alterations to the house include replacement windows on the front facade, a new brick porch foundation, enclosure of the porch on the right and left ends, replacement porch railing, and a rear one-story gable addition.

a. NC Other House. 1980s. Frame, side gambrel roof house with a glazed door, aluminum siding and sliding vinyl windows.

H.L. Coble, an agent for the Farmer's Mutual Insurance Association, had the house built about 1897. It was probably built by contractor Bennet Nooe as it resembles other Nooe houses. J. P. Goodwin bought the house in 1917. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

V

Vacant Lot.

145 E. Salisbury St.

House. The one-story, steeply pitched side-gable house may be

NC-alt.
ca. 1850

constructed of log. The house features a large exterior end brick chimney and one original or early nine-over-nine sash window with a deep sill. Numerous alterations, including wide plain siding, a brick infilled pier foundation, nine-over-nine sash windows, and a front shed addition with an exterior brick chimney, metal horizontal sash windows, and vertical board siding, render it noncontributing.

a. C Shed. ca.1900 Frame, side-gable shed with tin roof, vertical board siding, exposed rafter tails, and a four-paned window.

157 E. Salisbury St.
NC-alt.
ca. 1890

London-Pilkington House. The frame, two-story, front-gable house was originally designed in the Stick style. Original features of the house include narrow four-over-four sash windows with plain architraves and an interior brick chimney with a corbeled cap. Numerous alterations, including a fake flagstone foundation, an enclosed one-story hipped roof porch with horizontal sash windows, a vinyl door, shutters added to the front facade windows, and vinyl exterior siding, render it noncontributing.

a. C Shed. 1920s. Frame, front-gable shed with exposed rafter tails, plain siding, and one-over-one sash window.

b. C Garage. 1920s. Frame, front-gable, garage with exposed rafter tails and board and batten siding.

The house was built by Bennet Nooe in the Stick style for William Lord London in 1890. The house was later rented by George Pilkington, the town pharmacist. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

175 E. Salisbury St.
C
1930s

Powell House. The frame, one-and-a-half-story, front gable bungalow features side shed dormers, an exterior end brick chimney, bands of windows with nine-over-nine and twelve-over-twelve sash, a glazed and paneled door, and a shed roofed side-wraparound porch with battered posts on brick bases.

a. C Garage. 1930s. Frame, two-car garage with front gable roof, tin roof, and corrugated metal siding.

East Salisbury Street, South side

18 E. Salisbury St.
C
1930s

Connell Building. One-story brick veneer building with double wooden door flanked by plate glass display windows. Built by a Mr. Connell, this served as Brewer's Grocery from 1939 to 1955. During that period Clyde Bland operated a pool room in a structure attached to the rear. It is now occupied by New Horizons Trading Company. (interview)

20 E. Salisbury St.
C
1930s

N & S Food Distributors. Small one-story brick building, painted white, with single door and small display window. N & S Company distributed food for vending machines from this building. Later it served as a beauty shop, as Jones Appliance Store, and as an agency that handled loans to farmers. (interview)

V

Vacant Lot.

56 E. Salisbury St.
C
1930s

Hunt-Yates House. The frame, one-story, side-gable Colonial Revival style dwelling features gabled dormers with returns, a pedimented entry porch with Doric columns, two-interior brick chimneys, and a one-story side gable porch with Doric columns. Fenestration consists of sixteen-paned casements, twelve-over-twelve sash windows, and a six-panel door with elliptical fanlight and sidelights. Alterations include aluminum siding and screening of the side porch.

a. C Garage. 1930s. Frame, front gable one-car garage with shed extension covered with vertical board siding.

The house was built in the 1930s for Captain William Hunt who was associated with the railroad. It was later owned by Carl Yates, superintendent of the county home and a mayor of Pittsboro. (interview)

74 E. Salisbury St.
C
1880s, 1930s

Murden-Farrell House. The frame, two-story, three-bay, side-gable dwelling with center gable features plain siding, two-interior brick chimneys, two-over-two sash windows, and a rear one-story ell. An ornately trimmed cross-gable window is the only remnant of its Queen

Anne finish. An early one-story front-gabled addition is attached to the right side of the main block. The addition features low two-over-two sash windows. Although the lower facade has a large picture window and the original front porch may have been removed, the house retains overall form and much early finish.

a. NC Shed/Corn Crib. late 19th c.. Decaying, frame, side-gable, one-bay shed with plain siding and tin roof.

b. C Shed. 1920s. Frame, front gable shed with German siding and tin roof.
The house occupies the site of carriagemaker David Murden's 19th century residence, and apparently dates to the late 19th century. Lumber dealer Ernest Farrell remodeled the house in the 1930s as his residence. At the southeast corner of the lot stood a frame telephone exchange building (now demolished). (deeds, interview)

140 E. Salisbury St
C
1940s

Atwater House. The one-and-a-half-story, seven-bay, Flemish bond brick Period Cottage features a cross gable roof, metal casement windows, an exterior front brick chimney, and an engaged side porch with arched supports.

Marshall Atwater, machinist and inventor, built this house in 1946. (interview)

V

Vacant Lot.

V

Vacant Lot.

200 E. Salisbury St.
C
ca. 1904

B. M. Poe House. The frame, one-story dwelling with pyramidal hipped roof with cross gables features two interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps, decorative bargeboard in the gable ends, and an original rear gable ell. The original low-hipped roof porch with turned balustrade is now enclosed with vinyl one-over-one sash window panels. The gabled porch entrance with decorative bargeboard and sawnwork remains intact, as well as its overall form and features. The house is covered with vinyl siding.

a. C Garage/Shed. 1940s. Concrete block, one-car garage with hipped roof, plywood garage door, and exposed rafter tails.

b. C Shed. 1920s. Frame, hipped-roof shed with exposed rafter tails and plain siding.

Railroad agent B.M. Poe and his wife, Annie, employed contractor Bennet Nooe to construct the house circa 1904. In the early 1920s, the house was purchased by Captain Alston, a railroad engineer. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

West Salisbury Street, North side

118 W. Salisbury St.
C
ca. 1850

Reid House (NR-1982). The frame, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, double-pile Federal and Greek Revival style house features a broad gable roof, two interior brick chimneys, gabled dormers, and a pedimented entrance porch with square columns. The original double door was removed in the 1930s when a single door with sidelights was inserted. Other alterations include aluminum siding and gabled and shed additions to the rear. Since 1982, replacement vinyl windows have been installed.

a. NC-age Shed/Garage. 1980s. Frame, one-car garage and shed with stuccoed foundation and vertical board siding.

Mary S. Reid and her twin sisters Sarah A. and Eliza I. Reid purchased town lots five and six from William Bland in 1849. Soon after, they had the house built on town lot five circa 1850. Later owners were James Moore, the Woolridges, Fannie B. Moore, William and Julia Bland, and Charles and Marian Cameron. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

P

Parking Lot.

204 W. Salisbury St.
C
1832, 1937

St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church and Cemetery. The early Gothic Revival style church was originally frame but brick veneered in 1937. The church is marked by a simple rectangular plan, a gable roof, a corner tower, and pointed-arch windows. The tower features a

sixteen-light sash topped with ten lights of tracery which was specially ordered and shipped from Boston to Wilmington, then brought by wagon to Pittsboro. In the 1890s the tower was given a bracketed cornice and belfry. The front entrance is sheltered by a gabled stoop with slender columns and a kingpost in the gable end, surmounted by a wooden cross. The entrance retains its flat three-panel double doors flanked by fluted pilasters. In addition to the brick veneer walls, alterations include replacement glass in the windows. Although the veneer dramatically changes the appearance of the sanctuary, the original windows, doors, and woodwork are still in place.

a. C Cemetery 1830s. The cemetery contains several hundred marble, granite, and stone monuments arranged in family plots. The earliest graves, dated 1826 and 1830, predate church construction. Many of the monuments are surmounted with crosses common in Episcopal graveyards. The cemetery is enclosed by a low brick wall in front and a stone wall in the rear. The front iron gate with fleur-de-lis rails is marked by a wooden Gothic Revival style kingpost with cross. A delicate iron gate marks the rear entrance. Landscaping in the cemetery includes large cedars, mature boxwoods and crepe myrtles.

St. Bartholomew's Parish was established in 1770, but not until 1821 did two missionary clergymen move to Pittsboro to establish organized worship. Prominent local Episcopalians Frederick J. Hill and Nathaniel Hill commissioned local builder Martin Hanks to construct a house of worship in 1831. The sanctuary was completed in 1832 for $1158.23. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

204 W. Salisbury St.
C
1920

(former) Rectory (Hill House). The frame, one-story, three-bay front-gable dwelling features a hipped roof porch, plain siding and six-over-six sash windows. Alterations include a brick and wood railed handicap access, replacement porch posts and rear additions.

St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church built this rectory in 1920 to replace the original one, located several blocks away. It was used for this purpose until 1971. From 1978 to the mid-1990s it served as a senior citizen center for the Chatham County Council on Aging, when it was known as Hill House, named for the Locust Hill Seminary for

Girls that was associated with the church. (interview)

West Salisbury Street, South side

35 W. Salisbury St.
NC-age
1970s

Commercial Building. One-story, concrete block building with a flat roof with stepped parapet, metal doors, and one-over-one horizontal sash windows.

45 W. Salisbury St.
NC-age
1950s

Commercial Building. One-story, common bond brick commercial building with basement features a flat roof with parapet wall, cast-iron coping and an original plate glass storefront. A frame, two-story porch is on the rear.

49 W. Salisbury St.
NC-age
1950s

Commercial Building. One-story, Flemish bond brick commercial building with basement features a flat roof with parapet wall and an original plate glass storefront.

75 W. Salisbury St.
NC-age
ca. 1959

former Post Office. One-story, brick commercial building with a low front-gable roof features a glazed and stone veneer front facade.

This was built as the Pittsboro Post Office about 1959 and used for that function until 1998.

95 W. Salisbury St.
C
1940s

McCrimmon House. The one-and-a-half story, gable and wing Period Cottage with combed Flemish bond brick veneer features a steeply pitched roof, gabled wall dormers, an engaged side porch with arched eaves, and a gabled entrance with a classical surround and broken pediment. Fenestration consists of six-over-six sash windows.

a. NC Garage/Apt. 1970s. Frame front gable house with sliding glass doors and vertical board siding resting on a brick walled foundation forming two garage bays.

In the 1950s, owner McCrimmon is said to have added brick veneer to this frame house. (interview)

121 W. Salisbury St.
C
1948

Pittsboro Baptist Church. The three-bay, front-gabled Neoclassical Revival style church with combed brick veneer features a dentil cornice, a four part square belfry with steeple, a pedimented full-height portico with square posts, and a doubleaf entrance with a classical surround surmounted by an arched window with false balcony balustrade. Fenestration consists of segmental arched stained glass windows with keystones and concrete sills and an oculus window in the portico gable. A brick, flat-roofed wing with classical cornices, concrete coping, and metal casements on the west side is original. A sympathetic addition was made in 1967. The portico columns are encased in aluminum.

a. C Cemetery. established 1840s. The cemetery contains over one-hundred gravemarkers made of stone, granite, or marble. The markers are arranged in rows with the oldest located at the northeast corner. Approximately a dozen markers have pre-1900 death dates; the rest date from the twentieth century. The oldest inscribed monument is for Reuben C. Poe, died 1848.

The Pittsboro Baptist Church was organized in 1817. The church building was built in 1948 replacing an earlier frame Greek Revival style church built in 1848. The church steeple was replaced in 1994. (cornerstone)

159 W. Salisbury St.
C
ca. 1815

Lewis Freeman House (NR 1982). The original one-room dwelling with exterior stone chimney flanked by nine-over-six sash windows was enlarged by three major additions creating a one-story gable and wing form dwelling. A one-story, two-bay addition with exterior end brick chimney and two-over-two sash windows was added to the east of the one-room section. By the 1890s, a one-bay projecting wing with sawnwork at the gable end was added to the north side of the core and a shed roofed porch with turned posts and sawnwork detailing was extended across the two-bay addition. A cross-gable wing was added to the rear in the 1980s.

The original one-room dwelling was constructed by free black Lewis Freeman sometime between 1811 and 1837. Known as Pittsboro's most successful early black settler, Freeman acquired sixteen town lots

between 1811 and 1837 and twenty acres of county land prior to his death in 1843. In 1815 only one of his lots were improved. Subsequent ownership is unclear until 1872, when the Reverend Mathias Marshall, an Episcopal minister, purchased the house. He owned it until 1906 when it was sold to his half-sister Laura Morgan. She and her family resided in the house until her death in 1942. Her son Thomas D. Morgan, a bank cashier, lived there until his death in 1973, followed by his widow until her death in 1979. Jane Pyle has lived here since 1980. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, interview)

199 W. Salisbury St.
NC-alt
ca. 1820

Womack-Brower House. The frame, one-and-a-half-story, three bay house with a side-gable roof began as a one-room dwelling enlarged by the addition of a second room on the chimney end. In the late nineteenth century a rear shed addition and dormers were added to the house. Alterations include asbestos siding, replacement sash windows, a 1950s one-story addition on the left and screened porch addition on the right.

The house, located on lot number 40, was probably built sometime after 1818 when Green Womack purchased the neighboring lot (number 39) for $10 and established a tanyard. In the later nineteenth century the house was owned by physician John A. Hanks, then by Mrs. Joanna E. Rogers. The house has had a number of owners in this century. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

1st block Sanford Road, West side

10 Sanford Rd.
NC-age
1980s

former Gas Station. One story, brick and frame commercial building with a shingled mansard roof. This was apparently built as a gas station, but is much altered. It now houses Landco Realty.

1st block Small Street, West side

68 Small St.
C
1920s

Nooe Rental House. The frame, one-story, three-bay side gable dwelling with a rear gable ell features plain siding, a brick infilled fieldstone pier foundation, a tin roof, two-over-two sash windows and a

shed roof porch with some turned railing and replacement posts.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred P. Nooe had this house built as a temporary dwelling while their house at 224 East Street was under construction. The Nooes later rented out the house. (Jane Nooe interview)

1st block Small Street, East side

14 Small St.
C
ca. 1892

James F. Alston House. The frame, two-story, tri-gable house with wraparound porch features two-over-two sash windows, and an interior brick chimney with corbeled cap. A number of one-story shed and gable-roof additions appear at the rear. Alterations include vinyl siding, replacement porch posts, and missing porch railing.

W.L. London, a principal stockholder of the Pittsboro Railroad Company, had this house built sometime after 1886. In 1892, J.F. Alston purchased the house and lot from London for $550. Alston may have hired contractor Bennet Nooe to add the porch about 1892, as it resembled his porches on other houses prior to remodeling. Alston was a locomotive engineer in the early 20th century. The house originally stood in the middle of East Street and was moved to its present site facing Small Street in the 1950s when U.S. 64 was created. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

30 Small St.
C
1890s

London-Hatcher House. The frame, one-story, three-bay cottage with side-gable roof features plain siding, a tin roof, a rear shed addition, and a hipped roof porch with simple porch posts that may have originally had latticework embellishment. Alterations include vinyl windows and a replacement door.

a. NC Garage/Shed. 1980s. Prefabricated, front-gable garage/shed building standing on concrete blocks.

The house was probably built as a rental property for W.L. London, a principal stockholder in the Pittsboro Railroad Company, sometime after the railroad's opening in 1886. London most likely rented the house to railroad personnel.

After London's death in 1916, Robert Hatcher purchased the property and lived in the house for the better part of this century. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

50 Small St.
C
1890s

London-Thomas House. The frame, one-story, three-bay, tri-gable cottage features a diamond shaped gable vent, nine-over-six sash windows, and a rear shed addition. The house probably originally had a hip roof porch. Although vinyl siding, a replacement door, and a flat roofed porch with wrought-iron posts have been added, the house retains its original form and openings.

The house was probably built as a rental property for W.L. London, a principal stockholder in the Pittsboro Railroad Company, sometime after the railroad's opening in 1886. London most likely rented the house to railroad personnel.
The house was later purchased by Clyde Thomas, who worked at the railroad station. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

1st block South Street, East side

97 South St.
C
1820s

McClenahan House (NR-1982). The frame, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, double-pile house may have started as a one-room house which gradually acquired additional rooms, a broader roof and a finished attic. The facade is marked by nine-over-six sash windows and the north side has two exterior end chimneys each flanked by two windows. The larger chimney to the front is flanked by six-over-six sash windows whereas the smaller chimney to the rear is between nine-over-nine sash windows hung at a lower level. A modern shed-roof porch stands on the south side. The gabled entrance porch with lattice-work sides is a twentieth century addition. The house retains its plain siding. On the interior, much Federal and Greek Revival finish remain.

a. C Garage. 1920s. Frame, one-car garage with front gable roof, German siding, and exposed rafter tails.

The original owner of the house is unknown. The house may have stood on this lot in 1846 when Nathan A. Stedman sold it to Martha

King. Between 1855 and 1872 the house had five owners, who presumably rented it out. Margaret A. McClenahan, daughter of Dr. Spense McClenahan, purchased the cottage and three acres at a sheriff's sale in 1872 for $391.31. She lived here until 1927. Later owners were Margaret Duncan and Emily Dixon Brower. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

205 South St.
C
ca. 1787, early 20th century, ca. 1955

Patrick St. Lawrence House (NR-1982). The frame, two-story, five bay Georgian/Federal style dwelling features beaded siding, a boxed cornice with tapered rake boards, nine-over-nine sash windows with molded sills, and a reconstructed deck-on-hip roofed entrance porch with latticework posts. The entrance consists of original doubleleaf five-panel doors. The house is resting on a new brick foundation and was once flanked by two exterior end chimneys which have left their mark in the repaired siding. A one-story enclosed porch has been built on the right side and a one-story porch with shed roof to the rear.

The house was built circa 1787 as the residence for Patrick St. Lawrence and his bride Elizabeth McCarroll on town lot number 50 at the northwest corner of the public square. St. Lawrence lost this property in 1798, and from then until 1907 the house was owned by several prominent citizens who lived in the house or operated it as an inn and tavern. The house was known for many years as the "Yellow House" for the color of its weatherboards. The interior contains much original Federal style woodwork and a very unusual feature. The partition walls of the center hall are hinged and paneled so that they can be raised up and hooked to the ceiling, opening up the entire first floor as a ballroom. Sometime after 1907, the house was moved to lot number 91 on the east side of South Street below the courthouse. In 1955 the Chatham County Commissioners purchased the property in preparation for a new agricultural building. It was then moved to its current location on lot number 125. The Patrick St. Lawrence House is the oldest surviving building in the town of Pittsboro. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

East Thompson Street, North side

65 Thompson St.
C
1936

Pittsboro Community House. The one-and-a-half story, three-bay, side-gable building features a stone veneer, three curved dormers, a stone chimney, and an engaged full-facade porch. Fenestration consists of nine-over-nine sash windows with concrete sills and three sets of French doors with transoms. Alterations include replacement windows in the dormers and replacement porch posts.

1st block West Street, North side

P

Parking Lot.

60 West St.
C
1930s

Gunter House. The brick, one-story, side-gable bungalow with front gable features an interior brick chimney, nine-over-nine and four-over-four sash windows, and a hipped roof porch with brick battered posts and solid brick balustrade with brownstone trim. The front entrance has narrow sidelights. Although the porch is enclosed with large picture windows, the house is otherwise intact.

a. C Garage. 1930s. Contemporaneous, brick, two-car garage with front gable roof.

Mr. Gunter, the original owner, worked for the railroad and sold real estate out of a small side office. (interview)

76 West St.
C
ca. 1900

L. N. Womble House. The frame, two-story, tri-gable dwelling features German siding and a one-story wraparound porch with turned Doric columns and a pediment with eave returns over the entry. Fenestration consists of an original door with a glazed oval, two-over-two sash windows in the upper story, and one-over-one sash windows in the lower story. Alterations include replacement porch balustrade, enclosure of a portion of the porch, and an attached carport at the rear.

a. C Shed. ca. 1950. Frame, front-gable shed with vertical board siding.

The house was built at the turn of the century by L. N. Womble, merchant. Later owners were Herbert and Thelma Poole, who rented rooms to patients at the Mathiesen Clinic across the street. (interview)

88 West St.
NC-age
ca. 1955

Womble House II. The one-story, four-bay, brick Ranch house features a central brick chimney, eight-over-eight sash windows, and a flat roofed porch with wrought-iron posts.

a. NC Garage ca. 1955. Frame, front-gable, one-car garage with German siding and six-over-six sash windows.

The house was built circa 1955 by a Womble. (interview)

2nd block West Street, North side

118 West St.
C
late 1930s

William B. Morgan House. Frame one-and-one-half story house of Colonial Revival style, four bays wide. The side-gable house has plain siding, 12/12 and 6/6 sash windows, an exterior end chimney, and narrow gabled dormer windows.

This was the long-time residence of William B. Morgan, editor of the *Chatham Record* for many years. He inherited the property from his mother, Laura Morgan. (deeds, interview)

1st block West Street, South side

39 West St.
C
1949

(former) Justice Motor Company. The one-story, Art Moderne style Chevrolet automobile showroom features rounded corners, wraparound plate-glass display windows and a frieze of buff-colored Mon-Sar stone with a green band in which the company name is recessed in bold letters. The entry is marked by vertical piers.

The building was designed by George F. Hackney of Durham in 1949 for his cousin, Fred C. Justice, as a Chevrolet showroom. A restaurant/health food business now occupies the building. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

45 West St.
C

(former) Mathiesen Clinic. The two-story, five-bay Moderne style office building features a red brick veneer, a flat roof, and a central

1950

projection fronted with glass bricks. A metal canopy with brick balustrade and a brick planter marks the building's main entrance. The picture windows are replacements. Dr.K. M. Mathiesen purchased this land in 1947 and built the medical clinic soon afterward. The clinic closed in the 1970s. Now called the Pittsboro Professional Building, it is used for offices. (interview)

71 West St.
C
ca. 1836, 1946

Pittsboro United Methodist Church. The three-bay by five-bay late Gothic Revival style church was originally a frame, front-gable sanctuary with an entrance tower on the west side. The church was renovated in 1946 with the addition of an eastern tower, the removal of the entrance to the central bay, and the application of brick veneer. It now features a front-gable roof, stained glass pointed-arched windows, two square corner towers with turrets and pointed-arched louver vents and a Gothic arched doubleleaf entrance with stained glass transom. The entrance is protected by a gable-roof hood supported by thick columns. A brick, cross-gable education wing was added to the rear about 1946.

a. C Cemetery. 1860s. Large cemetery on sides and rear of the church containing marble and granite headstones. The oldest section lies on the east side closest to the church. The oldest gravemarker found is a marble headstone erected for Virginia E. Brower in 1864.

b. NC-age. Office. 1980s. Frame, one-story, side-gable building with one-over-one sash windows, vinyl siding and a gabled entry porch with plain posts.

The original church was built circa 1836 after a group of Methodist churchmen acquired lots 74 (site of the church) and 75 from Ambrose Ramsey. In 1946 the church was renovated to its present appearance. (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill)

Section 8: Statement of Significance

The Pittsboro Historic District is a remarkably intact town center eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A for its reflection of almost two hundred years of commercial and residential development and under criterion C for its intact Lancaster plan and rich collection of architectural landmarks. The district extends for three blocks north, east and west of the courthouse square and one block to the south, covering approximately twelve blocks. Pittsboro, established in 1787 as the county seat of Chatham County, was one of numerous seats in North Carolina laid out in a Lancaster plan, with the courthouse located in the central square, but one of few that retains this plan. The 1881 Classical Revival style courthouse (NR-1979), located in the square, still continues to dominate the town.

Ninety-two governmental, commercial, residential, and religious buildings constructed during the period of significance from 1787 to 1950 create the architectural character of the Pittsboro Historic District.. Twenty-nine primary buildings were built after 1950 or have been altered and do not contribute to the district. The cemeteries of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, the Pittsboro Methodist Church, and the Pittsboro Baptist Church contain extensive collections of monuments from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and are contributing sites.

Six of the most significant antebellum houses were listed in the National Register in 1982: the Patrick St. Lawrence House, Hall-London House, Lewis Freeman House, McClenahan House, Reid House, and the Moore-Manning House. The oldest building in the district, the Patrick St. Lawrence House, a large Federal frame house and inn, was built in 1787. The sophisticated architectural taste of wealthy eastern North Carolina families who owned summer retreats in the Pittsboro area, some of whom resettled permanently, is reflected in the charming 1832 Gothic Revival chapel of St. Bartholomew's and in the Gothic Revival porch added to the Hall-London House in 1856. Nine commodious, ornate Queen Anne houses built by local lumberman and builder Bennet Nooe Jr. in the 1890s still stand in the district. The one-block business district extending north from courthouse square includes a half-dozen two-story brick stores that replaced earlier frame buildings in the first two decades of the twentieth century—including the Griffin & Farrell Building at 38 Hillsboro Street, the Bank of Pittsboro at 76 Hillsboro Street, and Pilkington's Drugstore at 85 Hillsboro Street. This brick renewal climaxed in 1917 with the erection of the Blair Hotel at the northwest corner of the square—a handsome Mission Style building with shops on the street level and guest rooms and a recessed porch on the upper level.

Historical Background:

In 1771 Chatham County was carved out of Orange County, partly as a result of the Regulator movement, a rebellion against Colonial government. The act establishing the county directed that a

courthouse, prison and stocks be built. The first county courthouse was constructed soon after 1771 on land belonging to Mial Scurlock just south of Pittsboro. After the American Revolution, the North Carolina General Assembly attempted to create a town that would serve as the county seat of the newly formed Chatham County. Eastern North Carolina families had already begun to summer in the area to escape the lowland heat and diseases, and desired a town to service their needs. On two occasions town commissioners were authorized by the assembly to purchase land for the formation of a town, but both land deals resulted in failure. Finally, on January 6, 1787, the assembly authorized the nine commissioners to purchase one-hundred acres from William Petty a half-mile north of the existing courthouse. This time the sale was successful, and the Town of Pittsborough was formed as the seat of Chatham County. The town was named for William Pitt the Younger (1759-1806), the second son of William Pitt, the first Earl of Chatham and supporter of American interests in the British Parliament. Soon after 1787 a frame courthouse was built in the square. Around the late-nineteenth century the town name was abbreviated to "Pittsboro." [1]

A Lancaster square plan, with central public square bisected by four principal streets, and 125 lots, was laid out on Petty's one-hundred acres by the unknown surveyor. The original eighteenth century map has been lost. The town plan follows General Assembly stipulations that the land be laid out in half-acre town lots, reserving space for town commons, streets, lanes, and alleys. The numbered lots would be sold for ten pounds and one dollar, with a lottery determining the owner of each lot. The lots also had to be improved with structures of a minimum of twenty feet long, sixteen feet wide, and ten feet high. The earliest map of the town is the Clegg Map, a copy of the original plat map drawn by County Surveyor Rufus Clegg in 1889. The Clegg Map corresponds with the original town plan with numbered lots and shows late nineteenth century landmarks such as the railroad and depot. The map depicts a rectangle, divided into quadrants by the central public square, with an orderly arrangement of sixteen blocks, each with five lots of 105 by 210 foot dimension.[2] Although some of the main roads into town have changed since its formation, the original plan, with four streets extending from the public square: Hillsboro Street to the north, and East, West, and South streets, is largely intact. The plan was bounded by Hanks and Thompson Streets to the north, Small Street to the east, Womack Street to the south, and Rectory Street to the west. South Street no longer runs directly from the public square, being replaced by Sanford Road, extending in a southwestern direction.

Surrounded by taverns and inns during most of the nineteenth century, Pittsboro's public square was the central gathering place of the town and the county. It was on this center lot that a new frame courthouse was built after the town's establishment. A market house and jail were also built on the square. As soon as the town lots were drawn, Patrick St. Lawrence, a town commissioner, purchased the northwest

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[1] Hadley, Horton, and Strowd, *Chatham County 1771-1971,* 9-10, 201-202, 204; Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, *The Architectural Heritage of Chatham County, North Carolina*, 54, 78.
[2] Osborn and Seldon-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County*, 54-55.

corner lot overlooking the public square, and about 1787 he had a large and elegant Georgian/Federal style residence built on the site. Soon thereafter, it served as an inn, one of the earliest meeting places for town visitors. In 1806 the inn was the site of a three-day "main," or series of cockfights which drew visitors from as far away as Raleigh.[3] Presently located on South Street, the Patrick St. Lawrence House is the town's oldest surviving building.

Although the small Piedmont community of Pittsboro was rugged and isolated in the early part of the nineteenth century, it attracted socially prominent settlers from the lower Cape Fear and other sections of east Carolina, who built rural retreats. One prominent early family were the Alstons. Joseph John Alston, "Chatham Jack," moved to Pittsboro in 1791 and subsequently built Aspen Hall outside town for his residence, as well as two other houses outside the town limits, one of which was for his son, John Jones Alston. All three still stand in the countryside. Among the earliest of a prominent group of summer residents were the four Hill brothers, descendants of "King" Roger Moore, the founder of Orton plantation in Brunswick County. All four brothers owned rice plantations on the Cape Fear River. Each purchased land near Pittsboro in the early nineteenth century and built impressive summer homes similar to those prevalent along the coast. Other eastern North Carolina families who came as seasonal or permanent residents during this era were the Waddells, Ihries, Mannings, Haughtons, Moores, Londons, Jacksons, Swanns, Toomers, Taylors and Joneses. [4]

By 1815 the town's tax list noted fifty-five improved and fifty-six unimproved lots in Pittsboro. Buildings constructed at the time were compact and built close to the street. Any remaining space on the lots were put to use as "garden lots." As the town grew during the nineteenth century, small businesses were established around the inns. Houses built outside the confines of the town plan tended to sprawl on larger tracts of land. A 1828 stage coach line which traveled west from Raleigh to Salisbury, stopping in Pittsboro twice a week, helped to spur development in the town.[5]

During the nineteenth century, quarterly meetings known as "courtweeks" were the social and commercial highlights of Pittsboro's calendar. County justices of the peace ruled on local cases and attended to official business during courtweek. Drawing people into town from the outlying areas, the event produced an open market for a variety of vendors including farmers with products, sellers of liquors and wines, peddlers of jewelry, dry goods, and medicines, as well as itinerant actors, musicians, dentists, and medical practitioners. Most of the week's activity took place around the courthouse and in the market house near the public square. As courtweek became more congested over the years, the town passed ordinances restricting certain activities. By 1845 a fee was required to set up vending stands and

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[3] Osborn and Seldon-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,* 57.
[4] Hadley, Horton, and Strowd, *Chatham County 1771-1971,* 204; London, *Since Then,* 1.
[5] Osborn and Seldon-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,* 55.

in 1846 the town banned all horses from the town square during the event.[6]

Throughout the pre-Civil War period, small private academies operated in town and in the vicinity, such as the Pittsborough Academy for boys (demolished) and a girl's school that operated in the Terry-Taylor House at 40 Chatham Street. Although small, Pittsboro's free black population played an important role in the development of the town. One free black, Lewis Freeman, owned town lots in Pittsboro as early as 1811. By 1837 he owned almost an entire block at the intersection of West Salisbury and Fayetteville Streets. Even though profound legal restrictions were placed on the rights of free blacks by the state, Lewis Freeman's 1837 will clearly depicts him as one of Pittsboro's early large landowners. At his death in 1843, Freeman willed to his wife, Creecy, their residence on West Salisbury Street as well as sixteen town lots, twenty acres of land in the county, a cow, a horse, and household and kitchen furniture.[7] His one-room dwelling, enlarged in the late nineteenth century, survives at 159 West Salisbury Street.

In the 1820s-1830s Pittsboro experienced its first major surge in development as a result of the arrival of new settlers who fled the populous eastern counties for the Piedmont. In September 1826 Thomas Super, the Chatham County surveyor, resurveyed the town. Three sheriff's sales, one of which was advertised in the *Raleigh Star* in 1827, were held in which people could purchase town lots or confirm existing title based on the latest survey. The sales, commonly held by the town as a means to dispose of property with back taxes, were probably also held in response to the needs of the new settlers. In the 1830s Henry Adolphus London moved from Wilmington to set up a general store, and John H. Haughton, from Edenton, came to Pittsboro to practice law. Building activity increased as sophisticated and energetic builders joined the town. By 1843 the town square was again surveyed in preparation for a new courthouse to be built of brick. Two new inn and tavern establishments had joined the early Patrick St. Lawrence House on the public square. These were Joseph Ramsey's "Mansion House and Tavern" on the northeast corner and Mrs. Riddle's establishment on the southwest.[8] Neither is extant.

Fine homes, churches, and town buildings appeared on town lots during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Dr. Isaac Hall, a prominent physician from Scotland Neck in eastern North Carolina, moved to Pittsboro and purchased town lot eleven on which he built a frame, two-story, transitional Federal-Greek Revival style dwelling at 128 Hillsboro Street circa 1836.[9] The Moore-Manning House, 400 Hillsboro Street, was erected in the 1830s north of Thompson Street, the original town boundary. Likely built by Alexander D. Moore, the vernacular Federal style house with late Greek Revival and Gothic Revival details faces the courthouse, instead of west towards Hillsboro Street. In 1831, two of the Hill brothers of Brunswick County, Nathaniel and Frederick J., led efforts to provide the town with an

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[6] Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,* 56.
[7] Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,* 57.
[8] Osborn and Seldon-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,* 61.
[9] Osborn and Seldon-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,* 62.

Episcopal church. Martin Hanks, a well-known local builder, was commissioned by the brothers to build St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church at 204 West Salisbury Street for $850. The frame Gothic Revival church with corner tower was completed in 1832 for a cost of $1,158.[10] A few years later, the Methodist congregation followed the Gothic Revival precedent set by St. Bartholomew's and had a frame Gothic Revival church built on the south side of West Street. The Pittsboro Methodist Church still stands, although brick-veneered in 1946. In 1847 builder Martin Hanks constructed a Greek Revival style church for the Baptist congregation at the corner of West Salisbury and Fayetteville Streets. (The church was replaced in 1948 by a brick church with a columned portico and steeple.) Two other important buildings of the period, the Masonic Lodge built by Hanks in 1838 and the 1848 Pittsboro Presbyterian Church, the town's second brick building, stand just outside the boundaries of the Pittsboro Historic District and are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.[11]

Mid-nineteenth century growth of the town was reflected in transportation speculation, increasing land values and an increase in agricultural production with improved grain profits. New business ventures aimed at improving transportation routes, in part to exploit coal and iron resources along the Deep River, began to emerge around 1850. The region's biggest handicap was the difficulty of shipping overland freight to and from Fayetteville, at the head of navigation of the Cape Fear River, which flowed to the coastal port of Wilmington. The Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company was established in 1850, largely by Pittsboro interests, and headquartered in Pittsboro. The company sought to provide steamboat traffic to Gulf and to capture Yadkin River traffic with a railroad connection. By 1856 a substantial number of locks and dams were completed, as well as the Haywood and Pittsboro Plank Road. At this time a number of quarries and mines operated along the river. Adverse weather, financial shortcomings, and the upheaval of the Civil War combined to doom the navigation company.[12]

The war brought considerable instability to Pittsboro's townspeople. By 1863 inflationary prices and scarce supplies plagued the citizens. A room at the Patrick St. Lawrence House, then known as Mrs. Goldston's inn, was seven dollars, corn was fifty dollars a barrel and good brandy was forty dollars a gallon. Several families took refuge in Pittsboro after Wilmington fell to the Yankees. By the end of the war, Pittsboro had suffered the loss of lives and fortunes, but was more fortunate than many towns in eastern North Carolina, where much property was destroyed.[13]

After the war, Pittsboro recovered its role as a regional trading center and developed a modest industrial base as well. In the 1867-1868 *North Carolina Business Directory*, two hotels and ten dry goods merchants operated in town. Eight grist mills were located along the Deep River and other waterways

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[10] Osborn and Seldon-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,* 63.
[11] Osborn and Seldon-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,* 64.
[12] London, *Since Then,* 8; Osborn and Seldon-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage,* 65-66.
[13] Osborn and Seldon-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,* 68; London, *Since Then*, 1.

near Pittsboro. The Eagle Hotel was run by N.A. Ramsey and Burk's Hotel was owned by H.H. Burk. Henry A. London , along with his son, still operated his general store. Other merchants in town in the late 1860s were Headen & Bynum, Edwin Long, F. M. Moore, W. A. Nash, William Patterson, Poe & Hanks, and Womack & Hill. William F. Berry and J. A. Hanks practiced medicine in town. [14]

In the 1870s, in addition to most of the same storekeepers, the town also had two saddle and harness makers, a wheelwright, the cabinet shop of Martin Hanks, colored shoemaker Albert Council's shoe factory, and B. Riddle's willow basketry shop.[15] The three longest-operating general stores in Pittsboro were the W. L. London & Son Store, from the 1830s to 1923, Headen & Bynum (later A. J. Bynum) from 1868-1915, and O. S. and Frank C. Poe from 1878-1906.[16] Luther Bynum opened a cotton mill, the Bynum Manufacturing Company, five miles north on the Haw River in 1872 and located his headquarters in Pittsboro. The company store remained in Pittsboro after it was sold to J.M. Odell in the 1890s.[17] Burke's Hotel was the only hotel in town. Miss Kate Rogers and Mrs. Laura Horne operated millinery shops. J. S. McClenahan owned a drug store while Robert Howell and J.T. Mallory had retail liquor stores.[18] In 1878 a new county jail (now demolished) was built.[19]

The decade of the 1880s witnessed two significant events—the construction of a new courthouse in 1881 and the arrival of the railroad. Pittsboro lawyer and amateur architect Thomas B. Womack designed the dignified new Classical Revival brick edifice, elevated on a raised basement, and contractors Alvis J. Bynum and William Lord London built it.[20] The structure's principal elevation, sheltered by a pedimented portico supporting a three-stage cupola, faces north toward the neighboring county seat of Hillsborough.

Since decades of efforts to provide boat transportation on the upper Cape Fear and Deep Rivers had failed, a group of Pittsboro businessmen organized the Pittsboro Railroad Company in 1885. They sought to construct a railroad from Pittsboro to join the main line of the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line Railroad, the north-south track through central North Carolina, at Moncure, a small town at the south end of Chatham County. Fifteen thousand dollars of local funding enabled the company to build the railroad. The tracks were built at the eastern edge of town, just east of Small Street, and stopped at Factory Hill, at the north end of Hillsboro Street, on the east side, which had been the site of a buggy factory and a tobacco factory in the earlier 1800s. A depot (now demolished) was constructed northeast

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[14] *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory*, 1867-68.
[15] *Branton's North Carolina Business Directory,* 1872.
[16] This data was compiled from the business directories for the years 1867-68 – 1915, as well as from London's *Since Then.*
[17] Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,* 68-69.
[18] Branson, *The North Carolina Business Directory*, 1877-78, 66-70.
[19] Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,* 69.
[20] Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,*69.

of the corner of East and Small Streets. The first passenger train arrived in Pittsboro on December 20, 1886.[21]

The new Pittsboro railroad was a great boon to the town, ushering in several decades of prosperity. By 1896 Pittsboro had a population of 588. In addition to the usual wagon and carriage works, saddle and shoe manufactories, the town had gained a knitting mill and a shuttle mill.[22] The knitting mill, Elizabeth Hosiery Mill, was located on East Salisbury Street and produced sixty dozen pairs of the "Sockless Simpson Seamless Sock" daily with twenty-five operators. It was incorporated in 1890 under the directorship of W.L. London, Bennet Nooe, M.T. Williams, S.M. Holt, and H.A. London, and continued to operate until at least 1915.[23] The Pittsboro Shuttle Mill located just north of the railroad terminus on Factory Hill, was established about 1890 by Bennet Nooe, Jr., a young lumberman from Lexington, N.C.. The mill manufactured shuttle blocks, spokes, and handles from dogwoods for textile mill machines from 1890 to ca. 1900. Nooe converted the mill to a lumber planing mill in later years.[24]

Although the population had decreased to 427 by 1902, Pittsboro maintained itself as a small bustling town with ever-increasing services. Pittsboro got its first bank, the Bank of Pittsboro, in 1901. In 1902 the bank officers included W. L. London as president, Bennet Nooe as vice-president, and M.T. Williams as cashier.[25] Miss Maggie McClenahan operated a florist shop. Three hotels and one boarding house stood in the town limits. The Exline Hotel, which opened in the late 1890s at the northwest corner of Hanks and Hillsboro Streets, continued to operate as a hotel or boarding house until the 1940s. It is now demolished. J.L. Council, an African American, operated a barber shop as well as a confectionery which sold fresh fruit. The barber shop serviced only whites while the confectionery served both whites and blacks. Two newspapers, the *Chatham Record* and *Chatham Citizen*, were in operation. C.D. Hawley owned a watch and jewelry store.[26]

Lumberman and contractor Bennet Nooe, Jr. played an important role in the physical growth of Pittsboro from the late 1880s to the early twentieth century. After establishing the Pittsboro Shuttle Mill, Nooe eventually turned his attention to supplying lumber for the growing construction needs of the town and ended up in the construction business himself. Between 1893 and 1904 Bennet Nooe's construction company built an estimated 1,000 houses and stores in Pittsboro, Raleigh, Durham, Lexington, and Chapel Hill.[27] In 1902 Bennet Nooe was listed in the *North Carolina Year Book* under brick

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[21] London, *Since Then,* 5.
[22] *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory*, 1896.
[23] *North Carolina Yearbook and Business Directory 1915,* 151; Hadley, Horton and Strowd, *Chatham County 1771-1971,* 378.
[24] Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,* 70.
[25] News and Observer, *The North Carolina Year Book*, 1902, 145; London, *Since Then,* 17.
[26] *The North Carolina Year Book*, 1902, 146-147; *Chatham County 1771-1971*, 339.
[27] Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,* 70.

manufacturers and dealers, contractors and builders, shingle manufacturers and dealers, and wood-working shops.[28] In 1906 Nooe was also known as a casket manufacturer and dealer.[29] In the 1910s Nooe acquired numerous farms and harvested the timber, but when lumber demand slumped at the end of World War I, he lost all his property except his Pittsboro house, planing mill, and a few sawmills around Pittsboro.[30]

Nearly every Queen Anne style house in the district, a total of ten houses, are attributed to Bennet Nooe. These are bold one- and two-story frame houses with exuberant porches with turned posts and balusters, decorative sheathing, and sawnwork bargeboard that he furnished from his planing mill and trade catalogs.[31] The finest Nooe house surviving in the district is the Terry-Hayes House at 217 Hillsboro Street, built in the early 1890s for saloon keeper Aaron P. Terry. The original shingled belfry between the front gables that gave the dwelling its extra grandeur was removed in the early 1900s. Nooe also built the one-and-a-half-story Queen Anne style house with wraparound porch at 200 East Street for Henry Hill Fike circa 1895. The circa 1903 B.M. Poe House at 200 E. Salisbury Street is one of Nooe's last contributions to the town of Pittsboro before leaving the contracting business in 1904. The one-story dwelling with a hipped roof with cross gables exhibits elaborate bargeboard in the gable ends and porch gable.

Modern amenities arrived slowly in Pittsboro. The town received its first telephone at the turn of the century. In 1902 W. L. London served as president of the Pittsboro Telegraph and Telephone Company. The main sidewalks were paved in 1911 and by 1922 the town supplied streetlights and electricity to private homes. In 1925 when State Highway 501, extending north from Sanford to Chapel Hill, came through town along Hillsboro Street, this street was paved. Also at this time Fayetteville Street was abandoned as the southern egress and a new route (Sanford Road) was cut diagonally across the southwest corner of the public square as the continuation of Highway 501. The original square has since been redesigned as a traffic circle.[32]

Between 1895 and the 1910s, Pittsboro's one-block business district, located in the first block of Hillsboro Street, was transformed from a row of nineteenth-century frame buildings into a fire-resistant block of brick stores. In 1895 Bennet Nooe's firm built a new brick store for W. L. London & Son (now demolished) at the southeast corner of Hillsboro and East Salisbury Street, apparently the first brick store in Pittsboro.[33] In 1907 Frank Poe, a local contractor, constructed a two-story, brick commercial

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[28] *The North Carolina Year Book*, 1902, 146-147
[29] *The North Carolina Year Book*, 1906, 167.
[30] Pyle, ed., "A Reminiscence of Pittsboro," *Chatham Historical Journal.*
[31] Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,* 70-71.
[32] Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,* 71-72.
[33] Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,* 71, 90.

building at 89 Hillsboro Street to house the L.N. Womble General Merchandise Store. The telephone exchange occupied the second floor of the building.[34] About 1915 George R. Pilkington, an English pharmacist who had moved to Pittsboro in 1889, built an attractive two-story, brick Victorian-style building at 85 Hillsboro Street. About the same time the Griffins constructed the Griffin & Farrell Building, a two-story brick commercial building, at 38 Hillsboro Street, the northeast corner of the square, and a stylish two-story brick building was constructed for the Bank of Pittsboro at 76 Hillsboro Street. In 1917, George Blair had the Mission style Blair Hotel built on the west side of courthouse square to replace the earlier frame Central Hotel. The stylish brick building with metal roof resembling terra-cotta tile combined commercial stores on the first floor with hotel facilities above. In the 1920s Hall's Department Store and other businesses occupied the first floor storefronts of the hotel.[35] The old Farmers Bank at 52 Hillsboro Street is another early brick building of this era.

In the late 1920s, a fire completed the transformation of the west side of the business district into an all-brick row. The fire devastated the west Hillsboro Street commercial block, leaving only the Blair Hotel at the south end and Pilkington's and Womble's buildings at the north end intact. This block was slowly rebuilt in brick.[36] In the late 1920s Dr. Roscoe Farrell built a two-story brick commercial building, the Farrell Building, at 49-53 Hillsboro Street. His brother, Atlas Farrell, operated a meat market downstairs and Dr. Farrell operated a dentist office upstairs. Shortly after, Dr. Farrell built a theatre adjacent to his office building. The theater was in operation for only a week before it burned to the ground. In the 1930s Dr. Farrell built a one-story brick commercial building on the theatre site at 55-67 Hillsboro Street. One of the first occupants was Mrs. Baldwin's Clothing Store, which sold fine clothing and fabrics. In the late 1930s a filling station stood between the Blair Hotel and the Farrell Building. It has been remodeled into the Sweet 16 restaurant at 37 Hillsboro Street. Lawyer Victor Johnson built three one-story offices in the block in the late 1930s, but these were replaced in later years.[37]

The Great Depression affected Pittsboro as strongly as other towns across the state. To provide jobs for local unemployed residents, the Works Progress Administration funded the construction of a Community House for Pittsboro in 1936. This small stone building at 65 Thompson Street features an engaged porch and arched dormer windows that evoke Pittsboro's colonial heritage. At the same time, Reverend R. G. Shannonhouse of St. Bartholomew's Church financed the construction of four log houses in the northwest section of town to provide construction jobs and housing for townspeople. Three of these saddle-notched one-story log houses with white trim and daubing stand at 64 and 88 Lindsey

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[34] Interview with Cindy Edwards, Pittsboro, March 1, 1999.
[35] Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,* 72-73, 90-91; Interview with Mrs. Georgia Tilley, Raleigh, April 1999.
[36] Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,* 72-73.
[37] Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,* 72-73; Interview with Mrs. Georgie Tilley.

Street and 69 Midway Street.[38]

With the original town limits built up by the early twentieth century, Pittsboro's residential growth extended north along Hillsboro Street as well as in the northwest section of the town, known as Grove Park. East and West Salisbury Streets also experienced infill housing in the 1920s. Craftsman bungalows and Colonial Revival style houses were built in these areas. Attorney Wade Barber built a frame bungalow with shed dormer at 295 Hillsboro Street about 1920. W. Reid Thompson, a county school superintendent, had a Colonial Revival style bungalow built next door at 281 Hillsboro Street four years later. A two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival style dwelling was built for attorney Victor Johnson at 353 Hillsboro Street.

In 1924, Chatham Mills built the first new industrial plant in Pittsboro since the 1890s on Factory Hill. The mill was a division of the Artistic Weaving Company of Pompton Lakes, N.J.. Company founder A.C. Kluge of New York became familiar with Pittsboro during hunting trips to the area. The mill produced silk and cotton woven labels on a jacquard loom. It contributed greatly to Pittsboro's economy for over seventy years until closing in the 1990s.[39]

Apparently in response to the opening of Chatham Mills, the northwest corner of the district across from the mill was subdivided into lots in 1925 as "Grove Park" subdivision. It developed slowly because of the Great Depression. Midway Street was still a dirt lane in the 1930s. The Tatum House at 114 Midway Street was built in 1926 from the "Somers" model house kit from Sears and Roebuck. Local contractor Edgar Ellington is said to have built the substantial bungalow at 119 Launis Street for Clifford Poole in 1936.[40]

Industries such as Webster Poultry and Kayser-Roth contributed to the town's economy in the twentieth century.[41] Residential development continued after World War II along most of the streets in the district as brick and frame Period Revival cottages and Ranch houses filled in empty lots. Modern residential architecture also appeared. In 1949 Pittsboro gained its first example of modern architecture with the construction of the Justice Motor Company Building on West Street at courthouse square. Designed by Durham architect George F. Hackney, the automobile showroom, embellished with an Art Moderne-style facade, stands today as a mid-century landmark.[42] In 1950 two factory-built enamel-coated steel

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[38] Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,* 72.
[39] Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,* 97.
[40] Osborn and Selden-Sturgil, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,* 98, Interview with Tom and Melanie Maxwell, Pittsboro, March 3, 1999.
[41] Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,* 74.
[42] Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County* , 74.

Lustron homes were brought into town on tractor-trailers. [43] One of these, the Clark House at 425 Credle Street, is located inside the district boundaries.

Pittsboro grew slowly from the 1950s to about 1980, expanding the town limits, the water supply, and the sewage treatment plant, and acquiring modern amenities such as a regional hospital. In 1980 architectural historian Ruth Seldon-Sturgill conducted a historical survey of the town under a Survey and Planning grant from the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office. She prepared a multiple property documentation form, "Historic Resources of Pittsboro," and National Register nominations for nine of the most significant town landmarks were listed in May 1982. The results of her survey were published in 1991 in *The Architectural Heritage of Chatham County, North Carolina,* authored by Rachel Osborn and Seldon-Sturgill.

In the 1980s and 1990s Pittsboro and the surrounding countryside have become a bedroom community of subdivisions for Raleigh, Cary, Chapel Hill and other neighboring towns of the Research Triangle Park area. Traffic along US 64 from Raleigh to Asheboro is routed through Pittsboro's courthouse square, creating problems for pedestrians. The business district is being revitalized by antique shops and restaurants which draw outside visitors. A US 64 bypass is currently under construction that will route traffic north of town, eliminating high-speed through traffic from the town center. Townspeople hope that the bypass will benefit the historic district by reducing traffic volume, yet not draw comercial activity away from town. The Town of Pittsboro and the Chatham County Historical Association are cooperating to list the town core in the National Register of Historic Places as an effort to protect the rich historic character of the district and to make its contributing buildings eligible for Federal and State rehabilitation tax credits.

Community Development and Historic Architecture Context

The Pittsboro Historic District has regional significance as a remarkably intact historic town center. Governmental, commercial and residential buildings built from 1787 to the 1940s fit neatly into the gridded blocks of its eighteenth-century Lancaster plan. This backcountry seat, which has barely outgrown its original sixteen-block plan, contains a rich collection of civic, religious, commercial and residential buildings which span its town history. The district's antebellum dwellings range from the elegant Federal style Patrick St. Lawrence House, built in 1787 and used for many years as an inn, to the one-room Lewis Freeman House, built in the early nineteenth century by a free black artisan, to the Hall-London House and the Moore-Manning House, both transitional Federal-Greek Revival style two-story dwellings built in the 1830s.

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[43] Osborn and Selden-Sturgill, *Architectural Heritage of Chatham County,* 74.

Historically and architecturally, Pittsboro's closest counterpart is Hillsborough, the county seat of Orange County out of which Chatham County was created. Although Hillsborough, founded in 1754, attained a size and influence far greater than Pittsboro, the two county seats have many elements in common. Both have strong roots in eastern North Carolina Episcopalian gentry. Many of the earliest citizens of both seats were educated gentry from eastern North Carolina who maintained summer retreats in this region to escape the sickly fevers of their lowland plantations. Hillsborough's less formal town plan, with the courthouse located on a corner lot of the gridded plan, reflects its origin as a frontier trading center in the middle 1700s. Pittsboro's classical plan was born of the self-conscious pride of elected leaders during the early years after the Revolution. Like Hillsborough, Pittsboro evolved as a village of self-sufficient houses, with extensive outbuildings, set on large lots around a courthouse and a tiny business district. Both seats were surrounded by plantations, for which the town was the business and trading center, and a number of these still stand around both seats. Both seats grew little in land area up to the mid-twentieth century, but gained new households by the subdivision of larger lots after the Civil War. Both towns retain their antebellum character to this day, in spite of late nineteenth century railroad growth. The railroad chugged through Hillsboro in 1856, eventually generating considerable industrial growth and mill villages outside the boundaries of the old town. The railroad came to Pittsboro in 1886, but the town was at the end of the line rather than on a through line. After a small industrial boom, Pittsboro returned to its status as a court town and trading center.

Both towns have a rich heritage of craftsmanship in the nineteenth century. Builder John Berry in Hillsborough and builder Martin Hanks in Pittsboro were responsible for some of the most dignified antebellum church and public landmark buildings in their towns. Although Pittsboro has lost many of its landmarks in recent years, a number of its surviving antebellum buildings possess a comparable sophistication to those of Hillsborough. In both seats, Episcopalians built a Gothic Revival chapel, and buried their dead around it in a lushly landscaped glade beneath elegant marble monuments. Presbyterians and Methodists constructed Greek Revival sanctuaries and buried their dead in tidy rows beneath less ostentatious monuments. Pittsboro's St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, an 1830s Gothic Revival style sanctuary, is surrounded by a picturesque cemetery where its members lie beneath ornate marble monuments, many topped by prominent Latin crosses. The site is similar to Hillsborough's St. Matthew's Episcopal Church of the 1820s with its surrounding cemetery, as well as to the Chapel of the Cross in Chapel Hill with its cemetery. All three churches are antebellum Gothic Revival in style, and all three have richly ornamented graveyards. Another example of Pittsboro's Episcopalian taste for the Gothic Revival is the porch of the Hall-London House. In 1856 Hall added the broad veranda whose bays are screened by latticework panels with Gothic arched openings. The unusual porch is similar to the arcaded latticework porch on a summer cottage called "Many Pines," built in the 1850s by a Charleston

family in the North Carolina resort of Flat Rock.[44] The Gothic cottage architecture of A. J. Downing's mid-1800s pattern books probably inspired both porches.

The craftsmen responsible for Hillsboro's interesting late nineteenth-century architectural fabric have not been identified, but it is known that eccentric designer Jules Korner of Kernersville, North Carolina, remodelled at least five antebellum buildings with fanciful Gothic and Italianate Revival ornament in the late 1800s.[45] In Pittsboro during the 1890s and first decade of the 20th century, local contractor Bennet Nooe built large, stylish Queen Anne style dwellings for the town's well-to-do citizens, as well as sturdy brick stores for its merchants. Nine of the Queen Anne houses lining East, Hillsboro, and East Salisbury Streets are credited to him. Nooe supplied the lumber and brick from his own Pittsboro saw mill and brick manufactory. Nooe apparently built hundreds of houses throughout the region, and is one of a number of Victorian-era architect-builders in North Carolina whose work is now largely forgotten.

Pittsboro is one of the few county seats in North Carolina whose courthouse still stands in the town square, and is still used for its original purpose. Pittsboro's original town plan is a Lancaster square, a square divided into four quadrants by two axes, with a central square, or plaza, at the intersection. The government building at the intersection of the two main streets becomes the terminus of a vista from four directions. The first documented use in the United States of this plan, dating from the Renaissance and Baroque periods, is in Lancaster, Pennsylvania in the eighteenth century. Existing examples of the Lancaster square, the least common type of government square plan in North Carolina, still exist in the North Carolina towns of Raleigh, Fayetteville, Pittsboro, Whiteville, Graham, Carthage, Mocksville, and Lincolnton. [46] Raleigh's modified Lancaster plan of 1791 accommodates the state house; Fayetteville's 1783 example of the plan accommodates the town hall known as the Market House. Many of the North Carolina seats which were laid out on the Lancaster plan in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, such as Kinston and Lexington, long ago moved their courthouses onto one of the corner lots on the square, yielding primacy to the automobile over the courthouse. Why did Pittsboro retain its Lancaster square plan when most towns abandoned theirs? One reason is that Pittsboro's courthouse square was sheltered from traffic pressures until the twentieth century because the main east-west thoroughfare was not East and West Streets, which extend out from the square, but rather one block north, along Salisbury and Thompson Streets. North-south traffic followed Hillsboro Street and then jogged one block west to Fayetteville Street. Thus Pittsboro's courthouse square has continued to fulfill its original function.

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[44] Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture,* 251 and 481, note 146.
[45] Little, Hillsborough Historic District Survey Update Report, 1995. Copy at State Historic Preservation Office.
[46] Haynes, "The North Carolina Courthouse Square: Particularizing Time and Place," *Carolina Dwelling,* 172-183.

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Section 10: Geographical Data
Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the district are shown by a black line on the accompanying map, drawn approximately at a scale of 1 inch = 168 feet.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries are drawn to include the densest concentration of contributing resources in the Pittsboro Historic District.

Pittsboro National Register Historic District
Chatham County, North Carolina
USGS References:

1. 17/E664600/N3955020
2. 17/E665240/N3955060
3. 17/E665400/N3954260
4. 17/E664960/N3953780
5. 17/E664420/N3954360

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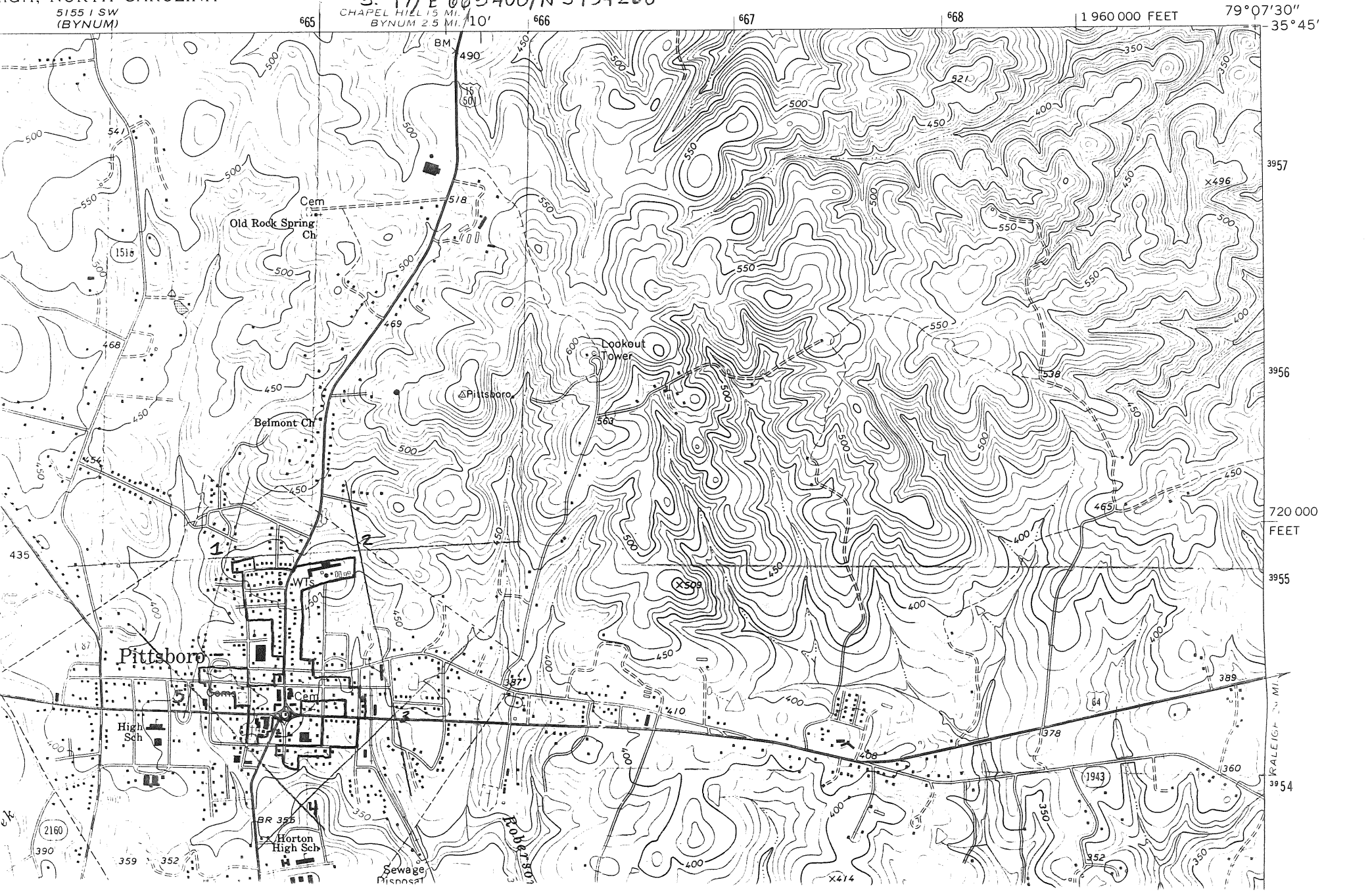

Photographs:

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Photographers: Ruth Little, Michelle Kullen
Date: January-September 1999
Location of negatives: North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh

A. View of 00 block of Hillsboro Street, looking north from courthouse balcony

B. View of courthouse, Pope-Beal House (55 East St.), and Blair Hotel, from west

C. 00 block of Hillsboro Street, west side, from southeast

D. Chatham County Courthouse, from north

E. Blair Hotel, from southeast

F. View of East Street, 100 block, south side, from northwest

G. Justice Motor Company and First Methodist Church, 00 block West Street, from northeast

H. Gunter House, 60 West Street, and L. N. Womble House, 76 West Street, from southeast

I. Patrick St. Lawrence House, 205 South Street, from west

J. Hall-London House, 128 Hillsboro Street, from west

K. Terry-Hayes House, 217 Hillsboro Street, from southeast

L. House, 228 Hillsboro Street, and R. G. Glenn House, 242 Hillsboro Street, from southwest

M. Chatham Mills, 480 Hillsboro Street, rear view from southwest

N. Lewis Freeman House, 159 W. Salisbury Street, from northeast

O. St Bartholomew's Episcopal Church and Cemetery, 204 W. Salisbury Street, from southeast