

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Roanoke Rapids Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number roughly bounded by Roanoke River; Charlotte, Marshall, and Jefferson streets; CSX Railroad; and West Thirteenth, Rapids, and Henry streets. not for publication

city or town Roanoke Rapids vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Halifax code 083 zip code 27870

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____	_____

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1130	595	buildings
5	7	sites
27	176	structures
1	4	objects
1163	782	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION
manufacturing facility
- COMMERCE/TRADE/department store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/speciality store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution
- RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION
manufacturing facility
- COMMERCE/TRADE/department store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/speciality store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution
- RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Other/mill house
- Bungalow/Craftsman
- Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Brick
- walls Weatherboard
Asbestos
- roof Asphalt
- other N/A

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.)

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

INDUSTRY

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1894-1948

Significant Dates

1894

1899

1901

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Aladdin Company

Upjohn, Hobart B.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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:

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

Name of repository: _____

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 550 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	262440	4039800
Zone	Easting		Northing
2	18	262840	4038980

3	18	262620	4037730
Zone	Easting		Northing
4	18	261760	4036580

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 Thomas R. Butchko, Consulting Architectural Historian

organization _____ date May 22, 1998

street & number Post Office Box 206 telephone (252) 335-7916

city or town Elizabeth City state NC zip code 27907-0206

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Hon. Gene W. Minton, Mayor, City of Roanoke Rapids

street & number Post Office Box 38 telephone (252) 533-2808

city or town Roanoke Rapids state NC zip code 27870-0038

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 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.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 6, 7 Page 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

EDUCATION/school
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater
RELIGION/church-related residence
DOMESTIC/institutional housing
GOVERNMENT/city hall
GOVERNMENT/post office
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related
DEFENSE/arms storage
FUNERARY/mortuary

Current Function

EDUCATION/school
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
RELIGION/church-related residence
GOVERNMENT/city hall
GOVERNMENT/post office
GOVERNMENT/fire station
FUNERARY/mortuary

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Tudor Revival
Gothic Revival
Italian Renaissance
Romanesque
Queen Anne
Moderne
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
Other: Rustic

Materials

foundation	Granite
walls	Brick
	Vinyl
	Shingle
	Log
roof	Tin
	Slate

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 8 Page 2

8. Statement of Significance

Significant Dates

1910
1916-1917
1921
1932

Architect/Builder

Thompson, T. C., and Bro.
Benton and Benton
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Emry, Thomas Leyburn
Hinds, Fred S.
Linthicum and Linthicum
White, Sanford
Flannagan, Eric G.
Brown, Sam
Byrd, C. H.
Cagle, Eli Frank
Clary and Gibson
Cooke, Thomas H.
Dickens, Littleton A.
Driscoll, H. L.
Forest, Fred
Forest, J. Edgar
Gabriel, John
Myrick, Robert
Phipps and Smoot
Simpson, Frank
Thompson, Samuel
Wheeden, Lee, and Co.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 3

7. Description

The Roanoke Rapids Historic District encompasses a majority of the residential, industrial, and commercial sections of Roanoke Rapids, a historic textile mill city of 15,722 (1990 Census) situated on the south side of the Roanoke River just four miles south of the North Carolina-Virginia line. Though by far the largest city in Halifax County (population 55,516 people), a large agrarian county in the northern coastal plain, it is a surprisingly young city that was founded in 1895. The present city, in fact, consists of what was once two separate towns, Roanoke Rapids, incorporated in 1897 near the mills along the river, and Rosemary, an unincorporated village that grew around the Rosemary Manufacturing Company which was established in 1901 and quickly became the largest of the four textile mills that were, and remain, the mainstay of the local economy. The two communities, though situated along the same central axis, Roanoke Avenue, with their main commercial intersections approximately one mile apart, remained separate entities until 1931.

Roanoke Avenue, often referred to locally as just the "Avenue" as all the other principal roads within the older section of the city are officially "streets," serves as the main thoroughfare in town, being also the route of NC 48 leading northward across the Roanoke River to the village of Gaston in Northampton County. It runs in a general north-to-south axis, with parallel streets in the historic district having names of presidents (Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Madison, Monroe, and Taylor) and other illustrious national or local persons (Hamilton, Henry, Charlotte, Williams). Perpendicular cross streets, with the exception of Preston, the northernmost street, are numbered First through Fourteenth starting at the river and extending southward, with Roanoke Avenue being the separation between east and west numbered streets. Because the uniformly-sized blocks are long and shallow, with almost every one bisected by an alley, the vast majority of the primary resources (1,172 of 1,223 or ninety-six percent) are situated along the named streets. The district contains all or parts of 125 city blocks, bordered by Preston and 1st streets on the north; on the east by portions of Washington, Williams, and Jefferson streets; on the south by Fourteenth Street and railroad tracks of CSX Corporation; and on the west by portions of Rapids and Henry streets and the railroad spur leading to the mills along the river. The district does not extend to the Roanoke River, coming no closer than four-tenths of a mile from it on the north, and comes within one block, but does not actually abut, the historic Roanoke Canal (NR 1976).

The topography of the district is generally level, with a gradual slope downward as one progresses northwardly toward the river. The only exception is between First and Preston streets, where there is a significant increase in height as one rises out of the creekbed of a drainage area and approaches the river. The district has an extremely varied tree cover, ranging from practically treeless industrial and commercial sections to residential

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 4

streets shaded by mature deciduous and evergreen trees that provide an adequate, and in some places, a lush foliage canopy. Within the past twenty years small holly trees have been planted along commercial sections of Roanoke Avenue; these, while never intended to reach heights capable of giving general shade to pedestrians let alone buildings, do intersperse foliage within the concrete and asphalt confines typical of central business districts in small cities. The district is surrounded on the east and west sides by post-World War II residential areas that do not contribute to the historic district. On the north are mixed commercial areas, the modern industrial plant of Champion International Paper Corporation located along the Roanoke River. On the south is a mixed commercial and residential corridor that developed across the railroad from the main section of Rosemary/Roanoke Rapids. Because the city and historic district are located on high ground at least four-tenths of a mile from the Roanoke River, the river has no visual presence in the district. However, it has exerted a powerful influence on the city since industrial development began during the 1890s.

Because of the size of the Roanoke Rapids Historic District--its 1,223 primary resources make it the largest historic district in number of resources in North Carolina--the district has eight distinct sections which, when combined, cover practically all of pre-World War II Roanoke Rapids. These sections are (with numerical references to the district map, Exhibit A): the three existing cotton mills--Rosemary (1), Patterson (4), and Roanoke No. 2 (3),--and their associated mill villages, with the adjacent villages of Roanoke Mill No. 1 (2) and No. 2 (3) flowing into a visually cohesive and physically uninterrupted unit (although Roanoke Mill No. 1 was demolished in 1990-1991, its mill village remains); two commercial areas along Roanoke Avenue, one "downtown" (5) in old Roanoke Rapids between First and Third streets and the other "uptown" (6) in old Rosemary between Ninth and Fourteenth streets; and the Jackson Street/Roanoke Avenue/Hamilton Street corridor (7) connecting the two commercial sections, with many of the city's most impressive residences, churches, and public buildings situated on or near Roanoke Avenue; and a 1920s-1930s residential neighborhood (8) located on Hamilton and Washington streets between East Tenth and East Fourteenth streets. The residential areas are the largest ones, with dwellings accounting for 957, or seventy-eight percent, of the district's primary resources. Of these, 602, or sixty-three percent, are within one of the four mill villages, the largest by far being the 257 dwellings in the Rosemary Mill Village. The commercial and industrial areas are almost exclusively of brick construction following traditional forms and decoration common to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Residential resources are exclusively frame in the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles until the late 1910s when brick became more readily available for middle-income builders of Colonial Revival and Craftsman homes. During the 1930s locally-produced concrete blocks were being used for garages and outbuildings in addition to modest dwellings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 5

The Roanoke Rapids Historic District retains a high level of architectural integrity, more so in residential buildings than in commercial ones. While many commercial buildings have been outfitted with modern storefronts of metal and glass, most retain their upper facades virtually intact so that the original character of the building is readily identified. Those resources--residential, commercial, or industrial--that are modified to the degree that the historic character is altered, such as the (former) First National Bank (entry 898), St. John the Baptist Catholic Church (entry 1107), and the House-Marks House (entry 837), are listed as noncontributing. Of the 1,223 primary resources in the district, 982, or eighty percent, are contributing. There are 241 noncontributing primary resources, of which 102, or eight percent of the total primary resources, are noncontributing because of compromised integrity, and 139, or eleven percent being noncontributing because of age. There are 1,948 total resources, of which 1,188, or sixty-one percent, are contributing. Most numerous among secondary structures are 185 garages, of which eighty-two, or forty-four percent are contributing, and 184 structures, primarily fences and walls, of which twenty-seven, or fifteen percent, are contributing. The issue of integrity is especially critical in the mill villages, and each village has a brief discussion of integrity at the beginning of its Inventory List.

One of the more remarkable events in the history of the Rosemary Mill Village was the relocation of three blocks of dwellings in 1950. A total of thirty-eight houses in the 1000 blocks of Henry, Madison, and Jackson, streets were moved to the 800 blocks of Cedar Street (entries 26-31, 56-61) and Vance Street (entries 82-94, 115-127) so as to provide land for the construction of commercial buildings on Jackson and Madison streets which are not included in the Roanoke Rapids Historic District, and a parking lot for mill employees within the Rosemary Mill complex (entry 1-k). Even though this mass-move falls outside the district's period of significance, the well-planned and coordinated event resulted in the houses being positioned on their new lots with nearly identical alignments and setbacks as on their original site. So successful was the integration of the relocated houses into the rhythm and scale of adjoining streetscapes in the northwest corner of the Rosemary Mill Village that one cannot differentiate between those blocks that were not moved. The only possible clue is that the tree cover is only marginally less extensive and mature, which to the uninformed observer could be attributed to a number of possible reasons. Not suprsisingly, such a move was big news locally, with stories told of occupants going to work in the morning from the old address and returning in the afternoon to a new address, with nothing amiss within the house and having the same neighbors as before.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 6

RESIDENTIAL RESOURCES

Traditional nineteenth and early twentieth century house forms

The oldest houses in the district are among a group of dwellings (perhaps numbering as many as twenty) that were erected in 1894-1895 by the United Industrial Company, the town's first textile mill. The designs were executed by Sanford White, a partner in the renowned New York architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White, who was a family friend of the Chanler brothers, major investors in the initial industrial development in Roanoke Rapids. While it has not been possible to identify with certainty all of the White-designed dwellings, which included both single-family residences and duplexes, it is likely that these included as many as six of the so-called "turtle top" houses that blend a traditional two-story double-pile side-hall plan with a broad gambrel roof into a structure of distinction. Only two of these houses remain, and only the house at 100 Hamilton Street (entry 1066), remains intact enough to give an accurate picture of its original appearance. In addition a dramatic profile that engages a shallow front porch, the design is considerably enlivened by the use of imbricated wood shingles on the upper story while weatherboards clad the first story. The only surviving "Turtle Top" duplex is at 238 Hamilton Street (entry 1083) and while its form, porch, and six-over-six sash windows are unaltered, it has been recovered with asbestos shingles, a "modern" siding that saw ubiquitous use on modest dwellings in Roanoke Rapids starting in 1948. At 104 Hamilton Street (entry 1067) is another likely White design, as its full two-story height beneath a hipped roof is also sheathed with weatherboards on the first story and wood shingles on the second. While this hip-roofed two-story form became prevalent in local mill villages during the first two decades of the twentieth century, this is the only local example employing wood shingles for the upper story.

The vast majority of traditional house forms in Roanoke Rapids are found in several variations within the four local mill villages. Differences in roof shape and orientation to the street yielded four house types that dominate the Rosemary, Roanoke No. 1, Roanoke No. 2 and Patterson mill villages. Single-family dwellings were invariably those oriented with the narrow end toward the street, while those with roof ridges parallel to the street were most usually utilized as duplexes. There are thus four different two-story combinations which predominate through the mill villages: gable-front double-pile single-family dwellings (Rosemary Mill House Type A, Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A, Roanoke Mill No. 2 House Type A, Patterson Mill House Type B); hip-front double-pile single-family dwellings (Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B, Roanoke Mill No. 2 House Type C, Patterson Mill House Type A); gable-roofed single-pile duplexes (Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A, Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type B, Roanoke Mill No. 2 Duplex Type A, Patterson Mill Duplex Type B); and hip-roofed single-pile duplexes (Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type A, Patterson Mill Duplex Type A). There is only one other two-story mill house form, the Rosemary Mill Duplex

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 7

Type B, a gable-front double-pile block that is essentially two Rosemary House Type A's placed side-by-side beneath a single gable-front roof. All of these houses generally had symmetrical arrangements of six-over-six sash windows, hip-roofed porches supported by unembellished chamfered posts that were not connected by balustrades, simple six-panel doors, and boxed cornices. They were originally sided with either weatherboards or German siding. However, so widespread was the use of asbestos shingles beginning in 1948 (within the Period of Significance of 1894-1948) that this later material is most prevalent in the mill villages. Differences in the same house form among mill villages is often subtle, such as the deeper, more robust boxed cornices found on hip-roofed Patterson Mill houses than on counterparts in the other mills, and the fact that Patterson duplexes had entrances to each unit in the outer bays, while Rosemary and Roanoke No. 1 and No. 2 duplexes had paired entrances in the central bays, except for Rosemary Mill Duplex Type B (the gable-front one) which had entrances in the outer bays. Each house type is described more fully at the beginning of the inventory list for each mill village.

The owners and managers of the Roanoke Rapids textile mills were exceptional in their large-scale continued use of two-story dwellings for mill workers through the second decade of the twentieth century. While many textile mill villages across the state contained small numbers of such two-story houses, most, if not all, relied on one-story models to form the majority of worker houses. The fact that the two-story form was utilized to such a great extent in Roanoke Rapids provides for more impressive streetscapes, healthier living conditions, and in significant civic pride among the residents.

A much smaller number of houses outside these patterns were built by the Roanoke Rapids mills for overseers and other supervisory personnel. They were slightly larger or had some architecturally distinctive features to identify them. Most were modifications of a T-plan in which the main two-story one-room wide double-pile block had a shallow wing at the center of a side elevation which contained the entrance and stair hall. A somewhat large, expanded version of this type features a larger side wing holding a room on each floor with a corner stair. The ca. 1896 Roanoke Mill No. 1 Overseer's House (entry 433) is unique as it is distinguished by a two-story semi-octagonal bay of the facade which terminates in a low octagonal tower. The house is further embellished with two sizes of sawn eaves brackets.

One-story gable-roofed traditional houses were also built to accommodate mill workers. These included double-pile dwellings with a semi-engaged front porch of Tuscan columns connected by a square-in-section balustrade, like Aladdin Company's "The Gretna" designs seen as Rosemary Mill House Type B, Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type D, and Roanoke Mill No. 2 House Type E, and a smaller and simpler version with chamfered posts but no balustrade as seen in Patterson Mill House Type E, which is similar to Aladdin's "The Rodney." There are two types of one-story mill houses beneath gable-front roofs. Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type C has a broad

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 8

profile and a full-width engaged porch carried by Tuscan columns with square balusters, being similar to Aladdin's "The Princeton." Patterson Mill House Type D has a taller profile with engaged porch in only one corner and a decorative scheme that combines late Victorian and up-to-date Craftsman features; it is said to be an Aladdin house but its design has not been determined.

Stylish late nineteenth and early twentieth century dwellings

Because Roanoke Rapids's development began in 1894, the earliest dwellings fall at the very end of the Victorian period. The oldest residence in town not directly connected to the mills is the ca. 1897 Driscoll-Piland-Webb House (entry 432), a two-story T-plan dwelling that is enlivened by bracketed boxed cornices at the intersecting roof gables. Its contemporary neighbor, the ca. 1897 Roanoke Mill No. 1 Overseer's House (entry 433), follows a two-story gable-front side-hall-plan form in which the three-story bay window on the front is treated like a tower and surmounted by an octagonal roof in the manner of the Queen Anne style; attenuated window sash with paneled aprons heighten the house's late Victorian appeal. The 1906-1907 Dickens-Webb House (entry 905) is perhaps the town's most impressive illustration of the preference among leading merchants during the first decade of the twentieth century for continued use of asymmetrical Queen Anne forms finished with the restrained elegance of Colonial Revival elements such as pedimented gables and dormers, classical (usually Tuscan) porch columns, and Palladian-influenced windows. A smaller but equally well-finished example is the nearby ca. 1910 Tillery-Jenkins House (entry 836), on which the tall hipped roof is interrupted by wood-shingled gables. In 1914-1915, Samuel F. Patterson, the town's most prominent, influential, and wealthiest citizen, expanded a modestly-scaled existing dwelling into the epitome of the stylishly-finished Queen Anne/Colonial Revival cottage (entry 1004). The strongly symmetrical dwelling features prominent projecting gables containing Palladian windows and a wrap-around porch of Tuscan columns.

Continued prosperity during the late 1910s and 1920s enabled local homebuilders to erect handsome examples of the period's two most popular styles, the Colonial Revival and the Craftsman. The formal lines and reserved classical decoration of the Colonial Revival style were widely popular in Roanoke Rapids from the 1910s through the 1940s. As discussed previously, early Colonial Revival elements were added onto dwellings having asymmetrical Queen Anne forms. By the mid 1910s, more formal and symmetrical designs were becoming increasingly popular. One of the earliest is the 1914 William Lunsford Long House (entry 1089), which at its core is a traditional two-story single-pile dwelling dressed up with a symmetrical five-bay facade, pronounced cornice returns, and a gable-front portico carried by Tuscan columns. Among the finest of the early examples is the Aladdin design "The Colonial" as illustrated by the 1920 Dr. Fontaine G. Jarman House (entry 1090), a two-story double-pile hip-roofed frame

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 9

residence that features a formal five-bay facade and a semi-circular entrance portico supported by Tuscan columns. Surely the finest, or at least the most imposing, local example is the 1920-1926 brick Patterson Mansion (entry 807) on which the two-and-a-half-story main block is framed by parapeted gables with four gable dormers piercing each front and rear elevation. Two-story transverse wings connected by hyphens expand the house into a ceremonial form befitting the city's wealthiest and most powerful man. Gambrel-roofed dwellings, or "Dutch Colonial Revival" houses, were also popular among style-conscious local homebuilders, as illustrated by the 1925-1938 Thorne-Zollicoffer House (entry 754) with its entrance vestibule accented by a striking swan's neck broken pediment. The 1919-1925 Hayes-Taylor House (entry 852) also displays the "Dutch" gambrel roof, with its design being "The Glen Falls" from Sears, Roebuck and Co., a leading national competitor with Aladdin for the pre-cut home market. It features a steeply-pitched central gabled entry flanked by shed dormers, with the porch engaged to one side.

As the Colonial Revival became more closely identified with prototypes from the Virginia Tidewater region during the late 1920s and 1930s, gable roofs pierced by dormers and brick construction began to dominate local Colonial Revival dwellings. Modest one- and one-and-a-half story Colonial Revival "cottages" were especially popular in the newly developed areas of the 1100, 1200, and 1300 blocks of Hamilton and Washington streets. Examples dating between 1925 and 1938 include the brick-veneered Ernest W. Harbour House (entry 1038) with clipped gable roof and two diminutive eyebrow dormers containing classical demilune windows, the brick-veneered Curtis C. Shell House (entry 1040) with the traditional three dormers and a flat-roofed portico flanked by uncovered terraces, and the Miss Nellie George House (entry 1061) which is raised in Case cinder blocks. A popular feature of Colonial Revival houses during this period was an entrance that was either unsheltered, as on the 1925-1938 Burton A. Powell House (entry 713), or one which was protected by a simple portico such as the by 1925 R. Cecil Hardy House (entry 1182) on which the portico has a barrel-vaulted ceiling. The "cottage" form of the Colonial Revival persisted in popularity after World War II, as illustrated by the John Gabriel House (entry 1259), a one-and-a-half-story brick example with tripartite "picture" windows on front.

The Colonial Revival was surpassed in popularity among Roanoke Rapids homeowners during the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s only by the Craftsman style, and it was this style in its many renditions on bungalows and larger houses that dominates Roanoke Rapids's residential areas outside of the mill villages. This style, which developed on the West Coast at the turn of the twentieth century, features free-flowing informal plans and an emphasis on horizontal planes. Among its principal elements were deep eaves with exposed rafters, triangular brackets accentuating raking eaves of gables roofs, broad hip and shed roof dormers, multiple (most typically three)-over-one sash windows, and tapered porch supports raised upon brick

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 10

pedestals. Most local examples were constructed in frame while masonry was reserved for larger, more ambitious examples. The compatibility of Craftsman form and elements with the more formal character of the concurrently popular Colonial Revival resulted in successfully-integrated designs such as the 1919 Robert Leslie Towe House (entry 841), a frame foursquare exhibiting Colonial Revival boxed eaves and a Craftsman porch of tapered pillars on brick pedestals. A smaller example is the 1925-1938 Clyde N. Wheeler House (entry 1001), where a Colonial Revival portico fronts a wrap-around engaged porch carried by Craftsman pillars.

The most prevalent of Craftsman houses in Roanoke Rapids followed a one-story gable front form that was especially popular for dwellings of modest size. Gable-front bungalows abound throughout the city and are the single most numerous house form outside of the mill villages. Variations of the gable-front house found in Roanoke Rapids focus primarily on the orientation of the porch: an off-center projecting gable such as on the 1925-1938 Joseph J. Thompson House (entry 729); full-width hip-roofed porches such as the ca. 1935 Reuben L. Bryant House (entry 1224); porches that are fully recessed into one of the front corners such as the ca. 1925 George N. Taylor House (entry 1186); full-width engaged porches such as the 1925-1938 Thompson-Allen House (entry 726); and, perhaps most numerous, gable-front porches that are partially recessed and partially projecting such as the 1925-1938 Arthur E. Stowe House (entry 1051). In the mill villages, only Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type C (Aladdin's "The Princeton," entries 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, and 276) and Patterson Mill House Type D, (entries 651-654, 675-697) followed this form.

Gable-roofed (or gable-end) bungalows were favored for larger residences because they more easily accommodated upstairs bedrooms and provided a more impressive facade. These one- or one-and-a-half-story houses usually had a front dormer of some shape, whether gable-front as on the 1918-1919 Mrs. K. Jenkins House (entry 844), or shed-roofed as on the 1916 Alonzo E. Akers House (entry 840), where Tuscan porch columns provide a flair of Colonial Revival stylishness. Porches enjoyed many of the same variations as seen on gable-front bungalows: projecting gables such as on the 1925-1938 Martin C. Graham House (entry 934) and the ca. 1935 Earl A. Telliga House (entry 701); shed-roofed porches that imitate engaged porches such as the 1919-1925 Eli Frank Cagle House (entry 1012); and full-width engaged porches such as the 1925-1938 J. Allie Wood House (entry 1049). The most distinctive Craftsman house in the district, the 1914-1915 Job Taylor House (entry 908), follows this form and is impressively rendered in uncoursed, irregular ashlar gray granite; it is the only stone residence in the historic district.

A limited number of Craftsman bungalows were sheltered by hipped roofs, including a pair of adjacent brick dwellings, the 1925-1938 William J. Bartley and Mrs. Nora W. Armstrong houses (entries 1059 and 1060), on which dormerless low hipped roofs extend to engage full-width porches carried by large brick pillars. Most notable and numerous among these were fourteen

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 11

examples of Aladdin's "The Edison" that were erected by Roanoke Mill No. 2 along in the 300 and 400 blocks of Monroe and Madison streets before 1925. This also has a full-width engaged porch but with central hip-roofed dormers; tapered porch pillars and exposed rafter ends combine with diamond-paned windows that provide a flourish of Tudor Revival appeal.

The Aladdin Company supplied plans and materials for some of the most stylish Craftman bungalows in the Roanoke Rapids Historic District. The mill companies acquired a number of such pre-cut dwellings in addition to the fourteen "Edisons" erected in Roanoke Mill Village No. 2. These other houses were erected as dwellings for mill executives, supervisors, and overseers. Examples include the one-story gable-roofed frame "The Plaza" (entry 561) with broad wrap-around gable-roofed porch and distinctive porch railing; "The Pomona" (entries 261, 264, 566) a one-story wood-shingled design with battered stuccoed porch pedestals and mock half-timbering gable accents; the one-and-a-half-story wood-shingled "The Marsden" (entry 560) with its distinctive triangular eaves brackets; and one-story "The Cadillac" (entry 262) with full-width porch engaged beneath a gabled roof pierced by a diminutive gable dormer. Another, "The Shadow Lawn" as illustrated by the 1922-1923 Ernest W. Eubank House (entry 1010), is the only two-story Craftsman house in Roanoke Rapids, having a tall gable-front roof with deep eaves supported by large brackets in "rather a Swiss idea" according to the 1918-1919 Aladdin catalog.

Craftsman porches of tapered pillars atop brick pedestals were sometimes used to update older houses into current architectural fashion, as illustrated by the ca. 1906 Glover-Coburn House (entry 992) and the ca. 1901 Rosemary Duplex entry 81. Likewise, Craftsman three-over-one sash windows were also employed to dress up older dwellings. Examples include mill houses such as Rosemary entries 115 and 130, Roanoke No. 1 entries 310 and 314, and Patterson entries 634 and 647. Sometimes, mill houses were given both replacement Craftsman porches and windows during the 1930s, such as Rosemary House entry 54 and Patterson entries 574 and 647.

The Tudor Revival style was popular among homebuilders during the late 1920s and 1930s, particularly for modestly scaled one- and one-and-a-half-story dwellings. It is characterized by asymmetrically-massed gable roofs of steep pitch, projecting front gabled wings, large exterior chimneys on the facade, the use of round or Tudor arches to frame the entrance, and a variety of window shapes and configurations including diamond-paned sash. Like the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, Gothic Revival features were often utilized in eclectic houses that borrowed finish elements from the three most-popular styles in town. A prime example is the ca. 1922 Virginia Bell Vincent Babcock House (entry 925), the only local example rendered in frame. This one-and-a-half-story dwelling combines an imaginative massing of gables, shed dormer, and a front chimney having battered sides with groupings of small window sash. Although interior hardware indicates this was an Aladdin design, its model name has not been identified. Other Tudor Revival/Colonial Revival hybrids include the 1925-1938 Wells-Harvey House

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 12

(entry 1042) and the 1925-1938 T. J. Alford House (entry 708), both of which combine picturesque Tudor Revival asymmetry with reserved Colonial Revival elements. Similarly, the 1927 Williams-Cleaton House (entry 1017) is a striking example of the compatibility of Tudor Revival and Craftsman elements blended onto a one-story brick dwelling with clipped-gable roof. The 1925-1938 Moses E. Brickell House (entry 1053) is a thoroughly Tudor Revival example complete with steep roofs, arched porch piers framed with soldier brick archivolt, and diminutive arched niches recessed into the massive front chimney. Other notable examples include the 1925-1938 J. Pendleton Grizzard House (entry 912) with diamond-paned windows, the 1925-1938 Williams G. Bunch House (entry 1096) with its multiple gables and repetitive arches, and the 1942-1948 William T. Duncan House (entry 1056).

Several houses are the sole example of their style within the Roanoke Rapids Historic District, and while their impact is limited, they add considerably to the richness of the city's architectural fabric. The most notable of these is the 1925-1927 Council-Coburn House (entry 842), an extraordinarily robust two-story example of the Rustic or Adirondak style with its saddle-notched logs accentuated with the contrast of their dark brown stain with the white-painted daubing. The cross-gabled building possesses a strong degree of formal symmetry that is not usually associated with the style, focusing on a massive granite chimney that dominates the central facade. Its neighbor, the (first) Roanoke Rapids School of Nursing Students' Home (entry 843), exemplifies the formal classicism of the Renaissance Revival with prominent hipped roof, simulated arched fanlights above the first-story openings, and distinctive pergolas accenting the entrance and side porches. Built in 1919, it is "The Villa" from Aladdin.

Domestic outbuildings

As might be expected in a large historic district where there are 957 dwellings, there are many secondary resources, primarily outbuildings and fences, in the Roanoke Rapids Historic District. Most numerous are 82 contributing garages. As a group, garages are the most visible of all outbuildings because they are generally located near the street or alley. The vast majority of garages are simple single-car gable-front frame buildings. Many are contemporary with the main house, such as the combination garage/storage building (entry 840-a) behind the 1916 Alonzo E. Akers House on which the wood-shingled gable-front form was clearly selected to complement the handsome wood-shingled Craftsman bungalow. The exposed rafter ends of the gable-front frame garage (entry 562-a) provide a simple Craftsman character that complements the ca. 1919 Colonial Revival style John M. Jackson House. Others, such as garage entry 929-a, is a generic gable-front weatherboarded building that relates primarily by repeating the form of the splendid Aladdin design of the ca. 1921 McPherson-Wilson House. Since most garages have replacement overhead doors, examples such as the McPherson-Wilson garage are important as one of a limited number that retain original large double-leaf wooden doors; others include entry 1164-a (ca.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 13

1935) and entry 1182-a (ca. 1930). Even rarer are two-car garages like entry 1059-a (1925-1938) that are accessed through wooden doors that slide on an overhead metal track. Among the limited number of hip-roofed frame garages are entry 836-a, built between 1919 and 1925 behind the ca. 1910 Tillery-Jenkins House. There are few contributing brick garages, such as gable-front entry 852-a on which boxed cornice returns and demilune window repeat the Colonial Revival style of the dwelling, because concrete block was the choice of those wishing a masonry shelter for their automobile. Notable examples include entry 1027-a, a deep gable-front ca. 1942 building with rear storage room and glazed fanlight in the overhead door that echoes the Colonial Revival style of the 1938-1942 residence, and entry 1259-a, a concrete-block gable-front garage erected ca. 1947 immediately upon completion of the 1946 brick Colonial Revival dwelling. Other distinctive garages include a pair of two-car garages situated between and shared by neighboring dwellings: entry 1219-a, a gable-front frame garage located between identical gable-front 1938-1942 frame rental bungalows (entries 1219 and 1220); and entry 1111-a, two-story gable-front stuccoed concrete-block garage located between one-and-a-half and two-story gable-front 1938-1942 stuccoed concrete-block Craftsman bungalows (entries 1111 and 1112). The latter is one of only several garages within the district having an upper story, the most notable being the remarkable log garage (entry 842-a) with upstairs servant's quarters behind the 1925-1927 Council-Coburn House. In terms of size, replication of house style, and visual impact, the Council-Coburn garage is a most extraordinary garage.

In several instances, particularly behind the larger residences of businessmen and mill executives, garages were combined with living quarters for domestic servants. With the exception of those two-story garages with upstairs apartments, these buildings were invariably elongated one-story gable-roofed frame structures usually containing one room for sleeping quarters and, perhaps, a small bathroom. A notable example, entry 907-a behind the 1914 Joseph T. Chase House, was labeled on the 1919 Sanborn Map as "Servant's Dormitory;" it was later raised in height and converted into two rental apartments. Other such combinations include entry 1006-a (ca. 1930), on which the servant's room is contained within a transverse gable-roofed section across the rear of the single-car garage; and entry 1007-a (1919-1925) at Le Chateau, on which an unusually spacious three-bay block for household staff has diamond-pane windows to echo those at the main building. Servant's quarters are found within all of the mill villages except the oldest, Roanoke No. 1. There are three in Roanoke Mill Village No. 2, including two, entries 554-a and 561-a which are garage combinations, and entry 553-b, a diminutive separate dwelling whose gable roof with exposed end rafters and three-over-one Craftsman windows reflect the stylish ca. 1919 Cassada-Moss House. A similarly diminutive separate servant's dwelling is entry 248-a behind one of the executive houses connected with Rosemary Mill, while entry 580-b behind the 1910 Patterson Mill's

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 14

President's House is a small frame dwelling with engaged corner porch apparently constructed in the 1930s.

Other outbuildings include gable-front or gable-roofed storage buildings within the district, such as entry 1090-b, a gable-front frame building built in 1920, and entry 1218-a, German-sided shed with two-over-two sash window probably constructed in the 1930s. There are several former stables that were later converted into garages or storage buildings, including a log one (entry 842-b) at the Council-Coburn House, a frame three-unit building (entry 997-a) that was converted into a dwelling unit between 1919 and 1925, and a large one-and-a-half-story building (entry 1089-a) erected between 1915-1919 that originally contained stable, garage, washroom, and servant's quarters before conversion into two apartments. Behind the 1910 Patterson Mill's President's House is the district's only recognizable former carriage house (entry 580-a), although others may survive in the guise of garages, storage buildings, or dwellings.

In noting the large number of outbuildings that are noncontributing because of age, it must be remembered that the 602 mill houses that comprise sixty-three percent of the district's residences were all owned by mill companies until 1950. Thus, unless tenants took the uncommon step of improving rented property, outbuildings, primarily garages and storage buildings, were not constructed until after the end of the Period of Significance, 1948. These buildings, while noncontributing, are rarely overtly distracting as most are usually located along or near the alleys that extend through every mill village block. Especially numerous are manufactured storage buildings sheathed with vertical paneling that have become popular, and increasingly larger and better finished, since the 1980s.

Fences and walls are also common throughout the residential sections of the district, numbering 184, of which only twenty-seven, or fifteen percent, are contributing. In fact, chain-link fences are so prevalent, especially within the mill villages where they number over 250, that they are included as separate resources only when enclosing the front yard. Those in the rear yard, as well as wire fences, which are most usually rectangular grid fences dating from the 1960s and 1970s, are simply mentioned in the entry. Since all wooden fences within the district date from after 1948, all are noncontributing, and the majority of these are vertical board privacy fences erected since the 1970s. There are, however, a number of contributing masonry walls used both to enclose front and rear yards. Few possess the exceptional visual strength of the granite rubble wall (entry 908) in front of the city's only granite residence, the 1914-1915 Job Taylor House, or the architectural vitality of the brick-and-stucco wall (entry 1007-b) that echoes the quoin-like trim of Le Chateau, Taylor's entertainment house. Much more typical are concrete walls enclosing rear yards, such as entries 553-c, 554-b, and 561-b. Especially noteworthy are the identical retaining walls (entries 1078-a and 1079-b) delineating raised yards in front of 216 and 222 Hamilton Street. These walls, both built in the 1930s, are made

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 15

of rock-faced concrete-blocks with borders finished to resemble parallel chisel marks; the detailing is a remarkable testament to the versatility of concrete-block technology. Also notable are very low masonry walls, often no higher than curbs, which also define property boundaries, examples include entry 977-b.

Religious Resources

There are seven churches within the Roanoke Rapids Historic District, four contributing and three noncontributing, with five being situated within a six-block stretch of Roanoke Avenue. The two oldest, the 1915 First Presbyterian Church (entry 910) and the 1917 All Saints Episcopal Church (entry 924), exhibit popular Gothic Revival forms for their respective congregations. Raised in rock-faced ashlar granite, the large gable-broken hip-roofed Presbyterian edifice is dominated by a sturdy partially-inset two-story belltower and enlivened by buttresses and arched windows. It speaks well of the congregation's faiths. In contrast, the modified-cruciform design of New York-architect Hobart B. Upjohn for the local Episcopal parish reflects the denomination's ecclesiastical roots in Tudor England. An exterior of wood shingles and diamond-paned casement windows heighten the simple but sophisticated building.

The (former) First Baptist Church (entry 904), built in 1928-1929, is a handsome example of the popularity of brick Colonial Revival-style temple-form buildings for religious buildings during the 1920s. It is raised upon a tall basement with a monumental tetrastyle portico of Tuscan columns. The contemporary ca. 1928 Renaissance Revival-style First Christian Church (entry 935) is also raised above a basement but features an in antis portico framed by large brick pilasters and surmounted by a handsome parapet roof with central peak. Round-arched windows with soldier brick archivolt and cast concrete accents further distinguish each structure.

Of the three noncontributing churches, the 1949-1952 Rosemary United Methodist Church (entry 817) and the 1968-1969 First United Methodist Church (entry 833) are noncontributing because of age. They continue in the Gothic Revival traditions with large masonry edifices, Rosemary in granite and First in brick, the latter being a faithful reconstruction of a 1919 building destroyed by fire in 1967. Only the 1931 St. John the Baptist Catholic Church (entry 1107), a once-charming diminutive frame Gothic Revival building, is noncontributing because of alterations, including brick-veneering undertaken during the mid 1960s.

Educational Resources

Without question, the building by which Roanoke Rapids is best identified is the magnificent 1920-1921 Roanoke Rapids High School (NR 1988, entry 1105). Designed by Hobart B. Upjohn of New York, the imposing three-and-a-half-story masonry Gothic Revival structure was referred to locally as being of "classic Elizabethan style." The immense five-part nine-bay facade focuses on a massive four-story rectangular tower anchored at each corner by

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 16

a diminutive octagonal tower that soars upward. From each lateral side of the tower extends a three-story wing that terminates with a transverse three-story parapet-gabled pavilion. The entire building is lavished with cast concrete ornamentation of vigorous character, highlighted by gargoyle water spouts above oriel windows and a seated lion atop each gable-parapet on the end pavilions.

Several other brick buildings provide depth to the district's educational resources. On the high school campus are a two-story-over-basement 1924 (former) Junior High School Building (entry 1105-a) and a one-story 1938 (former) Sixth Grade Building (entry 1105-c) that feature large windows and handsome entrance cast stone accents including entrances or windows enframed within Tudor arches and decorative brickwork; the Junior High also is embellished with quoins and robust entablature. Other utilitarian brick buildings include a 1935 Industrial Arts Building (entry 1105-b) and ca. 1935 Athletic Field House (entry 1105-e) with stepped parapets, and a pair of 1940 Works Progress Administration-era Industrial and Vocational Training Buildings (entry 1105-d) that are simply and modestly accented with subtle decorative brickwork. The 1933-1935 Clara Hearne Elementary School (entry 698) is a noteworthy one-story T-shaped Colonial Revival structure. Its focus is a tetrastyle Tuscan portico with modillion cornice, with sophisticated yet subtle Art Deco vertical darts used to accentuate the lateral wings; a louvered octagonal cupola with dome crowns the building.

Governmental Resources

The (former) North Carolina National Guard Armory (entry 1106) is the city's most impressive public building. Erected in 1940-1941, the building is dominated by a central crenellated three-story entrance tower clearly intended by architects Linthicum and Linthicum of Raleigh to compliment the adjacent High School. This tower is framed by tall crenellated octagonal towers embellished with quoin-like limestone trim and contains a large flat-arched stone-framed portal to the interior. The two other public buildings, the 1932 (former) Roanoke Rapids Municipal Building (entry 922) and the 1937-1938 (former) United States Post Office (entry 923), are adjacent to each other and provide comparison of the Colonial Revival style as utilized for brick facilities erected during the Depression by the federal government and through the assistance of the federal Works Progress Administration. The former is a two-story five-bay structure framed by parapets rising above the gable ends, with the first story facade focusing on a trio of round arches, the central one containing the entrance; prominent cast concrete accents and brick belt courses further distinguish the building. The latter, typical of hundreds of small-town post offices constructed nationally during the 1930s, is a one-story five-bay building with a flat parapet extending across the front and down both sides, raised only slightly in the central facade. Its central entrance is enframed by a handsome

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 17

pilaster-supported broken pediment, with decorative brickwork and granite accents supplying additional architectural interest.

Commercial Resources

Two separate commercial sections in the historic district--"downtown" old Roanoke Rapids and "uptown" old Rosemary--contain numerous exclusively brick and predominantly two-story buildings that illustrate the broad spectrum of architectural styles typically employed for commercial buildings in eastern North Carolina during the late 1890s and the first half of the twentieth century. These buildings range in size from single-store buildings such as the 1915-1916 Rosemary Drug Co. Building (entry 875) and the 1916 Coburn Building (entry 821), to large four-store buildings such as the pre-1915 Shelton Hotel (entry 876) and the 1928 Williams and Kidd Building (entry 827). Most typical are double-storefront buildings such as the 1900 Patterson Store Co. Building (entry 881) and the ca. 1921 Nedder and George Building (entry 971), both being among the most intact commercial buildings in Roanoke Rapids. The Patterson Building is also the oldest commercial building in old Rosemary. Only two buildings date from the late nineteenth century, the ca. 1896 Pierce-Marks Building (entry 823) and the 1899 Roanoke Pharmacy Co. Building (entry 822). While the former was updated ca. 1920 to reflect current Colonial Revival fashion, the latter, a narrow elongated structure, retains much of its original appearance, including a clipped corner containing the entrance.

As seen on a majority of the district's early commercial buildings, the primary architectural interest is supplied by decorative, usually corbeled, brickwork accenting and embellishing cornices, lintels, frontispieces, and pilasters. The 1899 Roanoke Pharmacy Co. Building (entry 822) is representative of these as its main elevations are defined by shallow pilasters while corbeled bands and blocks ornament and delineate the upper cornice. The 1927 Shell Furniture Co. Building (entry 863) and the 1929 Commercial Building at 1014-1016 Roanoke Avenue (entry 954) illustrate the continued popularity of such relatively restrained brick decoration into the late 1920s. Perhaps the most elaborate brickwork of this genre is found on adjacent ca. 1906 buildings, the Bank of Roanoke Rapids Building (entry 885) and the Herald Printing Co. Building # 1 (entry 886), which are united by nearly identical upper facades containing segmentally-arched two-over-two sash windows and a cornice of exaggerated corbel blocks augmented by a course of diagonally-set dentils.

A number of one-story brick commercial buildings are also found within the Roanoke Rapids Historic District. These stores, which usually date from the 1920s and 1930s, are usually simply, if not plainly, finished to reflect their typically rental status. The most intact is the 1919-1925 R. I. Starke Grocery Building, whose storefront contains a traditional recessed double-leaf door flanked by glass display cases and surmounted by a glass transom. A stepped parapet enlivened with subtle brickwork occupies the upper facade. While such modestly-scaled buildings are located throughout

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 18

the district's two commercial sections, they dominate both sides of the 900 block of Roanoke Avenue. Representative examples include three 1925-1938 commercial buildings at 917, 919-921, and 923 Roanoke Avenue (entries 859, 860, and 861, respectively) which display simply-detailed parapets, brick cornices, and cast concrete accents; the larger central building is also framed by shallow pilasters topped by merlons. These, and even simpler buildings such as four adjacent ca. 1925-1938 buildings at 109-113, 115-121, 123-125, and 127-129 West Tenth Street (entries 1275, 1274, 1273, and 1272), all have simple flush or recessed brick panels in the upper facades that are framed by brick soldier or rowlock courses.

The most impressive commercial buildings in Roanoke Rapids reflected the architectural fashion of their days. Only the ca. 1907 Moore-Robinson Building (entry 882) retains a Victorian metal cornice, here embellished with large foliated brackets and ornamental bosses; complimenting this are metal hoods with sunburst-pattern caps above flat-headed one-over-one sash windows. The tallest commercial buildings in the historic district are a pair of three-story bank buildings--the 1914-1915 First National Bank Building (entry 898) and the 1919 Citizens Bank and Trust Co. Building (entry 962)--were finished in the Colonial Revival style. While the First National Building suffers from the removal of all its decoration, the upper facade of the Citizens building remains largely intact, defined by monumental brick pilasters rising to support a tall entablature. This reserved brickwork consists of a wide limestone frieze punctuated by a brick and medallion-accentuated panel above each pilaster. The red brick upper stories contrast with a tan-brick bottom story, while the original but now altered in antis entrance suggests the design work of brothers Charles C. Benton and Frank Benton of Wilson.

Two styles, Renaissance Revival and Art Moderne, dominated commercial construction within the Roanoke Rapids Historic District between the mid 1910s and World War II. The Renaissance Revival is characterized by large arches that span between pilasters to enframe each building bay. When utilized on a facade as broad as the six-bay 1916 L. G. Shell Co. Building (entry 958), and augmented by a trio of diminutive arches that occupy the central cornice and intrude into a slightly-raised frontispiece parapet, the effect is quite impressive. Radiating brick voussoirs, prominent keystones, and channeled end pilasters provide additional character inspired by buildings of the Italian Renaissance. A neighbor, the 1916 L. S. Cannon Building (entry 957), provides a simpler interpretation on a single-store facade. Contemporary with these two Rosemary buildings is the 1916 Marks Building (entry 824) in downtown Roanoke Rapids, on which seven second-story bays are unified by a pronounced arcade of brick arches springing from brick capitals atop pilasters. Crowning the facade is a handsomely detailed corbeled cornice with corbeled modillion blocks. The Marks Building was apparently the inspiration for a remodeling undertaken ca. 1921 to the 1914-1915 Herald Printing Co. Building #2 (entry 889) that resulted in a seven-bay second story nearly identical to the Marks Building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 19

Unlike earlier revival styles, Art Moderne was inspired by streamlined proportions, horizontal bands, and employed decorative motifs borrowed from modern technology. The three large two-story brick department stores that remain in Roanoke Rapids represents the finest collection of buildings of this style in northeastern North Carolina. The remarkably intact 1938-1942 J. C. Penney and Co. Building (entry 879) exhibits a five-bay second-story facade of modern metal casement windows united by a bold band of recessed brick bands that extends the width of the entire facade; a subtle stepped parapet provides additional stylistic flourish. Also substantially intact, the twelve-bay 1940 McCrory Co. Building (entry 951) is the city's largest commercial building incorporating three separate double-leaf front entrances. The design focuses on the second story, where striated brickwork that is not as bold as the Penney's Building extends across the facade, highlighted by a belt course of lighter brick that functions as a continuous sill. The East Tenth Street elevation continues in a similar vein on the upper story, yielding a building whose architectural presence matches its size. While the lower storefront of the 1925-1938 F. W. Woolworth and Co. Building (entry 867) has suffered greater alterations than the McCrory Building across the street, the horizontal brick bands connecting the repetitive second-story windows provide a hint of its original Art Moderne sophistication. These three buildings, plus the thoroughly altered 1925-1938 Leggett's Department Store Building (entry 961), anchored four corners of the 1000 block of Roanoke Avenue and provided local shoppers with a choice of stylishly-up-to-date shopping facilities rarely found in eastern North Carolina and certainly not in cities as small as Roanoke Rapids.

The final architectural style seen within the Roanoke Rapids Historic District is the Spanish Colonial Revival style and, while it is utilized for only one major structure, that building is easily the most impressive commercial building in the city. The exuberant two-story brick Imperial Theatre Building (entry 953) is the result of a 1931 remodeling of the 1919 Rosemary Theatre following plans executed by Benton and Benton of Wilson. With a broad three-bay facade framed by tall pilasters capped with cast concrete covered urns, the building exemplifies the exotic and magical allure moving pictures had on the American public, particularly during difficult times early in the Great Depression. Topping the central bay is a curvilinear Mission-style gable accented with a large shield cartouche with jovial bearded head, while each outer bay is surmounted by a tile-covered pent roof with modillion cornice. A chain-supported metal canopy above the central entrance and a variety of decorative brickwork complete the building, one of the most enthusiastic and ornamented Spanish Colonial Revival structures in North Carolina. In "downtown" Roanoke Rapids, the 1925-1938 Commercial Building at 229-231 Roanoke Avenue (entry 826) is a rare example of Spanish Colonial Revival style elements used to dress up a modestly-scaled rental store. The major feature is a typical parapet invigorated with a simple but effective pent roof covered with tile.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 20**Industrial and Transportation Resources**

The most impressive industrial buildings in Roanoke Rapids are the several individual mill buildings that comprise the approximately forty-two-acre complex of the Rosemary Manufacturing Company (entry 1). The heavily-developed site contains four separate two-story rectangular buildings between 500 and 550 feet long erected in 1899, 1901, 1913, and 1929 (entries 1-a, 1, 1-b, and 1-c, respectively). The largest and most impressive, Rosemary Mill No. 1, was designed by Boston architect/engineer Fred S. Hinds and completed in 1901 in the Italian-inspired Romanesque Revival style that dominated southern factory architecture during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. While sawtooth monitor roofs and huge segmentally-arched windows which flooded the interior of each mill building with natural light were almost entirely removed between 1962 and 1966 to meet to the economic and technological demands of air-conditioning, some sawtooth skylights survive on the Opener Building (entry 1-j) and on one end of the 1960-1961 Rosemary Finishing Building (entry 1-c). Furthermore, the repetitive buttress-defined bays and the integrity of each building's dimensions and size remain virtually and remarkably unaltered. The dominant feature of the complex is a four-story pyramidal-roofed water tower at Mill No. 1 which contains a quartet of attenuated round-arched windows on each side of the uppermost level. Other contributing resources on the site include a one-story hip-roofed Colonial Revival office (entry 1-d) that has a pedimented portico, modillion cornice, and limestone accents; a seventy-five-foot-tall metal water tank (entry 1-h); a one-story Machine Shop/Store Room (entry 1-f); a frame Cotton Warehouse with brick firewalls (entry 1-h); a small one-story brick Nurse's Station (entry 1-j), and a brick Shop (entry 1-n).

The other two surviving textile mills, 1910 Patterson Mills Co. (entry 571), and 1916-1917 Roanoke Mills Co. Plant No. 2 (entry 442), each consists of a single immense brick mill building; two-story Patterson Mill is approximately 750-by-110 feet, or almost two acres under cover, while the enlarged one-story Roanoke No. 2 Mill covers 3.3 acres. The visual and architectural impacts remain even though the buildings, like those at Rosemary, have lost their monitor roofs and had their large windows closed. Each building has an impressive presence along the street, particularly Roanoke No. 2 where the buildings reach to within thirty feet of the Jackson and West Fifth streets, extending approximately 550 feet along each. While renovations undertaken in the 1960s resulted in new brick-veneered walls, a reworking of the defining pilasters heightened the rhythmic progression of forty-nine bays along Jackson Street. In contrast, Patterson Mill stands obliquely in a large rectangular tract enclosed on each end by wooded recreation areas for employees (entries 571-g, -i, -j and -k), with its nearest point to the street being approximately 160 feet. The almost sylvan setting is uncharacteristic of most industrial sites in North Carolina. Architecturally, the most intact Patterson building is the 1910 Office (entry 571-a). This handsome one-story brick Colonial Revival building is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 21

sheltered by a gable-on-hip roof that extends to eaves accentuated by modillion-like brackets, with sturdy Tuscan pillars carrying a full-width porch across the facade. There is also a Boy Scout Hut on the property (entry 571-i), a picturesque little gable-roofed three-bay log cabin constructed in the 1930s. Soaring above each of the mill complexes are an assortment of brick chimneys and metal water tanks, added to the character of industrial activity that pervades each complex.

The textile mills of Roanoke Rapids so dominated the local economy that there were few other industrial plants ever erected in the city, and no large ones survive within the historic district. The earliest of the two other industrial buildings is the (former) Roanoke Ice and Fuel Company (entry 1262), a rectangular flat-roofed brick building constructed in 1915 and expanded in the 1940s and again about 1975 with gable-roofed wings and office. The sleekly-modern 1944-1948 brick creamery building of Lindale Dairies (entry 1288) reflects modest Art Moderne influence that characterized post-World War II construction.

There are only three transportation-related resources within the Roanoke Rapids Historic District. Most important is the 1917 (former) Seaboard Air Line Passenger Station (entry 1285), a well-proportioned one-story brick building that blends Italianate and Craftsman elements into a design typical of stations erected throughout the nation during the first decades of the twentieth century. It is covered by an exaggerated bellcast hip roof that extends with deep eaves and provides shelter for waiting passengers. Architectural interest is supplied by the contrast of dark red tapestry brick with the granite water table and white-painted trim and segmentally-arched doors and windows. The adjacent Railroad Track (entry 1285-a) is the main trunk line of the (former) Seaboard Air Line (now CSX) between Norlina and Weldon. A spur line still in active use extends from the depot through the Rosemary mill complex (entry 1) and continues northward, splitting Madison Street as it extends to the Roanoke River and the site of the now-demolished Roanoke Mill No. 1. Along the way, it veers around Roanoke Mill No. 2 (entry 442) with a short line extending into the center of the complex. A second spur leaves the main line southeast of the district and extends to Patterson Mill (entry 571), with only a short section being within the boundary of the historic district.

The third transportation resource in the district is the 1941 (former) Bus Station (entry 965), a one-story concrete-block building finished with streamlined Art Moderne elements. Of particular importance are the channelled cornice as it curves around the corners, the metal awning, and the sophisticated change in the spacing of brick courses on the lower wall to effect a tall water table. This building, when considered with the three previously-discussed department store buildings in the block to the north, gives Roanoke Avenue one of the finest collection of Art Moderne commercial buildings in North Carolina.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 22**INVENTORY LIST**

Historical information contained in the inventory list is based on material from the Roanoke Rapids inventory files at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office; Halifax County deeds; Sanborn maps: 1915, 1919, 1925, 1962; city directories: 1938, 1942, 1948; informal local histories; newspaper references; and oral history. Entry names refer to the original owner/occupant unless otherwise noted.

Inventory Methodology

The Roanoke Rapids Historic District is laid out in its original orthogonal grid pattern. The major streets in Roanoke Rapids extend in a general north-to-south direction, and these streets are listed first, beginning with Rapids Street on the west and continuing to Williams Street on the east. Along each street, properties are listed from north to south, first those on the west side of the street and then those on the east side of the street. Then the east-to-west streets are listed, beginning with First Street on the north and ending with Fourteenth Street on the south. Properties are listed from west to east, first those on the north side of the street and then those on the south side of the street. Since the north-to-south streets--Rapids, Cedar, Vance, Franklin, Henry, Taylor, Monroe, Madison, Jackson, Roanoke, Hamilton, Washington, Jefferson, Charlotte, and Williams--run southerly from the historic locations of mills along the Roanoke River, these streets have no North or South division. On the other hand, the east-to-west streets--the numbered streets--are divided by Roanoke Avenue into either East or West addresses; i.e. East First, West First, etc.

Because of the singular importance of the textile mills and their associated mill villages in the history and architecture of Roanoke Rapids, and the fact that each mill and its village forms a cohesive and visually discernible unit, the four mill/mill villages are set out separately from non-mill resources. These are listed in the same west-to-east, north-to-south fashion as described above. The first is Rosemary Mill and Mill Village which is located in the southwest quadrant of the district and labeled as (1) on the district map, Exhibit A. It is followed by Roanoke No. 1 Mill Village (2) in the northwest quadrant; then Roanoke No. 2 Mill and Mill Village (3) immediately south of Roanoke No. 1; and lastly Patterson Mill and Mill Village (4) in the eastern quadrant. The mill factory complex is the first entry in each grouping. Then all non-mill resources are listed, again following the same west-to-east, north-to-south procedure. Included within this final, and longest section (entries 698 to 1288) are: the two commercial districts--"downtown" in old Roanoke Rapids (5) and "uptown" in old Rosemary (6); the Jackson Street/Roanoke Avenue/Hamilton Street corridor (7) connecting the two commercial sections; and the 1920s-1930s residential neighborhood (8) located on Hamilton and Washington streets between East Tenth and East Fourteenth streets.

The primary resource on a lot is assigned a number. Associated

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 23

secondary resources carry the same number with a letter "a," "b," and so on. The district map (Exhibit A) accompanying the nomination includes all inventory numbers.

Status

The letter "C" indicates a contributing building. A property determined to be noncontributing is identified by either "NC-age," indicating a property built after 1948; or "NC-alt," indicating a property that, while more than fifty years old, has been altered to the extent that it has lost its architectural integrity. Unless specified otherwise, each property continues in its original use. Resources other than buildings are denoted as "C" or "NC" along with the suffix "-str" for structures, "-si" for site, and "-obj" for objects.

Date

Building dates are largely derived from deed research, Sanborn maps, and city directories. The earliest Sanborn map (1915) delineates only the central commercial and residential areas of the separate communities of Roanoke Rapids and Rosemary. None of the three surviving textile mills and only a few mill houses are illustrated. The 1919 map is the first time to illustrate the entire length of Roanoke Avenue, but includes only portions of the mills and a limited number of mill houses. Finally, the 1925 edition shows the entire district with the exception of three blocks of thirty-eight dwellings in the Rosemary Mill Village that was moved in 1950 from the 1000 blocks of Henry, Madison, and Jackson, streets to the 800 blocks of Cedar and Vance streets. The 1925 Sanborn map also, for the first time, shows the mill factories themselves. In 1935 a new page was added to Roanoke Rapids Sanborn Map, covering the extreme southeast corner of the district.

For dating purposes, a resource that appears on the earliest map showing its neighborhood is indicated as "by 1915" or "by 1938," as the case may be. A resource which is not shown by one map but is shown on the next edition is indicated as "1915-1925," or however appropriate. The same guidelines are used for city directories from the years 1938, 1942, and 1948. Thus, a designation "1925-1938" indicates a resource that was not shown on the 1925 Sanborn Map but was included in the 1938 City Directory. Within the entry text, a reference to a Sanborn map is indicated by (SM) following the appropriate date, with City Directory references noted in the same manner but with (CD). More precise dates come from deed research, newspaper accounts, or local tradition.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 24

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
ROSEMARY MILL (Shown on map as area 1)				

WEST SIDE MADISON STREET

1. 1102 **Rosemary Manufacturing Co. Mills** 1899-1929 C

This immense textile manufacturing complex covers the equivalent of ten city blocks in the southwest quadrant of the district and is marked as (1) on the district map (Exhibit A). The property includes five large brick buildings erected in 1899, 1901, 1913, by 1925, and 1929, and numerous other structures that made this plant the largest manufacturer of cotton damask in the world after the 1910s. The largest and most impressive brick building, known as Rosemary Mill No. 1 (entry 1), was built in 1901 following the design of mill architect/engineer Fred S. Hinds of Boston and was the first new building of the recently-organized Rosemary Manufacturing Co. The visual focus of the approximately 550-foot-long facade of Rosemary Mill No. 1 is a central four-story rectangular tower that best reflects the elements of Romanesque Revival style that characterized industrial buildings of the late nineteenth century. This tower has a pyramidal roof, a quartet of attenuated arched openings in the upper stage of each elevation, and a pair of bull's-eye windows and corbeled brickwork below. The building's two-story-over-basement main block, approximately 210 feet long and 110 wide, that has the same repetitive buttresses and brick-enclosed windows as in Rosemary Mill No. 2 (entry 1-a), the oldest building within the complex. A ca. 1910 documentary photograph illustrates each bay in Rosemary Mill No. 1 with segmentally-arched windows composed of paired sixteen-over-sixteen metal sash. To the north of the tower is the one-story-over-basement weaving room, approximately 340 feet long and 110 wide, with its exterior finished with buttresses and windows identical to the southern block. The northern block, however, like its counterpart in Rosemary Mill No. 2 (entry 1-a), had a sawtooth roof with north-facing skylights that were removed between 1962 (SM) and 1966 (aerial photograph). At that time the windows were most likely closed with brick.

This textile manufacturing complex began as the Patterson Textile Co., a silk mill organized in 1899 by brothers Gustavus and Clarence Millhiser of Richmond along with Samuel F. Patterson (1867-1926), a North Carolina native living in Baltimore. All three were also involved with the Roanoke Cotton Mills Co., with Patterson serving as its manager. Within the first year, the Patterson Textile Co. completed a two-story brick building (entry 1-a). However, the company was soon absorbed into the Rosemary Manufacturing Co., which had been founded by the same three men in 1901. The company name was derived from the names of their mothers, Rose Millhiser and Mary Patterson. In that same year, a new building, Rosemary Mill No. 1 (entry 1), was completed and operations begun with about 100 workers operating 6,000 spindles, 200 looms. The new mill, according to Manufacturers' Record of June 6, 1901, had room for 12,000 to 15,000 spindles, so there was room for immediate expansion. The mill produced jacquard woven table damask,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 25

utilizing innovations in the manufacture of cotton fabric developed earlier by Patterson. In 1919 Patterson (residence entry 1004) purchased most of the stock in Rosemary, adding its ownership to the Patterson Mill (entry 571), which he had financed in 1910, and his majority ownership of the two mills of the older Roanoke Mills Company. After his death, the four mills controlled by his estate--Rosemary, Patterson, Roanoke Mills No. 1 (demolished 1990), and Roanoke Mills No. 2 (entry 442)--were sold to the Simmons Corp., which sold them in 1956 to J. P. Stevens and Co. In 1988 the mills were sold to the Bibb Company, another textile conglomerate, under whose ownership the mills remain. The historic Rosemary Mill complex remains the largest textile mill in eastern North Carolina.

1-a **Rosemary Mill No. 2** 1899 C
This large brick industrial building was constructed in two sections, with combined facade of approximately 500 feet. As the first mill building on this site, its placement diagonally on the town's overall grid pattern was done so that skylights could face due north, starting a pattern followed by subsequent Rosemary mills in 1901 and 1913. The northern and older two-story-over basement section is approximately 160 feet long and 100 feet wide and was raised in 6:1 common bond brick. Its multiple bays are defined by shallow brick pilasters which frame large segmentally-arched windows that were enclosed with brick and glass block in the mid-1960s when the building was air-conditioned. The southern one-story-over-basement section is approximately 335 feet long and 80 feet wide and was raised in 4:1 common bond brick. Likewise, its pilaster-defined windows have also been bricked. The southern section was originally covered by a sawtooth roof with large skylights, which were removed in the 1960s. The original (northern) section built in 1899 as silk mill for Patterson Textile Co.. It was taken over in 1903 by the Rosemary Mfg. Co. and, presumably, enlarged on south within several years. The building shown in its enlarged condition on the 1919 Sanborn Map, the first to show any of this complex; however, it was not until 1925 that the entire complex was shown by Sanborn maps.

1-b **Rosemary Mill No. 3** 1913 C
The third of Rosemary's large two-story brick buildings, this mill is about 550 feet long and 160 feet wide. It had the same buttress, window, and skylight finish as the other mill buildings, and likewise modernized in mid-1960s. The contractor was T. C. Thompson and Bro. of Charlotte.

1-c **Rosemary Finishing Plant** 1929 C
This two-story brick building extends approximately 350 feet in length and 100 feet in width. It has a functional appearance, the focus remaining with the repetitive buttresses that divide closed-up windows. In 1925 (SM) this site was occupied by a one-story five-bay cotton warehouse, with the present building built occupying practically the identical footprint. Although the building has been considerably modernized, several ranks of sawtooth

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 26

monitor skylights survive in the extreme southern corner. In 1962, 1965, and 1970 the building was enlarged on the west with large brick additions now occupied by the fabricating and warehouse facilities; those additions are approximately 450 feet long and 225 feet wide.

- 1-d **Mill Office** ca. 1901 C
The one-story hip-roofed brick office exhibits Colonial Revival elements in contrast to the industrial Romanesque Revival style of the mills. The focus of the attractive little structure is a projecting vestibule entrance covered by a pedimented portico that faces Rosemary Mill No. 1 (entry 1) across a service drive. Modest elements such as a modillion cornice, segmentally-arched one-over-one windows, and limestone accents used for sills, keystone lintels, and a tall water table complete exterior.
- 1-e **Water Tower** by 1925 C-str
Seventy-five-foot tall metal is tallest resource in complex.
- 1-f **Machine Shop/Store Room** by 1925 C
One-story brick building approximately sixty-foot square; covered by low gable roof with exposed purlins; several paired nine-over-nine sash windows remain open, but most have been closed; brick buttressed define walls.
- 1-g **Covered Walkway** 1950s NC-str
Elevated walkway connecting Mill Buildings 1 and 5 (entries 1 and 1-k); another, even longer, walkway between Mill Buildings 1 and 2 (entries 1 and 1-a) was removed in 1997-1998.
- 1-h **Cotton Warehouse** by 1925 C
Large brick building approximately 150-by-75 feet covered by broad gable roof and divided by firewalls into four storage sections; the northern two sections were built before 1925 and the southern two most likely by 1940.
- 1-i **Opener Building** by 1925 C
Pleasant little brick building approximately 60-by-30 feet in size; most noted for having large, single, north-facing monitor skylight with curved instead of straight rear slope; simple finish.
- 1-j **Nurse's Station** 1925-1940 C
Small brick building approximately 60-by-30 feet; parapet ends, large twenty-four light metal sash windows with moveable central section.
- 1-k **Rosemary Mill No. 5** ca. 1925 C
This three-story brick building is the smallest of the Rosemary mills, being approximately 250-by-100 feet. It had the same window and skylight configurations as other mills, also being modernized in mid 1960s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 28

forms, plans, and setbacks. Together, the rhythmic rows of mill houses contribute to the setting, feeling, and association of the overall historic district.

While very few primary resources have escaped some form of external modification, in the vast majority of these the basic form, size, and character of the house remain intact. Rarely is the accumulative effect of such typically mid- and late-nineteenth century modifications as replacement siding (asbestos shingles, rolled asphalt, aluminum, or vinyl); minor or easily-undone porch alterations such as replacement wrought-iron or wooden posts, or the recent addition of wooden balustrades for safety reasons; replacement windows, particularly if the replacements follow the size of the original openings; or duplexes converted into a single-family dwelling by closing one of the two front doors, significant enough to relegate the dwelling to noncontributing status. Furthermore, since the addition of asbestos shingles was begun by the mill company in 1948 (the last year of the district's Period of Significance) and was largely completed by 1950, when the mill houses were sold by the company to private owners, asbestos shingles can be considered a historic exterior treatment. However, when several modifications are undertaken, or major and largely irreversible alterations such as the application of brick veneer to the walls, the total replacement of the original hipped porch, or additions that overwhelm the original profile have occurred, then there is no alternative but to deem the resource as noncontributing. Of the 259 primary resources within the Rosemary Mill Village, 235 (ninety-one percent) are contributing, twenty (eight percent) are noncontributing because of alterations, and four (two percent) are noncontributing because they were built after 1948.

There are very few contributing secondary resources--outbuildings, garages, fences, etc--within the Rosemary Mill Village because the dwellings were, with few exceptions, maintained by the mill company as rental property until 1950 when they were sold to individual owners. Thus, with the exception of houses maintained for mill officers and supervisory personnel, there was little, if any, incentive for the construction of such ancillary buildings by the dwellings' tenants. These later outbuildings are dated primarily whether or not they are shown on the 1962 update of the Sanborn maps. The quantity of noncontributing outbuildings is also high because of the ready availability and economy of concrete blocks after 1950 and the proliferation since the 1980s of increasingly larger manufactured frame storage buildings sheathed with exterior grade vertical paneling. Thus of the twenty-five garages within the Rosemary Mill Village, only six (twenty-two percent), are contributing, while only twenty-nine of the total 137 secondary buildings (twenty-one percent) are contributing. Fences, especially chain-link fences, abound throughout the village and are especially numerous enclosing rear yards along the alleys. Chain-link and wire fences are counted as secondary resources only when they enclose the front yard; otherwise their existence is merely mentioned. Wooden fences, whether of a decorative picket nature or a tall privacy fence of wide

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 29

boards, and concrete-clock walls are always included as secondary resources because of their greater visibility. There are twenty-seven fences/walls in the Rosemary Mill Village counted as structures, only one (four percent), being deemed contributing. In addition, there are forty-two chain-link fences enclosing rear yards.

In the following Rosemary Mill Village Inventory List, the resources are listed north to south, beginning with the east side of Rapids Street and finishing with the west side of Madison Street. Each property is identified by its house or duplex type (A, B, C, etc.) along with any variations from the stated example in terms of form, features, or materials. All other houses, including those built for mill executives, are described individually. There are four house types for workers within the mill. All are of frame construction with interior brick chimneys. All were covered with either weatherboards or German siding, and a great majority now have a replacement siding, most generally asbestos shingles that were extremely popular on mill houses in Roanoke Rapids beginning in 1948. Replacement Craftsman porches--tapered pillars atop brick pedestals--and Craftsman three-over-one sash windows were most likely added during late 1920s and 1930s when such elements enjoyed widespread use in town. None of the two-story houses are known to have originally had porch balustrades of any sort. Many of the square-in-section balusters now seen in the mill village probably date from the 1920s and 1930s. The Rosemary Mill Village House Types are as follows:

Rosemary Mill House Type A: Two-story gable-front double-pile side-hall-plan single-family frame dwelling; German siding; two-bay on first story but only one centered bay on second; boxed cornices with understated gable returns; interior chimney; hip-roofed porch carried by chamfered posts with no balustrade originally; six-over-six sash windows; one-story ell extended on one side by one-room shed-roofed bathroom addition before 1925.

Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A: Two-story gable-roofed single-pile frame duplex; German siding; four-bays on first story with paired entrances in central two bays; two symmetrical bays on second; boxed cornices with understated gable returns; shared interior chimney between units; hip-roofed porch carried by chamfered posts with no balustrade originally; six-over-six sash windows; pair of one-story ells extended by shed additions.

Rosemary Mill Duplex Type B: Two-story gable-front double-pile frame duplex, essentially two side-by-side Rosemary Mill Houses Type A beneath a single gable-front roof; six bays on first story with entrances in two outer bays; two symmetrical bays on second; boxed cornices but no gable returns; German siding; pair of shared interior chimneys along ridge; hip-roofed porch carried by chamfered posts with no balustrade originally; six-over-six sash windows; pair of one-story ells extended by shed additions.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 30

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
Rosemary Mill House Type B: One-story gable-roofed double-pile frame dwelling; asymmetrical three-bay facade with semi-engaged porch carried by slender Tuscan-like columns connected by balustrade of square-in-section members; weatherboarded with gables sheathed with asphalt shingles to simulate wood shingles; one-over-one sash windows; very similar to Aladdin's "The Gretna."				
<u>EAST SIDE RAPIDS STREET</u>				
2.	900	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
		Essentially unaltered.		
2-a		Storage building	1980s	NC-age
		Manufactured metal gambrel-roofed storage building.		
2-b		Fence	1980s	NC-str
		Chain-link fence encloses entire lot.		
3.	902	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
		Vinyl siding; replacement wooden porch posts; some replacement windows, including three-part picture window on porch; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.		
4.	904	Vacant Lot		
		Site of Rosemary Mill House Type A		
5.	906	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
		Aluminum siding; brick-veneer wainscot on porch; replacement wooden porch posts.		
5-a		Storage building	ca. 1940	C
		Deteriorated gable-front frame building.		
5-b		Carports	1960s	NC-age
5-c				NC-age
		Two free-standing metal carports with adjoining storage sheds.		
6.	908	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
		Asphalt shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 30½

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE RAPIDS STREET---continued</u>				
7.	910	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles, replacement wooden porch posts; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows.				
8.	912	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Vinyl siding.				
9.	914	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows.				
9-a		Storage building	after 1962	NC-age
Gable-roofed concrete-block building along alley, adjacent to small but well-tended vegetable garden; wire fence encloses rear yard.				
10.	916	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Vinyl siding; porch extended on north (left) to side addition; square balusters; attached flat-roofed carport on center of south elevation.				
11.	918	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles; two-over-one sash windows; replacement wooden porch posts.				
11-a		Carport	1970s	NC-age
Modern free-standing carport immediately adjacent to front of south (right) elevation.				
12.	920	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Vinyl siding; porch extended on north (left) to shelter enlarged rear shed addition; square balusters; replacement windows.				
12-a		Storage building/carport	post 1962	NC-age
Large gable-front frame building with carport engaged beneath double-slope side shed.				
12-b		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Rear yard enclosed by board fence topped by lattice panels.				
13.	922	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; hip-roofed shed addition on north (left).				
13-a		Storage building/carport	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-front building with storage section on west (left) and engaged carport on right, having access to West Tenth Street.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 31

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE RAPIDS STREET---continued</u>				
14.	1000	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles.				
15.	1002	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Vinyl siding; wrought-iron porch posts and railing; attached shed-roofed carport on front of south (right) elevation.				
16.	1004	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; cornice returns removed, rare among Rosemary Mill House Type A; replacement gable-front porch roof extends to shelter shed-roofed additions along each elevation; wooden porch posts.				
17.	1006	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
18.	1008	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles.				
19.	1010	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Essentially unaltered except for screened porch.				
20.	1012	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Essentially unaltered.				
20-a		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Chain-link fence around all property lines.				
21.	1014	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles.				
22.	1016	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch railing.				
23.	1018	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Essentially unaltered.				
24.	1020	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Wrought-iron porch posts.				
25.	1022	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Replacement weatherboards except for German siding on porch; foundation not closed.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 32

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE RAPIDS STREET---continued</u>				
25-a		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Chain-link fence around all property lines.				
<u>WEST SIDE CEDAR STREET</u>				
Note: The duplexes on both sides of the 800 block of Cedar Street were moved by the mill in 1950 from the east sides of the 1000 blocks of Henry and Madison streets to provide for a parking lot, and from Madison Street (along with the houses from the 1000 block of Jackson Street that are now on the 800 block of Vance Street) to make way for the Dixie Motel and other commercial development. The houses from both streets were relocated with setbacks and spacing nearly identical to the original as indicated by the 1925 and 1962 Sanborn maps.				
26.	801	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type B	ca. 1901	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; converted into single-family dwelling with single centered entrance; chimney added onto south elevation.				
26-a		Storage Building	post 1950	NC-age
Gable-front metal-sided building with shed addition on south (left).				
26-b		Carport	post 1950	NC-age
Free-standing structure with metal poles supporting flat roof.				
27.	805-807	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type B	ca. 1901	C
Essentially unaltered.				
28.	809-811	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type B	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
29.	813-815	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type B	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles.				
30.	817-819	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type B	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; gable-roofed wing on north (right) elevation.				
30-a		Garage	post 1950	NC-age
Two-car gable-front sheathed with vertical boards; overhead doors; large shed addition on west (left, toward alley) partially enclosed with salvaged two-panel double-leaf doors.				
31.	821-823	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type B	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 33

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE CEDAR STREET---continued</u>				
32.	901	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles.				
32-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-front frame building with deteriorated side shed; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
33.	903	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Aluminum siding; wrought-iron porch posts; hip-roofed addition on front of south (right) elevation.				
33-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Large shed-roofed building sided with particle boards.				
34.	905	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Essentially unaltered except for addition of square balusters.				
34-a		Storage building	1980s	NC-age
Manufactured frame building sided with plywood.				
35.	907	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Essentially unaltered except for replacement wooden porch posts; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
36.	909	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles.				
36-a		Storage shed	post 1962	NC-age
Shed-roofed weatherboarded frame storage building.				
37.	911	Vacant Lot		
Site of Rosemary Mill House Type A				
38.	913	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles; cornice returns removed, rare among Rosemary Mill House Type A.				
38-a		Storage building	1980s	NC-age
Manufactured gable-front building with vertical paneling.				
39.	915	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1913	C
Replacement windows; chain-link fence encloses rear yard which contains large vegetable garden.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 34

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE CEDAR STREET---continued</u>				
40.	917	Rosemary Mill House Type A Wrought-iron porch posts.	ca. 1913	C
40-a		Storage building Large gable-front concrete-block building with asphalt shingles in gables; large six-over-six sash windows on sides; small shed-roofed extension on rear.	post 1962	NC-age
40-b		Outbuilding Small gable-front frame building with projecting front roof supported by simple triangular brackets.	post 1962	NC-age
41.	919	Rosemary Mill House Type A Asbestos shingles; replacement windows; wire fence encloses rear yard.	ca. 1913	C
42.	921	Rosemary Mill House Type A Asbestos shingles; replacement gable-front porch with wooden posts; replacement windows; entrance moved to left (towards center) of original location; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.	ca. 1913	C
43.	923	Rosemary Mill House Type A Essentially unaltered.	ca. 1913	C
44.	1001	Rosemary Mill House Type A Aluminum siding.	ca. 1913	C
45.	1003	Rosemary Mill House Type A Asbestos shingles.	ca. 1913	C
46.	1005	Rosemary Mill House Type A Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; replacement windows.	ca. 1913	NC-alt
47.	1007	Rosemary Mill House Type A Asbestos shingles.	ca. 1913	C
48.	1009	Rosemary Mill House Type A Wrought-iron porch posts.	ca. 1913	C
48-a		Garage One-car gable-front frame garage at alley.	post 1962	NC-age
49.	1011	Rosemary Mill House Type A Aluminum siding; square balusters.	ca. 1913	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 35

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE CEDAR STREET---continued</u>				
50.	1013	Rosemary Mill House Type A Essentially unaltered.	ca. 1913	C
51.	1015	Rosemary Mill House Type A Asbestos and asphalt shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows.	ca. 1913	C
52.	1017	Rosemary Mill House Type A Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows.	ca. 1913	C
53.	1019	Rosemary Mill House Type A Wrought-iron porch posts; replacement windows.	ca. 1913	C ^a
54.	1021	Rosemary Mill House Type A Asbestos shingles; Craftsman porch pillars and three-over-one sash windows; three-part picture window on porch; hip-roofed carport attached to front of south (left) elevation.	ca. 1913	C
55.	1023	Rosemary Mill House Type A Aluminum siding; replacement shed-roofed porch extends to north (right) elevation; replacement windows.	ca. 1913	C

EAST SIDE CEDAR STREET

Note: The duplexes on both sides of the 800 block of Cedar Street were moved by the mill in 1950 from the east side of the 1000 blocks of Henry and Madison streets to provide for a parking lot, and from Madison Street (along with the houses from the 1000 block of Jackson Street that are now on the 800 block of Vance Street) to make way for the Dixie Motel and other commercial development. The houses from both streets were relocated with setbacks and spacing nearly identical to the original as indicated by the 1925 and 1962 Sanborn maps.

56.	800-802	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type B Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; replacement windows including two picture windows on porch.	ca. 1901	NC-alt
57.	804-806	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type B Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; paired windows on porch.	ca. 1901	C
57-a		Dwelling One-story flat-roofed concrete-block building with deep eaves and metal casement windows providing subtle International style flair; house was under	1954	NC-age

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 36

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE CEDAR STREET---continued</u>				
construction when Hurricane Hazel hit October 15, 1954.				
57-b		Storage building	ca. 1954	NC-age
Gable-roofed concrete-block storage building with asphalt-shingled gables.				
58.	808-810	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type B	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; carport on south (right) elevation.				
58-a		Carport	1980s	NC-age
Free-standing metal carport beside house on south (right).				
58-b		Storage building	1980s	NC-age
Gable-front frame vertical-paneled storage building with covered porch area beneath extension of gable roof.				
59.	812-814	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type B	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles.				
60.	816-818	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type B	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; porch wraps along north (left) elevation.				
61.	820-822	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type B	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; several replacement one-over-one sash windows.				
61-a		Storage building	1990s	NC-age
Manufactured gable-roofed frame building with vertical paneling.				
62.	900-902	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles.				
63.	904	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Vinyl siding; some Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; converted to single-family dwelling with new central entrance flanked by replacement windows; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
64.	908-910	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Essentially unaltered.				
64-a		Fence	1990s	NC-str
Board privacy fence along property line with 904 Cedar Street.				
65.	914	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	NC-alt
Aluminum siding on first story with modern imbricated wood shingles on				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 37

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE CEDAR STREET---continued</u>				
		second;	converted to single-family dwelling;	wire fence encloses rear yard.
66.	916	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	NC-alt
		Entrance moved to center with modern bay window to its north (left); replacement windows; replacement wooden porch posts; converted to single-family dwelling; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.		
67.	920-922	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
		Essentially unaltered except for modern doors.		
68.	924-926	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
		German-siding in process of being sheathed with vinyl siding.		
69.	928-930	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
		Essentially unaltered.		
70.	932	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
		Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows with picture window onto porch; south (right) entrance closed when converted to single-family dwelling; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.		
71.	936-938	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
		Replacement windows; picture window onto porch.		
71-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
		Small shed-roofed building sheathed with vertical boards.		
72.	1000-1002	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
		Asbestos shingles.		
72-a		Storage building	ca. 1960s	NC-age
		Gable-front metal sided structure.		
73.	1004-1006	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
		Asbestos shingles; some replacement one-over-one sash windows; wire fence encloses rear yard.		
74.	1008-1010	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
		Asphalt shingles.		
75.	1012	House	1997	NC-age
		Modern one-and-a-half-story gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival dwelling.		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 38

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE CEDAR STREET---continued</u>				
76.	1016-1018	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A Aluminum siding.	ca. 1913	C
77.	1020-1022	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A Asbestos shingles; replacement wooden porch posts.	ca. 1913	C
78.	1026	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A Vinyl siding; converted to single-family dwelling.	ca. 1913	C
79.	1028-1030	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A Asbestos shingles.	ca. 1913	C
79-a		Storage building Small shed-roofed building sheathed with rolled asphalt siding.	post 1962	NC-age
80.	1032-1034	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; gable-roofed addition in center of north (left) elevation.	ca. 1913	C
81.	1036-1038	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A Tall Craftsman tapered pillars on short brick pedestals.	ca. 1913	C
<u>WEST SIDE VANCE STREET</u>				
Note: The houses on both sides of the 800 block of Vance Street were moved by the mill in 1950 from both sides of the 1000 block of Jackson Street in 1950 (along with the houses from the east side of the 1000 block of Madison Street that are now on one side of the 800 block of Cedar Street) to make way for the Dixie Motel and other commercial development. The houses were relocated with setbacks and spacing nearly identical to the original as indicated by the 1925 and 1962 Sanborn maps.				
82.	801	Rosemary Mill House Type A Asbestos shingles.	ca. 1901	C
83.	803	Rosemary Mill House Type A Essentially unaltered.	ca. 1901	C
84.	805	Rosemary Mill House Type A Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows.	ca. 1901	C
85.	807	Rosemary Mill House Type A Vinyl siding; wrought-iron porch posts; replacement windows.	ca. 1901	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 39

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE VANCE STREET---continued</u>				
85-a		Garage	post 1950	NC-age
Gable-front frame garage; vinyl siding.				
85-b		Fence	post 1950	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses entire lot, including large rear vegetable garden.				
86.	809	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Aluminum siding; wrought-iron porch posts; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
87.	811	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	NC-alt
Vinyl siding; wrought-iron porch posts; replacement windows.				
87-a		Storage building	1980s	NC-age
Manufactured gable-front frame building sided with vertical paneling; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
88.	813	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement windows.				
89.	815	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; gable-front porch with wrought-iron posts and railing; expanded shed addition on north (right).				
89-a		Storage building	post 1950	NC-age
Simple gable-front frame building with shed addition on west (right, toward alley); both now sheathed with plywood.				
90.	817	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Weatherboards; replacement wooded porch posts; square balusters; some replacement windows.				
91.	819	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Vinyl siding; slender tapered porch pillars.				
91-a		Storage building	post 1950	NC-age
Simple gable-front frame building now sheathed with plywood.				
92.	821	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; square balusters; picture window on porch; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
92-a		Storage building	post 1950	NC-age
Simple gable-front frame weatherboarded building; chain-link fence encloses				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 40

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE VANCE STREET---continued</u>				
rear yard.				
93.	823	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles, wrought-iron porch posts; paired window on porch.				
93-a		Garage	post 1950	NC-age
One-car gable-front building; original German siding surviving in gables with rolled asphalt siding on walls.				
93-b		Fences	post 1950	NC-str
Board privacy fence extends along side property lines in rear, with wire fence along alley.				
94.	825	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; picture window on porch.				
94-a		Storage building	post 1950	NC-age
Shed-roofed frame building sheathed with plywood.				
94-b		Fence	post 1950	NC-str
Attractive chest-high board fence topped with lattice panels.				
95.	901-903	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Wrought-iron porch posts.				
96.	905	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles; converted to single-family dwelling.				
96-a		(former) Garage	by 1925	C
Handsome two-car gable-front garage built of rock-faced concrete block; originally oriented to street with automobile bay being closed with similar blocks.				
97.	909-911	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asphalt shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
97-a		Garage	1980s	NC-age
Large two-car shallow-gable-roofed building sheathed with plywood.				
98.	913-915	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Wrought-iron porch posts; some replacement windows; house being dismantled in June 1997.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 41

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE VANCE STREET---continued</u>				
99.	917	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Converted to single-family dwelling; chain-link fence encloses rear yard, including excellent large vegetable garden.				
100.	923	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles; original chamfered posts shortened and set atop concrete block pedestals; converted to single-family dwelling.				
100-a		Outbuilding	post 1962	NC-age
Small gable-front frame building.				
100-b		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
One-car gable-front frame garage with access from street; exposed rafter ends testify to lingering Craftsman influence into 1960s.				
101.	925	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles; square balusters; converted to single-family dwelling.				
101-a		Storage shelter	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-roofed frame building with south (front) walls removed and open interior expanded with shed roof; walls sheathed with plywood.				
101-b		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Small gable-front German-sided frame building; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
102.	931	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Rolled asphalt "psuedo-brick" siding; converted to single-family dwelling.				
103.	933-935	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos and asphalt shingles.				
104.	937-939	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
104-a		Fence	1960s	NC-str
Wire fence encloses rear yard and extends along side property lines to front, where it meets low fence of chain lengths hanging between posts.				
104-b		Storage building/Garage	post 1962	NC-age
Large shallow-gable-roofed frame building sided with masonite panels; garage bay lacks door.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 42

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE VANCE STREET---continued</u>				
105.	1001-1003	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A Masonite siding.	ca. 1913	C
106.	1005-1007	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A Essentially unaltered.	ca. 1913	C
107.	1009-1011	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A Wrought-iron porch posts.	ca. 1913	C
107-a		Outbuilding Sizeable gable-front weatherboarded frame building, perhaps a garage.	ca. 1980	NC-age
107-b		Fence Tall board privacy fence.	ca. 1980	NC-str
108.	1013-1015	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A Essentially unaltered.	ca. 1913	C
108-a		Fence Tall board privacy fence.	ca. 1980	NC-str
109.	1017-1019	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A Asbestos shingles; one-story addition on rear of north (left) elevation.	ca. 1913	C
110.	1021-1023	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A Vinyl siding.	ca. 1913	C
111.	1025-1027	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A Asbestos shingles; replacement windows.	ca. 1913	C
112.	1029-1031	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A Vinyl siding; shed wing on rear north (left).	ca. 1913	C
113.	1033-1035	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A Asbestos shingles; gable-roofed one story wing on rear north (right).	ca. 1913	C
113-a		Storage building Manufactured frame building sheathed with vertical paneling.	ca. 1990	NC-age
114.	1037-1037	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.	ca. 1913	C
114-a		Tool shed Tiny frame tool building.	ca. 1970s	NC-age

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 43

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE VANCE STREET</u>				

Note: The houses on both sides of the 800 block of Vance Street were moved by the mill in 1950 from both sides of the 1000 block of Jackson Street in 1950 (along with the houses from the east side of the 1000 block of Madison Street that are now on one side of the 800 block of Cedar Street) to make way for the Dixie Motel and other commercial development. The houses were relocated with setbacks and spacing nearly identical to the original as indicated by the 1925 and 1962 Sanborn maps.

115.	800	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; picture window on porch; rear shed addition on south extended to front of house where it is sheltered by extension of porch.				

115-a		Outbuilding	post 1950	NC-age
Gable-front board-and-batten building with exposed rafter ends; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				

116.	802	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles, wrought-iron porch posts; several replacement eight-over-eight sash windows.				

116-a		Outbuilding	post 1950	NC-age
Gable-front frame storage building covered with aluminum siding.				

117.	804	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				

117-a		Outbuilding	post 1950	NC-age
Gable-front concrete-block building with projecting engaged porch-like shelter supported by wooden posts; side and rear windows covered with plywood.				

118.	806	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; several replacement windows.				

118-a		Outbuilding	1970s	NC-age
Gable-front frame building sheathed with plywood.				

118-b		Pool	1990s	NC-str
Above-ground swimming pool; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				

119.	808	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; replacement double-tier porch with original chamfered posts on first and plain posts on second, both levels with square balusters.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 44

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE VANCE STREET---continued</u>				
120.	810	Rosemary Mill House Type A Asbestos shingles; replacement windows.	ca. 1901	C
121.	812.	Rosemary Mill House Type A Vinyl siding; replacement windows.	ca. 1901	C
121-a		Storage Shed Shed-roofed frame building sheathed with "brick" rolled asphalt siding; wire fence encloses rear yard.	post 1950	NC-age
122.	814	Rosemary Mill House Type A Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; replacement windows.	ca. 1901	C
123.	816	Rosemary Mill House Type A Weatherboards; square balusters.	ca. 1901	C
124.	818	Rosemary Mill House Type A Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; large picture window onto porch.	ca. 1901	C
125.	820	Rosemary Mill House Type A Asbestos shingles; large two-story shed-roofed addition on north (left) extends to front.	ca. 1901	NC-alt
126.	822	Rosemary Mill House Type A Asbestos shingles; gable-front porch with wrought-iron posts; replacement windows.	ca. 1901	NC-alt
127.	824	Rosemary Mill House Type A Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.	ca. 1901	C
127-a		(former) Firehose house Impressive though small square frame building; German siding; pyramidal roof topped by blunt finial; double-leaf doors spans width of one side; one of several buildings for the storage of firehoses near hydrants and the volunteers from the mills and mill villages who manned them during fires; this one, located on Jackson Street, is largely unaltered, unlike only other known survivor (entry 544-b) behind 301 Jackson Street.	ca. 1910s	C
127-b		Fence Handsome wrought-iron fence composed of overlapping "hairpin" hoops.	ca. 1910s	C-str
128.	900-902	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A Asbestos shingles; converted to single-family dwelling; wrought-iron porch	ca. 1913	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 45

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE VANCE STREET---continued</u>				
posts.				
128-a		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses entire lot.				
128-b		Storage building	ca. 1983	NC-age
Gable-roofed concrete-block building.				
128-c		Storage building	1970s	NC-age
Small shed-roofed frame building.				
129.	904-906	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; wire fence encloses rear yard.				
130.	908-910	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
131.	912-914	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; some replacement windows.				
131-a		Storage building	1990s	NC-age
Manufactured frame building with vertical paneling.				
132.	916-918	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Craftsman three-over-one sash windows.				
133.	920-922	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Essentially unaltered; wire fence along property line with No. 916-918.				
134.	924-926	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles; south (right) porch bay enclosed; replacement windows.				
135.	928-930	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Rolled asphalt pseudo-brick siding; replacement wooden porch posts with paired members connected by "X" latticework; replacement windows.				
135-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Small shed-roofed structure sheathed with "tan brick" rolled asbestos siding.				
136.	932	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles; converted to single-family dwelling; square balusters.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 46

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE VANCE STREET---continued</u>				
137.	936-938	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Essentially unaltered.				
137-a		Storage building	1990s	NC-age
Manufactured frame building sheathed with vertical paneling.				
138.	1000-1002	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles.				
138-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Small gable-front German-siding frame building enlarged on rear with building of similar size and form.				
139.	1004-1006	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles.				
140.	1010	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Converted to single-family dwelling by closing north (left) entrance.				
141.	1012-1014	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Essentially unaltered except for large hip-roofed wing on rear.				
142.	1016-1018	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
143.	1020-1022	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles with rolled asphalt siding on ell.				
144.	1024-1026	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement three-part picture windows on porch; square balusters; rear ells enlarged with screened shed-roofed porches.				
145.	1028-1030	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; converted to single-family dwelling by closing north (left) entrance.				
145-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-roofed frame building sheathed with asphalt shingles.				
146.	1032-1034	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Wrought-iron balustrade; wire fence encloses rear yard.				
147.	1036-1038	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1913	C
Asbestos shingles; square balusters; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 47

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE FRANKLIN STREET</u>				
148.	811	Rosemary Mill House Type B	ca. 1918	C
Asbestos shingles; modern lattice panels added as impermanent porch railing as they lack both top and bottom rails; small gable-roofed ell; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
148-a		Storage Building	1990s	NC-age
One of two adjacent shed-roofed storage buildings sheathed with vertical paneling.				
148-b		Storage Building	1990s	NC-age
One of two adjacent shed-roofed storage buildings sheathed with vertical paneling.				
149.	815	Rosemary Mill House Type B	ca. 1918	C
"German siding" vinyl siding; wrought-iron porch posts with modest lattice panels at ends; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
149-a		Shed	1990s	NC-age
Gable-front frame storage building sheathed with vertical paneling.				
150.	819	Rosemary Mill House Type B	ca. 1918	C
"German siding" vinyl siding; replacement porch posts with square balusters; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
150-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
Large frame garage/work shop/storage building at alley.				
150-b		Carport	1980s	NC-age
Freestanding carport to south (left) of dwelling.				
151.	823	Rosemary Mill House Type B	ca. 1918	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; small gable-roofed wing on north (right); chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
152.	901	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
152-a		Storage building	ca. 1940	C
Large shed-roofed weatherboarded frame building had entrances both in end and facade (East) with two six-pane windows on front, suggesting traditional form used for chicken houses.				
152-b		Outbuilding	post 1962	NC-age
One-room gable-front concrete-block building with shed-roofed extension.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 48

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE FRANKLIN STREET---continued</u>				
152-c		Wall	1950s	NC-str
Shoulder-height concrete block wall along boundary with No. 903; rest of rear yard enclosed by chain-link fence.				
153.	903	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Vinyl siding; replacement wooden porch posts; square balusters.				
153-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-roofed metal-sided structure.				
153-b		Playhouse	post 1962	NC-age
Two-story shed-roofed frame structure.				
153-c		Fence	post 1962	NC-str
Tall board privacy fence along alley.				
154.	905	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
154-a		Garage	1980s	NC-age
Large metal-sided two-car garage at alley, one bay sheltered by gable-front roof and other, presumably later, by shed roof; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
155.	907	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles, replacement wooden porch posts; replacement paired window on porch.				
155-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-roofed frame building; chain-link fence encloses rear lot.				
156.	909	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; square balusters; replacement windows; chain-link fence encloses rear lot.				
157.	911	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Vinyl siding; wrought-iron porch posts atop brick pedestals; picture window on porch; chain-link fence encloses rear lot.				
158.	913	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; replacement windows.				
159.	915	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Essentially unaltered.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 49

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE FRANKLIN STREET---continued</u>				
160.	917	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron posts; square balusters.				
161.	919	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Weatherboards; gable-roofed screened porch added on north (right).				
161-a		Fence and gate	1990s	NC-str
Wire fence encloses rear yard, with automobile access provided through large swinging gates filled with lattice panels.				
162.	921	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C ^m
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts and balustrade; porch extended to north (right); Craftsman six-over-one and three-over-one sash windows.				
162-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Small gable-front German-siding frame building; wire fence encloses rear yard.				
163.	923	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; wire fence encloses rear yard.				
164.	925	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles, wrought-iron porch posts.				
165.	1001	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles.				
165-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Small gable-front concrete-block storage building flanked by long shed-roofed additions, concrete-block on west (right) and frame on east.				
165-b		Grape Arbor	ca. 1990	NC-str
Newly-established arbor approximately thirty feet-by-eight feet.				
166.	1003	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows.				
167.	1005	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; some Craftsman three-over-one sash windows and other replacement windows.				
168.	1007	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Wrought-iron porch posts.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 50

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE FRANKLIN STREET---continued</u>				
169.	1009	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles, wrought-iron porch posts; some replacement windows.				
169-a		Storage building	ca. 1990	NC-age
Gable-roofed frame building sheathed with particle board; appears either abandoned or never finished.				
170.	1011	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; some two-over-two sash windows; square balusters; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
171.	1013	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement wooden posts atop brick pedestals; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
172.	1015	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
172-a		Storage building	ca. 1990	NC-age
Manufactured gable-roofed frame building sheathed with vertical paneling; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
173.	1017	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; replacement windows.				
173-a		Garage	ca. 1940	C
One-car gable-front frame building with vertical board siding; double-doors; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
174.	1019	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; some replacement windows.				
175.	1021	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles, replacement wooden porch posts.				
176.	1023	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Aluminum siding; replacement wooden porch posts.				
177.	1025	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows.				
177-a		Storage building	ca. 1940	C
Small gable-front frame building with asbestos shingles and small side windows; exposed rafter ends chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 51

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE FRANKLIN STREET</u>				
178.	822	Rosemary Mill House Type B	ca. 1918	C
Asbestos shingles; square balusters.				
178-a		Shed	post 1962	NC-age
Small gable-front building facing West Ninth Street.				
179.	900	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Some brick veneer; replacement windows.				
179-a		(former) Garage	by 1925	NC-alt
One-car gable-front frame garage now sheathed with painted particle board; probably originally oriented to alley.				
180.	902	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; square balusters.				
181.	904	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	NC-alt
Vinyl German siding; replacement windows; replacement porch posts; chimney removed.				
181-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
One-car gable-front concrete-block building oriented to alley.				
182.	906	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; square balusters.				
182-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Small shed-roofed frame storage building sheathed with vertical boards.				
183.	908	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; some replacement windows.				
184.	910	Vacant Lot		
185.	912	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; replacement windows; large gable-roofed wing on south (right).				
185-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Small gable-front concrete block storage structure.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 52

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE FRANKLIN STREET---continued</u>				
186.	914	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; three-part "picture" window onto porch.				
187.	916	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Vinyl siding; several Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; enlarged rear ell.				
188.	918	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; wing addition on south (right) with porch extension.				
189.	920	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
189-a, b		(former) Garages	post 1962	NC-age NC-age
Pair of similar one-car gable-front concrete-block former garages with asphalt shingles in gables; originally oriented to alley; converted to storage buildings and now in poor condition; owner of dwelling states that both garages are to be demolished.				
190.	922	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Aluminum siding; wrought-iron porch posts.				
190-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
One-car gable-front frame garage covered with vertical paneling orients to alley; rear yard enclosed by chain-link fence.				
191.	924	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; several replacement windows.				
191-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-front German-siding storage building; rear yard enclosed by chain-link fence.				
192.	1000	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; several Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; wrought-iron porch posts; shed-roofed addition along south (right).				
193.	1002	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; wrought-iron porch posts.				
194.	1004	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Aluminum siding; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; wrought-iron porch				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 53

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE FRANKLIN STREET---continued</u>				

posts.

195. 1006 **Rosemary Mill House Type A** ca. 1901 C
Asbestos shingles; several replacement windows; porch screened above apron wall.

195-a **Fence** ca. 1980s NC-str
Picket fence extends from rear of north (left) elevation to north property, connecting with wire fence that encloses rear yard.

196. 1008 **Rosemary Mill House Type A** ca. 1901 C
Shed addition on south (right); second door added to facade, presumably during conversion to duplex; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.

197. 1010 **Rosemary Mill House Type A** ca. 1901 C
Essentially unaltered; chain-link and wire fences enclose rear yard.

198. 1012 **Rosemary Mill House Type A** ca. 1901 C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.

199. 1014 **Rosemary Mill House Type A** ca. 1901 C
Essentially unaltered.

199-a **Storage Building** post 1962 NC-age
Shed-roofed frame storage building.

200. 1016 **Rosemary Mill House Type A** ca. 1901 C
Replacement windows.

200-a **Storage building** post 1962 NC-age
Central gable-front frame building expanded on each side by shed additions, two partially-enclosed sheds on the east (right) and three open-ended sheds on the west.

200-b **Fence** post 1962 NC-str
Two sections of vertical board fence mark rear property line.

201. 1018 **Rosemary Mill House Type A** ca. 1901 NC-alt
Replacement shed-roofed porch continues across addition on north (left) and porte cochere on right; wrought-iron porch posts.

201-a **Storage building** by 1925 NC-alt
Gable-roofed vertical-sided frame building could possibly be garage shown on 1925 Sanborn Map that has been relocated, turned ninety degrees, and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 54

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE FRANKLIN STREET---continued</u>				
converted into storage structure.				
201-b		Storage building	ca. 1980s	NC-age
Large manufactured building sheathed with vertical paneling; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
202.	1020	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron posts; facade modified to central door.				
203.	1022	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; wrought-iron porch posts; two-thirds of porch enclosed; two-story addition on rear north (left).				
203-a		Garage	by 1925	NC-alt
One-car gable-front garage sheathed with asbestos shingles and considerably enlarged with shed-roofed triple-bay metal-sided garage along alley.				
203-b		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Picket fence extend across front property line, connecting to chain-link fence that encloses side and rear yards.				
204.	1024	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	NC-alt
Brick veneer; addition on north (left).				
205.	1100	Rosemary Mill Overseer's House	ca. 1910	C
Two-story T-plan frame dwelling with intersecting gable roof; gables framed by boxed cornice returns and sheathed with asbestos shingles; two-bay porch of Colonial Revival pillars connected by square balusters; two-over-two-sash windows; vinyl siding; originally situated at south end of block but was moved here after 1962 (SM) when south corner was taken to relocate West 12th Street at a course slightly diagonal to the town's grid pattern; house occupied by overseer's at Rosemary Mfg. Co.; present site is southern half of site of Ledgerwood Hall, a large two-story frame dormitory constructed in 1919 for single female workers at Rosemary Mfg. Co.; Ledgerwood Hall faced Franklin Street and was demolished between 1948 (CD) and 1962 (SM).				
206.	1102	Rosemary Mill Overseer's House	ca. 1910	C
Two-story gable-front frame side-hall-plan dwelling; Colonial Revival porch pillars connected by square balusters; two-over-two sash windows; asbestos shingles; gable-roofed wing on north (left); occupied by overseer's at Rosemary Mfg. Co.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 55

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE FRANKLIN STREET---continued</u>				
206-a		Fence	1990s	NC-str
Low, knee-high picket fence along south property line with 1104 Franklin; complimented on north with deciduous privet hedge.				
207.	1104	Rosemary Mill Overseer's House	ca. 1910	C
Two-story T-plan frame dwelling with intersecting gable roof very similar to neighbor at 1100 Franklin Street; same porch; some replacement windows; asbestos shingles; occupied by overseer's at Rosemary Mfg. Co.; attached at rear via covered breezeway is one-story gable-roofed frame dwelling sheathed with asbestos shingles; added after 1962.				
207-a		Polk's TV Service	1971	NC-age
One-story gable-roofed concrete-block building houses television repair business; business started in 1959 by Conley Polk, Jr. who used to occupy dwelling here; moved to this location in 1971 and still operated by Polk, who has since moved to outskirts of city.				
208.	1106	Rosemary Mill Overseer's House	ca. 1910	C
Two-story gable-front frame side-hall-plan dwelling very similar to neighbor at 1102 Franklin Street; asbestos shingles; does not have north wing; occupied by overseer's at Rosemary Mfg. Co.; rear enclosed by chain-link fence.				
<u>WEST SIDE HENRY STREET</u>				
209.	811	Rosemary Mill House Type B	ca. 1918	C
Under renovation; removal of rear shed rooms (to be replaced with small ell) revealed boards stamped "OUTSIDE WALL SHEATHING 17211;" some studs stamped "17207."				
210.	815	Rosemary Mill House Type B	ca. 1918	C
Vinyl siding; wrought-iron porch posts and railing.				
211.	819	House	1948-1962	NC-age
One-story brick ranch with intersecting gable roof.				
211-a		Shed	1920s-30s	C
Charming gable-front German siding storage shed is very complimentary to simple lines of Rosemary Mill House Type B; probably original to neighborhood but moved here from unknown location after 1962.				
212.	823	Rosemary Mill House Type B	ca. 1918	C
Real wood shingles in gables rather than asphalt simulations; wrought-iron				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 56

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

WEST SIDE HENRY STREET---continued

porch posts; this well-maintained dwelling is best example of Rosemary Mill House Type B.

- | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| 212-a | | Shed/Dwelling | 1925-1930 | C |
| Charming gable-front German siding; six-over-six sash windows; tradition states that it was utilized as a dwelling separate from the house; probably after 1950 when ownership passed from mill to occupants. | | | | |
| 213. | 901 | Rosemary Mill House Type A | ca. 1901 | C |
| Asbestos shingles; replacement six-over-one sash windows; door arrangement onto porch modified. | | | | |
| 213-a | | Dwelling | post 1962 | NC-age |
| Small gable- and shed-roofed frame buildings joined to form rambling, rudimentary dwelling along alley. | | | | |
| 213-b | | Storage building | post 1962 | NC-age |
| Tiny shed-roofed frame storage structure. | | | | |
| 214. | 903 | Rosemary Mill House Type A | ca. 1901 | C |
| Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; door arrangement on porch modified; rear shed addition extended forward. | | | | |
| 214-a | | Storage building | post 1962 | NC-age |
| Low, shed-roofed frame building sided with masonite. | | | | |
| 214-b | | Grape Arbor | ca. 1950s | NC-str |
| Wooden pole arbor for grapes, probably of scuppernong variety. | | | | |
| 215. | 905 | Rosemary Mill House Type A | ca. 1901 | C |
| Asbestos shingles; square balusters. | | | | |
| 215-a | | Storage Building | post 1962 | NC-age |
| Gable-front frame storage building with weatherboard siding. | | | | |
| 216. | 907 | Rosemary Mill House Type A | ca. 1901 | C |
| Asbestos shingles; square balusters; one-over-one sash windows; gable-roofed addition on south (left); attached carport on north. | | | | |
| 216-a | | Garage/Storage building | ca. 1940 | C |
| Adjoining frame building consists of large gable-roofed frame section incorporating single automobile bay with large storage area, all sheathed with board-and-batten siding, and adjacent gable-front frame storage | | | | |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 57

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE HENRY STREET---continued</u>				
building; situated directly along alley, with chain-link fence enclosing rest of rear property line.				
217.	909	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; some Craftsman three-over-one sash windows.				
218.	911	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; replacement windows.				
218-a		Storage building	ca. 1940	C
Small gable-front German-siding building; concrete-block shed-roofed addition along west.				
219.	913	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; porch posts and deck removed; double window adjacent entrance; rear shed extended forward with hip-roofed brick addition; porch added onto north (right).				
219-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
Large gable-front frame garage sheathed with masonite opening directly onto alley; adjoining shed roofed carport on south (left); chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
220.	915	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; rear shed addition extended forward.				
220-a		Storage building	ca. 1940	C
Well-maintained gable-front German-sided structure; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
221.	917	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; rear shed addition extended forward.				
221-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
Sizeable one-car gable-front garage of Case block, a type of locally-made cinder block; exposed rafter ends; chain link fence encloses rear yard.				
221-b		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Small one-room gable-front frame building with asbestos shingles.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 58

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE HENRY STREET---continued</u>				
222.	919	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; chain link fence encloses rear yard.				
223.	921	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
224.	923	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; rear shed addition extended forward.				
224-a		Storage buildings	post 1962	NC-age
Three small manufactured frame buildings aligned along northern property line.				
224-b		Fence	ca. 1970s	NC-str
Privacy fence of vertical metal strips and panels.				
225.	925	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; some Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; replacement wooden porch posts.				
226.	1001	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement gable-front porch with tapered pillars.				
226-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
Expanded two-car gable-front garage incorporates small over-built one-car garage built ca. 1940; walls now sheathed with metal panels.				
226-b		Storage Building	post 1962	NC-age
Small gable-front frame building with vertical board siding.				
227.	1003	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts and railing; rear shed addition extended forward.				
227-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Sizeable gable-roofed frame building sheathed with modern vertical board paneling; may incorporate garage shown at same location on 1925 Sanborn Map; wire fence encloses rear yard.				
228.	1005	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; replacement gable-front porch with modern posts; rear shed addition extended forward.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 59

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE HENRY STREET---continued</u>				
228-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Small concrete block building beneath gable-front roof of very shallow pitch.				
229.	1007	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement wooden porch posts; picture window onto porch.				
230.	1009	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
231.	1011	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles.				
232.	1013	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles.				
233.	1015	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement porch posts.				
234.	1017	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles.				
235.	1019	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; square balusters; rear shed addition extended to front of house and porch extended across it.				
236.	1021	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; square balusters.				
237.	1023	Vacant Lot		
238.	1105	Rosemary Mill House Type A	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles; slender Tuscan columns with square balusters.				
238-a		Storage building	ca. 1940	C
Large gable-front frame storage building; perhaps a former garage.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 60

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE HENRY STREET</u>				
239.	900	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type B	ca. 1901	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; brick veneer; converted into single-family dwelling; two-story "Mount Vernon" porch; large additions on south and rear.				
240.	904-906	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type B	ca. 1901	C
Replacement porch posts.				
241.	908-910	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type B	ca. 1901	NC-alt
Severely altered if not totally replaced; replacement hip-roof; new additions on each elevation; new siding, windows, porch.				
242.	912-914	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type B	ca. 1901	C
Essentially intact.				
243.	916-918	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type B	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles.				
243-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Small gable-front board-and-batten frame structure.				
244.	920-922	Rosemary Mill Duplex Type B	ca. 1901	C
Asbestos shingles.				
245.	924-926	Vacant Lot		
Site of Rosemary Mill Duplex Type B demolished after 1962.				

WEST SIDE MONROE STREET

246.	821	Charles H. Speight House	1925-1938	C
One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed brick bungalow with gable dormer; semi-engaged shed-roofed porch carried by brick pillars; Craftman three-over-one sash windows; Speight, the first known owner in 1938 (CD), was an overseer with Rosemary Mfg Co.				
247.	827	House	by 1925	C
One-story hip-roofed dwelling similar in form to 834 Monroe (entry 722) across street; simple hip-roofed porch carried by Colonial Revival Tuscan columns; asbestos shingles; first known occupants were all employees at Rosemary Mfg. Co., with first known owner, Miss Minnie B. Johnson, a clerk/cashier there in 1948 (CD), being daughter of Joseph J. Johnson, a Rosemary employee who occupied house with his family in 1942 (CD).				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 61

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE MONROE STREET---continued</u>				
247-a		(former) Servant's Dwelling	by 1925	C
One-story gable-roofed frame structure; diminutive side wings and front porch (now screened) added after 1962 (SM); appears to be dwelling formerly connected with neighboring Speight house (entry 246) to north (right); southern portion of that lot attached to 827 Monroe Street after 1962; chain-link fence encloses rear and side yards.				
248.	829	Brown-Patterson-Weathers House	1923-1924	C
Large two-story gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival style dwelling has symmetrical three-bay facade with gable dormers; one-story porch of clustered Tuscan columns has central projecting pediment; sidelighted entrance has leaded-glass elliptical fanlight; porte cochere on north (right) is discontinuous with porch; four-, six-, and eight-over-one sash windows; along with the traditional rear ells is a connected carport extending to a post-1974 garage and storage building; despite local tradition that house was built by mill-owner Samuel F. Patterson for son Francis, house apparently erected for J. P. and Mary Ellen Brown, occupation unknown, soon after their purchase of two lots here in February 1923; their sale of these two lots, plus two adjoining lots, to Rosemary Mfg. Co. (which Patterson owned) for \$5,500 thirteen months later indicates the property's substantial improvement, one commensurate with construction of a house of this size and finish; whether Patterson's son occupied house has not been substantiated; occupied by tenants in 1938 and 1942, in the latter year by Edward B. Manning, the president of Halifax Farmers Supply Co. (entry 881) and chief Designer at Rosemary Mfg. Co; acquired in 1946 by Dr. D. Bahnson Weathers and wife Mary Kibling Weathers, who previously had resided in nearby Rosemary Mfg. Co.'s Executive House (entry 256); remained in Weathers ownership until 1974.				
248-a		(former) Servant's Dwelling	1923-1924	C
One-room gable-roof frame building with simple lines and two-over-two sash windows; probably erected as dwelling for household help.				
248-b		Tool Shed	post 1962	NC-age
Charming little gable-roofed frame building to west of (former) Servant's Dwelling.				
248-c		Fence	post 1962	NC-str
Short section of picket fence defines rear garden and connects outbuildings; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
249.	901	Rosemary Mill Supervisor's House	1919-1925	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow; typical Craftsman elements include triangular eave brackets, exposed rafter ends, and nine-over-one sash				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 62

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE MONROE STREET---continued</u>				
windows; hip-roofed porch (now screened) carried by square posts; asbestos shingles; most likely built by Rosemary Mfg. Co. as dwelling for supervisors and mid-level management; first known occupant was W. Howard Pruden, who in 1938 and 1942 (CDs) was assistant secretary for the mill; by 1948 he was listed as the owner and was owner of Roanoke Rapids Office Equipment Co.				
249-a		(former) Dwelling	ca. 1930	C
Small one-room gable-front frame building expanded by shed-roofed addition of front (north); two-over-two-sash windows; most likely as dwelling for maid/servant; backs up to similar building at No. 903; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
250.	903	Rosemary Mill Supervisor's House	1919-1925	C
Charming one-story gable-roofed frame Craftsman bungalow with diminutive central gable dormer; Craftsman elements include engaged porch carried by tapered pillars, triangular eave brackets, and twelve-over-one sash windows; asbestos shingles; first known occupant between 1938 and 1948 (CDs) was Arledge G. Boyd, the mill's superintendent.				
250-a		(former) Dwelling	ca. 1930	C
Small one-room gable-front frame building; most likely as dwelling for maid/servant; backs up to similar building at No. 901.				
250-b		Wall	ca. 1940s	C-str
Waist-high concrete-block wall encloses rear and side yards.				
251.	905	House	1948-1962	NC-age
One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival dwelling with two gable-dormers; uncovered entrance stoop; one-story wing on south (left) have engaged front porch.				
251-a		Storage building	1980s	NC-age
Manufactured frame building sheathed with vertical board paneling; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
251-b		Fence	1920-1925 moved 1948-1962	NC-str
One section of wooden square-paling fence with ramped top rail where it attaches to house on south (left); only known surviving segment of the wooden fence panels that once enclosed the Patterson Mansion (entry 807-a).				
252.	907	Rosemary Mill Supervisor's House	by 1919	C
First of two nearly-identical neighboring two-story T-plan frame houses said to be from Sears, Roebuck and Co.; broad wrap-around porch carried by				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 63

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
---------------	--------------	----------------------	-------------	---------------

WEST SIDE MONROE STREET---continued

replacement Doric columns; two-over-two sash windows; asbestos shingles; built by Rosemary Mfg. Co. as dwellings for supervisors and mid-level management; first known occupant was chief electrician Jay W. Sanders, who resided here between at least 1938 and 1948 (CDs).

252-a		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Board privacy fence along rear property line.				

253.	909	House	by 1919	C
Two-story T-plan frame houses is nearly identical to neighbor at 909 Monroe; both said to be from Sears, Roebuck and Co.; broad wrap-around porch carried by replacement Doric columns; two-over-two sash windows; asbestos shingles; built by Rosemary Mfg. Co. as dwellings for supervisors and mid-level management; first known occupant was Mrs. Zillah G. Vick, widow of Mark R. Vick, whose position at mill is unknown; she resided here between at least 1938 and 1948 (CDs).				

254.	911	House	post 1962	NC-age
One-story brick ranch.				

254-a		Fence	post 1962	NC-str
Board privacy fence encloses rear yard with chain-link gates providing access for automobiles.				

254-b		Garage	ca. 1980s	NC-age
Large two-car garage sheathed with vertical paneling.				

EAST SIDE MONROE STREET

255.	900	William L. Manning House	ca. 1922	C
Stylish one-and-a-half-story five-bay gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival style dwelling; entirely clad with wood shingles; full-width porch engaged beneath second-story roof supported by weighty Tuscan column; roof enlarged by full-width shed dormer to give appearance of full two stories; two-story rear ell; trabeated central entrance with sidelights; although local tradition has held that house was pre-cut, perhaps a Sears, Roebuck and Co. plan, original plans in hands of current owner (Manning's nephew) have no indication that they were executed by professional architects, leading to speculation that William Leake Manning (1890-1976), who had some training as an engineer, may have had some role in design; use of up-to-date- building technology included expanded steel lath, enclosed steel support beams, and concrete pads beneath tiled bathroom floors; Manning came to Rosemary Mills in 1912 with textile degree from what is now North Carolina State				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 65

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE MONROE STREET---continued</u>				
257.	904	Rosemary Lodge	ca. 1908	C
Large two-story gable-front frame Colonial Revival dwelling expanded by two-story bay-window wing on north (left) and large two-story rear ell; one-story sun room added on south (right) between 1919 and 1925 (SMs); Tuscan columns carry full-facade porch; cornice returns frame three, three-pane windows in gable, while rest of house contains mixture of window sash configurations; asbestos shingles; built by Rosemary Mfg. Co. as center for lodging and entertaining important visitors to mill; occupied by vice-president James E. McGee for a number of years starting ca. 1940 (CDs); sold by mill company in 1950 to private owners.				
257-a		Garage	ca. 1930s	C
One-car gable-front frame building with exposed rafter ends; German siding.				
257-b		Storage Building	ca. 1930s	C
Well-finished frame building with boxed cornices with gable returns; German siding; small side addition.				
258.	906	Rosemary Mfg. Co. Doctor's House	ca. 1906	C
Large two-story hip-roofed frame Colonial Revival dwelling features broad wrap-around porch continuing to two-story bay window on rear of north (left) elevation; Tuscan columns support projecting central pediment over steps; square-in-section balusters; full entablatures with boxed cornices further distinguish house and porch eaves; occupied for many years by Dr. Robert P. Beckwith (1888-1969), who came to Roanoke Rapids in 1913 as physician for Rosemary Mfg. Co.; he also was president of Rosemary Drug Co. (entry 875); he bought house from company in late 1940s.				
258-a		(former) Garage	ca. 1910s	C
One-car gable-front building now converted for storage with carport added onto north (right); six-over-six sash windows; asbestos shingles; exposed rafter ends; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
259.	908	Rosemary Mfg. Co. Superintendent's House	ca. 1906	C
Substantial two-story hip-roofed frame Colonial Revival dwelling reflects lingering Queen Anne asymmetry; shallow pedimented wings projecting from tall hip roof on front and each side elevation; wrap-around porch of Tuscan columns and square-in-section balustrade focuses on entrance pediment that echoes roofline; one-over-one sash windows; commodious two-story ell originally had double-tier porch, the upper tier having been enclosed for a sleeping porch before 1925 (SM); occupied from before 1910 until at least 1938 by plant superintendent Thomas W. Mullen, who was succeeded in 1942 by Virgil E. McDowell, carding supervisor, and chemist Robert H. Hundley,				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 66

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE MONROE STREET---continued</u>				

Jr.; in 1948 McDowell, as assistant to the mill superintendent, occupied entire house and in 1950 bought house from Rosemary company.

WEST SIDE MADISON STREET

260. 901 Vacant Lot

261. 903 **Rosemary Mfg. Co. Overseer's House** 1919-1925 C
One-story gable-roofed frame Craftsman bungalow, "The Pomona" by Aladdin Co., one of two such dwellings erected on this block by Rosemary mill for overseers; another was built at 512 Jackson Street (entry 566) as home for Superintendent of Roanoke Mill No. 2; gable-front porch carried by pillars atop battered stuccoed piers; stylish balustrade has wide horizontal band; inclusion of Tudor Revival elements such as mock-half-timbering in porch gable; diamond-paned windows; and large battered chimney adds considerable flair to design; rectangular eave brackets and cantilevered rectangular bay window on each side elevation complete design; asbestos shingles; first known occupant was John Willis Smith, Sr., a Rosemary overseer, who resided here between at least 1938 and 1948 (CDs).

262. 905 **Rosemary Mfg. Co. Overseer's House** 1919-1925 C
One-story gable-roofed frame bungalow with small gable dormer; similar to "The Cadillac" by Aladdin Co.; porch enclosed as sun porch; asbestos shingles; built by Rosemary Mfg. Co. as dwelling for its supervisory personnel; first known occupant was George W. Fisher, a Rosemary overseer, who resided here between at least 1938 and 1948 (CDs).

263. 907 **Rosemary Mfg. Co. Overseer's House** 1919-1925 C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow; shed-roofed porch (now screened) carried by simple classical pillars; one-room gable-roofed wing added to rear of south (left) elevation after 1962 (SM); asbestos shingles; built by Rosemary Mfg. Co. as dwelling for its supervisory personnel; first known occupant was Louis A. Grissom, whose occupation is not listed in 1938 city directory but was probably a retired or disabled Rosemary overseer; he died before 1942 (CD) but widow, Mary C. Grissom, remained here with children, three of whom--John H., Horace W., and Norma M.--were Rosemary employees; by 1948 (CD) Grissoms were living elsewhere in Rosemary mill village while this house was occupied by James Edward Shaw, assistant to the superintendent of Rosemary Mfg. Co.; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.

264. 909 **Rosemary Mfg. Co. Overseer's House** 1919-1925 C
One-story gable-roofed frame Craftsman bungalow is second example of "The Pomona" by Aladdin Co. on this block; identical to 903 Madison Street except

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 68ROANOKE NO. 1 MILL VILLAGE (Shown on map as area 2)

Unlike the other three mill villages in the Roanoke Rapids Historic District--Rosemary Mill Village, Patterson Mill Village, and Roanoke No. 2 Mill Village--Roanoke No. 1 Mill Village survives without the mill facility at which its residents worked. It is located in the northwest quadrant of the historic district and is labeled as (2) on the district map (Exhibit A). The original Roanoke Mills building, known officially as Roanoke Mill No. 1 and colloquially as the "River Mill" to distinguish it from Roanoke Mill No. 2 or the "New Mill," was constructed in 1895-1897 at a site along the Roanoke River situated northeasterly of where the associated mill village would develop. Alone among the local textile mills, it depended on water power for its early operation, with the other mills operated by electricity generated by turbines on the No. 1 site. The large four-story brick building, designed by New York-architect Stanford White, had repetitive segmentally-arched windows and a prominent six-story water tower. Although the building was repeatedly enlarged and the tower lost its upper two stories before 1962 (SM), the plant remained in operation until summer 1990 when it was purchased by neighbor Champion Paper Corporation; complex demolished 1990-1991 and eventually occupied by expansion of Champion paper mill.

The Roanoke No. 1 Mill Village consists of 181 primary resources in thirteen blocks along Jackson, Madison, Monroe, and Taylor streets north of West Third Street. Its dwellings were constructed between ca. 1896 and ca. 1930, with 138 houses (seventy-six percent) dating from ca. 1896 or ca. 1900, when Roanoke No. 1 was the only textile mill in Roanoke Rapids. It is the town's only mill village in which the railroad spur is a defining element, extending down a grassy section in the 200 block of Taylor street. As the track cuts west-to-east from the intersection of Taylor and West First streets to east of the intersection of Jackson and Preston streets, the tracks lie alongside a natural drainage cut that becomes gradually deeper in order to maintain a gradual descent to the mills along the river. This descent, compounded by a natural rise of about twenty-five feet towards the north end of the village that briefly reverses a decline in altitude in the overall district from south to north, creates a distinct vale separating part of the oldest section of the village, those houses (resource entries 334-338, 368-376, 480-416, and 434-440) from dwellings in the 100 and 200 blocks of Jackson, Madison, Monroe, and Taylor streets that blend easily into the adjacent mill village of the Roanoke No. 2 mill.

Because it is the oldest of Roanoke Rapids' four mill villages, the dwellings in the Roanoke No. 1 Mill Village have a slightly lower level of architectural integrity. This is particularly evident in the 000 blocks of Madison and Jackson streets (resources entries 328-341, 368-381, 408-420, and 436-442) north of the railroad, where a longer tradition of privately-held rental property contribute to a higher incidence of modified buildings. Nonetheless, the houses in Roanoke No. 1 Mill Village retain a high degree

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 69

of architectural integrity both individually and in terms of their relationships as an ensemble. Nearly all of the houses have retained their original use, as well as their original forms, plans, and setbacks. Together, the rhythmic rows of mill houses contribute to the setting, feeling, and association of the overall historic district. Like the city's mill villages in general, tree cover is sporadic throughout the village, with little evidence of a systematic plan to replace lost trees within the last sixty years. Perhaps as a carryover from contests begun by the Roanoke Mills ownership in 1915 to recognize and reward the best yards (flowers) and gardens (vegetables) within the company's two mill villages, some houses have well-maintained planting. While none is sufficiently intact, other than the continuation of a traditional garden location within the lot, to be identifiable as a historic resource, their existence adds greatly to the village's character. Where appropriate, such yards and gardens are briefly noted.

While very few primary resources have escaped some form of external modification, in the vast majority of these the basic form, size, and character of the house remain intact. Rarely is the accumulative effect of such typically mid- and late-nineteenth century modifications as replacement siding (asbestos shingles, rolled asphalt, aluminum, or vinyl); minor or easily-undone porch alterations such as replacement wrought-iron or wooden posts, or the recent addition of wooden balustrades for safety reasons; replacement windows, particularly if the replacements follow the size of the original openings; or duplexes converted into a single-family dwelling by closing one of the two front doors; significant enough to relegate the dwelling to noncontributing status. Furthermore, since the addition of asbestos shingles was begun by the mill company in 1948 (the last year of the district's Period of Significance) and was largely completed by 1950, when the mill houses were sold by the company to private owners, asbestos shingles can be considered a historic exterior treatment. However, when several modifications are undertaken, or major and largely irreversible alterations such as the application of brick veneer to the walls, the total replacement of the original hipped porch roof, or additions that overwhelm the original profile have occurred, then there is no alternative but to deem the resource as noncontributing. Of the 181 primary resources within the Roanoke No. 1 Mill Village, 153 (eighty-five percent) are contributing, twenty-four (thirteen percent) are noncontributing because of alterations, and four (two percent) are noncontributing because they were built after 1948.

There are very few contributing secondary resources--outbuildings, garages, fences, etc--within the Roanoke No. 1 Mill Village because the dwellings were, with few exceptions, maintained by the mill company as rental property until 1950 when they were sold to individual owners. Thus, with the exception of houses maintained for mill officers and supervisory personnel, there was little, if any, incentive for the construction of such ancillary buildings by the dwellings' tenants. These later outbuildings are

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 70

dated primarily whether or not they are shown on the 1962 update of the Sanborn maps. The quantity of noncontributing outbuildings is also high because of the ready availability and economy of concrete blocks after 1950 and the proliferation since the 1980s of increasingly larger manufactured frame storage buildings sheathed with exterior grade vertical paneling. Thus of the fourteen garages within the Roanoke No. 1 Mill Village, only three (twenty-one percent) are contributing, while only seven of the total sixty-two secondary buildings (eleven percent), are contributing. Fences, especially chain-link fences, are common throughout the village and are especially numerous enclosing rear yards along the alleys. Chain-link and wire fences are counted as secondary resources only when they enclose the front yard; otherwise their existence is merely mentioned. Wooden fences, whether of a decorative picket nature or a tall privacy fence of wide boards, and concrete-block walls are always included as secondary resources because of their greater visibility. There are seventeen fences/walls in the Roanoke No. 1 Mill Village counted as structures, only one (six percent), being deemed contributing. In addition, there are twenty chain-link fences enclosing rear yards.

In the following Roanoke No. 1 Mill Village Inventory List, the resources are listed north to south, beginning with the west side of Henry Street and finishing with the east side of Jackson Street. Each property is identified by its Type (A, B, C, etc.) along with any variations from the above-stated example in terms of form, features, or materials. All other houses, including those built for mill executives, are described individually.

There are six house types for workers within the mill. All of frame construction with interior brick chimneys. All were covered with either weatherboards or German siding, and a great majority now have a replacement siding, most generally asbestos shingles that were extremely popular on mill houses in Roanoke Rapids beginning in 1948, at the very end of the district's period of significance, 1896 to 1948. In fact, asbestos shingles are so universal in Roanoke Rapids mill villages that it is not unusual to see a whole block of buildings covered in shingles of different colors. Replacement Craftsman porches--tapered pillars atop brick pedestals--and Craftsman three-over-one sash windows were most likely added during late 1920s and 1930s when such elements had widespread use in town. None of the two-story houses are known to have originally had balustrades of any sort, with only the one-story houses having square-in-section balusters. The mill owners retained near exclusive title to properties within the mill village until 1950 when the houses were sold, most usually to their current tenants. The Roanoke No 1. Mill Village House types are as follows:

Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A: Two-story gable-front double-pile side-hall-plan frame dwelling; boxed cornices with short gable returns; two bays on first story, one centered bay on second; weatherboard; full-width hip-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 71

roofed porch carried by chamfered posts without balustrade; six-over-six sash windows; interior chimney; gable-roofed ell with later shed addition added onto side of ell before 1925 (SM).

Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B: Two-story double-pile side-hall-plan frame dwelling same as Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A except with hip roof.

Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type C: One-story gable-front triple-pile frame dwelling; asymmetrical three-bay facade sheltered by full-width hip-roofed porch carried by Tuscan columns with square-in-section balustrade; weatherboards; one-over-one sash windows; two interior chimney stacks pierce center ridge; similar to "The Princeton" by Aladdin.

Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type D: One-story gable-roofed double-pile frame dwelling; asymmetrical three-bay facade sheltered by full-width porch engaged beneath double-kick roof; slender Tuscan columns with square-in-section balustrade; weatherboards with wood-shingles in gables; one-over-one sash windows; interior chimney; similar to "The Gretna" by Aladdin.

Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type A: Two-story hip-roofed single-pile frame dwelling; paired entrances in center flanked by six-over-six sash or Craftsman three-over-one sash windows in outer bays; two symmetrical bays on second-story facade; weatherboards; boxed cornices; full-width hip-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts without balustrades; interior chimney; broad gable-roofed ell.

Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type B: same as Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type A except with gable roof and German siding; distinguished by Craftsman exposed rafter ends and triangular eaves brackets.

WEST SIDE TAYLOR STREET

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
266.	201	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type C	by 1925	C
Vinyl siding; replacement square balusters.				
267.	203	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type D	by 1925	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
268.	205	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type C	by 1925	C
Aluminum siding; wrought-iron porch posts.				
269.	207	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type D	by 1925	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron railing.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 72

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE TAYLOR STREET---continued</u>				
270.	209	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House	by 1925	C
Aluminum siding; wrought-iron porch posts.				
271.	211	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House	by 1925	C
Wrought-iron porch posts.				
272.	213	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House	by 1925	C
Aluminum siding; wrought-iron porch posts.				
273.	215	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House	by 1925	C
Asbestos shingles.				
274.	217	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House	by 1925	C
Asbestos shingles; square porch posts with balusters.				
275.	219	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House	by 1925	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts and railing.				
276.	221	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House	by 1925	C
Aluminum siding; wrought-iron porch posts and railing.				
<u>WEST SIDE MONROE STREET</u>				
277.	105	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House	ca. 1900	NC-alt
Aluminum siding; large one-story gable-roofed wing added onto north (right) after 1962, with front wall flush with front of porch; door relocated to enter from porch into side wing.				
277-a		Storage building	1980s	NC-age
Manufactured gable-roofed structure sheathed with particle board.				
278.	107	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House	by 1925	C
Replacement three-part picture window on porch; porch screened.				
279.	109	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House	ca. 1900	C
Aluminum siding; porch extended to wrap around north to rear shed-roofed addition; replacement one-over-one sash windows.				
280.	111	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House	by 1925	C
Replacement wooden porch posts with square balusters.				
281.	113	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House	ca. 1900	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; replacement wooden porch posts with square balusters; rear shed addition raised to two stories before 1962 (SM).				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 73

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE MONROE STREET---continued</u>				
281-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-front frame building covered with tan "brick" rolled asphalt siding; gable extended to provide for carport in front.				
282.	115	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type D	by 1925	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
282-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-roofed frame building covered with red "brick" rolled asphalt siding.				
283.	117	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; metal pole porch supports.				
284.	119	Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; one-over-one sash windows.				
284-a		Shed	post 1962	NC-age
Frame shed-roofed building sheathed with wide weatherboards.				
284-b		Fence	1970	NC-str
Post-and-rail fence extends across front of house while chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
285.	121	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; replacement gable-front porch with wrought-iron porch posts; entrance and front window shifted to south (left); replacement windows; shed addition on north (right) enlarged after 1962 (SM).				
285-a		Storage building	1980s	NC-age
Manufactured gambrel-front building sheathed with vertical paneling.				
286.	123	Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles with rolled asphalt siding under porch; wrought-iron porch posts; replacement windows.				
286-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
One-car gable-front frame garage; asbestos shingles.				
287.	125	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
287-a		Outbuilding	post 1962	NC-age
Small gable-roofed building sided with corrugated metal.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 74

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE MONROE STREET---continued</u>				
288.	201	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; replacement gable-front porch with wrought-iron posts; replacement windows.				
288-a		Outbuilding	post 1962	NC-age
Greatly-expanded frame building now L-shaped with several shed additions and carport shelter.				
289.	203	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House	ca. 1900	NC-alt
Two-story asymmetrical L-plan frame dwelling, the type usually reserved for mill foremen and overseers; original wrap-around porch reduced to just tiny hip-roofed section at entrance; two-over-two sash windows; aluminum siding; large three-part picture window in front.				
290.	205	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; small replacement shed-roofed porch with wrought-iron posts; large gable-roofed wing on front of north (right) elevation.				
290-a		Outbuilding	1980s	NC-age
Manufactured gable-front frame building sheathed with vertical paneling; rear six-over-six sash window; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
291.	207	Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type A	ca. 1900	C
Wrought-iron porch posts; replacement windows.				
292.	209	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asphalt shingles; replacement windows; enlarged shed addition on rear of north (right) elevation.				
292-a		Outbuilding	1980s	NC-age
Concrete base and bare framework of what looks to be an intended garage.				
293.	211	Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type A	ca. 1900	C
Vertical paneling on second story.				
294.	213	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Vinyl siding; replacement windows; replacement wooden porch posts with square balusters.				
294-a		Outbuilding	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-front concrete-block building.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 75

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE MONROE STREET---continued</u>				
294-b		Fence	1970s	NC-str
294-c		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Crossbuck post-and-rail fence encloses portion of rear yard, with chain-link fence continuing around rest of lot, including front.				
295.	215	Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type A	ca. 1900	C
Converted with single-family dwelling with central door flanked by paired windows; replacement windows.				
295-a		Outbuilding	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-roofed concrete-block building; chain-link fence encloses entire lot.				
296.	217	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; small gable-roofed wing on rear of north (right) elevation.				
297.	219	Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type A	ca. 1900	C
Aluminum siding.				
298.	221	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles.				
299.	223	Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows.				
300.	225	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; tapered porch posts; replacement windows.				
<u>EAST SIDE MONROE STREET</u>				
301.	98	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Masonite siding; wrought-iron porch posts.				
302.	102	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; square balusters; some replacement windows.				
303.	104	Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement wooden porch posts.				
303-a		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses entire property.				
304.	106	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; tapered square posts; replacement windows; door and window				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 76

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE MONROE STREET---continued</u>				
on porch shifted to north (left) of original location.				
304-a		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses entire property.				
305.	108	Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles.				
305-a		Storage shed	1970s	NC-age
Simple metal-sided building.				
306.	110	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; replacement gable-front porch carried by square posts; large gable-roofed addition on south (right) after 1962 (SM).				
306-a		Outbuilding	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-roofed concrete-block building along alley.				
307.	112	House	1980s	NC-age
One-story frame manufactured ranch-type dwelling set gable-front to street.				
307-a		Storage building	1980s	NC-age
Manufactured gambrel-front frame building with vertical paneling; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
308.	114	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Vinyl siding; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; wrought-iron porch posts; small two-story wing on rear of south (right) elevation; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
309.	116	Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement windows.				
310.	118	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows.				
310-a		Storage building	1980s	NC-age
Large manufactured gable-front frame building with vertical paneling.				
310-b		Outbuilding	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-front frame building with board-and-batten siding.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 77

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE MONROE STREET---continued</u>				
311.	120	Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; converted to single-family dwelling with relocated central entrance; replacement windows on porch; wrought-iron porch posts.				
311-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-front concrete-block building; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
312.	122	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; some Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; wrought-iron porch posts.				
313.	124	Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; converted to single-family dwelling with closure of south (right) door; wrought-iron porch posts; replacement windows.				
313-a		Outbuilding	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-front concrete-block building with interior chimney flue and windows in each elevation.				
313-b		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses entire lot, including front yard.				
314.	126	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; replacement gable-front porch with wrought-iron posts;				
315.	202	House	1996	NC-age--
Narrow, two-story, two-bay frame dwelling with Colonial Revival elements: triple-A roof, vinyl siding, nine-over-nine sash windows, and porch posts.				
316.	204	Vacant Lot		
Site of 1 Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type A.				
317.	206	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Wrought-iron porch posts.				
318.	208	Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; converted to single-family dwelling by moving door to center; three-part picture windows onto porch; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; wire fence encloses rear yard.				
319.	210	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement wooden posts with square balusters; door relocated slightly toward south (left); rear shed addition raised to two				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 78

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE MONROE STREET---continued</u>				
stories before 1962 (SM).				
320.	212	Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type A	ca. 1900	C
Vinyl siding; converted to single-family dwelling by moving door to center; paired and three-part-picture windows on porch; tapered porch posts.				
320-a		Outbuilding	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-roofed concrete-block building located along alley.				
321.	214	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1906	NC-alt
Aluminum siding; replacement gable-front porch with wrought-iron posts; replacement windows; gable-roofed wing on rear of south (right) elevation added after 1962 (SM).				
321-a		Outbuildings	1980s	NC-age
321-b			1980s	NC-age
Two manufactured gambrel-front frame storage buildings; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
322.	216	Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; tapered porch posts; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows.				
323.	218	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; replacement gable-front with wooden posts; three-part picture window on porch; other replacement one-over-one sash windows; gable-roofed wing on rear of south (right) elevation added after 1962 (SM).				
323-a		Tool shed	1980s	NC-age
Small gable-roofed frame tool shed stands at edge of vegetable garden that occupies most of rear yard, all enclosed by chain-link fence.				
324.	220	Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; wrought-iron porch posts; wire-fence encloses rear yard.				
325.	222	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement shed-roofed porch with replacement chamfered posts.				
326.	224	Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 79

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE MONROE STREET---continued</u>				
327.	226	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; tapered porch posts; chimney stack relocated to interior end on north (left).				
327-a		Outbuilding	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-front concrete-block storage building located along alley.				
327-b		Fence	post 1962	NC-str
Deteriorated board privacy fence encloses rear yard.				
<u>WEST SIDE MADISON STREET</u>				
328.	41	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; some replacement windows.				
329.	43	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type D	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; turned porch posts with square balusters; replacement windows.				
330.	45	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; door location shifted slightly.				
330-a		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses front and rear yards.				
331.	47	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type D	ca. 1900	NC-alt
Aluminum siding, placed vertically on porch; wrought-iron porch posts; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
332.	49	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	NC-alt
Heavily altered house minus porch; sheathed with brick veneer and rolled asphalt siding.				
333.	51	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; some replacement windows; shed addition on rear south (left) elevation added after 1962 (SM).				
334.	53	Vacant Lot		
Site of duplex demolished after 1962 (SM).				
335.	55	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts and railing; shed addition on rear south (left) elevation added after 1962 (SM).				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 80

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE MADISON STREET---continued</u>				
336.	57	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement wooden porch posts with square balusters; large shed-roofed addition on south (left) elevation added after 1962 (SM).				
337.	59	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
German siding, unaltered.				
338.	61	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
German siding, unaltered except for addition of square balusters to porch.				
<u>railroad track crosses street</u>				
339.	93	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Aluminum siding; some replacement windows; wrought-iron porch posts;				
340.	95	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement wooden porch posts; replacement windows; moved here from unknown location between 1925 (SM) and 1938 (CD).				
341.	97	Roanoke Mill Community House	by 1925	C
Large, boxy, two-story center-hall-plan double-pile Colonial Revival building; hip-roof punctuated by hip dormers and pair of interior end chimneys on each side elevation; three-bay facade had central trabeated entrance and paired two-over-two sash windows, single windows elsewhere; two-story front porch carried by monumental Tuscan columns raised upon brick pedestals is apparently original according to 1925 SM; asbestos shingles; supposedly built as a neighborhood center, but listed in first CD (1938) as residence of Armie D. Glover, Roanoke Mill watchman, with household of eleven persons; by 1942 CD his household had decreased to nine and house shared with Mary Y. Godwin (widow of Britton A.), who operated boarding house with fourteen occupants; by 1948 entire house occupied by boarding house of Ruth B. Stephenson (widow of David B.), who previously had operated boarding houses at 301 Hamilton (1942 CD) and 1023.5 Roanoke Avenue (1938 CD); now divided into six apartments.				
342.	101	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; wire fence encloses rear yard.				
343.	103	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; one replacement wooden porch posts.				
343-a		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Picket fence encloses front yard.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 81

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE MADISON STREET---continued</u>				
344.	105	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows.				
344-a		Garage	1980s	NC-age
Large low-gable-roofed frame building sheathed with vertical paneling; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
345.	107	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; three-part picture window on porch; gable-roofed wing on north (right) elevation added after 1962 (SM).				
345-a		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses front and rear yards.				
345-b		Outbuilding	post 1962	NC-age
Small gable-front building now sheathed with asbestos shingles.				
345-c		Garage	by 1925	C
One-car gable-front building covered with "brick" rolled asphalt siding.				
346.	109	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; replacement gable-front porch; facade altered to center door flanked by windows.				
347.	111	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; replacement windows; hip-roofed wing on north (right) added after 1962 (SM).				
348.	113	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Vinyl siding; wrought-iron porch posts; some Craftsman three-over-one sash windows.				
349.	115	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	NC-alt
Aluminum siding; wrought-iron porch posts extend to front gable-roofed wing on north (right), both added after 1962 (SM); replacement windows.				
349-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
Large gable-front building sheathed with plywood.				
350.	117	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Aluminum siding; replacement wooden porch posts; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; paired window next to entrance.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 82

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE MADISON STREET---continued</u>				
350-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
One-car gable-front concrete-block building now converted to storage.				
350-b		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Jerry-rigged fence of wooden posts and rails covered with wire.				
351.	119	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; square balusters.				
352.	121	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Vinyl siding; replacement wooded porch posts; replacement one-over-one sash windows.				
353.	123	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
354.	125	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; porch extended one bay on north (right); replacement one-over-one sash windows.				
354-a		Storage shed	post 1962	NC-age
Shed-roofed building sheathed with vertical boards.				
354-b		Carport	post 1962	NC-age
Free-standing flat-roofed structure with attached manufactured storage unit sheathed with vertical paneling; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
355.	201	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles and rolled asphalt siding; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; replacement wooden porch posts.				
355-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-front metal-sided storage building.				
356.	203	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; shed addition on north (right) enlarged after 1962 (SM); chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
357.	205	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	NC-alt
Vertical paneling; some replacement windows; large shed addition on north (right) added after 1962 (SM).				
357-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-roofed concrete-block garage; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 83

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE MADISON STREET---continued</u>				
358.	207	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; replacement windows; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
359.	209	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement wooden porch posts.				
360.	211	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; wrought-iron posts.				
361.	213	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles.				
362.	215	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Aluminum siding; replacement windows.				
363.	217	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement wooden porch posts.				
364.	219	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Essentially unaltered.				
365.	221	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; replacement windows; replacement gable-front porch with square wooden posts.				
366.	223	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement wooden porch posts.				
367.	225	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement windows; wrought-iron porch posts.				
<u>EAST SIDE MADISON STREET</u>				
368.	42	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type D	ca. 1900	C
Aluminum siding; wrought-iron porch posts.				
368-a		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses front and rear yards.				
369.	44	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; some Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; door position shifted; wrought-iron porch posts.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 84

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE MADISON STREET---continued</u>				
369-a		Storage Shed	1980s	NC-age
Small storage building sheathed with vertical paneling.				
370.	46	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type D	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
370-a		Storage Shed	1980s	NC-age
Small storage building sheathed with vertical paneling.				
371.	48	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; porch extended to wrap-around south (Preston Street) elevation, continuing to shed addition at rear of two-story section; replacement wood porch posts.				
371-a		Storage Shed	1980s	NC-age
Small storage building sheathed with vertical paneling; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
372.	52	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; replacement gable-front porch with wrought-iron posts; some replacement windows; carport added on rear of ell; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
373.	54	Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type B	ca. 1920	C
Unaltered except for addition of wrought-iron railing.				
374.	56	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement wooden porch posts with square balusters; replacement windows; gable-roofed wing extends south (right).				
375.	58	Vacant Lot		
Site of Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A demolished after 1962 (SM).				
376.	62	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Unaltered except for replacement porch posts with square balusters.				
<u>railroad track crosses street</u>				
377.	90	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	1925-1938	C
Vinyl siding; replacement wooden porch posts with square balusters.				
377-a		Garage/Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Large gable-roofed frame building located along rear alley; sliding doors for				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 85

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE MADISON STREET---continued</u>				
double automobile bays with access from street, not alley.				
378.	92	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	1925-1938	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
378-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Small gable-roofed frame building along rear alley.				
379.	94	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles with some brick veneer; wrought-iron porch posts.				
380.	96	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement windows.				
381.	98	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; facade altered to central door flanked by windows.				
382.	102	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; tiny gable-front replacement portico supported by wrought-iron porch posts.				
382-a		Building	post 1962	NC-age
Large gable-roofed concrete-block structure occupies entire rear half of lot; sliding metal doors provide access from alley; occupies site of (former) Roanoke Mills Cannery, a modest one-story frame building that stood until sometime after 1962 (SM); history of that frame building is uncertain; first listed in CDs in 1938 as Roanoke Mills Cannery with address of 119 West First Street; continued as cannery until after 1948 (CD); the building was perhaps built after earlier Jackson Street building (entry 424) was converted from the Canning Department of the Roanoke Rapids School of Domestic Science to a rental dwelling between 1925 (SM) and 1938 (CD); present building is currently vacant and for rent.				
383.	104	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Vinyl siding.				
384.	106	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement wooden porch posts.				
385.	108	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; replacement porch posts; replacement windows; larger shed addition on south (right) after 1962 (SM); facade altered with centered door.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 86

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE MADISON STREET---continued</u>				
385-a		Storage Building	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-front concrete-block building with salvaged five-panel door.				
385-b		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-front concrete block garage at rear along alley; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
386.	110	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; wrought-iron porch posts; facade altered with centered door.				
387.	112	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement windows; facade altered with centered door.				
387-a		Storage Building	post 1962	NC-age
Small frame storage building beneath shallow gable-front roof; asbestos shingles; end wall have single six-pane sash window; exposed rafter ends.				
388.	114	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	NC-alt
Gable-front porch with wrought-iron posts; replacement windows.				
389.	116	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Intact, including German siding, except for replacement wooden porch posts.				
389-a		Storage Building	1970s	NC-age
Simple shed-roofed metal storage building; rear yard enclosed by chain-link fence.				
390.	118	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows.				
390-a		Storage Building	post 1962	NC-age
Small gable-front frame storage building; asbestos shingles; no windows.				
391.	120	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; enlarged shed addition on south (right) after 1962 (SM).				
392.	122	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; gable-front porch with wrought-iron posts; replacement windows; door relocated on facade.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 87

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE MADISON STREET---continued</u>				
393.	124	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; larger shed addition on south (right) post 1962 (SM).				
394.	126	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement windows.				
394-a		(former) Garage	by 1925	C
Gable-front frame building sheathed with vertical siding; exposed rafter ends; one of few extant garages connected with workers dwellings in any mill village in Roanoke Rapids; particularly rare since all of these dwellings were owned by mills until 1950; modified for storage purposes after 1962.				
395.	202	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; replacement windows.				
395-a		Garage	1993	NC-age
Large gable-front garage at alley facing and opening onto West Second Street; though only having one overhead garage door, building is large enough for two bays; sheathed with vertical paneling.				
396.	204	Vacant Lot		
Site of Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A.				
397.	206	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
398.	208	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; porch screened.				
399.	210	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts on concrete-block piers.				
400.	212	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles.				
400-a		Storage Building	post 1962	NC-age
Tiny gable-front frame storage building; weatherboarded.				
401.	214	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts (perhaps replacements for tapered Craftsman pillars) raised atop brick pedestals.				
402.	216	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 88

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
---------------	--------------	----------------------	-------------	---------------

page 88 (Section 7) is blank

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 89

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE MADISON STREET---continued</u>				
403.	218	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles.				
404.	220	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts (perhaps replacements for tapered Craftsman pillars) raised atop brick pedestals; replacement windows; paired six-over-six windows on porch.				
405.	222	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Masonite siding; wrought-iron porch posts; two-over-two sash windows; pronounced cornice returns at gable.				
405-a		Storage Building	post 1962	NC-age
Long metal-sided gable-front building placed parallel to alley with entrance and simple six-pane window on south end.				
406.	224	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles.				
407.	226	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; porch (now screened) extended on north (left) to meet enlarged rear shed addition; pronounced cornice returns at gable.				
407-a		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Post-and-rail fence encloses front yard.				
<u>WEST SIDE JACKSON STREET</u>				
408.	43	Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type B	by 1925	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement windows; no triangular eaves brackets.				
409.	45	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Aluminum siding on second story with vertical paneling on first story; replacement wooden porch pillars; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
410.	47	Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type B	by 1925	C
Unaltered.				
411.	49	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
German siding; porch screened.				
412.	51	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; porch extended to wrap-around north (Preston Street)				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 90

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE JACKSON STREET---continued</u>				
elevation and now enclosed; large multi-pane picture window on front; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows.				
412-a		(former) Garage	by 1925	NC-alt
One-car gable-front frame garage facing Preston Street; enclosed and re-sided with vertical paneling.				
413.	53	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement wooden porch posts.				
414.	85	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1930	C
Asbestos shingles; modern square balusters.				
415.	87	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1930	C
Largely intact with German siding; porch screened.				
416.	89	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1930	C
Largely intact with German siding; note small cap on cornerboards.				
416-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
Large gable-roofed two-car concrete-block garage.				
417.	91	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1930	C
Vinyl siding; porch partially enclosed; replacement wooden posts and modern balusters.				
418.	93	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Largely intact except for wrought-iron porch posts.				
419.	95	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1930	C
Replacement wooden porch posts.				
419-a		Storage Building	ca. 1950s	NC-age
Large gable-roofed metal-sheathed building with single automobile bay on west facing alley; labeled on 1962 Sanborn Map as "Paint Storage."				
420.	97	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
421.	101	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	by 1915	C
Vinyl siding; pronounced cornice returns at gable; wrought-iron porch posts; entrance moved to center of facade.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 91

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE JACKSON STREET---continued</u>				
421-a		(former) Roanoke Mill Village Office	by 1915	C
Narrow one-story gable-front frame building; paired six-over-six sash windows on side elevation distinguished by lower aprons sheathed with beaded tongue-and-groove siding; extended on rear south (left) by small wing, yielding present L shape; shown on 1915 Sanborn Map as rectangular one-room "Shed," on 1925 Sanborn Map as "Storage Building;" enlarged into T-plan and occupied at least between 1938 (CD) and 1962 (SM) as Roanoke Mill Village Office, presumably dealing with matters of rental and maintainance; now maintained as rental dwelling.				
422.	107	Smith-Glover House	1938-1942	C
Attractive, rambling gable-roofed one-story frame Colonial Revival; asymmetrical facade composed of projecting gabled wings with bay windows containing eight-over-eight sash windows; circular and demilune windows complete stylish finish; vinyl siding; set bay atop small hill, much deeper setback than other houses except neighbor 111 Jackson; one-story frame dwelling stood here by 1915, but whether any of it is incorporated into present house is uncertain; Otho L. Smith was proprietor of Every Ready Cleaners, selling house and business between 1942 and 1948 (CDs) to Thomas B. Glover, whose wife, Myrtle S. Glover, also operated Glover's, a goods store, at 32 West Second Street (1948 CD).				
422-a		Outbuilding	post1962	NC-age
Small gable-front concrete-block building along rear alley; now utilized as storage and pool house with adjacent above-ground swimming pool.				
422-b		Fence	1980s	NC-str
422-b		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Post-and-rail fence extends along southern property line; board privacy fence extends along alley.				
422-c		Gate Piers	1938-1942	C-str
Two handsome pairs of stone piers flanking each entrance to semi-circular driveway that extends from Jackson Street to front of house; piers approximately four-feet tall and eighteen-inches square; composed of uncoursed rubble granite.				
423.	111	Woods-Loomis House	1938-1942	C
Pleasant but simple little one-story frame Gothic Revival dwelling with prominent half-shoulder exterior-front brick chimney; shed-roofed porch supported by square pillars; asbestos shingles; first known owners were Misses (and presumably sisters) Jessie W. Wood, an employee of Roanoke Mills, and Margaret A. Wood, a clerk at Leggett's Department Store; they resided				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 92

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE JACKSON STREET---continued</u>				
here only briefly, selling house by 1948 to Mrs. Gertrude W. Loomis (CDs).				
424.	113	(former) Canning Department of Roanoke Rapids School of Domestic Science	1915-1919	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with cross wing on north (right) and gable-front porch, both added between 1925 (SM) and 1938 (CD); asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; originally consisted of gable-front section of south (left) that served as canning facility for home demonstration classes operated by Roanoke Mills as a means of improving the standard of living for families of employees residing in the mill villages associated with Roanoke Mills Plant No. 1 (demolished 1990) and Plant No. 2 (entry 442); need for such a facility was perhaps recognized through a series of contests, begun in 1915 and continued for an unknown number of years, that recognized the best yards and gardens at the company's mill houses (<u>Roanoke Rapids Herald</u> July 16, 23, 1915, April 7, 1916); (former canning department enlarged on north and converted into rental dwelling between 1925 (SM) and 1938 (CD), first known tenant being Rufus G. Britton, a city fireman in 1942 and an insurance agent in 1948 (CDs).				
425.	115	(former) Science Hall of Roanoke Rapids School of Domestic Science	1915-1919	C
One-story gable-front frame building with two-bay shed-roofed porch carried by chamfered posts connected by square balusters; similar to "The Princeton" by Aladdin but not as wide; two-over-two sash windows; asbestos shingles; erected by Roanoke Mills Company as classroom for teaching modern methods of food preparation, storage, canning (entry 424), as well as other "domestic sciences" intended to better the lives of the families of mill workers residing in the mill villages associated with Roanoke Mills Plant No. 1 (demolished 1990) and Plant No. 2 (entry 442); converted into rental dwelling between 1925 (SM) and 1938 (CD) with first known tenant being J. Arthur Blanchard, a mechanic at Roanoke Mills.				
426.	117	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; replacement wooden porch posts with square balusters.				
427.	119	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	1925-1928	NC-alt
Aluminum siding; wrought-iron porch posts; expanded on south (left) with one-story flat-roofed section after 1962 (SM); either built after 1925 (unlikely) or moved here from unknown site between 1925 (SM) and 1938 (CD).				
427-a		Storage Building	1930s	C
Small gable-roofed frame structure behind house.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 93

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE JACKSON STREET---continued</u>				
427-b		Carport	1960s	NC-str
One-car gable-front carport supported on wooden posts; entire north (left) side of structure occupied by storage shed that serves to partially enclose building.				
428.	121	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows.				
429.	123	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	1915-1919	C
One-over-one sash windows; porch extended after 1962 (SM) to wrap along south (right) elevation to connect to rear shed addition.				
430.	125	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type B	ca. 1896	C
Shed-roofed porch with exposed rafter ends probably built in late 1920s or 1930s; chamfered posts accented with modern lattice frieze and small decorative brackets; acquired from mill in 1950 by Willis E. Hux, who had worked for Roanoke Mills since 1897 and occupied house for many years; remained in family ownership and occupancy until 1990s.				
430-a		Garage	1940s	C
Weatherboarded gable-front building; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
431.	201	House	1948-1962	NC-age
One story gable-roofed frame dwelling; occupied site of ca. 1900 frame Gothic Revival Roanoke Rapids Methodist Episcopal Church; after completion of new church building in 1919 (entry 833), old church was occupied by the Roanoke Mills Co. Medical Clinic until at least 1948, after which its was replaced by current building and still operated as clinic until after 1962 (SM); then converted into dwelling.				
431-a		Boy Scout Hut	ca. 1944	C
Distinctive one-story gable-roofed log building; unlike other log scout huts in town (entries 571-i and 1031) which have horizontal logs joined with corner notches, this is built of vertical logs nailed into sill and upper plate; vertical chinking and daubing as well; a rare log variation of French <u>piece-sur-piece</u> construction, particularly for Rustic Revival in eastern North Carolina during the 1940s; broad gable roof has deep eaves; large stone rubble exterior chimney on south elevation with stack rising through eaves; now used for storage.				
432.	205	Driscoll-Piland-Webb House	ca. 1897	C
Impressive two-story frame dwelling is one of oldest privately-owned and -built in town; T-plan house sheltered beneath intersecting gables; boxed cornices with returns and brackets enliven gables; original porch sheltered				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 94

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

WEST SIDE JACKSON STREET---continued

just two recessed bays on north (right), and was extended to wrap across facade after 1925 (SM), probably during late 1920s when present Tuscan columns and square balusters would have been stylish Colonial Revival embellishments; two-over-two sash windows are unusually tall on front and are surmounted by pediments with keystone bosses; rear has typical large one-story ell and three-story pyramidal-roofed tower at rear of two-story wing of main block; bracketed boxed eaves suggest it is contemporary with main house, although its function is unknown, perhaps as early elevated water tank; house apparently erected for building contractor H. L. Driscoll soon after purchase of lot in June 1897; he and wife Mattie sold house in 1909 to W. A. Piland, the minister at then-adjacent Methodist church; he sold house after being transferred in 1915 and in 1917 it was acquired by furniture dealer Benjamin S. Webb, who supposedly enlarged porch and resided here until acquiring the Dickens-Webb House at 400 Roanoke Avenue (entry 905) and 1938 and moving there; Jackson Street house then divided into three apartments.

433.	207	Roanoke Mill No.1 Overseer's House	ca. 1897	C
------	-----	---	----------	---

Two-story hip-roofed side-hall-plan double-pile Queen Anne dwelling--typical form of several modest dwellings built in late 1890s for early mill supervisors--is distinguished by projecting three-stage bay window whose octagonal roof dominates narrow two-bay facade; full-width porch carried by chamfered posts; boxed eaves accented with two sizes of sawn brackets; two-over-two sash windows, attenuated with paneled aprons in bay window; built to house supervisors at Roanoke Mill No. 1; oldest mill supervisor's house remaining in town; first known occupant was overseer William T. Cole in 1938 (CD); overseer John M. Baird was one of two occupants in 1948, other was mill employee (CD); sold by mill in 1950 to employee Ulysses L. Smith.

EAST SIDE JACKSON STREET

434.	38	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type D	ca. 1900	C
------	----	--	----------	---

Vinyl siding; screened porch.

434-a		Garage	1960s	NC-age
-------	--	---------------	-------	--------

One-car gable-front garage sheathed with corrugated metal.

435.	40	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type D	ca. 1900	C
------	----	--	----------	---

"German siding" vinyl siding; wrought-iron porch posts; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.

436.	42	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
------	----	--	----------	---

Asbestos shingle; porch enclosed; moved here from unknown location between 1925 (SM) and 1938 (CD).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 95

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE JACKSON STREET---continued</u>				
436-a		Fence	1990s	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses front and rear yards.				
436-b		Travel Trailor	1970s	NC-age -
Small metal-sided travel trailor utilized as stationary building.				
437.	44	House	post 1962	NC-age
Small asbestos-shingled frame dwelling at rear of lot; small porch carried by wooden posts; this was an outbuilding to a large but very altered duplex that was demolished between 1990 and 1993.				
438.	46	Roanoke Mill No. 1 Duplex Type B	ca. 1900	C
Unaltered except for one bay of porch being enclosed.				
439.	48	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type A	ca. 1900	C
Vinyl siding; porch screened.				
440.	52	Roanoke Mill No. 1 House Type D	ca. 1900	NC-alt -
Rolled asphalt siding in "Permastone pattern;" wrought-iron porch posts; large 1997 shed-roofed addition extends along entire south (right) elevation of house and ell.				
441.	218	Roanoke No. 1 Overseer's House	ca. 1898	C
Two-story T-plan frame house beneath intersecting gables is similar in form to others erected in late 1890s for earliest mill workers in Roanoke Rapids; however, the survival of eaves brackets and pedimented window lintels accentuated with simple rectangular ornament, suggests that this may have been the home of mill supervisors; small porch carried by chamfered posts; two-over-one sash windows; earliest known occupants were indeed overseer's at Roanoke No. 1, Claudius Addison Irby in 1938 and 1942, and John H. Mullis in 1948.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 96

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

ROANOKE MILL NO. 2 (Shown on map as area 3)

442.		Roanoke Mills Company Plant No. 2 501 Jackson Street	1916-1917	C
------	--	--	-----------	---

This large textile manufacturing complex occupies the entire block of Jackson Street between West Fifth and West Sixth streets. As shown on the 1919 Sanborn Map, the main building was a rectangular one-story masonry building extending along Jackson Street for approximately 530 feet and was approximately 95 feet deep. In late 1919 the building's depth was expanded to approximately 160 feet wide and was extended by a 390-foot-long east-west addition of equal depth along West Fifth Street to form an L shape, with the vertex at the southwest corner of Jackson and West Fifth streets. During this same expansion the complex was given 1) a two-story brick addition (Roanoke Yarn Dye Plant) along Fifth Street adjacent to the railroad; this addition retains its original window configurations with cast concrete sills except for being bricked; 2) an adjoining concrete-block office addition in the center of the expanded Jackson Street elevation; and 3) an adjoining concrete-block cafeteria with stepped parapet roof along the Jackson Street elevation to the east of the office (1925 SM). Occupying the central section of the complex is a large one-story masonry building that incorporates several structures--including a 360,000 gallon reservoir, the electrical shop, two dye houses, water tank, two circular brick chimneys, and the slasher room that are shown on the 1925 Sanborn. In the early 1960s the entire complex was modernized with the original windows being closed and sheathed with brick veneer and stucco applied to the lower walls stuccoed and the rectangular buttresses that define the bays. The original building now extends an impressive forty-nine bays along Jackson Street and fourteen bays along Fifth Street.

The complex was built in 1916-1917 by Roanoke Mills Company (Samuel F. Patterson president and general manager) to expand local cotton manufacture. It was colloquially known as the "New" mill in deference to the 1899 Roanoke Mills plant No. 1 which was the "River" mill until its demolition in 1990. When opened, Roanoke No. 2 had 24,200 spindles manufacturing yarns for automobile tires. Although the source of the design is unknown, the contractor was T. C. Thompson and Bro. of Charlotte, who also built additions to both Roanoke Mills Plant No. 1 and Rosemary Mills as well as Central Graded School, Ledgerwood Hall, and Roanoke Rapids Hospital. All of these buildings have been demolished except for Roanoke No. 2 and the Rosemary additions. Thompson also built almost one hundred tenement houses in connection with Roanoke No. 2. Like the other mills in town, Roanoke No. 2 was sold to Simmons Corp. in 1928 after Patterson's death, taking control of the plant out of local hands. The complex continued to operate through a series of mergers and corporate buy-outs until early 1998 when plant was closed by parent Bibb Co. which will sell facility. Most of the remaining approximately sixty employees were hired by Westpoint Stevens, owner of Rosemary Mill (entry 1).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 97

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
442-a		Dust House	1930s	C
This two-story, four-bay-by-two-bay rectangular brick building has a stepped parapet roof decreasing in height from west to east. It is essentially intact except for having its windows closed with brick.				
442-b		Cotton Warehouse	1919-1925	C
A large elongated rectangular building, the cotton warehouse consists of several vertical-board-sided rooms separated by parapeted brick fire walls. It has been expanded on south by loading platforms for tractor-trailors and on north by small gable-roofed open-sided building for storage.				
442-c		Parking Lot	1960s	NC-si
This large employee parking lot has asphalt driving lanes but gravel parking spaces. It occupies a site that, according to the 1938 and 1948 city directories, was used as the Roanoke Mills [base] Ball Grounds. When the baseball field ceased being used has not been determined.				
442-d		Tanks	post 1962	NC-str
The approximately ten metal tanks (both vertical and horizontal) here are used for the storage of liquid chemicals and fuels; tanks connected to adjacent buildings and each other by numerous pipes.				
442-e		Fence	1970s	NC-str
A barbed-wire-topped chain link fence encloses property, except parking lot. Also along the southern and western boundaries, the latter being along railroad. The building facades along Jackson and Fifth streets are also unenclosed, they being the main public sides of the complex.				

ROANOKE NO. 2 MILL VILLAGE

The Roanoke Mill No. 2 Mill Village, consists of 119 primary resources located in the northwestern quadrant of the district immediately south-southwest of the Roanoke No. 1 Mill Village. It is labeled as (3) on the district map (Exhibit A). The mill village was built between ca. 1917 and the 1930s and occupies all or parts of eight blocks along Taylor, Monroe, Madison, and Jackson streets between West Third and Fifth streets north and northeast of the mill (entry 442). As in each of the four mill villages within the Roanoke Rapids Historic District, the issue of architectural integrity is critical in assessing contributing and noncontributing resources within the Roanoke No. 2 Mill Village. The houses in the Roanoke No. 2 Mill Village retain a high degree of integrity both individually and in terms of their relationships as an ensemble. Nearly all of the houses have retained their original use, as well as their original forms, plans, and setbacks. Together, the rhythmic rows of mill houses contribute to the setting, feeling, and association of the overall historic district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 98

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

While very few primary resources have escaped some form of external modification, in the vast majority of these the basic form, size, and character of the house remain intact. Rarely is the accumulative effect of such typically mid- and late-nineteenth century modifications as replacement siding (asbestos shingles, rolled asphalt, aluminum, or vinyl); minor or easily-undone porch alterations such as replacement wrought-iron or wooden posts, or the recent addition of wooden balustrades for safety reasons; replacement windows, particularly if the replacements follow the size of the original openings; or duplexes converted into a single-family dwelling by closing one of the two front doors, significant enough to relegate the dwelling to noncontributing status. Furthermore, since the addition of asbestos shingles was begun by the mill company in 1948 (the last year of the district's Period of Significance) and was largely completed by 1950, when the mill houses were sold by the company to private owners, asbestos shingles can be considered a historic exterior treatment. However, when several modifications are undertaken, or major and largely irreversible alterations such as the application of brick veneer to the walls, the total replacement of the original hipped porch, or additions that overwhelm the original profile have occurred, then there is no alternative but to deem the resource as noncontributing. Of the 119 primary resources within the Roanoke No. 2 Mill Village, 107 (ninety percent) are contributing, seven (six percent) are noncontributing because of alterations, and five (four percent) are noncontributing because they were built after 1948.

There are very few contributing secondary resources--outbuildings, garages, fences, etc--within the Roanoke No. 2 Mill Village because the dwellings were, with few exceptions, maintained by the mill company as rental property until 1950 when they were sold to individual owners. Thus, with the exception of houses maintained for mill officers and supervisory personnel, there was little, if any, incentive for the construction of such ancillary buildings by the dwellings' tenants. These later outbuildings are dated primarily whether or not they are shown on the 1962 update of the Sanborn maps. The quantity of noncontributing outbuildings is also high because of the ready availability and economy of concrete blocks after 1950 and the proliferation since the 1980s of increasingly larger manufactured frame storage buildings sheathed with exterior grade vertical paneling. Thus of the twenty-one garages within the Roanoke No. 2 Mill Village, only six (twenty-nine percent), are contributing, while only ten of the total sixty-one secondary buildings (sixteen percent, are contributing. Fences, especially chain-link fences, are prevalent throughout the village and are especially numerous enclosing rear yards along the alleys. Chain-link and wire fences are counted as secondary resources only when they enclose the front yard; otherwise their existence is merely mentioned. Wooden fences, whether of a decorative picket nature or a tall privacy fence of wide boards, and concrete-block walls are always included as secondary resources because of their greater visibility. There are thirty-two fences/walls in the Roanoke No. 2 Mill Village counted as structures, only four (thirteen

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 99

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

percent), being deemed contributing. In addition, there are thirty chain-link fences enclosing rear yards.

In the following Roanoke Mill No. 2 Mill Village Inventory List, the resources are listed north to south, beginning with the west side of Taylor Street and finishing with the east side of Jackson Street. Each property is identified by its Type (A, B, C, etc.) along with any variations from the above-stated example in terms of form, features, or materials. All other houses, including those built for mill executives, are described individually. There are six house types for workers within the mill. All of frame construction with interior brick chimneys. All were covered with either weatherboards or German siding, and a great majority now have replacement siding, most generally asbestos shingles that were extremely popular on mill houses in Roanoke Rapids beginning in 1948. Replacement Craftsman porches--tapered pillars atop brick pedestals--and Craftsman three-over-one sash windows were most likely added during late 1920s and 1930s when such elements enjoyed widespread use in town. None of the two-story houses are known to have originally had balustrades of any sort. Many of the square-in-section balusters now seen in the mill village probably date from the 1920s and 1930s. The Roanoke Mill No. 2 Mill Village House Types are as follows:

Roanoke No. 2 House Type A: Two-story gable-front double-pile side-hall plan frame single-family dwelling; two-bay on first story but only one centered bay on second; boxed cornices without gable returns; interior chimney; hip-roofed porch carried by simple chamfered posts with no balustrade originally; six-over-six sash windows; German siding; rear gable ell with shed bathroom addition added to side at rear before 1925.

Roanoke No. 2 House Type B: One-and-a-half-story hip-roofed frame single-family dwelling, "The Edison" by Aladdin Co.; wood shingles called for in plans though some erected locally with weatherboards; full-width porch engaged beneath hip of house, with tapered paneled pillars connected by square-in-section balusters; most distinctive element is use of diamond-pane sash above single-light lower sash and rectangular fixed diamond-pane sash utilized set high in wall flanking central entrances as sidelights; diamond-panes also used in hip-roofed dormer; deep eaves with exposed rafter ends; Aladdin Plans for Industrial Housing (1918) illustrates the use of the design in Roanoke Rapids in that "Many of our customers have used the Edison to dress up a row of simpler types with excellent results;" more practical aspects were that "Two of these houses can be loaded in a single car, and a crew of twenty men should erect three of these homes per week."

Roanoke No. 2 House Type C: Two-story hip-roofed double-pile side-hall-plan frame single-family dwelling; boxed cornices; central chimney; hip-roofed porch with square posts or Tuscan columns, no balustrade originally;

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 100

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
		weatherboards with some upper stories having wood shingles; one-over-one sash windows; one-story ell.		
		Roanoke No. 2 House Type D: One-story hip-roofed frame single-family dwelling with engaged full-width porch; original probably with square posts, although all local examples have replacement posts; boxed eaves; two-over-two sash windows.		
		Roanoke No. 2 House Type E: One-story gable-roofed double-pile frame single-family dwelling; full-width porch engaged beneath double-kick roof, carried by slender Tuscan columns or turned posts without balusters; asymmetrical facade; weatherboards with wood shingles in gables; one-over-one sash windows; very similar to "The Gretna" by Aladdin.		
		Roanoke No. 2 Duplex Type A: Two-story gable-roofed single-pile frame duplex; four-bay on first story with entrances in central two bays; symmetrical two bays on second; exposed rafter ends provide subtle Craftsman flair; interior chimney; full-width hip-roofed porch carried by square posts with no balustrade originally; six-over-six sash windows; German siding; one-story wings across rear are extended by shed bathroom additions.		
<u>WEST SIDE TAYLOR STREET</u>				
443.	301	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type E	by 1925	C
		Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; south (left) bay of porch enclosed.		
444.	303	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type E	by 1925	C
		Turned porch posts; essentially intact.		
445.	305	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type E	by 1925	C
		Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; three-part picture window on south (left).		
446.	307	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type E	by 1925	C
		Asbestos shingles; turned porch posts.		
446-a		Storage building	1980s	NC-age
		Manufactured gable-roofed building sheathed with vertical paneling.		
447.	309	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type E	by 1925	C
		Aluminum siding; Tuscan porch columns.		
448.	311	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type E	by 1925	C
		Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 101

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE TAYLOR STREET---continued</u>				
448-a		Garage	ca. 1940	NC-alt
Gable-front frame garage overbuilt with large shed addition having automobile access to alley; chain-link fence encloses area between house and garage.				
449.	313	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type E	by 1925	C
Aluminum siding; south (left) bay of porch enclosed.				
449-a		Storage building/carport	1970s	NC-age
Gable-front frame building--perhaps a former garage--now sheathed with vertical paneling; large attached flat-roofed carport partially enclosed with plywood; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
450.	315	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type E	by 1925	C
Aluminum siding; turned porch posts.				
451.	317	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type E	by 1925	C
Aluminum siding; turned posts; square balusters.				
452.	319	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type E	by 1925	C
Rolled asphalt "brick" siding; wrought-iron porch posts; three-part picture window on porch.				
453.	321	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type E	1925-1938	C
Asbestos shingles; turned posts.				
453-a		Storage building	1950s	NC-age
Diminutive gable-front frame building with weatherboard siding.				
453-b		Carport	1980s	NC-age
Free-standing gable-front metal carport.				
454.	323	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type E	1925-1938	C
Asbestos shingles; turned posts; square balusters.				
455.	325	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type E	1925-1938	C
Asbestos shingles; turned posts; square balusters.				

WEST SIDE MONROE STREET

456. 301 **Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type B** ca. 1919 C
Small addition on south (left).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 102

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE MONROE STREET---continued</u>				
456-a		Storage building	1960s	NC-age
Shed-roofed frame building sheathed with vertical boards.				
456-b		Carport	1970s	NC-str
Wooden gable-front structure supported by wooden posts.				
457.	305	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House	by 1925	C
Two-story asymmetrical L-plan frame dwelling with intersecting gables; entrance and stair recessed slightly on north (right) behind gable-front main block; wrap-around porch (screened) has chamfered posts; six-over-six sash windows.				
458.	307	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type C	by 1925	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts and railing; replacement one-over-one sash windows; wire fence encloses rear yard.				
459.	309	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type B	by 1925	C
Replacement windows; addition of wrought-iron railing to porch.				
459-a		Storage building	1980s	NC-age
Manufactured gable-roofed building sheathed with vertical paneling.				
459-b		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Tall wooden privacy fence encloses rear yard.				
460.		Vacant Lot		
Area between alley and railroad occupied by vegetable gardens for dwellings at east.				
461.	311	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type C	by 1925	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
461-a		Garage	1970s	NC-age
Large gable-roofed building sheathed with vertical paneling, with engaged carport on east (left).				
461-b		Storage building	1970s	NC-age
Gable-front building with masonite siding.				
462.	313	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type B	ca. 1919	NC-alt
Vinyl siding; north (right) bay of porch enclosed; replacement wooden porch posts; "x" motif balustrade; dormer removed.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 103

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE MONROE STREET---continued</u>				
463.	315	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House	by 1925	C
One-story double-pile hip-roofed frame dwelling; full-width hip-roofed porch carried by Tuscan columns; asbestos shingles; two-over-two sash windows.				
464.	317	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type C	by 1925C	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; small projecting gable-roofed wing on rear of north (right) elevation added after 1962 (SM).				
464-a		Storage building	1970s	NC-age
Gable-roofed concrete block building.				
464-b		Storage building	ca. 1987	NC-age
Gable-front building sided with plywood.				
465.	319	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type B	by 1925	C
Replacement windows.				
466.	321	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type C	by 1925	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement windows; small projecting gable-roofed wing on rear of north (right) elevation added after 1962 (SM).				
467.	323	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type B	by 1925	C
Replacement entrance with sidelights and transom; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
468.	325	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type C	by 1925	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
469.	401	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type E	by 1925	C
Aluminum siding; slender Tuscan columns; replacement windows.				
469-a		Fence	1990s	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses front and rear yards as play area.				
470.	403	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type E	by 1925	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; south (left) bay of porch enclosed, rest of porch screened with board apron balustrade.				

EAST SIDE MONROE STREET

471.	300	Roanoke No. 2. Mill House	by 1925	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow; hip-roofed porch carried by Craftsman pillars; asbestos shingles; two-over-two sash windows.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 104

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE MONROE STREET---continued</u>				
472.	302	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House	by 1925	C
Two-story asymmetrical L-plan frame dwelling with intersecting gables; entrance and stair recessed slightly on north (right) behind gable-front main block; wrap-around porch has chamfered posts with modern lattice railing; asbestos shingles; two-over-two sash windows.				
473.	304	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	by 1925	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; one-over-one sash windows.				
474.	306	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type C	by 1925	C
Aluminum siding; Tuscan columns; one-over-one sash windows.				
475.	308	House	post 1962	NC-age
One-story gable-front brick dwelling with off-center porch; replaced Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type C.				
475-a		Storage building	1970s	NC-age
Pyramidal-roofed building sheathed with particle boards.				
476.	310	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House	by 1925	C
One-story asymmetrical L-plan frame dwelling with intersecting gables; asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
476-a		Storage building	1980s	NC-age
Gable-roofed building with wide swinging double doors; plywood siding.				
476-b		Storage shed	1980s	NC-age
Shed-roofed building sheathed with plywood.				
477.	312	(former) Store	by 1925	C
Simple one-story gable-front frame dwelling with double-kick engaged shed rooms along south (right) elevation; each section has separate entrance and window, the latter on north being a large picture window; shed-roof porch carried by two-by-four posts unites facade; asbestos shingles; 1925 Sanborn Map has structure listed as "Store," apparently a neighborhood one for convenience of mill workers; by 1938 store was owned and operated by Mrs. Pearl Harris, who maintained residence in building as well; she was succeeded by 1942 by Mrs. Pearl B. Owens (or else she had gotten married and subsequently widowed/divorced as city directories in both years list her as living alone); was rental dwelling by 1948 (CD).				
478.	316	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type C	by 1925	C
Asbestos shingles; Tuscan columns.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 105

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE MONROE STREET---continued</u>				
479.	318	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type B	by 1925	C
Even though north (left) porch bay enclosed and rest of porch given turned balusters, house retains wood-shingle siding and original porch posts; replacement windows.				
479-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
One-car shed-roofed structure covered with aluminum siding.				
479-b		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Board privacy fence encloses portion of side/rear yard between house and property line with 316 Monroe; chain-link fence encloses remainder of rear yard.				
480.	320	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type C	by 1925	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
480-a		Fence	1990s	NC-str
Tall wooden privacy fence encloses rear yard and above-ground pool which is not visible from alley; there also is a hip-roofed poolhouse of some sort, with only the roof being visible from alley.				
481.	322	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type B	by 1925	C
Asbestos shingles.				
481-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-front frame garage with aluminum siding; adjoining shed-roofed shelter partially enclosed with modern lattice panels; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
482.	324	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type C	by 1925	C
Wrought-iron porch posts is only change; notable for retaining weatherboards on first story and wood shingles on second.				
482-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-roofed concrete-block building; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
483.	326	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type B	by 1925	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought iron porch posts; south (right) porch bay enclosed; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
484.	402	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	by 1925	C
Masonite siding.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 106

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE MONROE STREET---continued</u>				
485.	404	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type B	by 1925	C
Asphalt shingles; replacement wooden porch posts; balustrade removed.				
485-a		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses front and rear yards.				
485-b		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Shed-roofed structure with both weatherboard and vertical board siding.				
486.	406	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	by 1925	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts and railing.				
487.	408	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type B	by 1925	C
Intact except for removal of porch deck and foundation; original pillars rest atop tall brick pedestals.				
488.	410	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	by 1925	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; replacement windows.				
488-a		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses entire lot.				
489.	412	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type B	by 1925	C
Rolled asphalt "brick" siding; replacement windows.				
489-a		Storage shed	post 1962	NC-age
Shed-roofed frame building covered rolled asphalt "brick" siding.				
490.	414	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	by 1925	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; replacement windows.				
491.	416	Roanoke No. 2 Mill Duplex Type A	by 1925	C
Replacement windows.				
491-a		Storage shed	post 1962	NC-age
Small shed-roofed frame building sheathed with vertical paneling.				
492.	418	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	by 1925	C
Asbestos shingles; square balusters; replacement windows.				
493.	420	Roanoke No. 2 Mill Duplex Type A	by 1925	C
Weatherboards; square-in-section balustrade.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 107

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE MONROE STREET---continued</u>				
494.	422	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	by 1925	C
Asbestos shingles; square balusters; replacement windows.				
495.	424	Roanoke No. 2 Mill Duplex Type A	by 1925	C
Weatherboards; square balusters.				
496.	426	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	by 1925	C
Asbestos shingles.				
496-a		Wall	1950s	NC-str
Granite retaining wall maintains front bank where levels of Madison and West 5th streets have been lowered.				
496-b		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Wooden post-and-rail fence sitting atop wall defines southwest corner of lot at intersection of Madison and West 5th streets.				
<u>WEST SIDE MADISON STREET</u>				
497.	301	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	ca. 1917	C
Asbestos shingles; moved here between 1925 (SM) and 1938 (CD).				
498.	303	House	1948-1962	NC-age
One-and-a-half-story gable-front frame house; weatherboard; paired six-over-one sash windows; three-bay facade has central gable-front portico carried by wrought-iron posts.				
498-a		Outbuilding	1925-1938	C
Large two-part gable-roofed German-sided frame building spans nearly entire width of lot along alley; divided into two sections, with two-bay block on north (left) and single bay on south, each section with unglazed doors opening only to alley and exposed rafter ends; end elevations have windows; front of building (facing dwelling) not inspected; original use unknown; now probably used for storage; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
499.	305	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type D	ca. 1917	C
Wrought-iron porch posts; two gabled dormers added onto south (left) slope of roof; replacement six-over-six sash windows.				
499-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-front concrete-block building with windows in side elevations.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 108

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE MADISON STREET---continued</u>				
500.	309	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	ca. 1917	C
Tuscan porch columns.				
500-a		Garage	by 1925	NC-alt
One-car gable-front frame building expanded on sides by extentions of roof to shelter storage sheds, partially enclosed by salvaged five-horizontal-panel Craftman/Colonial Revival doors from mill village houses.				
501.	313	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	ca. 1917	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
502.	315	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type D	ca. 1917	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement square porch posts with square balusters.				
502-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Large gable-roofed frame building covered with aluminum siding; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
503.	317	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type D	ca. 1917	C
Asbestos shingles; Tuscan columns with "X" motif porch railing; two hip-roofed dormers added onto south (left).				
503-a		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses entire property.				
504.	321	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type B	ca. 1917	C
Weatherboards; wrought-iron porch posts.				
505.	323	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House	ca. 1917	C
One-story gable-roofed double-pile frame dwelling, "The Florence" by Aladdin Homes; focus is central bay where short three-light shed-dormer breaks roof and shed-roofed porch carried by square posts and square balusters; one-over-one sash windows with some replacements; some aluminum siding.				
506.	325	(former) Roanoke Mills Nos. 2 Recreation Center	ca. 1917	C
Large two-story double-pile dwelling with hip roof broken by hip dormers on front and south (West 4th Street); original full-width porch replaced by gable-front portico after 1962; paired two-over-two sash windows with small window in center of second story marking location of bathroom; designated as "Dwelling" in 1925 (SM), but listed in 1938 and 1942 city directories as Roanoke Mills Nos. 1 and 2 Recreation Center; divided into four residential				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 109

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE MADISON STREET---continued</u>				
units between 1942 and 1948 (CDs).				
507.	401	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	ca. 1917	C
Replacement wooden porch posts; replacement windows.				
507-a		Garage	1930s	C
One-car gable-front frame garage with access to west 4th Street; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
508.	403	Roanoke No. 2 Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1917	C
Asbestos shingles; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
509.	405	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	ca. 1917	C
Asbestos shingles; square balusters.				
510.	407	Roanoke No. 2 Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1917	C
Asbestos shingles.				
510-a		Storage shed	1970s	NC-age
Shed-roofed frame weatherboarded; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
511.	409	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	ca. 1917	C
Essentially unaltered.				
512.	411	Roanoke No. 2 Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1917	C
Essentially unaltered.				
512-a		Garage	1970s	NC-age
Simple gable-front building sheathed with corrugated metal.				
512-b		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses entire property.				
513.	413	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	ca. 1917	C
Craftsman three-over-one sash windows.				
513-a		Garage/storage building	1970s	NC-age
Large gable-front concrete-block building along alley; double wooden doors open in south (right) end; three windows on alley side; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
514.	415	Roanoke No. 2 Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1917	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; replacement windows.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 110

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE MADISON STREET---continued</u>				
514-a		Storage building Small gable-front weatherboarded frame building.	1970s	NC-age
514-b		Fence Wire fence encloses entire lot.	1960s	NC-str
515.	417	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A Asbestos shingles; replacement windows; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.	ca. 1917	C
516.	419	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A Replacement wooden porch posts; some replacement windows; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.	ca. 1917	C
517.	421	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A Craftsman three-over-one sash windows.	ca. 1917	C
517-a		Garage Large gable-front frame building; vertical paneling; access to alley.	1980s	NC-age
517-b		Storage building Gable-front building along alley outside of chain-link fence that encloses rear yard.	1970s	NC-age
518.	423	Roanoke No. 2 Mill Duplex Type A Converted to single-family dwelling with new central door flanked by large three-part picture windows; aluminum siding; replacement entrance portico with wrought-iron posts; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.	ca. 1917	NC-alt
519.	425	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A Asbestos shingles; replacement wooden porch posts; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows.	ca. 1917	C
<u>EAST SIDE MADISON STREET</u>				
520.	302	Roanoke No. 2 Mill Duplex Type A Essentially unaltered.	ca. 1917	C
520-a		Storage building Gable-front metal-sided building expanded with shed addition towards alley; simple pent roof shelters entrance; no windows.	1970s	NC-age
520-b		Storage building Diminutive gable-front weatherboarded building with German-sided shed extension.	1970s	NC-age

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 111

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE MADISON STREET---continued</u>				
520-c		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Simple fence of dimensional two-by-four lumber along West 3rd Street sidewalk near front of lot.				
521.	304	House	1948-1962	NC-age
One-story gable-roofed frame ranch.				
521-a		Storage shed	1970s	NC-age
Simple shed-roofed frame building with vertical board siding; small window on front; wire fence encloses rear yard.				
522.	306	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	ca. 1930	C
Aluminum siding.				
523.	308	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	ca. 1917	C
Aluminum siding; wrought-iron porch posts, perhaps replacing Craftsman pillars, atop brick piers; replacement windows with two bays on second story.				
523-a		Storage building	1970s	NC-age
Gable-front frame building sheathed with beaded weatherboard; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
524.	310	House	1948-1962	NC-age
One-story gable-roofed frame ranch.				
524-a		Storage building	1970s	NC-age
Gable-front frame building near alley; vinyl siding.				
524-b		Storage building	1960s	NC-age
Smaller gable-front frame building; aluminum siding; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
525.	314	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	ca. 1917	C
Asbestos shingles.				
526.	316	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type B	by 1925	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; porch largely enclosed, remaining bay has wrought-iron porch posts; replacement windows including picture window on former porch.				
526-a		Outbuilding	1970s	NC-age
Gable-front frame building sheathed with large rectangular asphalt panels.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 112

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE MADISON STREET---continued</u>				
527.	318	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type C	ca. 1917	C
Weatherboards; entrance moved towards center of facade; modern lattice balustrade; board and wire fence encloses rear yard.				
528.	320	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	ca. 1917	C
Asbestos shingle; wrought-iron porch posts; replacement windows.				
528-a		Outbuilding	1970s	NC-age
Gable-front frame building sheathed with "brick" rolled asphalt siding.				
528-b		Fences	1980s	NC-str
528-c				NC-str
Waist-high post-and-rail and board fences extend along alley.				
529.	322	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House	by 1925	NC-alt
One-story double-pile gable-roofed frame dwelling; shed dormer; full-width engaged porch all enclosed except for north bay which has wrought-iron porch posts; asbestos shingles; three-part picture window.				
529-a		Outbuilding	1970s	NC-age
Gable-front concrete-block building.				
530.	324	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type B	by 1925	C
Vertical wooden boards.				
530-a		Outbuilding	1970s	NC-age
Small gambrel-roofed frame building, probably for storage.				
531.	326	Roanoke No. 2 Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1917	C
One-room addition on north (left) with porch extension across it.				
532.	402	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	ca. 1917	C
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman porch pillars.				
532-a		Garage	ca. 1940	C
One-car gable-front concrete-block building; open-sided shed-roofed shelter along south (right).				
532-b		Fence	1960s	NC-str
Wire fence encloses entire lot.				
533.	404	Roanoke No. 2 Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1917	C
Vinyl siding.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 113

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE MADISON STREET---continued</u>				
533-a		Garage	1950s	NC-age
One-car gable-front concrete block garage; though located with rear wall along alley, access to street; shed-roofed addition along north (left) for storage.				
533-b		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Board privacy fence extends along southern property line, with wire fence along alley.				
534.	406	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	ca. 1917	C
Asbestos shingles; simple crossbuck "X" railing.				
534-a		Garage	1970s	NC-age
Tall gable-front concrete-block garage with rear along alley but access from street; one window per wall; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
535.	408	Roanoke No. 2 Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1917	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement gable-front porch.				
536.	410	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	ca. 1917	C
German siding; wrought-iron porch posts.				
536-a		Fences	1970s	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses front yard; wire fence encloses rear yard.				
537.	412	Roanoke No. 2 Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1917	C
Essentially unaltered except changed to single-family dwelling with additional window is placed north of entrance.				
537-a		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses front yard.				
538.	414	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	ca. 1917	C
Replacement porch posts; chain-link fence encloses rear yard, extending frontward to near sidewalks but not across front.				
539.	416	Vacant Lot		
Site of Roanoke No. 2 Mill Duplex Type A.				
540.	418	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	ca. 1917	C
Asbestos shingles; screened porch; replacement windows.				
540-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
Large one-car gable-front masonite-covered garage incorporates storage area.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 114

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE MADISON STREET---continued</u>				
540-b		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses front yard.				
541.	420	Roanoke No. 2 Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1917	C
Weatherboards; square porch balusters; some Craftsman three-over-one sash windows.				
542.	422	Roanoke No. 2 Mill House Type A	ca. 1917	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; exterior chimney flue added on south (right).				
542-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-front frame building sheathed with German-siding vinyl siding.				
543.	424	Roanoke No. 2 Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1917	C
Asbestos shingles; northern porch bay enclosed; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows.				
543-a		Storage building	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-front frame building covered with vinyl siding.				
<u>WEST SIDE JACKSON STREET</u>				
544.	301	House	1948-1962	NC-age
Modest one-story concrete-block dwelling erected after World War II.				
544-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
One-car gable-front frame garage covered with wide weatherboards; located along alley with access to West 3rd Street; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
544-b		(former) Firehose Shelter	ca. 1915	NC-alt
Distinctive square building topped by pyramidal roof with blunt finial; resided with particle board; one of two known survivors (entry 127-a) of buildings situated in the Roanoke Mill villages to store firehoses, keeping them within ready access in case of fire.				
545.	305	John T. Mincher House	by 1915 post 1962	NC-alt
One-story T-plan frame dwelling is remnant of two-story T-plan house which lost upper story after 1962 (SM) but gained gable-front engaged porch; 1938 and 1942 occupants were tenants (CDs); first owner/occupant was Mincher, president of Carolina-Virginia Music Co. in 1948 (CD); for whom the house				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 116

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE JACKSON STREET---continued</u>				
549-b		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Board fence extends along alley with chain-link fences extending along side property lines.				
550.	319	Wilmer D. Collier House	by 1919	NC-alt
Heavily-altered Craftsman foursquare retains distinctive bellcast eaves accented by eave brackets; nine-over-one sash windows; design is "The Standard" by Aladdin; thoroughly aluminum sided; original full-width porch replaced after 1962 with small flat-roofed one that has Chippendale-esque roof balustrade; one-story wings also added along each side elevation; occupation of first known tenant is unknown 1938 (CD); purchased before 1942 by Collier, assistant secretary of Patterson Mills (CD).				
550-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
Large two-car gable-roofed frame garage with beaded weatherboard.				
550-b		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Post-and-rail fence marks corners of front yard; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
551.	321	David L. Balmer House	by 1919	C
One-story T-plan frame dwelling with intersecting gable roof having wood-shingled ends framed by boxed cornice returns; pleasant full-width porch carried by square posts and balusters; two-over-two sash windows; vinyl siding; Balmer, a furniture salesman, was first known owner/occupant between 1938 and 1948 (CDs); chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
552.	323	Stainback-Sledge-Brown House	by 1919	C
One-story L-plan frame dwelling with intersecting gable roof; wrap-around porch carried by square posts; two-over-two sash windows; vinyl siding; succession of owners/occupants in 1938, 1942, and 1948 (CDs): laundry salesman Everett S. Stainback, Dr. Pepper salesman Clayton B. Sledge, and Roanoke Mill-employee Mrs. Edna S. Brown, respectively.				
553.	325	Cassada-Moss House	by 1919	C
Stylish one-story gable-roofed frame Craftsman bungalow; full-facade gable-front porch carried by stuccoed piers connected by Tudor-arched spandrel surmounted by modillion blocks; wood shingles in gables; first known occupant was owner John D. Cassada, assistant manager of Roanoke Mill No. 2, in 1938 (CD); rented in 1942 (CD) to Caswell L. Young, Studebaker dealer; sold to Miss Nora B. Moss, occupation unknown, by 1949 (CD).				
553-a		Garage	by 1925	C
One-car gable-front frame garage with double-swinging doors provide access				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 117

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

WEST SIDE JACKSON STREET---continued

to West Fourth Street.

553-b		(former) Servant's house	by 1925	C
-------	--	---------------------------------	---------	---

Diminutive gable-roofed frame dwelling erected for household help; small three-over-one sash windows pierce walls.

553-c		Wall	ca. 1930s	C-str
-------	--	-------------	-----------	-------

Waist-tall concrete-block wall encloses rear yard; wooden gate provides access from West Fourth Street.

554.	401	Roanoke Mills Executive's House	1919-1925	C
------	-----	--	-----------	---

Impressive two-story gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival dwelling is one of two identical houses (entry 256) erected for textile mill executives, illustrating the architectural sophistication of the mill owners; wood-shingled single-pile house surmounted by full-width shed dormer, with front slope engaging a full-width porch supported by heavy Tuscan columns; pilastered central entrance flanked by French doors opening onto porch; brick exterior end chimney at each end; small shed addition on rear; house sold by mill in 1943 to William S. Dean, a cotton buyer for the Rosemary Mfg. Co., who had resided here since at least 1938 (CD); remained in family ownership until early 1990s.

554-a		Garage/Servant's Quarters	1919-1925	C
-------	--	----------------------------------	-----------	---

Gable-roofed frame building with exposed rafter ends and central chimney; contains single automobile bay and living quarters for household help.

554-b		Wall	1930s	C-str
-------	--	-------------	-------	-------

Waist-high concrete-block wall encloses rear yard along alley; picket fence-like gate provides vehicular access immediately west (right) of garage.

555.	403	Vacant Lot		
------	-----	-------------------	--	--

Site of two-story asymmetrical frame dwelling demolished after 1962; lot added as garden onto 407 Jackson.

555-a		Fence	post 1962	NC-str
-------	--	--------------	-----------	--------

Wooden picket fence extends along front and rear property lines.

556.	405-407	Duplex	1925-1938	C
------	---------	---------------	-----------	---

One-story gable-roofed frame Craftsman duplex; main feature of symmetrical four-bay facade are bracketed hoods over entrances in outer bays; paired three-over-one sash windows; vinyl siding.

557.	409	Rental House	1919-1925	C
------	-----	---------------------	-----------	---

Two-story hip-roofed side-hall-plan frame dwelling with shed dormer located

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 117 $\frac{1}{2}$

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE JACKSON STREET---continued</u>				
		atypically on side elevation; very asymmetrical two-bay second-story facade; hip-roofed porch carried by turned posts; six-over-nine sash windows; one-story brick wing added onto rear south (left) after 1962; occupants between 1938 and 1948 were all tenants, including Dr. Thomas J. Taylor in 1948, a staff physician at the Roanoke Mills Clinic (entry 431).		
557-a		Fence	1980s	NC-str
		Tall board privacy fence along alley.		
558.		Vacant Lot		
559.	415	David I. Kidd House	1919-1925	C
		Two-story hip-roofed side-hall-plan frame dwelling; entrance is deeply recessed in southeast (front left) corner, with full-facade hip-roofed porch having sturdy chamfered posts with square balusters; two-over-two sash windows; aluminum siding; Kidd occupied house at least between 1938 and 1948 (CDs), during which time he operated a neighborhood grocery in a building at the rear which no longer stands.		
559-a		Fence	1980s	NC-str
		Tall board privacy fence along alley.		
560.	417	Lawrence W. Clements House	by 1919	C
		One-story gable-roofed frame Craftsman bungalow is "The Mardsen" by Aladdin Home Co.; porch of slender paneled pillars on paneled wooden pedestals is engaged beneath double-kick roof; broad eaves on house and two-bay shed dormer invigorated by stepped triangular brackets; wood shingles on walls; one-over-one sash windows; 1918 Aladdin <u>Industrial Housing</u> catalog describes house, with its "distinctive design . . . [and] quaint California bungalow atmosphere," as "especially suitable for executives and plant superintendents;" Clements, owner between at least 1938 and 1948, was clerk at Roanoke Mill No. 1 (CDs).		
560-a		Fence	1980s	NC-str
		Tall board privacy fence along alley.		
561.	419	William L. Medlin House	1919	C
		Handsome one-story frame Craftsman bungalow is "The Plaza" by Aladdin Homes; low gable-front main block has projecting front gable on north (front right) that is juxtaposed with gable-side porch that extends into porte cochere on south (left); porch carried by short posts atop tall battered brick pylons with balustrade having wide horizontal central board; the stylish Craftman porches was termed a "California pergola porch" in 1918-1919 Aladdin catalog, which also called for wood shingles but weatherboarded here; key-		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 118

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE JACKSON STREET---continued</u>				
		type gable brackets; mixture of four-over-four, six-over-six, and twelve-over-twelve sash windows; shown on June 1919 Sanborn Map as "From Plans;" Medlin, owner between at least 1938 and 1948 (CD), was assistant secretary at the Roanoke Mills Co.		
561-a		Garage/servant's dwelling	ca. 1919	C
		Gable-roofed weatherboarded frame combination garage and room for domestic workers; exposed rafter ends and kingpost gable ornament provide subtle architectural character; appears to have been moved less than thirty feet from location shown on 1925 Sanborn Map.		
561-b		Wall	ca. 1930s	C-str
		Chest high concrete-block wall along alley.		
562.	425	John M. Jackson House	by 1919	C
		Large two-story rectangular side-hall-plan double-pile Colonial Revival house covered by tall hip roof with front hip dormer; pedimented gables cover shallow projecting wings on north (left) and west (year); Tuscan columns carry porch across front and down portions of each side elevation, the section on the south (left, West Fifth Street) comprising a glazed sun porch; once extensive rear porch now enclosed; possibly contemporary with Roanoke Mills Company's plant No. 2, which was built across street in 1916-1917 (entry 442); occupied by John M. Jackson, secretary of the Roanoke Mills Co. until his death in 1937; then divided into apartments with his widow, Louise, occupying one until after 1942 (CD); sold by company in 1950.		
562-a		Garage	by 1919	C
		One-car gable-front frame garage located along alley with garage doors opening onto West 5th Street; large storage area/workshop in rear; exposed rafter ends.		
562-b		Fence	1980s	NC-str
		Wooden post-and-rail fence along West 5th Street and in northeast corner; pointed pyramidal tops on posts.		
562-c		Fence	1980s	NC-str
		Several sections of store-bought lattice panels erected with simple posts north of house to define rear and front yards.		
562-d		Wall	ca. 1930s	C-str
		Chest-tall concrete-block wall along alley.		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 119

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE JACKSON STREET</u>				
563.	500	Roanoke Mills No. 2 Office	1941	C
<p>Large one-story Flemish-bond brick building is elegantly finished with Colonial Revival elements; slate-covered hipped roof and modillion cornice; five-bay facade has recessed central entrance enframed by stylish architrave rendered in molded brick; raised eight-panel door has paneled reveal; rubbed bricks form flat arches above slightly segmentally-arched frames encasing nine-over-nine sash windows; long but symmetrical sixteen-bay north (left, West Fifth Street elevation) broken by two slightly projecting three-bay pedimented pavilions that contain elegant brick segmental architraves supported by concave brick pilasters; only western (right) pavilion contains an entrance, identical to facade's; octagonal oculus windows in pavilions and continuation of modillion cornice completes elevation; south elevation (right) contains twelve-over-sixteen sash windows; constructed in 1941 at a cost of \$30,000 by Simmons Co. as offices for Roanoke Mills Co., whose Mill No. 2 is across Jackson Street (entry 442); remained as regional office for Bibb Company, which acquired the local mills in 1988, until plant closed in early 1998, then converted into attorney offices.</p>				
564.		Parking Lot		
565.	510	Roanoke Mill No. 2 Overseer's House	1919-1925	C
<p>One-story gable-roofed frame bungalow with small gable dormer and full-width engaged porch; replacement wrought-iron posts; triangular eave brackets; stylish twelve-over-one sash windows; first of five adjacent houses apparently erected for supervisory personnel of Roanoke Mills Co., whose No. 2 plant is directly across the street; first known occupants in 1938 and 1942-1948 were overseer at Plant No. 2 and clerk, respectively.</p>				
566.	512	Roanoke Mills No. 2 Superintendent's House	1919-1925	C
<p>Handsome one-story gable-roofed frame Craftsman bungalow is "The Pomona" by Aladdin Co.; focus of wood-shingled house is off-center projecting gable-front porch supported by square posts elevated upon tall and battered stuccoed piers; stylish balustrade has wide horizontal band; inclusion of Tudor Revival elements such as mock-half-timbering in porch gable; diamond-paned windows; and large battered chimney adds considerable flair to design; rectangular eave brackets and cantilevered rectangular bay window on each side elevation complete design; small, compatible gable-roofed wing added onto rear south (right) after 1962 (SM); second of five adjacent houses apparently erected for supervisory personnel of Roanoke Mills Co., whose No. 2 plant is directly across the street; this was home of plant superintendent as first known occupant was William T. Hodges in 1938, having become owner by 1948 (CD); choice of this model was obvious as 1918 Aladdin <u>Industrial</u></p>				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 120

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE JACKSON STREET---continued

Housing catalog noted that "Factory executives, of course, required much more in size, design and convenience, and the Pomona will meet almost any demands of this character. The type is that of the ever popular California bungalow. Shingled walls, heavy timber work and distinctive window groups give distinction to the exterior."

567.	514	Roanoke Mill No. 2 Overseer's House	1919-1925	C
------	-----	--	-----------	---

One-story gable-front frame bungalow with engaged front porch carried by replacement wrought-iron posts; triangular eaves brackets; six-over-one sash windows; asbestos shingles; projecting wing on rear south (right) added after 1962 (SM); third of five adjacent houses apparently erected for supervisory personnel of Roanoke Mills Co., whose No. 2 plant is directly across the street; first known occupants in 1938-1942 and 1948 were both overseers, the latter, Alex D. Thomas, apparently becoming first individual owner of house (CDs).

568.	518	Vacant Lot		
------	-----	-------------------	--	--

569.	520	Roanoke Mill No. 2 Overseer's House	1919-1925	C
------	-----	--	-----------	---

Two-story hip-roofed side-hall-plan double-pile frame dwelling has recessed entry and full-facade porch carried by Tuscan columns; two-over-two sash windows; asbestos shingles; fourth of five adjacent houses apparently erected for supervisory personnel of Roanoke Mills Co., whose No. 2 plant is directly across the street; first known occupant in 1938 was overseer (CD); divided into duplex by 1942 when occupied by a dyer and a different overseer, with 1948 occupants being a repairer and stenographer; remains as rental apartments.

570.	522	Roanoke Mill No. 2 Overseer's House	1925-1938	C
------	-----	--	-----------	---

One-story gable-front frame bungalow with gable-front porch carried by wrought-iron posts; nine-over-one sash windows; one-room gable-roofed wing added onto front south (right) elevation after 1962 (SM); fifth of five adjacent houses apparently erected for supervisory personnel of Roanoke Mills Co., whose No. 2 plant is directly across the street; first known occupant was yardman in 1938 and 1942, with overseer Earl H. Fuller being first individual owner in 1948 (CDs).

THERE IS NO PAGE 121

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 122

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

PATTERSON MILL (Shown on map as area 4)

571.	Patterson Mills Co. 900 Jefferson Street		1910	C
------	--	--	------	---

This industrial complex occupies the equivalent of five city blocks in the southeastern quadrant of the district, with much of property being undeveloped grassy area. It is indicated as (4) on the district map (Exhibit A). The main building (entry 571), an elongated two-story brick structure approximately 750 feet long and 110 feet wide, has remained virtually unchanged in size and form since construction, unlike the mills at Rosemary (entry 1) and Roanoke No 2. (entry 442) which have been significantly expanded. It is placed diagonally to Jefferson Street so that the original sawtooth skylights in the roof would face due north. These skylights were removed between 1962 (SM) and 1966 (aerial photograph) and replaced by a monitor roof on southern two-thirds of the building, with low gable roof covering rest of building. A ca. 1910 photograph shows shallow pilasters dividing the main elevation into approximately sixty bays, each containing paired attenuated metal-sash windows comprised of fifteen panes with tilting sections topped by a flat-headed six-pane transom. All these windows were enclosed with brick when the building was air-conditioned between 1962 and 1966. About the same time, the building's former double-leaf entrances in the facade were enclosed within large two-story rectangular brick cubes, presumably to provide improved restroom and employee facilities.

This single building housed all aspects of textile manufacture: spinning on the first story and carding on the second story at the northern end, warping and spooling on the first story in the central portion, cloth finishing on the first story in the southern section, and weaving occupying more than two-thirds of the second story above the warping, spooling, and finishing departments. To the east, separated from main building by a 60-foot-wide alley, is an ancillary wing approximately 410 feet long and 60 feet wide connected to mill by a 90-foot-wide two-story brick hyphen. This wing in 1925 (SM) contained the dye house, machine shop, roller shop, and other auxiliary functions with the connecting wing housing another warping room on the second floor. On the south of the hyphen is another one-story cloth room, and on the east side of the north end was the power room, which had been converted to the picker room by 1962 (SM). Other changes in the division of the building into the various manufacturing steps between 1925 and 1962 included having weaving on the first story and spinning on the second.

The Patterson Mills Company, the youngest of the three textile enterprises (Roanoke, Rosemary, Patterson) in Roanoke Rapids, was organized in 1910 in what was then part of the unincorporated village of Rosemary. It was named for Samuel F. Patterson (1867-1926)(residence entry 1004), the major investor and the company's treasurer and manager, who also was general manager and majority owner of both the Roanoke Mill Co. (entry 442) and the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 123

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
		<p>Rosemary Mfg. Co. (entry 1). The plant began operations in 1910 with 275 workers employed in the manufacture of gingham material. The company's first president (function being that of general manager) was R. C. Williams of Richmond, replaced in 1915 by Edenton-native John A. Moore, an experienced textile mill-manager from Henderson. Moore led Patterson Mill until 1929, residing in the most stylish of six houses built by Patterson Mills for plant officials in the 500 block of Washington Street (entries 580-585). During Moore's tenure the mill changed to the production of flannels and dress goods. In 1929 Patterson's estate sold Patterson Mills to Simmons Bed Co., who had the previous year acquired other local textile mills. Like the other local mills, Patterson Mills was sold in 1956 to J. P. Stevens and Co., and in 1988 to another textile giant, the Bibb Company. Production at the Patterson Mills ceased in the early 1990s and the building utilized as storage until property was sold in early 1998 to Roanoke Rapids School system.</p>		
571-a		Office	1910	C
		<p>One-story gable-on-hip-roofed brick building located to west of main building; five-bay hip-roofed porch carried by sturdy square posts; one-over-one sash windows; eaves brackets.</p>		
571-b		Personnel Office	1950s	NC-age
		<p>One-story gable-roofed brick-faced concrete block building located south of office; originally built as cafeteria (1962 SM); used as Personnel Office until 1980s and now occupied by outlet store.</p>		
571-c		Cotton Warehouse	1910	C
		<p>Large, five-section, combination brick and frame warehouse with flat roofs; each section divided by brick firewall; the northern two sections were occupied by opener and waste rooms according to 1925 and 1962 Sanborn maps.</p>		
571-d		Cotton Warehouse	1910	C
		<p>Two-section frame warehouse with flat and gable roofs; brick firewalls.</p>		
571-e		Cloth Warehouse	1910	C
		<p>One-story low gable-roofed frame building sheathed with metal siding; brick firewall separated two interior spaces.</p>		
571-f		Veteran's Memorial	after 1956	NC-obj
		<p>Handsome fieldstone granite marker with bronze plaque inscribed: "PROUDLY WE PAY TRIBUTE / TO THE MEMBERS / OF OUR ORGANIZATION / WHO ANSWERED THE CALL / TO THE COLORS / IN ALL WARS / AND / IN GRATEFUL MEMORY / OF THOSE / WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES / IN DEFENSE OF / AMERICA'S / ETERNAL FREEDOM / PATTERSON PLANT / J. P. STEVENS AND CO., INC;" flagpole placed immediately adjacent to the west (rear).</p>		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 124

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
571-g		Employee Park	1910	C-si
Spacious and heavily wooded recreational area occupies approximately one-sixth of mill property on southern end along East Tenth Street; contains gable-roofed picnic shelter with adjacent grill, scattered picnic tables, grassy volleyball courts, and variety of playground equipment, all dating from after 1960s; chain-link fence encloses outer-perimeter of park with chain fence delineating grassy area from gravel-and-asphalt parking area; wooden sign at northeast corner Jefferson and East Tenth streets provides name as "Bibb Employee Park," using name of current mill owners.				
571-h		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses much of mill property and park area.				
571-i		Boy Scout Hut	1930s	C
One-story gable-roofed log building on granite fieldstone foundation; shed-roof porch shelters central of three bays on facade, supported by log posts atop tall poured concrete pedestals; Troop sponsored by Patterson Mills.				
571-j		(former) Recreation Hall AmVets Hall	1950s	NC-age
One-story gable-roofed brick building faces East 8th Street; outside perimeter of chain-link fence (entry 571-h); shown on 1962 Sanborn Map as "Recreation Hall;" utilized since ca. 1970s as meeting hall for American Veterans of World War II, Korea, Vietnam, Post 320 (AmVets).				
571-k		Picnic Shelter	1960s	NC-str
Large gable-roofed frame building with brick apron walls situated in heavily-wooded corner of AmVets site; west (rear) and south (right) walls extended by chain-link fence (571-h) that partially encloses mill property.				

PATTERSON MILL VILLAGE

The Patterson Mill Village, locally known as "Patterson Town," consists of 127 primary resources in ten blocks along Washington, Jefferson, Charlotte, and Williams streets north and northeast of the mill (entry 571). As in each of the four mill villages within the Roanoke Rapids Historic District, the issue of architectural integrity is critical in assessing contributing and noncontributing resources within the Patterson Mill Village. The houses in the Patterson Mill Village have retained a high degree of integrity both individually and in terms of their relationships as an ensemble. Nearly all of the houses have retained their original use, as well as their original forms, plans, and setbacks. Together, the rhythmic rows of mill houses contribute to the setting, feeling, and association of the overall historic district.

While very few primary resources have escaped some form of external modification, in the vast majority of these the basic form, size, and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 125

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

character of the house remain intact. Rarely is the accumulative effect of such typically mid- and late-nineteenth century modifications as replacement siding (asbestos shingles, rolled asphalt, aluminum, or vinyl); minor or easily-undone porch alterations such as replacement wrought-iron or wooden posts, or the recent addition of wooden balustrades for safety reasons; replacement windows, particularly if the replacements follow the size of the original openings; or duplexes converted into a single-family dwelling by closing one of the two front doors, significant enough to relegate the dwelling to noncontributing status. Furthermore, since the addition of asbestos shingles was begun by the mill company in 1948 (the last year of the district's Period of Significance) and was largely completed by 1950, when the mill houses were sold by the company to private owners, asbestos shingles can be considered a historic exterior treatment. However, when several modifications are undertaken, or major and largely irreversible alterations such as the application of brick veneer to the walls, the total replacement of the original hipped porch, or additions that overwhelm the original profile have occurred, then there is no alternative but to deem the resource as noncontributing. Of the 127 primary resources within the Patterson Mill Village, 113 (eighty-nine percent) are contributing, eleven (nine percent) are noncontributing because of alterations, and three (two percent) are noncontributing because they were built after 1948.

There are very few contributing secondary resources--outbuildings, garages, fences, etc--within the Patterson Mill Village because the dwellings were, with few exceptions, maintained by the mill company as rental property until 1950 when they were sold to individual owners. Thus, with the exception of houses maintained for mill officers and supervisory personnel, there was little, if any, incentive for the construction of such ancillary buildings by the dwellings' tenants. These later outbuildings are dated primarily whether or not they are shown on the 1962 update of the Sanborn maps. The quantity of noncontributing outbuildings is also high because of the ready availability and economy of concrete blocks after 1950 and the proliferation since the 1980s of increasingly larger manufactured frame storage buildings sheathed with exterior grade vertical paneling. Thus, of twenty-one garages within the Patterson Mill Village, only two (ten percent) are contributing, while only ten of the total fifty-three secondary buildings (nineteen percent) are contributing. Fences, especially chain-link fences, are common within the village and are especially numerous enclosing rear yards along the alleys. Chain-link and wire fences are counted as secondary resources only when they enclose the front yard; otherwise their existence is merely mentioned. Wooden fences, whether of a decorative picket nature or a tall privacy fence of wide boards, and concrete-block walls are always included as secondary resources because of their greater visibility. There are eighteen fences/walls in the Patterson Mill Village counted as structures, with only two (eleven percent) being deemed contributing. In addition, there are twelve chain-link fences enclosing rear yards.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 126

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

In the following Patterson Mill Village Inventory List, the resources are listed north to south, beginning with the west side of Washington Street and finishing with the east side of Williams Street. Each property is identified by its Type (A, B, C, etc.) along with any variations from the above-stated example in terms of form, features, or materials. All other houses, including those built for mill executives, are described individually. There are seven house types for workers within the mill. All of frame construction with interior brick chimneys. All were covered with either weatherboards or German siding, and a great majority now have a replacement siding, most generally asbestos shingles, that was extremely popular on mill houses in Roanoke Rapids beginning in 1948. Replacement Craftsman porches--tapered pillars atop brick pedestals--and Craftsman three-over-one sash windows were most likely added during late 1920s and 1930s when such elements in town were in widespread use. None of the two-story houses are known to have originally had balustrades of any sort. Many of the square-in-section balusters now seen in the mill village probably date from the 1920s and 1930s. The Patterson Mill Village House Types are as follows:

Patterson Mill House Type A: Two-story hip-roofed single-family dwelling placed narrow end to street; double-pile, side-hall plan; asymmetrical two-bay facade; hip-roofed porch carried by chamfered posts; doors with transoms; pronounced boxed cornices; six-over-six sash windows; one-story hip-roofed ell with shed porch; same basic house as Patterson Mill House Type B except placed narrow end to street.

Patterson Mill Duplex Type A: Two-story hip-roofed duplex placed long end to street; single-pile; asymmetrical four-bay first-story facade with two entrances in outer bays, two bays on second-story facade; hip-roofed porch carried by chamfered posts; doors with transoms; pronounced boxed cornices; six-over-six sash windows; one-story hipped ell with rear shed-roofed porches; same basic house as Patterson Mill House Type A except placed long end to street.

Patterson Mill House Type B: Two-story gable-front single-family dwelling; double-pile, side-hall plan; asymmetrical two-bay facade; hip-roofed porch carried by chamfered posts; doors with transoms; six-over-six sash windows; one-story gable-roofed ell with porch; same basic house as Patterson Mill Duplex Type A except with gable-front roof.

Patterson Mill Duplex Type B: Two-story gable-roofed duplex; single-pile; asymmetrical four-bay first-story facade with entrances in outer bays; two bays on second story; hip-roofed porch carried by chamfered posts; doors with transoms; six-over-six sash windows; one-story gable-roofed ell with rear shed-roofed porches; same basic house as Patterson Mill Duplex Type A except with gable roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 127

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<p>Patterson Mill House Type C: One-story gable-roofed single-family dwelling; engaged shed-roofed porch with square posts; originally with square-in-section porch balustrade one-over-one sash windows.</p>				
<p>Patterson Mill House Type D: One-story gable-front single-family dwelling; engaged corner porch with square posts; stringcourse frieze extends across base of gable although usually hidden by new siding; interior chimney; exposed rafter ends provide Craftsman touch while decorative sawn gable-ornament is a quaintly retardataire Victorian element; sash configuration varies; shed rooms across rear; said to be an Aladdin house, model unknown.</p>				
<p>Patterson Mill House Type E: One-story gable-roofed single-family dwelling; engaged porch beneath double-kick roof carried by chamfered posts, originally without balustrade; interior chimney; one-over-one sash windows; German siding; said to be an Aladdin House, similar to "The Rodney."</p>				
<u>WEST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET</u>				
572.	601	Patterson Mill House Type A	1910	C
Asbestos shingles.				
572-a		Garage	by 1925	C
Rare unaltered example of mill house garage dating from before sale of houses by mill to occupants in 1950; tall gable-front frame structure located along rear alley at corner with East Sixth Street but oriented towards front of lot; large double-leaf frame doors with crossbuck braces; German siding.				
572-b		Storage Building	1930s	C
Gable-roofed German-siding building situated along garage near alley.				
572-c		Lawn Curbs	1930s	C-str
Low concrete-block curbs, only one course above grade, define front yard; poured concrete mounded and troweled to form cap.				
573.	603	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A	1910	C
Vinyl siding; wrought-iron porch posts.				
573-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
Two-car gable-front concrete-block garage with glazed overhead doors.				
574.	605	Patterson Mill House Type A	1910	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement Craftsman pillars and Craftsman three-over-one sash windows, all apparently done in late 1920s or 1930s.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 128

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET---continued</u>				
574-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
One-car gable-front frame garage with glazed overhead door; asbestos shingles; concrete "ribbon" driveway leading from street to garage.				
574-b		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Picket fence encloses front yard; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
575.	607	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A	1910	NC-alt
Brick veneer; converted to single-family dwelling with removal of one door.				
575-a		Storage Shed	post 1962	NC-age
Shed-roofed brick-veneered storage building.				
575-b		Storage Building	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-front brick-veneered storage building.				
576.	609	Patterson Mill House Type A	1910	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement Craftman pillars.				
577.	611	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A	1910	C
Asbestos shingles and "Permastone" asphalt rolled siding; converted to single-family dwelling; wrought-iron porch railing.				
577-a		Outbuilding	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-front concrete-block building at alley; chain-link fence in rear yard.				
577-b		Retaining Wall	1940s	C-str
Concrete-block retaining wall (three courses above grade) defines and levels front yard that rises in slope from street to house.				
578.	613	Patterson Mill House Type A	1910	C
Wide replacement weatherboards; three-part window on porch; square balusters added to porch.				
578-a		Outbuilding	post 1962	NC-age
Small gable-roofed frame building with semi-engaged porch.				
578-b		Carport	post 1962	NC-age
Free-standing gable-front carport with decorative scalloped fascia; located near street.				
579.		Vacant Lot		
Never built upon.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 129

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET

580.	502	Patterson Mill's President's House	1910	C
------	-----	---	------	---

Two-story double-pile frame dwelling combines lingering Queen Anne asymmetry with up-to-date Colonial Revival finish; hip roof broken by pediments that cover shallow projecting bays on front and sides; pediments sheathed with decorative tin shingles and boxed eaves accented with modillion-like brackets and dentiled cornice; wrap-around porch carried by Tuscan columns linked with turned balusters, with miniature pediment marking steps; aluminum siding; built by Patterson Mill as home of top executive; first occupied by owner Samuel F. Patterson, who moved out in August 1915 in favor of John A. Moore, first president and general manager of Patterson Mills; Roanoke Rapids Herald on August 27, 1915 noted that "Mr. Moore has wide experience in the management of textile properties, having been connected for many years with the cotton mill interest in Henderson;" Moore was in charge of Patterson Mill until 1929, when he returned to his hometown of Edenton; in 1936 the house was converted into "The Textile Club" by the Simmons Bed Company, which had previously purchased all the local cotton mills; house then served as a guest house and entertainment center for visiting textile officials and other distinguished visitors to the city; house's manager was neighbor Mrs. Orie C. Kemp (entry 582), with full-time cook/butler occupying quarters above the carriage house or a modest dwelling in the rear; returned to single-family occupancy in 1950s; rehabilitated for bed-and-breakfast in early 1990s.

580-a		Carriage House	ca. 1910	C
-------	--	-----------------------	----------	---

Large one-and-half-story gable-roofed frame structure situated at near northeast with ridge parallel with alley; later converted into garage with several swinging double-leaf doors to stalls.

580-b		Dwelling	ca. 1930s	C
-------	--	-----------------	-----------	---

Small one-story gable-roofed frame dwelling with engaged corner porch; probably utilized as home for household help.

581.	504	Patterson Mills Executive's House	1910	C
------	-----	--	------	---

Two-story T-plan frame house covered by intersecting hipped roofs; three-bay facade sheltered by most expansive of wrap-around porches on similar houses on this block, carried by brick piers and now screened; dentiled cornice distinguishes eaves; two-over-two sash windows; asbestos shingles; by 1938 (CD) house had become property of Heath E. Lee, cashier at Roanoke Bank and Trust, residing here at least through 1948 (CD).

582.	506	Patterson Mills Executive's House	1910	C
------	-----	--	------	---

Two-story T-plan frame house covered by intersecting hipped roofs; three-bay facade sheltered by full-facade wrap-around porches, carried by chamfered wooden posts and now screened; dentiled cornice distinguishes eaves; two-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 130

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET--continued</u>				
over-two sash windows; asbestos shingles; by 1938 (CD) house had become property of Heath E. Lee, personnel manager of Patterson and Roanoke mills; his wife, Orie, was manager of The Textile Club nearby (entry 580); they resided here at least through 1948.				
582-a		Garage	1980s	NC-age
Modern two-car frame garage.				
583.	508	Patterson Mills Doctor's House	1910	C
Identical two-story T-plan frame house as neighbor (entry 582) except porch reduced to just a gabled portico at entrance; house supposedly built for Patterson Mill Company doctor, and was owned and occupied in 1938 (CD) by Dr. John W. Martin, who filled that position; he remained in house at least through 1948.				
584.	510	Patterson Mills Executive's House	1910	C
Identical two-story T-plan frame house form as neighbor (entry 582); of five identical houses on this block, this porch, a two-bay porch extending south (right) from the projecting front wing atop Tuscan columns, is probably closest to the original configuration; vinyl siding; occupied by various mill officials between 1938 and 1948 (CDs), including overseer Jacob F. Schaeffer, Patterson Mills assistant superintendent W. Ray Rogers, and Dr. William Dewey Hall, a physician at the Roanoke Mills Company Clinic.				
585.	512	Patterson Mills Executive's House	1910	C
Identical two-story T-plan frame house as neighbor (entry 521); still owned by mill when occupied in 1938 (CD) by Patterson designer J. Roderick Meikle, and purchased by him between 1942 and 1948 (CDs) after he became assistant superintendent.				
586.	602	Patterson Mill House Type A	1910	C
Asbestos shingles.				
587.	604	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A	1910	C
Beaded aluminum siding; modern balustrade.				
587-a		Garage	by 1925	C
One car gable-front frame garage located along alley; several additions include two-bay carport attached to west elevation; rear yard enclosed by chain-link fence.				
588.	606	Patterson Mill House Type A	1910	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron posts.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 131

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET--continued</u>				
589.	608	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A	1910	C
Vinyl siding atop rolled asphalt siding; modern turned balustrade.				
590.	610	Patterson Mill Type A	1910	C
German vinyl siding added in August 1996 at which time porch given replacement wooden posts.				
590-a		Storage Building	1990s	NC-age
Large gable-front building sheathed with plywood sheets; rear yard enclosed by chain-link fence.				
591.	724	Patterson Mill House Type A	1910	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement windows.				
592.	726	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A	1910	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
593.	728	Patterson Mill House Type A	1910	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
594.	730	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A	1910	C
Vinyl siding; wrought-iron porch posts; three-over-three sash windows.				
<u>WEST SIDE JEFFERSON STREET</u>				
595.	635	Patterson Mill House Type A	1910	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; replacement three-part window on first-story facade.				
596.	637	Patterson Mill House Type C	by 1925	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement Tuscan-like columns; wrought-iron porch railing.				
597.	639	House	post 1962	NC-age
One-story frame dwelling; site of former Patterson Mill House Type A that was shown on 1962 Sanborn Map as "Community House."				
598.	721	Patterson Mill House Type A	ca. 1910	C
Asbestos shingles; square balusters; replacement door.				
598-a		Dwelling	1948-1962	NC-age
One-story gable-front frame dwelling with simple off-center gable-front porch and Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; asbestos shingles.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 132

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE JEFFERSON STREET--continued</u>				
599.	723	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A Aluminum siding; replacement door.	ca. 1910	C
600.	725	Patterson Mill House Type A Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; replacement windows including three-part window onto porch.	ca. 1910	C
601.	727	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; some replacement Craftsman three-over-one sash windows from 1930s.	ca. 1910	C
602.	729	Patterson Mill House Type A Asbestos shingles; replacement square wooden porch posts; modern three-part window onto porch.	ca. 1910	C
603.	731	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A Replacement windows.	ca. 1910	C
604.	733	Patterson Mill House Modest one-story gable-front frame dwelling is only one of its genre in Patterson Mill Village; finish elements are similar to a Patterson Mill House Type A, leading to speculation that, for whatever reasons, this is either a one-story version of Type A or a former Type A which had its upper story removed; however, 1925 Sanborn Map shows it as one-story, meaning that any truncation took place before then; asbestos shingles; replacement door.	ca. 1910	C
605.	735	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A Converted to single-family dwelling; aluminum siding.	ca. 1910	C
606.	737	Patterson Mill House Type A Asbestos shingles.	ca. 1910	C
606-a		Fence Board privacy fence encloses rear yard.	1980s	NC-str
607.	739	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A Converted to single-family dwelling; asbestos shingles.	ca. 1910	C
607-a		Garage One-car gable-front frame garage located at rear of lot with access from east Eighth Street.	1980s	NC-age
608.	636	Patterson Mill House Type A Aluminum siding; wrought-iron porch posts.	by 1925	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 133

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE JEFFERSON STREET---continued</u>				
608-a		Storage Building	1990s	NC-age
Large gable-front frame manufactured building covered with vertical paneling.				
608-b		Storage Shed	1980s	NC-age
Not small shed-roofed metal building.				
609.	638	House	ca. 1995	NC-age
Modern one-story gable-front frame ranch.				
609-a		Lawn Curbs	ca. 1960s	NC-str
Low concrete-block wall, just slightly over one course high, delineates front lawn and controls modest slope of lawn.				
610.	640	Patterson Mill House Type A	by 1925	C
Beaded aluminum siding.				
610-a		Dwelling	post 1962	NC-age
One-story flat-roofed concrete block rental dwelling; located near alley but faces East Seventh Street.				
611.	722	Patterson Mill House Type A	ca. 1910	C
Asbestos shingles.				
611-a		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses entire lot.				
612.	724	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1910	C
Converted to single-family dwelling; vinyl siding; several replacement one-over-one sash windows.				
612-a		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses entire lot.				
613.	726	Patterson Mill House Type A	ca. 1910	C
Asbestos shingles; three-part replacement window on porch.				
613-a		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses entire lot.				
614.	728	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1910	C
Asbestos shingles; square balusters.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 134

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE JEFFERSON STREET---continued</u>				
614-a		Carport	1980s	NC-age
Freestanding two-car carport composed of two sections, one covered by flat roof and the other by shed roof.				
614-b		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses entire lot.				
615.	730	Patterson Mill House Type A	ca. 1910	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement wooden posts with square balusters.				
616.	732	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1910	C
Wrought-iron porch posts.				
617.	734	Patterson Mill House Type A	ca. 1910	C
Several replacement windows.				
617-a		Storage Building	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-front frame building sheathed with vertical boards on three sides and horizontal boards on rear facing alley; could be earlier than 1962 but not shown on SM that year.				
618.	736	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1910	C
Converted to single-family dwelling; aluminum siding; wrought-iron porch posts; some later three-over-one Craftsman windows.				
618-a		Storage Building	post 1962	NC-age
Large gable-front concrete-block building with two small windows in each side elevation; situated along alley.				
618-b		Storage Building	post 1962	NC-age
Small gable-front frame building.				
619.	738	Patterson Mill House Type A	ca. 1910	C
Asbestos shingles.				
620.	740	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1910	C
Converted to single-family dwelling; replacement windows.				
<u>WEST SIDE CHARLOTTE STREET</u>				
621.	651	Patterson Mill House Type C	by 1925	C
Square balusters.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 135

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE CHARLOTTE STREET--continued</u>				
622.	653	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A German siding; chimney stack removed.	ca. 1910	C
623.	655	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A German siding, chimney stack removed; wrought-iron porch posts; one-over-one sash windows on second story.	ca. 1910	C
624.	657	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A Asbestos shingles; some replacement windows.	ca. 1910	C
625.	659	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A Replacement weatherboards.	ca. 1910	C
625-a		Store Gable-front concrete-block store at alley fronting onto East Seventh Street; both door and front window covered by bracketed hood awnings; exposed rafter ends.	post 1962	NC-age
626.	741	Patterson Mill House Type A Asbestos shingles; one-over-one sash windows.	ca. 1910	C
626-a		Garage-Storage Building Gable-front manufactured building sided with vertical paneling	1980s	NC-age
627.	743	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A Asbestos shingles; replacement door.	ca. 1910	C
627-a		Garage-Storage Building Storage building sheathed with particle board.	1980s	NC-age
628.	745	Patterson Mill House Type A Asbestos shingles; replacement wooden porch posts.	ca. 1910	C
628-a		Garage-Storage Building Large gable-front building with room for two cars plus ample storage; sheathed with plywood; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.	post 1962	NC-age
629.	747	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A Rolled asphalt siding; replacement wooden porch posts.	ca. 1910	C
630.	749	Patterson Mill House Type B Heavy chamfered posts.	ca. 1910	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 136

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE CHARLOTTE STREET--continued</u>				
631.	751	Patterson Mill Duplex Type B Square porch balusters; replacement windows.	ca. 1910	C
632.	753	Patterson Mill House Type B Aluminum siding; three-over-one Craftsman windows.	ca. 1910	C
632-a		Storage Building Gable-roofed manufactured building attached to side of heavily-altered storage building.	1980s	NC-age
633.	755	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A Aluminum siding.	ca. 1910	C
634.	757	Patterson Mill House Type A Asbestos shingles; chimney stack removed; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; modern three-part window onto porch.	ca. 1910	C
635.	759	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.	ca. 1910	C
<u>EAST SIDE CHARLOTTE STREET</u>				
636.	652	Patterson Mill House Type C Square porch balusters; one-over-one sash windows.	by 1925	C
637.	654	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A Asbestos shingles; square balusters.	by 1925	C
638.	656	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A German siding, wrought-iron porch posts.	by 1925	C
639.	658	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A German siding.	by 1925	C
640.	660	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A Converted to single-family dwelling; German siding.	by 1925	C
641.	742	Patterson Mill House Type A Vinyl siding.	ca. 1910	C
641-a		Storage Building Building is largely hidden by board privacy fence, with only a blue roof visible.	1980s	NC-age

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 137

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE CHARLOTTE STREET---continued</u>				
641-b		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Board privacy fence encloses rear yard.				
642.	744	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1910	C
German siding; some replacement windows.				
643.	746	Patterson Mill House Type A	ca. 1910	C
Wrought-iron porch supports on Craftsman brick piers; modern large window onto porch.				
644.	748	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1910	C
Converted into single-family dwelling; beaded aluminum siding.				
645.	750	Patterson Mill House Type A	ca. 1910	C
Asbestos shingle; recent diagonal lattice balustrade.				
646.	752	Patterson Mill Duplex Type B	ca. 1910	C
Unaltered.				
647.	754	Patterson Mill House Type B	ca. 1910	C
Asbestos shingles; Craftsman porch pillars; three-over-one Craftsman windows; three-part window onto porch.				
647-a		Garage	by 1925	C
One-car gable-front frame garage; a rare pre-1925 extant garage in mill village; double-leaf wooden doors; expanded on south with shed sheathed with German siding; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
648.	756	Ranch	ca. 1980s	NC-age
One-story gable-roofed frame ranch; replacement of original duplex.				
648-a		Storage Building	1970s	NC-age
Long, one-story gable-front building covered with masonite siding; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
649.	758	Patterson Mill House Type A	ca. 1910	C
Some aluminum siding; large picture window onto porch.				
649-a		Storage Building	post 1962	NC-age
Small gable-roofed frame building; asbestos shingles; wire fence in rear.				
650.	760	Patterson Mill Duplex Type A	ca. 1910	C
Converted to single-family dwelling; aluminum siding and vertical sheathing; square porch balusters.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 138

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE WILLIAMS STREET</u>				
651.	643	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	C
Asbestos shingles; porch largely enclosed; three-over-one sash windows; gable ornament removed; chimney stack removed.				
652.	645	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; square balusters, six-over-six sash windows; gable-ornament removed.				
653.	647	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	C
Vinyl siding; square balusters; gable-ornament removed.				
654.	649	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	NC-alt
Brick veneer; recessed porch enclosed and projecting gable-front porch added; replacement windows; gable ornament removed.				
654-a		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Chain-link fence running along property line with 651 Williams Street.				
654-b		Shed	1980s	NC-age
Brick gable-front shed.				
655.	651	Patterson Mill House Type E	ca. 1919	C
asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.				
656.	653	Patterson Mill House Type E	ca. 1919	C
Wrought-iron porch posts; replacement windows.				
657.	655	Patterson Mill House Type E	ca. 1919	C
Vinyl siding; square porch balusters.				
658.	657	Patterson Mill House Type E	ca. 1919	C
Wrought-iron porch posts; enlarged ell with asbestos shingles.				
659.	659	Patterson Mill House Type E	ca. 1919	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement wooden porch pillars; picture window onto porch; chimney stack removed.				
659-a		Shed	post 1962	NC-age
Gable-front German-siding shed.				
660.	661	Patterson Mill House Type E	ca. 1919	C
Aluminum siding; wrought-iron porch posts.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 139

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE WILLIAMS STREET---continued</u>				
661.	663	Patterson Mill House Type E Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts.	ca. 1919	C
661-a		Fence Chain-link fence along side and rear property lines.	1980s	NC-str
661-b		Shed Concrete block building at alley.	post 1962	NC-age
662.	763	Patterson Mill House Type E Vinyl siding; replacement corrugated metal columns.	ca. 1919	C
663.	765	Patterson Mill House Type E Asbestos shingles; Tuscan columns.	ca. 1919	C
663-a		Fence Tall board privacy fence encloses rear yard.	1990s	NC-str
664.	767	Patterson Mill House Type E Asbestos shingles; square balusters.	ca. 1919	C
664-a		Shed Gable-front concrete-block shed.	1970s	NC-age
665.	769	Patterson Mill House Type E Aluminum siding; wrought-iron porch posts; additions on rear and rear north (right).	ca. 1919	C
665-a		Wall Low boundary wall of pierced ornamental concrete blocks two courses tall along property line with 771 Williams Street.	1950s	NC-str
665-b		Garage One-car gable-front concrete-block garage has asphalt shingles sheathing gables; access from street; expanded by open shed along south elevation; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.	post 1962	NC-age
666.	771	Patterson Mill House Type E Projecting gable-front wing added in early 1980s; replacement porch posts with wooden Chippendale railing; original German siding covered with asbestos shingles in 1948, and in turn with vinyl siding in early 1980s; Harnett County-native W. R. Stanley was first occupant in 1919; son Oral W. Stanley living here in 1950 when mill sold mill houses, with he, like nearly every occupant on the street, buying their house; he and wife Estelle, the	1919	NC-alt

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 140

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE WILLIAMS STREET---continued</u>				
daughter of Elbert Davis who came to town in 1919 from Northampton County and first lived in Rosemary Mill House on Vance Street before moving to 600 block of Williams Street, undertook remodeling in early 1980s continue to reside here; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
667.	773	Patterson Mill House Type E	ca. 1919	C
Aluminum siding; replacement turned porch posts with square balusters.				
667-a		Garage	1980s	NC-age
One-car gable-front concrete-block garage with access from street; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
668.	775	Patterson Mill House Type E	ca. 1919	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; terrazzo porch floor.				
668-a		Garage	1980s	NC-age
Large gable-front frame shed near alley; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
669.	777	Patterson Mill House Type E	ca. 1919	C
Vinyl siding; wrought-iron porch posts.				
670.	779	Patterson Mill House Type E	ca. 1919	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; concrete block flue added onto south (left).				
670-a		Shed	1990s	NC-age
Plywood-sided shed-roofed storage building along alley.				
671.	781	Patterson Mill House Type E	ca. 1919	C
Beaded vinyl siding; replacement porch posts with square balusters; enlarged rear ell.				
671-a		Storage Building	1990s	NC-age
Manufactured gable-roofed frame building.				
672.	783	Patterson Mill House Type E	ca. 1919	C
Asbestos shingles; replacement fluted porch pillars with square balusters.				
672-a		Fence	1990s	NC-str
Board fence encloses rear yard.				
673.	785	Patterson Mill House Type E	ca. 1919	C
Vinyl siding; Tuscan columns with square balusters.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 141

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE WILLIAMS STREET---continued</u>				
673-a		Shed	1980s	NC-age
Gable-front frame storage building with vertical paneling on sides.				
674.	787	Patterson Mill House Type E	ca. 1919	C
"German siding" vinyl siding; wrought-iron porch posts.				
674-a		Shed	1950s	NC-age
Gable-front metal storage building; perhaps a former garage illustrated on 1962 Sanborn map.				
<u>EAST SIDE WILLIAMS STREET</u>				
675.	644	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; replacement six-over-six sash windows.				
675-a		Shed	post 1962	NC-age
Small gable-roofed storage building also covered with grey asbestos shingles.				
676.	646	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; replacement windows; gable ornament removed.				
677.	648	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	C
Asbestos shingles; porch enclosed; gable ornament removed.				
677-a		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Chain-link fence extends across front and along property line with 650 Williams Street.				
678.	650	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	C
Vinyl siding; wrought-iron porch posts; recent square baluster railing; gable ornament removed.				
678-a		Storage Building	post 1962	NC-age
Large gable-front storage building/workshop; vinyl siding				
679.	652	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	C
Asbestos shingles.				
680.	654	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	C
Vinyl siding; replacement porch posts with square balusters; three-over-one				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 142

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE WILLIAMS STREET---continued</u>				
sash windows; projecting gable addition on rear of south (right) elevation; gable ornament removed.				
681.	656	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; recessed porch enclosed and projecting gable-front porch added; wrought-iron posts.				
682.	658	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; three-over-one sash windows; gable ornament removed.				
683.	660	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	NC-alt
Porch enclosed; replacement windows.				
684.	662	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	C
Porch enclosed, but everything else intact.				
685.	664	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	C
Rolled asphalt "brick" siding; gable ornament removed.				
686.	764	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; porch enclosed; new entrance portico with turned posts and skinny square balusters; replacement windows; gable-ornament removed.				
687.	766	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	C
Asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; three-over-one sash windows; gable-ornament removed.				
688.	768	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	C
Vinyl siding; wrought-iron porch posts; six-over-six sash windows; gable-ornament removed.				
689.	770	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	NC-alt
Brick veneered; brick porch pillars; gable-ornament removed.				
690.	772	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	C
Unaltered except for addition of door from porch to front room.				
691.	774	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	C
Vinyl siding; porch reduced in width by half; new windows; gable-ornament removed.				
691-a		Storage Building	ca. 1990	NC-age
Gable-roofed shed with vertical panel siding.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 143

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE WILLIAMS STREET---continued</u>				
691-b		Storage Building	ca. 1990	NC-age
Gable-roofed shed with vertical panel siding.				
691-c		Fence	ca. 1990	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses rear and side yards, incorporating lot at 776 Williams Street, former site of a Patterson Mill House Type D.				
692.	778	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	C
Asbestos shingles; six-over-six sash windows.				
693.	780	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	C
Aluminum siding; six-over-six sash windows; gable-ornament removed.				
693-a		Garage	1990s	NC-age
Recent gable-front garage sided with vertical paneling.				
694.	782	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	NC-alt
Vinyl siding; porch enclosed; gable-ornament removed.				
695.	784	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	NC-alt
Asbestos shingles; porch reduced in width by half; gable-ornament removed.				
696.	786	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	NC-alt
Vinyl siding, porch enclosed; gable-ornament removed.				
697.	788	Patterson Mill House Type D	ca. 1919	C
Six-over-six sash windows; gable-ornament removed.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 144

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

INVENTORY LIST OF NON-MILL PROPERTIES

WEST SIDE CEDAR STREET

698.	7	Clara Hearne Elementary School	1933-1935	C
<p>Handsome, large T-shaped one-story brick Colonial Revival school building occupies entire block bounded by Cedar, West Eighth, Rapids, and West Ninth streets; long multiple-bay facade composed of central entrance pavilion flanked by classroom wings, each terminating with architecturally-compatible sections added in early 1950s; focus is central gable-front block with pedimented tetrastyle Tuscan portico enlivened with modillion cornice and surmounted by octagonal cupola with dome and louvered sides; lateral bays filled with groupings of multiple windows; simplified Colonial Revival/Art Deco ornamentation consists of brick soldier course lintels and water table, stone-capped stepped parapets and gables, inset square concrete accents, and subtle vertical Art Deco darts with medallion heads; building erected to lessen crowding at Central and Rosemary schools, neither of which survive; named in honor of Miss Clara Hearne (d. 1966), who became principal of Central School in 1916 and served as principal and later supervisor of elementary schools until her retirement in 1948.</p>				

698-a		North Playground	1960s	NC-si
<p>Mixture of playground and athletic areas including basketball court and softball diamond, the latter in northwest corner near intersection of Rapids and West Seventh streets; trees limited to northeast corner; chain-link fence extends along entire Seventh Street boundary and southward along both Rapids and Vance streets as barrier to prevent children from dashing into street and not as an enclosure.</p>				

698-b		South Playground	1960s	NC-si
<p>Heavily-wooded playground with scattered equipment including swing sets and slides; chain-link fence extends along entire Eighth Street boundary and northward along both Rapids and Vance streets as barrier to prevent children from dashing into street and not as an enclosure.</p>				

698-c		Annex	post 1962	NC-age
<p>One-story rectangular flat-roofed brick annex erected at rear (west) of leg of original "T" section.</p>				

698-d		Utility Building	post 1962	NC-age
<p>One-story rectangular concrete block utility/storage building at rear (west) of annex.</p>				

698-e		Mobile Classroom	1980s-90s	NC-age
<p>Frame double-wide mobile classroom.</p>				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 145

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE CEDAR STREET</u>				
698-f		Mobile Classroom	1980s-90s	NC-age
		Metal-sided single-wide mobile classroom.		
698-g		Mobile Classroom	1980s-90s	NC-age
		Metal-sided single-wide mobile classroom.		
698-h		Mobile Classroom	1980s-90s	NC-age
		Frame double-wide mobile classroom.		
698-i		Mobile Classroom	1980s-90s	NC-age
		Frame double-wide mobile classroom.		
698-j		Mobile Classroom	1980s-90s	NC-age
		Metal-sided single-wide mobile classroom.		
698-k		Mobile Classroom	1980s-90s	NC-age
		Metal-sided single-wide mobile classroom.		
698-l		Mobile Classroom	1980s-90s	NC-age
		Large frame double-wide mobile classroom.		
698-m		Mobile Classroom	1980s-90s	NC-age
		Large frame double-wide mobile classroom.		
<u>WEST SIDE MONROE STREET</u>				
699.	719	W. Jack Livesay House	by 1938	C
		One-story gable-front bungalow; engaged porch carried by Craftsman pillars with square balusters; German siding; paired three-over-one sash windows; rented to Virginia Electric and Power Co.-employee R. Eugene Kimball in 1938 and 1942 (CDs) before being purchased before 1948 by Livesay, proprietor of a radio, record, and electrical appliance store on Roanoke Avenue (entry 875) (CD).		
700.	721	Arthur L. Gilliam House	by 1935	C
		One-story gable-front frame bungalow; Craftsman porch pillars; paired three-over-one sash windows; asbestos shingles; rear ell enlarged in 1980s; Gilliam was manager of A & P Food Store.		
700-a		Garage	ca. 1940	C
		One-car gable-front frame building.		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 146

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE MONROE STREET---continued</u>				
701.	723	Earl A. Telliga House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-roofed brick bungalow; off-set gable-front porch carried by Craftsman pillars linked by square balusters; single course of basketweave brick serves as water table; paired six-over-six sash windows; Telliga was office manager at Halifax Paper Co.; remains in family ownership.				
701-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
One-car gable-front frame garage.				
702.	729	H. Edwin Cameron House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-roofed brick bungalow; engaged porch carried by Craftsman pillars; asphalt shingles in gables; paired three-over-one sash windows; Cameron was employee of Rosemary Mfg. Co; wife Fannie H. Cameron was bookkeeper at Roanoke Bank and Trust.				
702-a		Shed	post 1962	NC-age
Small frame storage building.				
702-b		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Board privacy fence along southern boundary with 731 Monroe Street (entry 703).				
703.	731	Thornton T. Wilson House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-roofed bungalow is essentially same design as neighboring Cameron House (entry 702) except it is frame with paneled Craftsman pillars; vinyl siding; Wilson was clerk at Halifax Paper Co.				
703-a		Garage	ca. 1940	C
One-car gable-front frame building with adjoining shed-roofed storage area.				
704.	735	Alvis O. George House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-roofed brick Colonial Revival dwelling; three-bay facade has central portico with Tuscan columns and barrel-vaulted ceiling; tripartite windows; distinctive stick motif on front porch; Craftsman door; frame addition on rear north (right) elevation; George was owner of George Cleaners in concrete-block building at rear of lot; supposedly resided in neighboring house at 731 Monroe (entry 703) while this was constructed; remains in family ownership.				
704-a		(former) George Cleaners	by 1935	C
Nondescript one-story concrete-block building with straight tile-capped parapet; central door, with recent pseudo-Colonial surrounds, flanked by two large plate-glass windows; George Cleaners operated by Alvis O. George until after 1962 (SM).				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 147

WEST SIDE MONROE STREET---continued

705. 801 **House** 1948-1962 NC-age
One-story gable-roofed brick ranch; picture window; small entrance porch with porch on north (right) screened.
- 705-a **Garage** post 1962 NC-age
One-car gable-front garage with glazed overhead door; located along alley but oriented to West Eighth Street.
706. 809 **House** 1948-1962 NC-age
One-story gable-roofed brick dwelling with projecting gable on facade; small entrance porch with sunporch on south (left) now screened.
707. 815 **House** 1948-1962 NC-age
One-story gable-roofed brick ranch dwelling with projecting gable on south (left); prominent exterior-end chimney on north (right) with partially enclosed/screened porch.

EAST SIDE MONROE STREET

708. 700 **T. J. Alford House** 1925-1938 C
One-story brick Colonial Revival-Tudor Revival with prominent battered front chimney; original porch on south (right) replaced after 1962 with German-sided gable-roofed wing, with new and compatible porch added onto north; paired six-over-six sash windows; Alford was superintendent of Roanoke Rapids Hospital.
709. 710 **Virgil E. McDowell House** 1925-1938 C
One-story gable-roofed frame bungalow; semi-engaged porch; German siding; paired three-over-one sash windows; first-known owner, McDowell, was overseer at Rosemary Mfg. Co. in 1938 (CD), and by 1942, after he had risen to higher position, he had moved to Rosemary Mfg. Co. Superintendent's House at 908 Monroe Street (entry 259); house occupied by tenants in 1942 and 1948 (CDs).
- 709-a **Garage** ca. 1938 C
One-car gable-front frame garage; German siding; original double leaf doors.
- 709-b **Fence** 1980s NC-str
Board privacy fence along south boundary with 714 Monroe Street (entry 710).
710. 714 **Thurman M. Bullock House** 1925-1938 C
One-story gable-roofed Colonial Revival; central entrance portico with Tuscan columns; side porch on north (left) has Craftsman pillars; uncovered

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 148EAST SIDE MONROE STREET---continued

terrace connects two porches; beaded weatherboard; Bullock was clerk at Roanoke Mills Plant No. 2.

710-a **Garage** ca. 1938 C
Two-car gable-front frame building with original sliding doors; German siding; driveway has concrete ribbons for automobile tires.

711. 720 **George F. Pappendick House** 1925-1938 C
One-story hip-roofed brick Colonial Revival; single course of basketweave brick serves as water table; central portico has barrel-vaulted ceiling and German siding vinyl siding; one-over-one sash windows; Pappendick was meatcutter at M System Store.

711-a **Garage** ca. 1938 C
One-car gable-front garage with double-leaf doors; German siding.

712. 726 **James B. Batton, Jr. House** 1925-1938 C
One-story gable-roofed frame bungalow; broad gable-front roof; paired three-over-one sash windows; asbestos shingles; exposed rafter ends; Batton, who between 1938 and 1942 bought house previously occupied by tenant, was co-owner in 1938 of Batton and Trippe Grocery, and after 1942 sold to proprietor of Batton Grocery at 117 West Tenth Street (entry 1274).

712-a **(former) Garage** ca. 1938 NC-alt
One-car gable-front frame garage at alley; now remodeled into beauty salon; driveway has concrete ribbons; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.

713. 732 **Burton A. Powell House** 1925-1938 C
One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed brick Colonial Revival house; projecting central vestibule surmounted by fanlight and enframed by brick soldier course archivolt; side porch on north (left) carried by brick piers; paired six-over-six sash windows; chain-link fence around rear yard.

714. 736 **Vacant Lot**

715. 738 **Charles W. Johnson House** 1925-1938 C
One-story gable-front brick bungalow with much broader gable-front porch incorporating wrap-around section on south (right); paired three-over-one sash windows; asphalt shingles in gables; Powell was employee at Rosemary Mfg Co.

715-a **Garage** ca. 1938 C
Two-car gable-front brick garage faces West 8th Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 149

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE MONROE STREET---continued

716.	804	House	1948-1962	NC-age
One-and-a-half-story frame Colonial Revival dwelling with central porch; one-story side wings have single dormer and engaged front porch; six-over-six sash windows.				

716-a		Garage	1948-1962	NC-age
Two-car gable-front concrete-block garage located along and opening onto alley; original sliding doors.				

717.	808	House	1948-1962	NC-age
One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed brick-veneered Colonial Revival dwelling; tripartite picture window; dentil molding enlivens cornices.				

718.	816	House	post 1962	NC-age
One-story gable-roofed brick-veneered Colonial Revival ranch has paneled aprons beneath windows.				

718-a		Fences	1970s	NC-str
Simple picket fence defines south (right) property line in front of house, with board privacy fence continuing backwards to alley; rear and north property lines delineated by post-and-board fence.				

719.	824	House	ca. 1918	C
1942-1948				
Two-story gable-front frame dwelling follows form popular for middle-class rental dwellings; boxed cornice returns frame front gable, which tops asymmetrical two bays of two-over-two sash windows; hip-roofed porch carried by chamfered posts connected by square balusters; house was apparently erected elsewhere and moved here between 1942 and 1948 when it is first listed in a city directory, occupied by tenant Horace E. Dobbins, an employee of the City of Roanoke Rapids.				

719-a		Smokehouse	ca. 1900	C
Handsome little gable-front covered with boards-and-battens; most likely moved, like dwelling, between 1942 and 1948 from unknown location.				

720.	826	Brick Ranch	1948-1962	NC-age
One-story gable-roofed frame gable with projecting central intersection gable; asbestos shingles; garage attached on north (right).				

721.	828-830	Norris Hannon Duplex	by 1925	C
Simple one-story gable-front frame bungalow; full-width porch carried by slender Colonial Revival tapered pillars; six-over-six sash windows; asbestos shingles; first known owner was Hannon, a barber at 109 West Tenth				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 150

EAST SIDE MONROE STREET---continued

Street (entry 1275), who occupied the No. 830 unit between at least 1938 and 1948 (CDs).

722. 834 **Paul W. Ray House** by 1925 C
Pleasant one-story double-pile hip-roofed Colonial Revival frame house; hip-roofed porch carried across three-bay facade by Tuscan columns; one-over-one sash windows; asbestos shingles; Ray, the first known owner who resided here at least between 1938 and 1948 (CDs), was salesman at Leggett's Department Store.

723. 836 **Thompson-Greenburg House** ca. 1917 NC-alt
Large two-story double-pile center-hall-plan hip-roofed dwelling; original porch wrapped along three sides with front porch now reduced to enclosed end bays flanking a central service porch; south (right) porch facing West Ninth Street entirely removed except for central section with post-1962 portico (SM) carried by pairs of Colonial Revival Tuscan columns presumably recycled from the original porch; rear (east) porch now only a single bay that has been enclosed; house apparently built for contractor Samuel M. Thompson, who sold it in 1937 and moved to 731 Madison Street (entry 731); acquired later in 1937 by Rose Greenburg, wife of Mooney Greenburg, the proprietor of the Boston Hub Store on Roanoke Avenue (entry 823); by 1948 the house was used for rental purposes.

WEST SIDE MADISON STREET

724. 701 **Stephenson-Shell House** 1925-1938 NC-alt
Simple one-story gable-roofed frame house; full-width porch engaged beneath double-kick roof dates from after 1962 according to Sanborn Map; slender porch posts with square balusters; enlarged ell; first known owner was Dr. Bennett E. Stephenson in 1938 (CD), who had offices in nearby Roanoke Rapids Hospital (demolished); acquired before 1942 by Leslie Graham Shell, Jr., manager of Shell Furniture Co.

724-a **Garage** ca. 1945 C
One-car gable-front frame garage situated parallel to alley with access from West Seventh Street.

725. 703 **Rental House** 1925-1938 C
Modest one-story gable-roofed frame dwelling with half-width engaged porch in northeast (front right); Craftsman pillar at corner with supplementary wrought-iron post adjacent to central steps; occupied by tenants between 1938 and 1948 (CDs), including physician at nearby hospital in 1942.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 151WEST SIDE MADISON STREET---continued

- 725-a **Shed** 1990s NC-age
Small frame shed along alley sided with vertical siding.
726. 705 **Thompson-Allen House** 1925-1938 C
One-story gable-front bungalow with full-width engaged porch carried by Craftsman pillars; three-over-one sash windows; asbestos shingles; first known owner was Carl S. Thompson, owner of Thompson Coal Co., in 1938 (CD); acquired by 1942 by salesman Lloyd B. Allen.
727. 707 **Rental House** 1938-1942 C
Modest one-story gable-front frame bungalow with clipped gable roof; three-bay porch carried by chunky tapered pillars on pedestals, German siding; three-over-one sash windows; occupied by tenants in 1942 and 1948 (CDs).
- 727-a **Garage** post 1962 NC-age
Two-car gable-front frame building facing alley.
728. 711 **Rental House** 1938-1942 C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with slightly diminished gable-front porch supported by tall, well-proportioned Doric pillars; German siding; six-over-one sash windows; exposed rafter ends; occupied by tenants in 1942 and 1948, including physician at local hospital in 1948.
729. 719 **Joseph J. Thompson House** 1925-1938 C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with off-center gable-front porch (now screened) carried by untapered square pillars; six-over-one sash windows, exposed rafter ends; Thompson was proprietor of grocery (outside of HD).
- 729-a **Fence** ca. 1945 C
Waist-high board fence has composed of single crossbuck with tall bottom rail; defines front and side yards.
730. 727 **Frank R. Kendrick House** 1925-1938 C
Pleasant one-story gable-front brick bungalow with off-center gable-front porch carried by slender Tuscan columns; both front gables sheathed with wood shingles; paired window sash; expanded rear ell; Kendrick was carrier with post office.
- 730-a **Garage** 1960s NC-age
Two-car gable-front frame garage located at alley but with access from Madison Street; expansion of rear ell intrudes onto former driveway, making garage inaccessible for automobiles.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 154

EAST SIDE MADISON STREET--continued

744. 914 **Commercial Building** 1948-1962 NC-age
One-story gable-front concrete-block building with paired two-over-two sash windows in facade; now occupied by food service company.
745. 920-924 **Vacant Lot**
746. 926-928 **Garner Rental Duplex** 1950 NC-age
One-story gable-roofed frame duplex; German siding; symmetrical seven bay facade contained six-over-six sash windows and small pent hoods above entrances; contractor Pete Garner erected this for himself as investment rental property.
747. 932 **Rental House** 1919-1925 C
Modest one-story gable-front frame bungalow; hip-roofed porch carried by Craftsman pillars; triple-pile with rear shed; apparently erected for rental purposes as neither known occupant--salesman John W. Summerell in 1938 or Mrs. Ida. W. Spragins (no occupation given) in 1942 and 1948 (CDs)--were listed as owners.

WEST SIDE JACKSON STREET

748. 701 **(former) Nurse's Home and School** 1930-1931 C
Handsome, large three-story Flemish-bond brick (steel joists) Colonial Revival building has impressive nine-bay facade divided into thirds with outer three-bay sections projecting slightly; flat roof with raised parapet finished with limestone coping and cornice continues along side elevations, with low raised frontispiece accented with pair of stone urns above center entrance; double-leaf glazed entrance topped by elliptical leaded-glass fanlight and flanked by complimentary arches contained paired windows; uncovered brick terrace enclosed by brick balustrade wall; each three-bay side elevation has central side-lighted entrance sheltered beneath shallow flat-roofed portico carried by Tuscan columns; six-over-six sash windows interspersed with smaller six-over-six sash windows (marking bathrooms), each topped by brick flat arches with stone keystones; robust quoins define corners; erected to provide housing for student and graduate nurses training and working at adjacent Roanoke Rapids Hospital (demolished 1970s); Roanoke Rapids Herald on June 26, 1930 in report start of construction by contractor J. W. Stout Construction Co. of Sanford, at estimated cost of \$55,000, called it a "splendid three-story, brick, fire-proof building;" its thirty rooms would "provide comfortable living quarters for about 50 graduate and pupil nurses;" city directories note that there were twenty residents in 1938, fifty-two in 1942, and sixty-three in 1948; in latter two years there were also ten and twenty-two "servants," respectively, occupying quarters to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 155WEST SIDE JACKSON STREET---continued

the rear (demolished); remained as nurse's home until after 1962; adapted for Roanoke Rapids Senior Citizens Center in 1980s and remains as such.

749. 711 **Roanoke Rapids Woman's Club** 1932 C
Utilitarian one-story gable-front brick building with central double-leaf entrance flanked by six-over-six sash windows; large rectangular louvered vent in attic; Woman's Club organized "for the betterment of the community" in 1923 by civic-minded women meeting in homes of Mrs. C. A. Wyche; early projects included assisting in the "Preventorium," a anti-tuberculosis campaign conducted by local mills, and planting crape myrtles on Roanoke Avenue; Woman's Club organized town's first library organized here in 1934; grew so fast that Woman's Club turned over operations to City ca. 1938, but remained here until 1944 when it moved into the N. C. National Guard Armory (entry 1106).
750. 719 **James F. May House** by 1919 C
One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed frame Craftsman bungalow with central gable dormer displaying stick gable ornament; shed-roof porch carried by Craftsman pillars; small rectangular bay windows on each side elevation; one-over-one sash windows; asbestos shingles; May was insurance agent.
751. 723 **Shaw-King House** by 1919 C
Traditional one-story single-pile frame dwelling with three-bay porch of turned posts and square balusters; two-over-two sash windows with smaller replacements on side elevations; vinyl German siding replicates what presumably was original finish; first known owner was Luther D. Shaw, employee of Colonial Ice Co. in 1938 (CD); sold between 1942 and 1948 to barber John R. King who had rented here in 1942 (CDs).
752. 727 **Edgar N. Earman House** 1925-1938 C
One-story brick Craftsman bunaglow beneath intersecting gable roof; off-center gable-front porch has Craftsman pillars; six-over-one sash windows; Craftsman door and sidelights; first known owner was Earman in 1948, proprietor of auto accessories store.
- 752-a **Garage** 1925-1938 C
One-car gable-front frame garage.
753. 729 **Thomas M. Jenkins House** ca. 1917 C
Two-story hip-roofed modified-T-plan Colonial Revival dwelling has south (left) wing (the base of the T) recessed only slightly from front of main block; main stylistic character supplied by Tuscan columns that support full-facade porch enclosed by square balusters; two-over-two sash windows; small hip-roofed addition appended onto south during late 1920s or 1930s

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 156

WEST SIDE JACKSON STREET---continued

judging from Craftsman windows; Jenkins was proprietor of Rosemary Supply Co., and after the Depression was an agent for Durham Life Ins. Co.

754. 739 **Thorne-Zollicoffer House** 1925-1938 C
One-and-a-half-story frame Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling with gambrel roof expanded by nearly-full-width front and rear shed dormers; gabled projecting vestibule entrance framed by pilasters supported swan's neck broken pediment; side porch and sunroom have roof balustrades; mixture of four-, six-, and eight-one-one sash windows; William A. Thorne, vice-president and cashier at Roanoke Bank and Trust Co., was first known occupant in 1938 (CD); acquired by Mrs. Jennie C. Zollicoffer, widow of Allen C. Zollicoffer, by 1949 (CD).

755. 801 **Shell-Starke House** 1924-1925 C
One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed frame Craftsman Bungalow with front and rear shed dormers; pseudo-engaged shed-roof porch carried by Tuscan columns raised atop brick pedestals, providing a very compatible blending of Colonial Revival and Craftsman elements; square balusters; deep eaves; narrow novelty siding; one-over-one sash window; Leslie Graham Shell (1891-1964), native of Brunswick Co., Va., was operating large furniture store in Roanoke Rapids by 1914; served as first president of Roanoke Rapids Chamber of Commerce; sold house in 1927 and was local postmaster from 1935 until 1961; Rufus Irvin Starke (1890-1962), also of Brunswick Co., Va., came to town in 1929 and operated R. I. Starke Grocery (entry 1270), until 1959; he also was vice-president of Shell's furniture company; on city commission from 1935 until 1957; remains in family ownership.

756. 809 **J. L. Cobb House** ca. 1913 C
Large two-story frame Colonial Revival house has central hip-roofed block from which project gable-front wings on front and south (left); boxed cornices with gable returns accent eaves, while wrap-around porch of Tuscan columns extends along front and south; one-over-one sash windows; lot acquired in June 1913 by Cobb, who was listed in 1910 census as a carpenter; 1938 city directory shows house owned by general merchant J. Lynn/Lenard Cobb, presumably his son.

757. 815-817 **Duplex** post 1962 NC-age
One-story hip-roofed brick duplex with small porches engaged in front outside corners.

758. 821 **William S. Batton, Sr. House** by 1915 C
Tall, one-story double-pile center-hall-plan frame house contained beneath tall hip roof broken by central gable; full-facade porch has replacement wrought-iron posts; six-over-one and two-over-two sash windows; houses is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 157Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE JACKSON STREET---continued</u>				
supposedly oldest on block; occupation of Batton unknown; remains in family ownership.				
758-a		(former) Smokehouse	by 1915	C
Gable-front frame building has been enlarged into storage building; carport bay added onto south (left) about 1970.				
758-b		(former) Servant's House	by 1915	C
Diminutive two-room gable-front dwelling with original German siding; moved from rear of adjacent 825 Jackson Street in mid 1950s.				
759.	825	William C. Williams House	1919-1925	C
Two-story gable-front double-pile side-hall-plan frame dwelling with hip-roofed porch carried by square posts, extending to incorporate porte cochere on south (left); German siding; one-over-one sash windows; Williams was town's leading undertaker at 933 Roanoke Avenue (entry 864).				
760.	829-837	Parking Lot		
761.	839	Branch Funeral Home	1960	NC-age
Large one-story gable-roofed brick-veneered concrete-block building with typically modest post-World War II Colonial Revival accents; perhaps most distinctive architectural element is prominent six-level stepped parapet atop rear wall; site of two-story frame house shown on 1919 Sanborn Map as "From Plans;" asphalt parking lot to north (835-833 Jackson) site of one-story frame dwelling erected before 1919 (SM).				
762.	901	John W. Dickens House	1938-1942	C
Pleasant one-story gable-roofed frame Craftsman bungalow; gable-front porch carried by stylishly-Colonial Revival fluted pillars raised atop brick pedestals; exposed rafter ends; occupied by tenants until between 1942 and 1948 when acquired by Dickens, manager of Economy Auto Store.				
762-a		Rental Dwelling	1930s	C
Little one-story L-plan dwelling with gable-front facade, German siding, exposed rafter ends; finish suggests construction before World War II, but not shown here on 1962 Sanborn Map, leading to speculation that it was moved here from site unknown.				
762-b		Garage	ca. 1940	C
Notable one-car gable-front garage covered with board-and-batten siding.				
763.	905	Rental House	1919-1925	C
First of three similar one-story bungalows beneath tall gable-front roof;				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 159WEST SIDE JACKSON STREET---continued

769. 919 **Parking Lot**
Site of one-story frame dwelling built by 1925 and demolished after 1962.
770. 921 **Parking Lot**
Site of one-story frame dwelling built by 1925 and demolished after 1962.
771. 925 **Parking Lot**
Site of one-story frame dwelling built by 1925 and demolished after 1962.
772. 927 **Sledge-Tickel House** 1925-1938 C
One-story gable-roofed frame Craftsman bungalow with single central dormer; porch carried by masonry pillars on ends aided by tapered pillars atop brick pedestals in between; six-over-one sash windows; vinyl siding; first known owner was James W. Williams, a barber in Sanitary Barber Shop; by 1942 sold to Henry M. Tickel, a proprietor in Tickel and Son Barber Shop.
- 772-a **Rental Dwelling** 1925-1938 C
Surprisingly spacious one-story hip-roofed concrete-block rental dwelling; first known occupant was Lloyd Sledge, a black porter in Tickel and Sons Barber Shop (1938 CD), who by 1942 had moved out of town into a black community known as "Hodges Town."
- 772-b **Lawn Curbs** 1930s C-str
Notable poured concrete curbs approximately four inches above grade define front yard; anchored by short, eight-inch-tall pyramidal-topped cast-concrete pylons adjacent to sidewalk leading to steps; among the finest examples of these not-uncommon early-twentieth-century yard decorations.
773. 931 **Eury-Mason House** 1903 C
Two-story single-pile center-hall-plan frame dwelling is perhaps oldest privately built house in Rosemary section of Roanoke Rapids; front and side gables embellished with imbricated wood shingles; full-width porch carried by replacement Craftsman pillars; two-over-two sash windows; asbestos shingle; centrally-placed rear two-story ell; farmer Noah J. Eury had house built soon after buying lots from Roanoke Rapids Power Co. in December 1902; sold by heir in 1927 to Darius H. Mason of Mississippi, whose occupation in 1938 was foreman and in 1948 was captain of a dredger (CDs).
- 773-a **Fence** 1980s NC-str
Slender-proportioned wooden paling fence defines front property line, creating a streetside appearance rarely seen in Roanoke Rapids.
- 773-b **Fence** 1990s NC-str
Tall chain-link fence extends entirely along southern property line,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 160

WEST SIDE JACKSON STREET---continued

dividing house and yard from parking lot, entry 774.

774. 935 **Parking Lot**
Asphalt-paved parking lot; site of two-story frame commercial building built in 1908 as Rosemary Drug Co., which moved to new building (entry 875) between 1915 and 1919 (SMs); as early as 1919 the second story was used as a boarding house; known in 1942 as Mason Apartments, owner and manager Albert S. Mason, with thirty-one residents; demolished after 1962.

775. 939 **Commercial Building** 1950s NC-age
Non-descript and many-times-remodeled one-story building, now with vertical paneling and false mansard roof covered with asphalt shingles; originally built as filling station in 1950s on site of frame Rosemary Methodist Church built in ca. 1909; vacated after completion in 1952 of present edifice at 900 Jackson Street (entry 833).

EAST SIDE JACKSON STREET

776. 200 **Commercial Building** post 1962 NC-age
Modern one-story masonry building with sharply-angled roof and large plate-glass windows; looks like a former dry-cleaning establishment.

777. 204 **Vacant Lot**

778. 208 **Vacant Lot**

779. 212 **Vacant Lot**

780. 214 **Rental House** 1925-1938 C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with engaged porch carried by Craftsman pillars; German siding; identical to neighbor at 216 Jackson except with three-over-one sash windows; earliest known occupants are watchman at Manchester Board and Paper Co. in 1938, machinist in 1942, and bricklayer in 1948 (CDs).

781. 216 **Rental House** 1925-1938 C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with engaged porch carried by Craftsman pillars; German siding; identical to neighbor at 214 Jackson except with six-over-one sash windows; house either vacant or occupied by people with no reported occupations in 1938, 1942, 1948 city directories.

782. 220 **Rental House** 1919-1925 C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with recessed gable-front corner porch

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 162

EAST SIDE JACKSON STREET---continued

by 1948 with neighbor Robert G. Floyd (entry 790).

789-a **Storage building** 1980s NC-age
Manufactured gable-roofed building sheathed with vertical paneling.

790. 312 **Daughtry-Floyd House** by 1919 C
First of four similar, adjacent, one-story L-plan frame cottages with intersecting gable roofs and full-facade porches; slender Tuscan columns; two-over-two sash windows; boxed cornices with returns; first known occupant in 1938 (CD) was tenant mechanic at Manchester Board and Paper Co.; by 1942 (CD) house had been acquired by Mrs. Thelma Daughtry, the principal at Vance Street (now Clara H. Hearne) School (entry 698); by 1948 (CD) owned by Robert G. Floyd, co-owner of Chimney Corner gift shop (entry 871) with neighbor Alice H. Miller (entry 789); chain-link fence encloses rear yard.

791. 314 **Rental House** by 1919 C
Second of four similar, adjacent, one-story L-plan frame cottages with intersecting gable roofs and full-facade porches; slender Tuscan columns; two-over-two sash windows; boxed cornices with returns; asbestos shingles; probably erected as residence for mid-level personnel at Roanoke Mills as occupants in 1938-1942 and 1948 were overseer and assistance superintendent, respectively (CDs).

791-a **Fence** 1980s NC-str
Board privacy fence encloses rear yard.

792. 316 **House** by 1919 C
Third of four similar, adjacent, one-story L-plan frame cottages with intersecting gable roofs and full-facade porches; sturdy Tuscan columns; two-over-two sash windows; boxed cornices with returns; German siding; probably erected as dwelling for mid-level personnel at Roanoke Mills as only occupant between 1938 and 1948 was John M. Hines, clerk at Roanoke Mills No. 1 (CDs).

792-a **Garage** 1919-1925 C
One-car shed-roofed frame garage directly on alley with access to it; weatherboarded; converted into storage with closing of auto bay.

793. 318 **Roanoke Rapids Methodist
Church Parsonage** 1918 C
Fourth of four similar, adjacent, one-story L-plan frame cottages with intersecting gable roofs; full-facade porch is partially enclosed and has replacement fluted columns; two-over-two and three-over-one sash windows;

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 163

EAST SIDE JACKSON STREET---continued

boxed cornices with returns; built as parsonage for nearby Roanoke Rapids (now) First Methodist Church (entry 833).

793-a **Garage** ca. 1930 C
Excellent gable-front frame weatherboarded building abuts alley but double wooden garage doors oriented to street; exposed rafter ends; was (according to 1962 Sanborn Map), originally located in northeast, not present southeast, corner.

793-b **Fence** 1980s NC-str
Board privacy fence extends along alley.

794. 320 **Covington-Akers House** by 1919 C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with partially recessed/projecting gable-front corner porch carried by sided square piers; triangular eaves brackets; vinyl siding, replacement windows; first known owner was Dr. John M. C. Covington in 1938 (CD) who maintained practice in house and after World War II bought adjacent house at 324 Jackson Street; occupied in 1942 (CD) by tenant Alonzo Edwin Akers, Jr., an accountant at Roanoke Mills, who by 1948 had become its owner (CD).

794-a **Garage** 1950s NC-age
Gable-front frame building along alley covered with wide weatherboards.

794-b **Fence** 1980s NC-str
Board privacy fence encloses rear yard.

795. 324 **Allsbrook-Covington House** 1925-1938 C
One-story brick Colonial Revival dwelling with clipped gable roof; central portico has barrel-vaulted ceiling and paired square posts; small side wing on north (right); paired six-over-six sash windows; enlarged rear ell; attorney Julian R. Allsbrook moved to 423 Washington Street between 1938 and 1942 (CD); house purchased by former neighbor Dr. John M. C. Covington between 1942 and 1948 (CD), perhaps after returning to Roanoke Rapids from wartime service; he is not listed locally in 1942 city directory.

795-a **Fences** 1980s NC-str
795-b NC-str
Post-and-rail fence defines corners of front yard; extensive board privacy fence encloses rear yard.

796. 338 **Parking Lot**
Gravel surface with five large shade trees; for adjacent Methodist Church (entry 833).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 164

EAST SIDE JACKSON STREET---continued

797. 402 **Clyde D. Liske House** 1948-1962 NC-age
One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed brick Colonial Revival dwelling with two gable dormers; brick soldier course lintels; Liske was chief cost accountant at Roanoke Mills and president of Tar Heel Sporting Goods Co.; contractor was Sam Brown.

797-a **Garage** 1948-1962 NC-age
Handsome two-car gable-front brick building with boxed cornice returns and round louvered vent enclosed by rowlock bricks; soldier course bricks span auto bay having replacement overhead door.

797-b **Fence** 1970s NC-str
Wooden post-and-rail fences in L-plan define corners of front yard; rear yard enclosed by vine-covered chain-link fence.

798. 406 **House** 1948-1962 NC-age
One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed brick Colonial Revival dwelling; modillion cornice; uncovered entrance stoop, with screened porches on each end elevation, that on north (left) being of tiny size; contractor was Sam Brown.

799. 412 **Robert W. Vaughan House** 1925-1938 C
Large one-and-a-half-story gable-roofed brick Craftsman bungalow; large gable dormer; double-kick engaged porch supported by brick pillars; paired three-over-one sash windows; brick soldier course water table; Vaughan was foreman at Virginia Electric and Power Co.

799-a **Garage** ca. 1938 C
One-car gable-front brick garage.

799-b **Wall** ca. 1938 C-str
Low brick retaining walls define slightly-elevated lot along both north (left) and south property lines.

800. 418 **Mrs. Bettie W. Tillery House** 1919-1925 C
One-story gable-front frame Craftsman bungalow; engaged porch carried by large wooden columns which were presumably weatherboarded or German-sided like rest of house as they, too, are now sheathed with asbestos shingles; paired three-over-three sash windows; trio of louvered vents in front gable; first known owner (1938 CD) was widow of Bruce P. Tillery, who presumably was son or brother of pioneer merchant Wells D. Tillery who built large house to rear (east) (entry 836); by 1948 (CD) house was occupied by tenant, grocery-clerk Marvin W. Collier.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 165EAST SIDE JACKSON STREET---continued

801. 420-422 **Duplex** 1948-1962 NC-age
First of two adjacent mirror-image one-story gable-front frame duplexes; off-center gable-front porches on front and sides have replacement wrought-iron posts; six-over-six sash windows; asbestos shingles.
802. 426-428 **Duplex** 1948-1962 NC-age
Second of two adjacent mirror-image one-story gable-front frame duplexes; off-center gable-front porches on front and sides have replacement wrought-iron posts; six-over-six sash windows; asbestos shingles.
803. 434 **House** 1948-1962 NC-age
One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival dwelling; false gable accents entrance; eight-over-eight and paired six-over-six sash windows; asbestos shingles; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.
804. 438 **House** 1948-1962 NC-age
One-story gable-roofed frame dwelling; picture window; asbestos shingles; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.
805. 444 **Optometrist Office** post 1962 NC-age
Modernistic flat-roofed brick office building with high ribbon windows; building set at rear of lot along alley with front completely paved for parking.
- 805-a **Fence** 1980s NC-str
Low board fence along north property line with 438 Jackson Street.
806. 536 **Dentist's Office** post 1962 NC-age
One-story brick International style office building with walls sheathed with small bricks; flat roof terminates with wide metal eaves.
807. 608 **Patterson Mansion** 1920-1926 C
Impressively-large two-and-a-half-story Flemish-bond-brick Colonial Revival-style dwelling is Roanoke Rapids' largest private residence; central seven-bay block flanked by parapeted gable ends covered with slate and pierced by roof dormers; Jackson Street facade has central three-bay portico carried by monumental Corinthian columns, while rear Roanoke Avenue (east) elevation has flat-roofed two-story porch carried by Doric pillars across entire block; entrances on each elevation are classically-inspired, with former having broken segmental pediment with central pineapple and fluted Doric pilasters, and latter having elaborately-dentiled architrave and pilastered embellished with elliptical sunbursts and eagles; each end of house flanked by transverse two-story gable-roofed hyphens, with each Jackson Street

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 166EAST SIDE JACKSON STREET---continued

elevation anchored by interior end chimney, while Roanoke Avenue side has elliptical attic window; north (left) end has one-story porch with simple Doric posts, while south elevation has sophisticated five-bay bowed section with ground level French windows topped by transom windows which in turn are surmounted by a single limestone architrave; variety of window sizes and sash configurations pierce building, with first-story windows having limestone flat arches with keystones; built for Samuel F. Patterson (1868-1926), the founder of both the Rosemary Mfg. Co. (entry 1) in 1897 and Patterson Mills (entry 571) in 1910, whose position as town's preeminent industrialist enabled him to take a leading, if not dominant, role in town's affairs from 1897 until his death; design executed by New York-architect Hobart B. Upjohn whose services Patterson had secured for the 1919-1920 Roanoke Rapids High School (entry 1105), the construction of which was perhaps Patterson's crowning achievement as paternalistic mill owner; during house's construction the Patterson family resided at 333 Hamilton Street (entry 1004); Patterson died several months before house was completed and occupied by widow; by 1938 (CD) the house had been divided into three apartments, into eight units by 1942 (CD); now commercial/office spaces.

807-a **Fence** 1920-1925 C-str
Numerous handsome stone-capped brick piers enclose entire block surrounded by Jackson, West Sixth, and West Seventh streets and Roanoke Avenue that originally constituted Patterson grounds; piers connect low brick wall upon which rested wooden fence sections composed of square-in-section palings; these removed in 1950s and 1960s, with only known surviving section relocated to fence at 905 Monroe Street (entry 251); several sections near corner of Jackson and West Sixth streets now have replacement walls of pierced ornamental concrete block, but vast majority of fence now with low wall and piers only; twin gates provided for circular drive from Roanoke Avenue; along Jackson street near Garage/Servant's Dwelling, entry 807-b, is a notable gate consisting of tall, cast-concrete-capped piers that retain overhead spandrel balustrade that serves to join piers and create an archway under which to pass; spandrel composed of square-in-section balusters and concave top rail; gate itself is modern wooden replacement.

807-b **Garage/Servant's Dwelling** 1920-1925 C
One-and-a-half-story brick Colonial Revival building repeats form and finish of main house with parapeted end gables and four dormers on front (south) and rear (West Sixth Street); situated at block's northwest corner with gable-end to Jackson Street; one-story wing on east (right).

807-c **Building** post 1962 NC-age
One-story hip-roofed frame building expanded by enclosed porches; sheathed with vertical board siding; now used as apartments.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 167

EAST SIDE JACKSON STREET---continued

808. 700 **Lloyd Anderson City Meeting Hall** ca. 1994 NC-age
Modern one-story flat-roofed brick building; tall mansard-like roof parapet and shallow buttress-like ribs on exterior walls provide primary architectural flourish; erected as annex to nearby City Hall (entry 923), with large assembly room used for City Council meetings and other civic functions.

809. 800 **Rosemary Methodist Church Parsonage** 1918 C
Two-story foursquare is "The Rochester" from Alladin Co., being advertised in 1918 catalog as "truly American--simple, strong and substantial." Conservative lines bespeak dignity and personality of which this design is a shining example;" hip-roofed dormer and curvilinear underside of exposed rafters; although the advertised house had only a full-facade porch, here the porch wraps along the north (left) as well, carried by classical pillars; paired one-over-one sash windows; rectangular bay window in center of south (right) elevation; parsonage for Rosemary Methodist Church (entry 817).

810. 804 **Gidd M. Smith House** 1919-1925 C
One-story gable-roofed frame bungalow with low shed-roofed three-window dormer; pseudo-engaged shed-roof porch carried by Craftsman pillars; similar in form to Aladdin house designs but exact model not determined; German siding; paired four-vertical-panes-over-one sash windows; triangular eave brackets; Smith was employee of Rosemary Mills.

810-a **Garage** 1919-1925 C
One-car gable-front frame garage with adjoining shed-roofed storage area; located at rear along alley but with access driveway from Jackson Street.

810-b **Lawn Curbs** 1919-1925 C-str
Low, six-inch-tall poured concrete curbings define front yard.

810-c **Fence** 1980s NC-str
One four foot-by-eight foot panel of manufactured lattice placed between house and driveway to partially screen rear yard.

811. 808 **Henry E. Jackson House** 1919-1925 C
Handsome gable-roofed one-story frame bungalow with low shed-roofed two-window dormer; pseudo-engaged shed-roof porch carried by paired Craftsman pillars; similar in form to Aladdin house designs but exact model not determined; German siding; each side elevation expanded by short gable-roofed wing; paired four-vertical-panes-over-one sash windows; triangular eave brackets; Jackson was co-owner of Jackson's Service Station at 1301

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 168

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE JACKSON STREET---continued</u>				
Roanoke Avenue (out of HD); he died between 1938 and 1942 and widow Leeviola D. Jackson continued to reside here at least through 1948 (CDs).				
811-a		Lawn Curbs	1919-1925	C-str ✓
Low, six-inch-tall poured concrete curbs define front yard.				
812.	812	Mrs. Nolie H. Fulghum House	1919-1925	C
One-story gable-roofed frame bungalow with gable-roofed two-window front dormer; pseudo-engaged shed-roof porch carried by large brick piers at corners with Craftsman pillars framing steps; paired twelve-over-one sash windows; triangular eave brackets; occupant in 1938 was tenant; Fulghum, widow of William Fulghum, acquired house between 1942 and 1948 (CDs); daughter Clyde was bookkeeper.				
812-a		Garage	1919-1925	C
One-car shed-roofed frame garage; located at rear along alley with driveway to Jackson Street.				
813.	816	Clarence O. Byrd House	by 1919	C
One-story hip-roofed frame dwelling with pseudo-engaged shed-roof porch carried by Tuscan columns atop brick pedestals; paired four-vertical-panes-over-one sash windows; asbestos shingles; Byrd was foreman with Speight-White Co., an electrical contractor.				
813-a		Garage	ca. 1930	C
One-car gable-roofed metal-sided frame building with large adjoining storage area.				
814.	818	Albert R. Whitby House	by 1919	NC-alt
Remodeled one-story single-pile dwelling with triple-A roof; original porch replaced with entrance portico flanked by bay windows; aluminum siding; Whitby was employee of Rosemary Mills.				
815	820	Vacant Lot		
816.	822-826	Parking Lot		
Gravel.				
817.	900	Rosemary United Methodist Church	1949-1952	NC-age
Handsome stone-faced concrete-block Gothic Revival edifice; congregation formed in 1902 by pastor of older (by seven years) Roanoke Rapids (now First) Methodist Church; first building erected in 1903 on corner of Henry and West 11th streets, which burned in 1908; new frame church built at northwest corner of Jackson and West 10th streets (entry 775); present				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 169

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE JACKSON STREET---continued

church, the congregation's third, begun in 1949, cornerstone laid February 26, 1950, and first service April 6, 1952; complimentary two-story stone educational building constructed 1962-1963.

WEST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE

818. 119-125 **Robinson-Baird Building** ca. 1907 C
Impressive two-story double-storefront brick commercial building which has as its most unusual feature a tall gable-front roof that contrasts with typical flat parapets on commercial buildings in town; also notable is decorative imbricated wood shingles in front gable, a feature unique on commercial buildings in Roanoke Rapids; rear gable sheathed with plain weatherboards whose asphalt covering is largely missing; each storefront altered, with No. 119 also containing a rolling garage door; second story has a trio of windows above each storefront, those in No. 119 being segmentally arched and those in No. 121 topped by handsome boxed cornice window heads; side and rear windows on No. 119 are segmentally arched, while those in No. 121 have flat arches; all second story windows closed with plywood; on south (right), a one-story three-unit brick building was added in the early 1920s, simple corbeled brickwork and recessed brick panels supply architectural interest; storefronts moderately modernized; building erected for brothers John Parham Robinson and Paul Jackson Robinson, originally from nearby Greensville County, Virginia, who operated a livery October 27, 1998 business in town, having previously operated the ferry across the Roanoke River at Gaston before completion in 1906 of a toll bridge at the foot of Roanoke Avenue; they apparently used the second story as an opera house and for showing moving pictures before building the nearby Peoples Theatre (entry 883) in 1911; sold building and contents, excepting the "moving picture apparatus" in 1910 to brothers R. E. and T. E. Baird of Northampton County; tenants have included grocery store and market in 1915 (SM); the Roanoke Rapids Herald on September 24, 1915, in announcing that the Mint Cola Bottling Co. would occupy the "ground floor of the old opera house," noted that company would bottle Mint Cola and "soda waters of all flavors;" Mint Cola Bottling Works and Roanoke Rapids (wholesale) Grocery Company occupied building in 1919 (SM), with the latter remaining here under ownership of Robert E. Cleaton, Jr. (residence entry 1017) until at least 1962.

819. **Vacant Lot**
820. **Vacant Lot**

821. 191 **Coburn Building** 1916 C
Two-story L-shaped brick building wraps around adjacent Roanoke Pharmacy Co.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 170

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

WEST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

Building (entry 822) to contain single storefront on Roanoke Avenue and four storefronts on West Second Street, Nos. 6, 8, 10, and 12; main architectural feature is a continuation of the handsome corbeled brick cornice at the older Roanoke Pharmacy Co. Building to create appearance of one large building block; storefront at Nos. 191, 6, 8, and 10 are moderately altered with metal framed display cases and closed transoms, No. 191 also with recent wooden awning; upper story of No. 191 has balanced single and double windows while other storefronts have paired windows; No. 12 storefront was Colonialized during 1970s-1980s with second story windows covered by large louvered panels; March 17, 1916 issue of the Roanoke Rapids Herald reported that work was to begin "in near future for brick store building next to Roanoke Pharmacy;" erected for Fonsus "Fony" M. Coburn (residence entry 842), whose shoe and clothing store occupied the No. 191 and No. 6 storefronts until at least 1948; firm eventually expanding to include stores in Winston-Salem, Fayetteville, Kinston, and Greenville; the other rental stores contained a variety of businesses: in No. 8, Star Barber Shop in 1938 and ABC Store No. 2 in 1948; in No. 10, Roanoke Rapids Building and Loan Assn. in late 1930s and early 1940s; and the National Loan Insurance Co., which bought the entire building in 1923, and occupied the No. 12 storefront until at least 1948.

822.	195	Roanoke Pharmacy Co. Building	1899	C
------	-----	--------------------------------------	------	---

Narrow, elongated two-story brick building is oldest commercial building in Roanoke Rapids that has not been subsequently updated; clipped southeast corner at West Second Street contains entrance; fairly intact storefront with modern frame awning obscuring prism glass transom; fine corbeled brick cornice with corbel blocks is repeated in cornice of adjacent Coburn Building (entry 821), resulting in a unified larger block; upper story contains 2/2 sash windows, flat-arched on front and segmentally-arched along West Second Street; built for Roanoke Pharmacy Company, the first drug store in town, with offices on second story; continued under succession of owners/managers until at least 1948.

823.	201-205	Pierce-Marks Building	ca. 1896/ca. 1920	C
------	---------	------------------------------	-------------------	---

Two-story, double-storefront brick commercial building with four sets of three-part windows across upper facade; facade finished with tapestry brick; above these is a brick panel bordered with soldier course bricks accented at corners with terra cotta squares; simple corbeled cornice; pair of metal and glass storefronts have recessed double-leaf doors with area between entrances covered with wooden panels; across storefront is a rich lozenge-pattern prism-glass transom emblazoned with name "MARKS;" it is partially covered with a metal panel; entrance to second-story apartments on far left of facade; north (right) elevation along West Second Street is more simply finished with flat-arched single windows; building erected soon after

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 171

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

WEST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE-continued

purchase in 1896 by Weldon merchants and brothers William A. and Ovid W. Pierce and Emma J. Emry, wife of Thomas L. Emry, who traded as Emry and Pierce; occupied in 1907 by Benjamin Marks, a prominent Jewish dry goods merchant and clothier, who bought building in 1920 and subsequently remodeled it, with cornice copying that of his adjacent 1916 Marks Building (entry 824); during Christmas season 1914 he advertised as "Roanoke Rapids' Biggest Store--Roanoke Rapids' Best Store" (Roanoke Rapids Herald December 11, 1914); later occupied by [Mooney] Greenberg's 5 and 10 cent Store (1938) which was later known as the Boston Hub Store (1942), and Chandler's 5 cent to \$1.00 Store (1948, John A. Glover, manager).

824.	207	Marks Building	1916	C
------	-----	-----------------------	------	---

Large, two-story, two-store front, brick building features second story composed of seven recessed arched panels, each containing a (now louvered) window; arches spring from brick capitals atop defining pilasters, with corbeled brick cornice being continuation of that on adjoining Pierce-Marks Building (entry 823); storefronts, which flank central stair to second story, have been extensively altered, and small metal balconies added to each of second story arched bays; Benjamin Marks, a Russian Jewish immigrant and merchant, had building erected in 1916 adjacent to his store (rented) in Pierce-Marks Building; first tenant in northern store was Herald Publishing Company, publisher since 1914 of the Roanoke Rapids Herald, the town's first (and only) newspaper, a grocery store in southern store, and an unnamed lodge on the second story; by 1925 the local telephone exchange was also located upstairs; Marks' wife, Rosa, operated the Ladies Specialty Shop here during 1930s and early 1940s, after which it was taken over by daughter Fannye, whose ladies apparel store continued here until mid 1990s.

825.	209-211	Rawls' Furniture Co. Building	1925-1938	C
------	---------	--------------------------------------	-----------	---

Modestly finished one-story brick commercial building with simple tile-capped flat parapet; altered facade with modern flat metal canopy; first known occupant (1938) was by Rawls' Furniture Co. (Gordon R. Rawls, owner); between 1942 and 1948 Rawls was succeeded by Easy Pay Furniture Co., (John E. Crutchfield and John A. Winbourne), which continued until at least 1962; now occupied by Crutchfield and Bunn Oil Co. (John E. Crutchfield, Jr.).

826.	229-231	Commercial Building	1925-1938	C
------	---------	----------------------------	-----------	---

One-story double-storefront brick building with distinctive tile-covered pent roof across parapet establishing this as an infrequent use of Spanish Colonial Revival element on commercial property in eastern North Carolina; storefronts defined by three plain brick pilasters that rise above parapet; even though storefronts are largely altered, transoms remain (though covered with plywood), alterations diminish but do not obliterate character of tiled roof; first known occupants (1938) were M System (grocery) Store (Marvin D.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 172

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

WEST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE-continued

Collier, manager) in No. 229 and Matthews Drug Co. (Charles E. Matthews, president/manager) in No. 231; both businesses occupied their respective stores until at least 1948.

827.	235-241	Kidd and Williams Building	1928	C
Expansive two-story seven-bay four-storefront brick building is largest commercial structure on 100-200 blocks of Roanoke Avenue; further distinguished by use of blond bricks for facade whereas almost every other brick commercial building in town employs red bricks; unaltered second story facade has alternating triple and single window arrangements beneath cornice invigorated by simple corbeled decoration in modest arched motif; each storefront altered to some degree, all unified by a frame pent awning; built for Charles T. Kidd and Charles D. Williams, who in 1928 did business of an unspecified nature together as Kidd and Williams; most of the first floor was first rented to the Citizen's Cash Grocery Company of Enfield, who were succeeded by the Carolina Hardware Co. (1938), the Easy Pay Tire Store (1942); and The Norwood Cafe (1948); by 1938 the upper story was known as the Kidd Building and primarily occupied by legal, medical, accounting, and insurance offices; by 1938 Kidd was the proprietor of Kidd's Lunch at 943 Roanoke Avenue and Williams owned Williams Machine Works and Foundry outside of the district on North Roanoke Avenue; now mostly occupied by furniture store with apartments upstairs.				

828.	253	Commercial Building	1925-1938	C
Small one-story brick commercial building featuring simple stepped parapet and modest decorative brickwork that has been painted; though rebuilt in 1950s or 1960s, the glass and metal storefront retains its recessed entrance on far north (right); first known occupant (1938) was David's, the "Pioneer Credit Clothier of Roanoke Rapids" (James A. Stephens, manager), which remained here until at least 1948; now occupied by Hair Haven beauty salon.				

829.	255	Moody Building	1938-1942	NC-alt
One-story two-storefront brick building completely altered since 1960s with glass storefronts, metal awning, and metal honeycomb grating above; early tenants include WCBT-Radio during 1940s.				

830.	257-259	Commercial Building	1925-1938	NC-alt
Small brick building containing two tiny shops; storefront and upper facade completely altered like adjacent Moody Building (entry 829); first known occupant (1938) of No. 257 was Jack's Lunch (Jack Vick), then Rochelle Realty Co. (1942), and Elite Beauty Salon (1948), now Ultimate Touch Beauty Shop; in No. 259 were [James W.] Baird's Barber Shop (1938), followed by the Service Barber Shop (Cola L. Smith and Albert R. Spruill) until at least 1948, now vacant.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 173

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE-continued</u>				
831.	265	Roanoke Rapids Savings Bank	1961	NC-age
Modern one-story, flat-roofed brick bank building set back approximately forty feet from sidewalk; street facade is largely blind, with major entrances and windows on sides and rear.				
831-a		Drive-Up Annex	ca. 1970	NC-age
831-b		Automatic Teller Machine	ca. 1990	NC-age
832.	319	Roanoke Rapids Public Library	1962	NC-age
One-story brick building with flat roof having clean lines; recessed glass entrance highlighted by curved brick wall; designed by local architect Charles C. Davis, Jr. (office entry 265-a); 1989 expansion added very compatible block on south (left) that features expansive windows overlooking an informal garden between library and adjacent church; 1989 architect F. Carter Williams, with general contractor being C. D. Williams Construction Co.; public library got start in 1934 when Roanoke Rapids Woman's Club started library with donated books to be open for two hours, two days a week; private Study Club donated \$25 to establish a children's shelf; library was so successful that within four years it had grown to more than the Woman's Club could handle, with it turning over all books and materials to City; first located in Roanoke Rapids Woman's Club House (entry 749) on Jackson Street, and was housed in N. C. National Guard Armory (entry 1106) on Hamilton Street from 1944 until moving here; original \$47,500 building funded by public campaign headed by Jaycees which pledged \$25,000; Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation provided \$15,000 grant; formally opened February 4, 1963.				
832-a		Sunnyside Garden Club Memorial Fountain	1967	NC-obj
Circular fountain area (now filled with dirt and planted with cannas) bordered with azaleas and framed by a well-designed sidewalk that flows gently from the public sidewalk along West Third Street.				
833.	339	First United Methodist Church	1968-1969	NC-age
Handsome brick Gothic Revival edifice faithfully copies 1919 structure designed by architects Benton and Benton of Wilson; that building destroyed by fire on January 26, 1967 except for three-stage partially inset belltower with crenelated top and limestone accents, which was incorporated into present design by architect Charles C. Davis, Jr., a member of congregation; first service on March 23, 1969; focus of new sanctuary is triple-lancet Gothic-arched window in gable-front; congregation organized in mid 1890s by Rev. J. R. Tillery of Garysburg, with first frame building at 201 Jackson Street (site entry 431).				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 174

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued</u>				
833-a		Educational Building	1955	NC-age
Two-and-a-half-story-over-basement brick building with parapet gable ends imparts medieval Gothic Revival character; prominent Gothic-arched central entrance enframed by handsome buttressed and gabled brick enclosure; arched double-leaf doors have strapwork hinges; tall sloping soldier brick course water table and small six-over-six sash windows; designed by architect H. N. Haines of Durham; originally connected to sanctuary by brick corridor, on the front (east) of which was added in 1969 a gable-front chapel with rose window; two-story-over-basement brick educational annex with flat roof added onto rear of Educational Building in 1967.				
834.	401	Hancock-Wilson House	1916	C
Handsome one-story brick Colonial Revival cottage reflects lingering Queen Anne symmetry in projecting pedimented gables and wrap-around porch of unfluted Ionic columns; single hipped dormer also pierces tall hipped roof with truncated top; gables and dormers sheathed with wood shingles; erected for W. S. Hancock with deed dated January 28, 1916, one week after the <u>Roanoke Rapids Herald</u> reported that "The foundation is being laid for the new residence of W. S. Hancock at corner 4th and Roanoke Avenue;" he was business partner of J. W. House, first in Hancock-House Co., a general mercantile firm, and then in Virginia-Carolina Furniture Co., with Hancock as president and House as secretary-treasurer; House's once similar house stands nearby (entry 837); after short ownership by L. O. and Margaret B. Anderson from 1927 until 1933, owned from 1935 until 1948 by Carroll L. Wilson, editor and publisher of the <u>Roanoke Rapids Herald</u> , and wife, Mary A. Wilson; numerous owners since.				
834-a		Shed	ca. 1930	C
Narrow frame shed along alley; sheathed with German siding and having exposed rafter ends in Craftsman fashion.				
835.	407	First United Methodist Church Parsonage	1949	NC-age
Pleasant two-story gable-roofed brick Colonial Revival dwelling with symmetrical three bays; small but well-articulated portico has barrel-vaulted ceiling; contractor was Sam Brown; attached two-car carport on rear north (left) and enlarged kitchen added 1977; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
836.	417	Tillery-Jenkins House	ca. 1910	C
One of the largest of the small number of frame dwellings in Roanoke Rapids that combine lingering Queen Anne symmetry with reserved Colonial Revival elements; double-pile beneath tall hip roof broken by wood-shingled gables that project to cover a two-story day-window on each front and side				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 175

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

WEST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

elevation; broad wrap-around porch carried by Tuscan columns connected with slat balustrade; retains original metal roof shingles but had asbestos shingles on walls; house associated with two of Roanoke Rapids's leading early merchants; Wells D. Tillery was a pioneer general merchant, being in business on northeast corner of Roanoke Avenue and East Second Street by 1895; this store (demolished after 1962) was nearly doubled in size in 1914, with separate sections for hardware, grocery, and dry goods departments; the local paper declared that Tillery's was then the "largest store building" in town (Roanoke Rapids Herald, August 28, 1914);" house passed out of Tillery family by 1936, and changed ownership several times before being traded by Mrs. Minnie G. Neal in December 1945 to Mrs. Maude L. Jenkins for Jenkins' house at 541 Roanoke Avenue (entry 844); Jenkins was another early merchant, operating Mrs. K. Jenkins, a dry goods and ladies wear store, in the 200 block of Roanoke Avenue from 1912 until the early 1940s; she resided here until her death, as did her two unmarried children: attorney Kelly Jenkins (d. 1965), who served seven terms as mayor after consolidation with Rosemary in 1931 and from 1941-1945 as county attorney, and daughter Elmyra Jenkins, who presumably worked in her mother's shop before becoming a clerk at Roanoke Mills in the late 1940s.

836-a		Garage	1919-1925	C
-------	--	---------------	-----------	---

Frame one-car garage beneath hip roof; at alley with driveway leading from street.

837.	425	House-Marks House	1916	NC-alt
------	-----	--------------------------	------	--------

One-story brick dwelling contained beneath tall hipped roof expanded by large front dormer and smaller side dormers; house was originally similar in form and finish to Hancock-Wilson House at 401 Roanoke Avenue (entry 834), but removal of wrap-around porch leaves just a central pedimented portico that gives the house a decidedly symmetrical form; house built for J. W. House, partner of W. S. Hancock in Hancock-House Co.; sold in 1920 to Rosa and Benjamin Marks, Russian immigrants and Jewish merchants who was operating a dry goods store in Pierce-Marks Building (entry 823) by 1907; widow later operated Ladies Specialty Shoppe in adjoining Marks Building (entry 824), shoppe later known as "Fannye's" after daughter.

838.	435	Ranch	1950s	NC-age
------	-----	--------------	-------	--------

Well-designed and expertly-sited one-story ranch house contained beneath long, low hipped roof that extends to form deep eaves; small paired six-over-one sash windows placed high in walls are typical of modern 1950s design that sought to capture Colonial Revival flair; focus of large engaged carport on north (right) are vertical board louvers that partially screen it from street view.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 176

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued</u>				
839.	443	House	1950s	NC-age
Small one-story gable-roofed brick Colonial Revival cottage; projecting gable-front portico has scalloped fascia, supporting pillars, and Chinese Chippendale balustrade.				
840.	501	Alonzo E. Akers House	1916	C
Substantially intact one-and-a-half-story wood shingled Craftsman bungalow is among finest examples of style and form in Roanoke Rapids; broad end-gable roof engages full-width porch carried by paired slender Tuscan columns--a pronounced bow to Colonial Revival stylishness--that rest on shingled pedestals connected by square-in-section balusters; completing elements include low shed dormer, quarter-circle windows in gable ends, and shallow gable end on north (West 5th Street) elevation; Virginia-native Akers (1878-1963) came to town in 1908 as superintendent of recently-chartered graded school; first resided in Dickens-Webb House (entry 905), where Mrs. Akers kept house for the widowed J. N. Dickens; in 1915 Akers became county superintendent of schools, overseeing creation of modern system of schools for whites and blacks until 1937, when he became tax collector for city, retiring in 1950; March 17, 1916 issue of the <u>Roanoke Rapids Herald</u> announced that work had begun on this house; Akers and wife, Ivy P. Akers, resided here until deaths; remains in family ownership.				
840-a		Garage/Storage Building	1916	C
One-car gable-front garage is wood shingled to echo dwelling; located at alley with access directly to West Fifth Street; connected at rear is storage room finished like garage; 1919 Sanborn Map includes notation that garage area included a 100-gallon underground gasoline tank; long since removed or filled in.				
841.	511	Robert Leslie Towe House	1919	C
Handsome frame foursquare combines Craftsman and Colonial Revival elements, with former consisting primarily of tapered porch pillars raised on brick pedestals and hipped dormer while latter supplies boxed eaves and square-in-section balusters; sun-porch on south (left) is original to design of architect Frank Simpson; local contractor was Robert Myrick, with house marked on June 1919 Sanborn Map as "From Plans;" Towe (1891-1971) was leader in cotton mills, serving the Simmons Co., owner of all local mills after 1928, as secretary of Patterson and Roanoke Mills and secretary-treasurer of Rosemary Mfg. Co; also president of Roanoke Rapids Building and Loan Assoc. during 1930s.				
842.	521	Council-Coburn House	1925-1927	C
Arguably the most distinctive house in town, this two-story saddle-notched log dwelling epitomizes Rustic style that was briefly popular in eastern				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 177

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued</u>				

North Carolina; dark brown stain of logs accentuated by white-painted chinking and daubing; deep eaves; focus of H-plan, cross-gabled building is massive granite fieldstone chimney with battered sides in center of facade, flanked by transomed entrances; similar but smaller chimney located on south (left) elevation; simple porches carried by pine posts shelter front of each side wing, with double-tier porch--lower story screened and upper glazed--fills the rear recess; rear elevation is stuccoed; built between October 1925 and July 1927 for W. T. Council, president of First National Bank, and sold to Fonsus "Fony" Mayo Coburn (1892-1962), local merchant since 1913; a Martin County native, operated Coburn's Shoe and Clothing Store, erecting Coburn Building (entry 821) in 1916; he and wife, Annie P. Coburn, apparently resided here until deaths.

842-a		Garage/Servants Quarters	1925-1927	C
Large two-story log building replicates character of house; located at alley with access to double automobile spaces from interior of lot; interior stair leads to upstairs living quarters for household help.				

842-b		(former) Stable/Storage	1925-1927	C
Smaller one-story log building echoes other two buildings on site; central passage; now utilized as pool house for in-ground pool.				

842-c		Swimming Pool	ca. 1989	NC-str
In-ground swimming pool with broad 6-10 foot surrounding deck; pool area enclosed by chain link fence to meet building code.				

843.	539	(first) Roanoke Rapids School of Nursing Students' Home	1919	C
Aladdin "The Villa," the most expensive of the numerous Aladdin houses in Roanoke Rapids as listed in <u>Aladdin Homes 1918-19</u> ; catalog describes design thusly:				

It is difficult to select words suitable to describe the beauties and convenience of this thoroughly modern home. While the architectural lines are strong, yet the artist has rendered them extremely pleasing to the eye. The pergola effect at the front and each side, combined with the stately columns, lends a certain dignity and grandeur that at once placed The Villa in a class by itself.

Two-story double-pile hip-roofed Renaissance Revival style dwelling is characterized by the simulated large arched fanlights above the first story windows and the shallow pergola sheltering the central Palladian-influenced

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 178

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

WEST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

entrance; similar pergola treatment of the one-story flanking porches were altered when the north (right) porch was enclosed with casement windows and the south porch raised to two stories; built as private residence for G. R. Williams, occupation unknown, and converted in 1921 to a residence for students at the Roanoke Rapids School of Nursing; replaced in 1931 by larger nurse's home (entry 748); later occupied by family of William A. Wolhar, a foreman at the Rosemary Mfg. Co. until being divided into apartments by 1948; remains as four apartments.

843-a		Garage	1919	C
Handsome two-story frame garage sheathed with asbestos shingles and having same hipped roof with exposed rafter ends as does house; formerly contained one automobile bay; used as rental unit since at least 1948.				

844.	541.	Mrs. K. Jenkins House	1918-1919	C
Handsome one-and-a-half-story end-gable stuccoed Craftsman bungalow; semi-engaged porch carried by broad arch spanning between stuccoed cornered pillars; central gable-front dormer sheathed with composition shingles as are end gables; built for Maude L. Jenkins, the widow of Scotland Neck dry goods merchant Kelly Jenkins, who moved to Roanoke Rapids in 1912, the year after his death; she then opened a dry goods store in the 200 block of Roanoke Avenue under the name Mrs. K. Jenkins, and remained in business until the early 1940s, last situated at 222-226 Roanoke Avenue (entry 886); when Messrs Long, Horner, and Wyche bought much of that block in 1914, hers was the last store before the new bank (entry 898) at the corner; in 1915 she had her own building (entry 887) erected next to her old store (<u>Roanoke Rapids Herald</u> , July 30, 1915); in December 1945 she and Mrs. Minnie G. Neal at 417 Roanoke Avenue (entry 834) traded houses, with Mrs. Neal remaining here an unknown period of time.				

845.	645	Roanoke Rapids Police and Fire Building	1997-1998	NC-age
Modern masonry building dedicated May 1998; circular window and arched fan lights echo those in former station across street (entry 922).				

846.	701	Vacant Lot		
Entire block enclosed by Roanoke Avenue and Jackson and West Seventh streets; site of brick Roanoke Rapids Hospital, built 1918 and demolished after 1972; replaced first hospital at 420-424 Hamilton Street (entry 1092).				

847.	705	Veteran's Monument	1988	NC-obj
Vertical granite slab containing inscriptions "Dedicated to the Lasting Memory of All Who Served Our Country in the Time of War" and "Halifax Northampton Veteran Council 1988;" stands in center of small park-like				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 179

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued</u>				
		plaza with curvilinear walkways, previously-existing trees, ornamental shrubbery; flanked by two flag poles and two cast concrete benches.		
848.	725	United States Post Office	1966	NC-age
		One-story, flat-roofed, concrete and brick veneer post office similar to many post offices built nationally during the 1960s following standard Postal Department Plans.		
848-a		Granite wall	1919-1925	C-str
		Mortared wall of randomly-laid granite fieldstone extends across entire frontage of lot; interrupted only for entrance and exits for parking and service areas; presumably raised at same time or soon after large two-story masonry home of Frank C. Williams that was razed ca. 1964 for construction of post office; Williams was vice president (later president and treasurer) and general manager of Patterson Mill and Roanoke Mills companies in 1930s and 1940s; also president in late 1940s of General and Roanoke amusements companies.		
849.	731	Vacant Lot		
850.	735	Social Security Administration	1970s	NC-age
		One-story, brick, flat-roofed office building with engaged porch on southeast (left) corner and narrow vertical slits for windows; built on site of house (by 1919) of Bossie J. Dunning (occupation unknown), whose widow, Elizabeth, operated boarding house here beginning in early 1940s.		
851.	801	Major C. Newsom, Sr. House	1938-1942	C
		Two-story gable-roofed brick Colonial Revival dwelling with symmetrical five-bay facade; central entrance framed by fluted Ionic pilasters supporting a broken arched pediment that enframes lidded urn; one-story gable-roofed wings on each end, now-glazed porch on north (right); Newsom was owner of Newsom Oil Co., established in 1929 and still in family ownership; also president of Rosemary Building and Loan Assn. in 1938, 1942, and 1948 (CDs).		
851-a		Garage	ca. 1938-1942	C
		One-car gable-front brick garage; boxed cornice returns enframe louvered demilune; replacement overhead door; side and rear elevations each have small four-over-four sash window; located along rear alley with access from West Eighth Street.		
852.	807	Hayes-Taylor House	1919-1925	C
		Sears, Roebuck and Co. design "The Glen Falls," described in its catalog as "an exclusive and pleasing Dutch colonial home" featuring "Picturesqueness,		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 180

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

WEST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

dignity, and hospitality;" frame one-and-a-half-story house has gambrel roof with subtly-bellcast eaves that engage porch to south (left) of projecting entrance covered by steeply-pitched gable-front roof; porch (now screened is supported by robust Tuscan columns with exaggerated entasis; vinyl siding; built for George L. Hayes, owner of Hayes Supply Co., president of Rosemary Banking and Trust Co., and associated with Rosemary Real Estate Co., Rosemary Syrup and Bottling Co. and the Roanoke Bottling Co.; lost house during Depression in December 1929; bought in 1940 by George H. Taylor, secretary-treasurer of Triple-R Grocery Co.; later Roanoke Rapids postmaster and mayor; widow Sarah W. Taylor sold house in 1972.

852-a		(former) Garage/Dwelling	1919-1925	C
Handsome one-car frame garage with early crossbuck doors; compliments style of house extremely well; converted into rental dwelling by 1938 (CD) when first occupied by Roanoke Mills employee Lovely Walker, Jr. and wife Annie; divided into two units by 1948 (CD).				

853.	817-819	Duplex	1948-1962	NC-age
One-story brick duplex beneath low hipped roof; each unit features picture window; boxed eaves provide hint of Colonial Revival character.				

853-a		Storage shed	1948-1962	NC-age
Small but distinctive hip-roofed frame building contains two storage rooms, each with door; located at alley with doors facing same.				

854.	823	House	1948-1962	NC-age
Rectangular one-and-a-half-story brick-veneered ranch; gable roof broken only by small gabled portico in center.				

854-a		Wall	1948-1962	NC-str
Low, twelve-eighteen inch tall brick wall defined front yard.				

854-b		Garage	1948-1962	NC-age
One-car concrete-block gable-roofed garage located at rear with roof ridge parallel to alley.				

854-c		Fence	1948-1962	NC-str
Seven-foot-tall fence of concrete blocks along rear property line; painted medium gray.				

855.	829	Harold Bloom House	1938-1942	C
One-story gable-roofed brick-veneered Colonial Revival cottage; prominent projecting front wing has projecting gabled vestibule with pilaster-framed door; boxed eaves invigorated with dentil molding and all gables with				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 181

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued</u>				
		cornice returns; Bloom was proprietor of Bloom Brothers Department Store, located in entry 954 in 1942 and 1948 (CD).		
855-a		Rental Dwelling	ca. 1938-42	C
		Small gable-roofed frame dwelling located along alley; most notable for curious juxtaposed gable end eaves that impart Craftsman quality; short later wings on south (right) and rear (east); vinyl siding; origin of building uncertain; this may be the dwelling that appears behind 1925-1938 Charles H. Boyd House at 835 Roanoke Avenue that was demolished after 1962 (SM) for parking lot to adjacent automobile dealer (entry 856); separate rear unit first listed in 1942 CD occupied by Halifax Paper Co. employee Cullen Brewer.		
856.	847	White Motors Co. Building	1948-1962	NC-age
		Large rectangular concrete block building with steel trusses supporting segmentally-arched roof; side and end walls pierced by large metal frame windows and overhead garage doors; flat-roofed addition on northeast corner (front right) was Used Car Sales office in 1962 (SM); White Motor Co. (Ford, Lincoln-Zephyr automobiles and Shell petroleum) located across West Ninth Street on site now occupied by Burger King (entry 857); building begun between 1919 (SM) and 1925 (SM) and greatly enlarged by 1962 (SM); president during 1930s and 1940s was William V. White		
856-a		Fence	1948-1962	NC-str
		Concrete block fence runs along north (right) property line with Harold Bloom House (entry 855); rises in height from about four feet near street to almost six towards rear (west).		
857.	901	Burger King	1980s	NC-age
		Typically modern fast-food restaurant in form identified with chain; site of White Motors, built by 1925 and considerably expanded, at corner with West Ninth Street, and of Royal Theater, built between 1938 and 1942 and replaced by New Royal Theater in 1948, at what would be 907-909 Roanoke Avenue; both demolished.		
858.	913-915	Commercial Building	1942-1948	NC-alt
		Modest one-story brick commercial building with architectural focus on simply-detailed brick parapet and corbeled cornice; though recessed central entrance configuration of storefront remains, replacement material and extension of transom cover intrude into upper facade; first known occupants were Coburn's Auto Accessories in No. 913 and Tickel and Sons Barbers in No. 915 (1938 CD); now Christian Bookstore.		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 182

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

WEST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

859.	917	Commercial Building	1925-1938	C
Modest one-story brick commercial building with architectural focus on simply-detailed brick parapet and corbeled cornice; central panel defined by rowlock brick with square cast concrete accents at corners; replacement storefront largely closes original opening; first known occupant was City Lunch, Benjamin Angelo, proprietor, in 1938 and 1942 (CDs); now H & R Block.				

860.	919-921	Commercial Building	1925-1938	C
Large one-story double-storefront defined by flat brick pilasters rising above corbeled brick cornice with diamond-medallion accented merlons; tile coping and recessed panels further distinguish parapet; replacement metal and glass storefronts retain earlier character, with canvas awning mitigating closed transom; first known occupant was Halifax Baking Co. and Bakery Cafe (D. W. Etheridge) in Nos. 919 and 921, respectively (1938 CD); No. 919 occupied by ABC Store No. 3 in 1942 and 1948 (CDs), while Bakery Lunch and Tar Heel Sporting Goods were in No. 921 in same years, respectively (CDs); now all Lynch's Office Supply Co.				

861.	923	Commercial Building	1925-1938	C
Diminutive brick commercial building distinguished by subtly-peaked parapet, giving it impressive character that belies size; storefront reasonably intact, retaining recessed central entrance; although obviously erected for a single enterprise, first known occupant was as annex for adjacent Ben Franklin Store (1938 CD); later occupied by jeweler M. T. Mart in 1942 and Cycle Shop (Albert F. Garner) in 1948 (CDs); now American Shoe Shop.				

862.	925-929	Holt-Taylor Building	1923 1947	C
Two-story two-storefront brick commercial building has parapet subtly accented with four widely-spaced battlement merlons having bellcast sides dating from 1947 remodeling; simple recessed brick panels between merlon, with brick soldier courses providing framing and delineation for upper facade; second story windows obscured by large metal "SHELL FURNITURE CO." sign that extends across adjoining building to the south (entry 863) as well as this one; beneath both buildings is a flat aluminum cantilevered awning that shelters replacement storefront; building erected, presumably as rental, for Mary V. and W. N. Holt soon after they bought these two lots in April 1923; first known occupant was Rose's 5 & 10 cent Store in 1928; building acquired in 1928 by W. S. Peebles, Jr.; occupants in 1938 (CD) included part of the Ben Franklin Store (also in 923), a chiropractor, and beauty shop; the second story, No. 925, was known as the Rosemary Inn and operated as a boarding house (with thirteen roomers) by William S. and Elizabeth S. Clark; sold in 1941 to W. E. Clary and remodeled in 1947 for Taylor Furniture Co. (Richard M. Taylor, secretary-treasurer) which moved				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 183

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

WEST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

into "our present and remodeled store" on November 8, 1947 (Roanoke Rapids Herald, September 13, 1948); Taylor occupied for undetermined period of time before building was taken over by adjacent Shell Furniture Co. as it remains.

863.	931	Shell Furniture Co. Building	1927	C
------	-----	-------------------------------------	------	---

Two-story brick commercial building displays handsome upper cornice of pleasant corbeled brickwork outlined with soldier courses; second-story facade obscured by same metal "SHELL FURNITURE CO." that continues onto adjoining building (No. 860); also entire replacement glass and aluminum storefront; apparently erected in early 1927 for Rosemary businessman L. A. Daniel and sold several months later to L. S. Cannon, a superintendent at Rosemary Mfg. Co.; occupied since 1930s by Shell Furniture Company, started in 1904 by L. Graham Shell, Sr. at northeast corner of Roanoke Avenue and East 11th Street; while location is uncertain, August 20, 1915 issue of the Roanoke Rapids Herald notes that "The L. G. Shell Company have [sic] bought out the A. C. Jones Furniture Company at Rosemary and will continue the business at the same stand;" remains in family ownership and management as one of Roanoke Rapids' oldest businesses.

864.	933	W. C. Williams Funeral Home Building	1932	C
------	-----	---	------	---

Two-story brick commercial building has two tiers of simple corbeled brick in the upper facade as the chief decorative elements; second story contains two double one-over-one sash windows; transom and storefront are modern replacements, although effect largely mitigated by retractable striped canvas awning; when first occupied, the June 23, 1932 issue of the Roanoke Rapids Herald declared that the building was "one of the most modern funeral homes in the State;" in addition to office, chapel, reception area, and embalming and display rooms, the building also had an apartment occupied by embalmer William W. O'Neal in 1938; William C. "Billy" Williams was leading undertaker in Roanoke Rapids, opening town's first funeral home in 1910 and buying this lot in 1923; location prior to 1932 unknown; business discontinued several years after Williams' death, but building remained in family ownership until 1978.

865.	935	Commercial Building	1938-1942	C
------	-----	----------------------------	-----------	---

One-story brick commercial building simply finished with modest brickwork and tile coping; storefront reasonably intact; Economy Auto Store (John W. Dickens, manager) occupied building at least between 1942 and 1948 (CD); now Countryside Fireside/Bicycles.

866.	949	First-Citizens Bank Building	1960	NC-age
------	-----	-------------------------------------	------	--------

Large two-story flat-roofed brick-faced concrete-block building features

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 184

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

WEST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

marble veneer facade; side elevations defined by seven monumental cast-concrete square-in-section pillars in modern classical form.

- | | | | | |
|--|------|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| 867. | 1001 | F. W. Woolworth Co. Building | 1925-1938 | C |
| Large two-story commercial building extends to alley, raised of steel columns and beams with brick-veneered concrete block walls; while transom closed with tall metal panel and storefront altered, latter retains recessed entrance; subtle brickwork and corbeled cornices enliven intact second story facade containing two groups of four, one-over-one sash windows; West Tenth Street elevation (right), with only two fire exits on first story, features nineteen evenly-spaced openings (one is a door) unified by two blond-brick stringcourses, one that serves as continuous lintel and the other that connects the sills; built between 1925 (SM) and 1938 (CD) and occupied from at least 1938 until the 1960s by the F. W. Woolworth Co. Department Store; several businesses since, now a dance studio. | | | | |
| 868. | 1003 | Commercial Building | 1925-1938 | NC-alt |
| Two-story brick-veneered concrete block building with replacement diagonal board sheathing on second story and entirely replacement storefront with curved interior corners leading to recessed doors; metal cantilevered canopy shades storefront; in 1938 (CD) and 1942 (CD) this and adjoining building to south (entry 869) occupied by Smith's Hotel although proprietor John C. Smith, who also operated Rosemary Billiard Parlor at 1114 Roanoke Avenue and Sanitary Barber Shop at 1115 Roanoke Avenue, resided in apartment in Imperial Theatre Building (entry 953); now occupied by New York Fashion World. | | | | |
| 869. | 1005 | Commercial Building | 1925-1938 | C |
| Two-story brick-veneered concrete block building with plain upper facade simply framed by unadorned pilasters at ends, flat parapet; two windows alleviate second story; replacement glass-aluminum storefront retains recessed central entrance; shares Smith's Hotel history with adjoining building to north (entry 868); by 1948 (CD) occupied by Peggy Ann Frocks, with unknown stores afterwards; now vacant. | | | | |
| 870. | 1007 | Commercial Building | 1925-1938 | C |
| Simply-finished one-story brick building has utterly plain upper facade finished with continuation of flat parapet of adjoining building to north (entry 869); fairly intact storefront with slightly-recessed double-leaf central entrance; transom closed; occupant from at least 1938 (CD) until at least 1942 (CD) was Rose's 5, 10, & 25 cent store, which in 1928 had been located in the Holt-Taylor Building (entry 862); replaced in 1948 (CD) by Barry Irwin's auto accessories store and by 1962 (SM) by paint store; now Prudens Office Equipment Co. | | | | |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 185

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

WEST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

871.	1009	Land Brother Jewelers Building	1925-1938	C
<p>Tiny sliver of a one-story brick building no more than ten feet wide; shares upper facade finish with adjoining building to north (entry 870), but with slightly elevated parapet; replacement glass storefront with recessed entrance; first known occupant was B. Wyche Land, who operated jewelry store between at least 1938 (CD) and 1942 (CD); succeeded in 1948 by Chimney Corner, a gift shop owned by Robert G. Floyd (dwelling entry 790) and Mrs. Alice H. Miller (dwelling entry 789); now used as overflow for adjacent Prudens Office Equipment Co. (entry 870).</p>				

872.	1011	Rosemary Cafe/Restaurant	1925-1938	NC-alt
<p>Tall, one-story brick building with entirely modern facade, frame pent roof in upper facade and bricked-up windows in storefront; though occupied in 1938 (CD) by Mode Belle Ice Cream Shop (Miss Grace E. Sims, manager), since 1942 (CD) it was been occupied by a restaurant under the name of New Rosemary Cafe (1942 CD, John A Carras, owner), Rosemary Cafe (1948 CD, Charles P. Thanos, owner), Rosemary Restaurant, and currently, Reid's Rosemary Restaurant; Thanos operated restaurant until the early 1990s.</p>				

873.	1013	Commercial Building	post 1962	NC-age
<p>Modern two-story office building with entire glass facade; built on site of two-story brick building constructed between 1919 (SM) and 1925 (SM) for Roanoke Bank and Trust Co., and occupied by it until sometime after 1962 (SM).</p>				

874.	1015-1017	Commercial Building	1919-1925	NC-alt
<p>Two-story two-storefront brick building has substantially replaced storefronts and replacement of second-story windows with large horizontal rectangular ones; only simple corbeled brick cornice survives; first known occupants in both 1938 (CD) and 1942 (CD) were Rosemary Billiard Parlor in 1015 with seven upstairs apartments, and Western Auto Associates Store in 1017 with one upstairs apartment; by 1948 (CD) entire building occupied by Eagle Stores Co. with no upstairs rooms; now contains six offices.</p>				

875.	1019	Rosemary Drug Company Building	1915-1919	C
			1940	
			1991-1996	

Handsome two-story brick commercial building with distinctive second-story facade containing shallow recessed porch supported and enclosed by slender turned posts and balusters; asymmetrical arrangement of two each doors and windows lead to apartments behind; pressed metal cornice invigorated with panels, consoles, and dentils; modern glass/aluminum store shaded by rounded canvas awning; erected by C. B. Moore of nearby Henrico, NC and C. B. King of nearby Gasburg, VA between 1915 (SM) and 1918 when first occupied by

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 189

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

vacant in 1938 (CD) and 1942 (CD) and occupied in 1948 (CD) by Half-Hour Laundry in No. 200 and Clement's Place, a billiard parlor, in No. 202.

883.	204	Peoples Theatre	1911 1950s	NC-alt
------	-----	------------------------	---------------	--------

Two-story brick building with impressive Art Moderne facade with stepped parapet piercing the sky added in 1950s; second story now contains four, attenuated windows, at same time curving triangular marquee added to provide canopy for recessed entrance; only entrance lobby fronts onto Roanoke Avenue, with theatre auditorium occupying rear of lot extending to alley; original theatre enlarged between 1919 and 1925 (SM) at which time auditorium was nearby doubled in size to where it now extends behind adjacent stores; though brothers J. P. and Paul Robinson had earlier shown moving pictures in the Robinson-Baird Building (entry 818) as early as ca. 1907, this was the first building erected for such purpose in Roanoke Rapids; existence of large stage suggests that vaudeville shows and other entertainments also utilized building; Robinson brothers also owned adjacent Moore-Robinson Building (entry 882) and in 1914 opened the Rosemary Theatre on site of present Imperial Theatre Building (entry 953); Paul owned entire People's building until 1925 when it was sold to H. F. Edgerton, who eventually modernized into present form; managed by Lyle M. Wilson during 1930s and 1940s, and operated until early 1970s; still owned by Edgerton family.

884.	208-212	Commercial Building	by 1915	C
------	---------	----------------------------	---------	---

Two-story brick commercial building with four-bay second story containing segmentally arched one-over-one sash window; topped by handsome pressed metal cornice with foliated frieze and large foliated end brackets; storefronts completely altered, with No. 208 (left) having been the original entrance hallway for adjacent People's Theatre (entry 883) before the latter's expansion between 1919 and 1925 (SM); it now features black carrara glass transom; 210 occupied in 1915 (SM) by pool room, and in 1919 (SM) by unnamed drug store; by 1938 (CD) the small office in No. 208 was occupied by the State Capital Life Insurance Co. with (Vernon F.) Johnson's Lunch in rest of first story; Johnson and wife Mary lived upstairs; in 1942 (CD) B. Fenton Johnson (relationship unknown) operated Johnson's News Stand and Cabs in No. 210, succeeded by (Samuel L.) Jones' Lunch in 1948 (CD), with both families occupying the upstairs apartment.

885.	216-220	Bank of Roanoke Rapids Building	ca. 1906	C
------	---------	--	----------	---

Two-story brick commercial building with intact upper story containing three segmentally-arched two-over-two sash windows and handsome corbeled cornice consisting of exaggerated corbel blocks and toothed dentil course;

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 190

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

storefront closed with plywood except for new entrance; original entrance to second story on far left beneath round-arched opening composed of three rows of headers; built as home of Bank of Roanoke Rapids, which was formed in 1901 and which bought this lot in 1906 from Roanoke Rapids Power Co.; in 1914 the bank, then known as First National Bank, moved to new building at end of block (entry 898), and this building sold to merchant W. F. Horner, and in 1915 and 1919 (SM) it was occupied by the United States Post Office; divided into two stores between 1919 and 1925 (SM); in 1938 and 1942 (CD) No. 216 occupied by (Hezzie G.) Hodges' Jewelry, being succeeded in 1948 (CD) by Avenue Grill (Henry M. Staton); No. 220 occupied from 1938 to 1948 (CD) by City Barber Shop, with proprietor Samuel Young living upstairs with with Eva E., and buying building in 1940; sold building in 1944, with City Barber Shop being taken over by Walter J. Coker; still a barber, Young had moved to 222 Hamilton Street (entry 1079).

886.	222-226	Herald Printing Co. Building #1	ca. 1906	C
------	---------	--	----------	---

Nearly identical in size, form, corbeled brickwork as the adjacent Bank of Roanoke Rapids Building (entry 885), this building was probably erected at the same time by the same contractor; the main difference is the use of a darker red brick; even the second-story entrance remains largely intact while the storefront has been thoroughly altered; first known occupant was tenant Maude L. Jenkins, who opened dry goods store here in 1912; when Messrs Long, Horner, and Wyche bought much of that block in 1914, this was the last store before the new bank (entry 898) at the corner; in July 1915 she moved to a new adjacent building (entry 887); 1915 Sanborn Map shows occupant of No. 222 as a printing office, presumably the Herald Printing Company which the previous year had begun publishing the Roanoke Rapids Herald, the town's first and only newspaper; in No. 226 was a barber shop and photography studio; printing shop was gone in 1919 (SM) to Marks Building (entry 824), with this building occupied by jewelry and barber stores; unspecified store in 1925, with succession of businesses since.

887.	230-232	Jenkins Building	1915	NC-alt
------	---------	-------------------------	------	--------

Two-story double-storefront brick building completely altered with modern glass storefronts, fake mansard canopy obscuring transom, and flush panels sheathing second story; built for Maude L. Jenkins in 1915 (Roanoke Rapids Herald, July 30, 1915); the widow of Scotland Neck dry goods merchant Kelly Jenkins, she moved to Roanoke Rapids in 1912, the year after his death, and opened a dry goods store under the name Mrs. K. Jenkins; remained in business until the early 1940s; succession of businesses since, presently including studios of WZRU, public radio station for the Roanoke Valley area.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 191

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

888.	234	Commercial Building	1915	C
------	-----	----------------------------	------	---

Pleasant two-story single-store commercial building features blond and orange tapestry brick laid in Flemish bond; though modern aluminum and glass storefront occupies first level, two-bay second story defined by brick pilasters supporting shallow round arches with keystones; corbeled cornice accents upper facade; windows (now covered with plywood) are surmounted by basketweave brick panels that fill arch; first known occupant was Frances Beauty Shop in 1942 (CD), followed by Grant's Studio and Gift Shop in 1948 (CD); succession of tenants include, since late 1980s, the Roanoke Valley Chapter 15 of the Disabled American Veterans.

889.	236-240	Herald Printing Co. Building #2	1914-1915 ca. 1921	C
------	---------	--	-----------------------	---

Large two-story seven-bay building erected before 1915 and remodeled into present vernacular Renaissance Revival appearance ca. 1921 when acquired by the Herald Publishing Co.; similar in character to nearby Marks Building (entry 824), in which the Herald Publishing Co. occupied rented space from 1916 until 1921; intact second-story facade has seven round-arched bays defined by pilasters; windows closed with plywood; reserved corbeled brick cornice crowns facade; storefronts completely altered; this was northernmost of the the thirteen building lots acquired by W. L. Long, W. F. Horner, and C. A. Wyche in July 1914, which the Roanoke Rapids Herald, which was published by the Herald Publishing Co., called "epochal in its bearing on the commercial expansion of Roanoke Rapids;" building completed by April 1915 when Sanborn Map shows the majority of the store occupied by an automobile garage, with the small No. 236 store occupied housing a jeweler and an "Amusement Hall" upstairs; same occupants in 1919 with "Moose Hall" upstairs; building sold in 1927 to Virginia Electric and Power Co. (later known as VEPCO), which maintained consumer business offices here until 1959; now occupied by Star Furniture store.

890.	252-256	Commercial Building	1915-1919	C
------	---------	----------------------------	-----------	---

Two-story two-storefront brick commercial building has unified second story although storefronts have differed for years; five-bay second-story has pairs of double windows flanking a narrow single window, all topped by flat arches with pronounced keystone; reserved cornice consists of simple corbeled brickwork and brick soldier courses; No. 252 (north) storefront is relatively intact although prism-glass transom is covered with plywood; recessed central entrance retains mosaic tile foyer with glass windows resting on carrara glass bases; No. 256 storefront had distinctive arched opening with brick voussoirs and stone keystone and spring blocks; replacement window; entrance to second story between storefront with flat arch opening like on second story; ownership of building undetermined; first occupant of No. 252 was a cafe and pool room (1919), followed by

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 192

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued</u>				
		unspecified store in 1925, William C. Allsbrook's department store in 1938 and 1942, and Newsom's Store, Inc., a general mercantile concern, in 1948; No. 256 was occupied in 1919 by a haberdashery and millinery store, in 1925 by an unspecified store, and in 1938, 1942, and 1948 by the Roanoke Recreation Parlor managed by Mortimer F. White and later Joseph A. Parrott, Jr.; second story used as "Club" in 1919 and 1925, and as residential apartments during 1930s and 1940s; for a period of time ca. 1919-1920 it was also known as the Lyric Theatre (known from deeds to adjacent building).		
891.	258	E. B. Glover Building	1919	C
		Two-story tan brick commercial buildings with typically modest corbeled brick cornice accented by brick soldier courses and tile cap; three second-story windows now contain glass blocks; storefront is replacement of aluminum and glass; erected for E. B. Glover, who engaged in a variety of business endeavors during the early twentieth century, including the typical combination of furniture dealer and undertaker; in 1925 it was occupied by an unspecified store, and by 1938 it housed the County ABC Store No. 2; in 1942 it was occupied by the Old Dominion Candy and Cigar Company with the Woodmen of the World meeting upstairs; since 1948 it has housed the Fitts-Crumpler Electric Co.		
892.	260-262	Commercial Building	1942-1948	C
		Simple, if not nondescript, one-story brick-faced concrete-block structure with plain brick upper facade is typical of first commercial buildings erected after World War II building restrictions were lifted; largely-intact storefronts have slightly recessed entrances flanked by large plate glass display windows; flat metal awning suspended by eight cables; first known occupant was McCracken Tire Co. in 1940 (CD); now a flea market.		
893.	264	Commercial Building	1938-1942	NC-alt
		Simply-finished one-story one-story brick-faced concrete-block building has plain upper brickwork; storefront enclosed with brick and new door and windows; occupants included Star Shoe Store in 1942 and Hughes Furniture Co. in 1948 (CDs); now insurance office.		
894.	280	Commercial Building	1925-1938	NC-alt
		Simple one-story brick-faced concrete-block building has as sole architectural feature a large recessed brick panel in upper facade; storefront closed with brick, retaining a modified recessed central entrance; occupants included electrical contractor Harry B. Robinson in 1938 and Kidd's Jewelers in 1948 (CDs); now dentist office.		
895.	284	Commercial Building	1919-1925	NC-alt
		Simple one-story brick-faced concrete-block building has as sole		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 193

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued</u>				
		architectural feature a large recessed brick panel in upper facade; storefront closed with brick, retaining a modified recessed central entrance; occupants included Blue Front Lunch Room at least between 1938 and 1948 (CDs), proprietors Mrs. Linda M. Anderson and J. Herman Anderson and Elliott O. Anderson, presumably her sons; now studio of WWTV-20, local programming television station.		
896.	286	Commercial Building	1915-1919	C
		Simple one-story brick-faced concrete-block building has as sole architectural feature a large recessed brick panel in upper facade; windows of deep recessed entrance closed with plywood; first known occupants in 1919 were electrical supplies store in north (left) half and telegraph office in south store; by 1938 (CD) entire building occupied by Rawl's Furniture Store, succeeded by L. B. Price Mercantile Co. in 1942 and 1948 (CDs); now vacant.		
897.	288-190	Vacant Lot		
		Site of two-story double-storefront brick building constructed for G. D. Shell Furniture Co. in 1915 (<u>Roanoke Rapids Herald</u> October 30, 1914); occupied during 1930s and 1940s (CDs) by J. R. Wrenn Funeral Director.		
898.	298	First National Bank Building	1914-1915	NC-alt
		Only three-story commercial building in "downtown" Roanoke Rapids [as opposed to "uptown" in what was Rosemary] occupies a prominent location; unfortunately, two-bay facade has been stripped of all ornament and, like the originally much plainer seven-bay south elevation along East Third Street, has had all of its large windows bricked; construction began in May 1914 and when opened in early 1915, the building was considered a business showplace for Roanoke Rapids; the bank had organized in 1901 as the Bank of Roanoke Rapids, erecting a facility (entry 885) located at the other end of this block ca. 1906; remained here through a series of name changes and mergers, including Roanoke Bank and Trust Co. in 1930s and 1940s, Planters Bank in 1900s, and Centura Bank, until vacating building for a modern facility in 1990s.		
899.	300	NAPA Building	1950s	NC-age
		Large one-story brick-faced concrete-block building with angled front corners and much glass windows; while trademark blue and yellow paint scheme identifies this now as NAPA Auto Parts, 1962 Sanborn Map indicates it was then occupied by an Auto Sales and Service business.		
900.	308-312	Commercial Building	1950s	NC-age
		One-story triple store brick building has as main architectural focus rowlock brick-framed panels in each upper facade; tile coping; all three		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 194

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

storefronts altered, with only No. 312 remaining glass; present occupants are Good Samaritan Baptist Fellowship in No. 308, Tommie B. Ezzell Nationwide Insurance in No. 310; and Jackson Hewit Tax Service in No. 312.

- | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| 901. | 318 | (former) Filling Station | 1950s | NC-age |
| Handsome tile-covered masonry filling station features banded cornice that imparts a sleek, International style flair; glazed office and three service bays; now Edwards Transmission Service. | | | | |
| 902. | 320-324 | Perkinsons Service Station | 1970s | NC-age |
| Completely modern gas service station typical of BP (British Petroleum) companies; Thomas S. Perkinson started Perkinson's Gulf Service between 1925 (SM) and 1938 (CD); remains in family ownership. | | | | |
| 903. | 328-334 | Parking Lot | | |
| 904. | 338 | (former) First Baptist Church | 1928-1929 | C |
| Handsome brick Colonial Revival edifice features imposing pedimented tetrastyle portico with monumental Tuscan columns sheltering central three bays of five-bay facade; accessed by steps the width of the portico in classic temple fashion, a large double-leaf entrance is surmounted by a wooden, round-arched sunburst fan; large colored glass windows in round-arched openings enframed by brick soldier course archivolt pierce side elevations; reserved Colonial Revival cornices and moldings complete exterior; rear expanded by large three-story educational building constructed in two phases between 1933 and 1966, a period during which church membership grew from about 500 to over 4,000; this was second sanctuary erected by a congregation organized in 1896 as the Roanoke Rapids Baptist Church; first building was erected soon thereafter directly to the rear of this building at what is now a vacant lot at 339 Hamilton Street; that distinctive frame building with Stick style gable ornaments is believed to have been designed by architect Sanford White; plans for the 1928-1929 church were supplied by the Home Mission Board; congregation moved to new suburban church in early 1980s, after which this building was sold to the Word of Faith Tabernacle; now occupied by Fellowship Baptist Church. | | | | |
| 905. | 400 | Dickens-Webb House | 1906-1907 | C |
| Large two-story double-pile frame dwelling is one of the most illustrative local houses displaying asymmetrical Queen Anne form with restrained Colonial Revival finish; pedimented roof enlivened with gables containing Palladian-influenced windows and large front gable; large triple-sash with round-arched fanlight of colored glass on south (right) elevation illuminates stairwell; broad wrap-around porch carried by Tuscan columns, with square-in-section balusters originally echoed by similar balustrade | | | | |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 195

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

atop roof; Julius Knox Dickens (1863-1948) called "a pioneer settler" of Roanoke Rapids in his obituary in the Roanoke Rapids Herald on October 4, 1948, came to town in 1897 as clerk in Wells D. Tillery's general store, one of town's first large mercantile firms at northeast corner of Roanoke and Second (since demolished); Dickens operated grocery department known as Tillery and Dickens, with Thaddy D. Parker eventually replacing Tillery; first built in 1900 at 321 Hamilton Street (entry 1003), moving here in 1907 with wife, Susie A. Dickens, who died within several years; house acquired in 1938 by Benjamin S. Webb, owner of furniture store at 294 Roanoke Avenue (demolished); remains in family ownership.

905-a		Garage/Servant's House	1919-1925	C
Two-story gable-front frame garage with single car bay accessible from street; upper story has one six-over-six sash window per elevation, apparently used as apartment for household help; long one-story wing on west (right) side also used as domestic's dwelling, as indicated on 1925 Sanborn; simple finish elements include exposed rafter ends.				

906.	414	Vacant Lot		
Never built upon.				

907.	416	Joseph T. Chase House	1914, e. 1920s	C
Visually sturdy two-story triple-pile brick Craftsman-Colonial Revival style dwelling beneath hipped roof; full-width porch carried by brick pillars with brick balustrade wall adds to solid appearance; boxed cornices and paired one-over-one sash windows complete exterior; house began as one-and-a-half-story wood shingled Craftsman bungalow erected for Chase after his purchase of this lot in October 1914, which was raised to two-storied and brick veneered between 1919 and 1925 (CD); a native of Massachusetts, Chase (1882-1947) came to Roanoke Rapids in 1906 as engineer for the construction of the Halifax Paper Co. plant and dam, also first automobile bridge across Roanoke River; later served as general manager of Roanoke Rapids Power Co. and as vice-president of its successor, Virginia Electric Power Co.; co-founder of Roanoke Avenue Development Co. in 1915; served three terms in mayor, during first in 1915 he was also president of the reorganized Roanoke Valley [baseball] League; died during last term; divided into apartments in 1980s with stair to upper unit added onto south (right) elevation.				

907-a		Garage/Dwelling	1915-1919	C
Connected frame garage and "Servants Dormitory" first shown on 1919 Sanborn Map; the former gable-front building has been raised to story-and-a-jump height and both combined into rental apartment.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 196

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued</u>				
907-b		Wall	early 1920s	C-str
Handsome low wall of same red brick of dwelling provides physical delineation of heavily-shaded front and side yards; anchored at corners and at driveway and walkway by three-foot tall brick piers; continues along north (left) property line almost to rear of dwelling.				
908.	418	Job Taylor House	1914-1915	C
Perhaps most distinctive of numerous Craftsman bungalows in Roanoke Rapids because it is the only stone example; built of uncoursed, roughly-cut, quarry-faced, irregular ashlar gray granite, the one-and-a-half-story gabled-roof presents a solidly-grounded appearance impossible in frame or even brick bungalows; two staggered gables sheathed with wood shingles and accented by triangular brackets project to cover front southwest wing, echoed by diminutive dormer on left; porch carried by massive granite pillars with uncovered terrace along north elevation with semi-circular area on front northwest; Job Taylor (1876-1936) was native of England, with Ph. D from Harvard in 1900; perfected process of making kraft paper from southern pine and was for years manager of the local Halifax Paper Corp., one of the nation's leading manufacturers of his kraft paper; active in town's civic and church affairs; he and wife, Annie (Howerton) Taylor, resided here till deaths; built Le Chateau (entry 1007) at rear of lot as guest house and entertaining center.				
908-a		Wall	1914-1915	C-str
Impressive granite wall of granite rubble with large corner piers and top of vertically-set stones; rubble contrasts nicely with more precise but still irregular masonry of dwelling; heavily-shaded front and side yards.				
908-b		Garage	1919-1925	C
One-story two-room gable-roofed building with wood-shingled gable ends; boxed cornices with returns; two-over-two sash windows.				
908-c		Smokehouse	1919-1925	C
Small gable-roofed frame building with pronounced boxed cornice returns.				
909.	426	House	1948-1962	NC-age
One-story gable-roofed Colonial Revival brick ranch featuring large three-part picture window; porch on south (right) has been screened.				
910.	440	First Presbyterian Church	1915	C
Handsome Gothic Revival edifice raised in rock-faced ashlar granite; main block sheltered beneath tall hip roof that is broken by large gabled projecting towards Roanoke Avenue and several small gables facing corner and East Fifth Street (south); design focus is weighty two-story partially inset				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 197

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

stone tower with unbroken parapet roof; while the choice of stone limits the exuberance of exterior ornamentation, limited primarily to sturdy buttresses and Gothic arched windows, it provides a visual strength no doubt intended to reflect the denomination's spiritual solidity; congregation organized in 1899, but membership dwindled until reorganized in 1914 with thirty-two members; met in old Rosemary Theatre (entry 953) until this building completed; contract for estimated \$10,000 building let in November 1914 to Phipps and Smoot, Contractors of Henderson; cornerstone laid January 24, 1915, and the "nearly completed" sanctuary was the scene of a wedding on April 14, 1915 during which pine branches, ivy, and smilax covered the "still unfinished carpenter work" (Roanoke Rapids Herald, April 16, 1915).

910-a		Sunday School Building	1937	C
-------	--	-------------------------------	------	---

Two-story brick church school annex to east of church facing East Fifth Street; design focus are paired one-over-one sash windows surmounted by segmentally-arched transoms; small gable-roofed portico covers central double-leaf entrance.

910-b		Loy Memorial Building	1957	NC-age
-------	--	------------------------------	------	--------

Large hip-roofed brick-faced concrete-block building erected to north of Sunday School Building as church meeting hall/social rooms; services held here after fire in December 1961 gutted sanctuary;

910-c		Church Hall	1990	NC-age
-------	--	--------------------	------	--------

One-story gable-roofed brick building with projecting central block sheltered by gable roof; central block has segmentally-arched windows that echo those in Sunday School Building (entry 910-a), while other windows as paired windows without transoms.

910-d		Playground	ca. 1990	NC-si
-------	--	-------------------	----------	-------

Chain-link-fence-enclosed playground to rear of Church Hall; contains variety of recreational equipment for toddlers and young children.

911.	500	Parking Lot		
------	-----	--------------------	--	--

912.	508	J. Pendleton Grizzard House	1925-1938	C
------	-----	------------------------------------	-----------	---

Pleasant one-and-a-half-story brick Tudor Revival period cottage; typical features include multiple juxtaposed gables, exterior front brick chimney with battered shaft, round-arched entrance at gabled stoop, diamond-paned casement windows, gable-roofed porch on south (right); built between 1925 (SM) and 1938 (CD) for James Pendleton Grizzard and wife Myrtle; he was proprietor of Grizzard's Service Station, located on present site of Roanoke Rapids Savings Bank's Automatic Teller Machine (entry 831-b);

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 198

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued</u>				
station erected between 1919 (SM) and 1925 (SM) and demolished sometime after 1962 (SM).				
912-a		Garage	1925-1938	C
One-car gable-front frame garage.				
912-b		Fences	1980s	NC-str
Board privacy fence extends along north (right) property line to screen adjacent parking lot and continue along rear property line and alley; chain-link fence provides further enclosure to rear yard.				
913.	516	House	post 1962	NC-age
One-story gable-roofed brick ranch; porch on south (right) has been screened; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
914.	518	House	ca. 1951	NC-age
One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed brick Colonial Revival cottage with traditional three roof dormers; portico with wrought iron posts and railing; end porches enclosed.				
914-a		Garage	by 1962	NC-age
One-car gable-front concrete-block building situated near alley with with access from street.				
915.	526	House	1948-1962	NC-age
One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed brick Colonial Revival cottage.				
915-a		Fence	1990s	NC-str
Lattice-topped board fence encloses rear yard.				
915-b		Wall	1950s	NC-str
916.	540	Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company Building	1925-1938	C
Diminutive one-story brick Colonial Revival style office with parapet gable ends; two-bay facade has round-arched opening containing entrance on north (left) and double six-over-six sash windows on south; simple brickwork finishes exterior; flat-roofed wings on north and rear were added in 1961 and greatly enlarge building; five-bay Roanoke Avenue facade of northern addition contains six-over-six sash windows surmounted by circular limestone insets; limestone stringcourse also accents tile-capped parapet cornice; rising from atop north addition is a tall steel triangular-in-section microwave tower anchored to approximately twelve-foot-tall rectangular base of structural steel; while very visible, tower's visual				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 199

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

impact from street level is mitigated by street trees; building erected as local office for Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company and still maintained by successors, Sprint/Carolina Telephone, as switching office.

916-a		Wall	1980s	NC-str
-------	--	-------------	-------	--------

Pierced-brick wall partially screens parking lot to north (left) of building, occupying lot No. 538, site of former brick-veneered dwelling.

917.	600	Thorpe Insurance and Realty Bldg	post 1962	NC-age
------	-----	---	-----------	--------

One-story brick building covered by low gable-on-hip roof.

918.	606	Shell-Broun House	1919	C
------	-----	--------------------------	------	---

Two-story frame dwelling handsomely blends Craftsman and Colonial Revival elements; slate-covered hipped roof expands by hip wing to cover front south (right) projection and by pediment to cover shallow center projection on facade; pediment is stuccoed and contains Palladian attic window; curvilinear modillion brackets girdle deep eaves and full-width porch carried by paired Tuscan pillars raised atop stuccoed pedestals; similar Tuscan pilasters frame entrance which is surmounted by three-part transom; Peter A. Shell, a prosperous retail grocer, bought lot in May 1918, and house shown "from plans" on June 1919 Sanborn Map; of note is second-story sleeping porch with casement windows on rear, probably built as reaction to influenza pandemic raging in state when house was built; sold in mid 1930s to physician Matthew S. Broun, who maintained office in house until at least 1948 (CD); remained in Broun family ownership until late 1970s.

918-a		Fence	1990s	NC-str
-------	--	--------------	-------	--------

Short sections of picket fence extend from each side of house to separate front and rear yards.

919.	614	Loy-Thorne House	1925-1938	C
------	-----	-------------------------	-----------	---

Handsome one-and-a-half-story gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival; brick first story with wood-shingled upper story; full-width shed dormer contains symmetrical arrangement of double and single six-over-six sash windows; pedimented portico shelters central entrance; first known occupant was Henry S. Loy, manager of Leggett's Department Store in 1938 (CD); acquired before 1942 by William A. Thorne, vice-president and cashier at Raonoke Bank and Trust (CD).

920.	620	William A. China House	1925-1938	C
------	-----	-------------------------------	-----------	---

Handsome one-story brick Colonial Revival dwelling uncharacteristically beneath a low hipped roof; handsome barrel-vaulted portico; terrace on front south (right) covered by canvas awning that has been removed; chain-link

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 200

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

fence encloses rear yard; China was a bookkeeper; remained in family ownership until mid 1930s.

921.	622	House	1948-1962	NC-age
------	-----	-------	-----------	--------

One-story gable-roofed brick dwelling with gable-front central section; originally erected as a duplex; connected in 1980s by an enclosed hallway to adjacent fire station and subsequently utilized as living quarters for on-duty firemen.

922.	632	(former) Roanoke Rapids Municipal Building	1932	C
------	-----	--	------	---

Handsome two-story Felmish bond brick building designed by architect Eric G. Flannagan of Henderson and erected with loan and grant from the Depression-era Federal Works Agency; formal five-bay facade framed by limestone-capped parapeted end gables and delineated with water table, stringcourse, and modillion courses; central double-leaf entrance and flanking double windows each contained within round-arched openings with glazed fanlights; archivolt of rowlock brick accented with limestone keystones and impost blocks; other first story windows contain eight-over-eight sash with keystones, the latter lacking on identical windows on upper story; end gables feature demilune attic windows; flat-roofed addition and long ell for fire trucks expands rear; erected in 1932 by newly-consolidated City of Roanoke Rapids that incorporated older towns of Roanoke Rapids and Rosemary; situated in old Rosemary, one block west of former boundary that extended through center of 500 block on site of small masonry building erected between 1919 and 1925 and shown on Sanborn Map in latter year as "Lock Up," apparently a temporary jail jointly shared by Rosemary and Roanoke Rapids; contained city offices until late 1960s, when administrative offices moved to newly-vacated adjacent post office (entry 923); building then renovated to house fire and police departments only.

923.	644	(former) United States Post Office	1937-38	C
------	-----	------------------------------------	---------	---

Characteristic one-story brick Colonial Revival building is typical of post offices erected in small towns throughout the country during the Depression under the supervision of postal service architects and engineers; five-bay facade focuses on central double-leaf entrance has classical composition with Doric pilasters, dentil entablature, and broken pediment enclosing pineapple finial; flanking twelve-over-twelve sash windows have granite keystone lintels, each surmounted by a painted panel with pendant corners; similar windows on East 7th Street elevation on south (right); completing elements include brick soldier course water table, granite stringcourse above windows, and granite coping on parapet of flat roof; utilized as local post office until new facility (entry 848) built nearby in 1965; building then sold to City of Roanoke Rapids which renovated it to house administrative offices, adding a brick addition on the rear ca. 1976; city

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 201

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

offices remained here until moving in June 1997 to the Leggett's Department Store Building (entry 961); building then sold to law firm for private offices; interior retains P. W. A. mural painted by Charles W. Ward of Doylestown, Pa., depicting a scene of black workers picking cotton, a plantation owner astride a white horse, a poor rural dwelling, and power lines, all intended to symbolize the South and Roanoke Rapids as envisioned by Ward; Ward (1900-1962) was an artist of national renown, being widely noted for his mural painting; in 1935 he executed the "Progress in Industry" mural for the post office in Trenton, N.J. (his birthplace), the nation's first post office mural painted under the Public Works of Art Project; among his many publically-exhibited works are some in the Smithsonian's Museum of American Art in Washington, D. C.; (see Dodge 1966, 90-92); in an April 7, 1938 letter to the Treasury Department's Section of Painting and Sculpture, Ward described elements in the Roanoke Rapids mural as "a shack such as the poor negroes live in . . . [workers] picking and handling cotton, including children who should be in school . . . [and] a little fellow . . . eating from an ear of roasted corn;" mural apparently received by local residents with considerable consternation; editorial in The Roanoke Rapids Herald on July 14, 1938, while declining to "give the complete language of some of our [white] citizens on first witnessing the mural," did opine that "As we look at it more each day, we feel that perhaps our citizens are unduly worked up over something which may grow upon them...there is color there...rather colors...plenty...and some folks like plenty of color and colors."

924.	700	All Saints Episcopal Church	1917	C
------	-----	------------------------------------	------	---

Striking gable-front frame church embodies traditional ecclesiasticism of the Gothic Revival with sophisticated informality of entirely wood-shingled facade; designed by New York-architect Hobart Brown Upjohn, who shortly thereafter designed Roanoke Rapids High School (entry 1105); apse never built as designed; original open entrance porch, with robust stick work in ends, has been glass-enclosed to form vestibule; above in roof gable is rectangular three-part tracery window filled with colored glass; windows in nave and short transepts have short diamond-paned casement windows in pairs; Gothic-arched traceried triptich window of colored glass with quatrefoils in rear chancel wall given in 1930s in memory of the Rev. Francis Joyner, the founder of the parish in 1902; first met above a drug store on Roanoke Avenue (entry 822) until occupying a small frame chapel at what is now 216 Hamilton Street (entry 1078); when December 17, 1915 issue of the Roanoke Rapids Herald announced that excavations for the foundation would soon begin, it related that the plans had "been drawn for some time," waiting only for the acquisition of the desired property; the cost was estimated at \$9,500; the cornerstone laid in spring 1917, with Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire presiding at the consecration in 1922.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 202

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued</u>				
924-a		Parish House	1947-1948	C
Brick one-story building facing East 7th Street; symmetrical facade has broad gables flanking central entrance; construction of a two-story building was first proposed in late 1945, but scaled down to reduce cost; completed by May 1948.				
925.	712	Virginia Vincent Babcock House	ca. 1922	C
Unusually early asymmetrical combination of Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival elements into a one-and-a-half story frame dwelling of considerable charm and character; interior escutcheon plate indicates an Aladdin Co. design, although model name is unknown [SP: see Allison's photos and p. 101 of <u>Aladdin Homes, 1918-1919</u>]; complex roofline has two front gables of unequal size flanking a front chimney with additional hip- or shed-roofed dormers on front and each side; early Tudor Revival influence seen in prominence of chimney and its battered shaft, steepness of gables, and overall asymmetry; entrance is located in small facade gable on north (left) while porch is engaged beneath large gable on south; diminutive windows in pairs or trios complete design; lot purchased and subsequently mortgaged in early 1921 by D. L. Traynham, Jr., a merchant and real estate developer, who may have completed construction before selling less than a year later in 1922 to Virginia Bell Vincent, the widow of J. Fletcher Vincent (d. 1920), who in 1917 had come to Roanoke Rapids from Northampton County to enter into furniture business; she later married a Mr. Babcock and owned house until deeding it in 1952 to her daughter; now occupied as real estate office.				
926.	720	Peoples Security Insurance Company	1980s	NC-age
One-story frame building sheathed with vertical siding; covered by gable-on-hip roof.				
927.	734	Halifax County Farm Bureau	post 1962	NC-age
Large one-story flat-roofed brick building with deep and tall eaves.				
928.	736	Nationwide Insurance Co.	ca. 1980	NC-age
One-story end-gable brick building office with superficial Colonial Revival finish elements; designed so as to mimic a dwelling; maintains established set back on street with large paved parking lot in front.				
929.	738	McPherson-Wilson House	ca. 1921	C
Two-story stuccoed dwelling is one of the more substantial mail-order houses in Roanoke Rapids, being "The Brentwood" from <u>Aladdin Homes 1918-1919</u> ; the rectangular gable-roofed dwelling has several important features, including one-story porches on each end--with that on the south (right) being glazed as a sunroom, Tuscan columns supporting the now-screened north porch, a				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 203

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

bracketed gabled hood at the central entrance, a diminutive second-story balcony served by French doors on the north (left), and diamond-pane sash windows, many of them being casements; Alfred P. McPherson, a partner in Duncan's, a ladies ready-to-wear and dry goods store, bought lots in 1918 and apparently began construction in November 1921 when he mortgaged property for \$5,000; however, he was dead by February 1924 when widow sold house to Thornton O. Wilson, longtime president of Roanoke Hardware Co., and wife Elizabeth R. Wilson.

929-a		Garage	ca. 1921	C
One-car frame gable-front garage along alley with access from East Eighth Street; retains original double-leaf garage doors; rear door on west provides entry from house.				

930.	802	Carl C. Churchill House	1942-1948	C
One-and-a-half-story brick Colonial Revival cottage; frame upper story with weatherboarded gables; short projecting front wing provides semi-sheltered area for stoop with pilaster-framed entrance; large gable dormer with cornice returns repeat those on front gable; Churchill was clerk at post office (1948 CD).				

930-a		Sign	1942-1948	C-obj
Handsome metal sign for adjoining Quality Cleaners (entry 1263) to east; sign is approximately five feet tall, two feet wide, and six inches thick; consists of artist palette-shaped tablet containing letters "Quality CLEANERS" atop tapering post painted with directional arrow.				

930-b		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Chain link fence encloses rear yard; extends along East Eighth Street sidewalk connecting to Quality Cleaners (entry 1263) in rear.				

931.	806	Thomas C. Glasgow House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-front frame Craftsman bungalow; partially-recessed front porch sheltered by projecting gable-front roof supported by tapered pillars atop brick pedestals; three-part front windows, square louvered attic vents, exposed rafter ends; asbestos shingles; Glasgow was employee of Patterson Mills in 1938 (CD) rising to become carder by 1948 (CD).				

932.	810	House	1948-1962	NC-age
One-story gable-roofed brick ranch with three-bay facade and uncovered central entrance stoop; picture window flanked by four-over-four sash windows.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 204

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued</u>				
932-a		(former) Garage	1948-1962	NC-age
One-story gable-front frame building originally with single automobile bay that has been framed in for a single-leaf pedestrian entrance; now probably used for storage.				
933.	828	Roanoke Valley Savings Bank	1970s	NC-age
Not-unattractive one-story brick office with walls defined by red brick pilasters with blond brick intervening panels; flat roof has two-foot deep fascia and projecting eaves that shelter continuous ribbon windows at top of walls.				
933-a		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Chain link fence extends along south boundary and continues twenty feet along front.				
934.	832	Martin C. Graham House	1925-1938	C
Pleasant one-and-a-half-story end-gable Craftsman/Colonial Revival bungalow has full-facade gable-front porch carried by Colonial Revival pillars; vinyl siding; house listed as vacant in 1938 (CD); first known owner was Martin C. Graham, chief inspector at Rosemary Mill, who resided here for unknown period of time after 1948 (CD).				
935.	836	First Christian Church	late 1920s	C
Imposing brick Renaissance Revival style ediface raised upon tall basement features <u>in antis</u> portico carried by pair of monumental Tuscan columns flanked by brick pilasters with limestone trim; entrances are set in end walls of recess (north and south), with rear wall occupied by double tier of colored-glass windows; similar limestone-capped pilasters mark corners of building and continue down five-bay side elevations, support a simple cornice with corbeled and soldier course brick and parapet top, all with limestone trim; pilasters rest on limestone water table; each side elevations has triple round-arched window composition of large central window flanked by smaller side windows, all two-stories tall and filled with colorful opalescent glass; rear expanded by two-story-with-basement brick educational building erected in 1957; congregation organized in 1914 through efforts of the Rev. Raleigh Topping; first met in Rosemary Theatre and, after its destruction by fire in 1916, then above Rosemary Drug Co. (entry 875); even though plans to erect a "\$15,000 building, plans already completed" were announce by the <u>Roanoke Rapids Herald</u> on May 28, 1915, and this site was acquired in December 1915, with construction planned to start the next spring (<u>Roanoke Rapids Herald</u> , December 17, 1915), by June 1925 (Sanborn Map) only the foundations of the church were completed, the congregation meeting in a large frame building known as "The Tabernacle"				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 205

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

which the congregation had raised in one day in late 1916; present church completed in late 1920s

936. 900 (Rapid Muffler and Brake) 1925 NC-alt
Repeatedly and heavily altered one-story concrete-block building with flat roof, two service bays and office with plate glass windows; though shown on 1925 Sanborn Map as "From Plans," first known filling station here was (Tom B.) White's Service Station in 1938 and 1942, succeeded in 1948 by (Fred B.) Warren's Service Station (CDs); now Rusty's (wheel) Alignment Center.

937. 906 (former) Service Station 1925-38 NC-alt
One-story brick-faced concrete-block building located towards rear of lot with paved parking area in front; four former service bays have been enclosed with windows, with entire building being connected by addition to adjoining building to south, 912-916 Roanoke Avenue; first known proprietor of service station (1938 CD) was Carl F. Murray, who operated Murray's Sinclair Service Station here in addition to Roanoke Transit Co., the only bus line listed in the 1938 CD; remained a filling station as late as 1962 (SM); later taken over by Herald Printing Co. and remodeled for additional office space to staff of The Daily Herald.

938. 916 Roanoke Rapids Herald Building 1957 NC-age
One-story flat-roofed brick commercial building with tall brick pylon approximately one-foot-thick thrusting above roof to carry "HERALD" sign; while this strongly vertical element imparts a somewhat Art Moderne flair, the overall building is rather nondescript and mundane; built as modern editorial and printing offices for Roanoke Rapids Herald, the city's first and only newspaper; moved from previous offices "downtown" at 8 East Second Street (rear of Tillery Building, demolished after 1962); still occupied by newspaper.

939. 918 Vacant Lot

940. 920 Vacant Lot

941. 922 (former) The Quality Shop, Inc. 1942-48 C
Modest one-story brick commercial building with simple end pilasters and recessed central panel comprising limited decorative brickwork; shopfront moderately altered; first known occupant was The Quality Shop, Inc., a ladies ready-to-wear clothing store (1948 CD); now All-in-One Service Center.

942. 924 (former) Little's Clothing Store 1942-48 NC-alt
Modest one-story brick commercial building with simple brickwork;

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 206

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

replacement storefront and wooden awning supported by metal straps from parapet; first known occupant was Little's Clothing Store, a mens and boys store operated by John P. Little (1948 CD); now Roanoke Floral Co.

943. 926 (former) **Tickel and Sons** 1942-48 C
Modest one-story brick commercial building; replacement windows but storefront only moderately altered; first known occupant was Tickel and Sons Barber Shop, operated by Henry M. George L., and William H. Tickel; previously at 917 Roanoke Avenue (1948, 1942 CDs); now The News and Photo Center.

944. 928 (former) **Lynches Luncheonette** 1942-48 NC-alt
Modest one-story brick commercial building with plain, undecorative brickwork in upper facade; replacement metal and glass storefront is entirely flush with facade; first known occupant was Lynches Luncheonette, proprietor Ernest S. Lynch (1948 CD); now Moseley and Elliott, attorneys.

945. 930-934 **Commercial Building** 1925-38 C
One-story triple-storefront building defined by modest pilasters that extend above parapet; tile coping; upper facade of each store occupied by broad recessed brick panel; outer storefronts, Nos. 930 and 932, are largely intact, while center one, No. 932, has been completely bricked over; first known occupants were Christian Science Reading Room in No. 930, Economy Auto Store in No. 932, and Auto Supply Co. in No. 934 (1938 CD); now P & A Pawn Shop in Nos. 930 and 932 and The Razor's Edge in No. 934.

946. 936 **Commercial Building** 1938-1942 C
One-story brick commercial building with simple brickwork focusing on stepped parapet outlined with soldier-course brick; only building on this block with parapet elevated in center of facade; broad recessed panel set above replacement metal and glass storefront; first known occupant was Lady Fair Beauty Shoppe (Mrs. Olga B. Luter) in 1942 and 1948 (CD); now Roanoke Paint Center

947. 938-940 (former) **Triple R Groc. Co. Bldg** by 1925 C
One-story brick commercial building with simple decorative brickwork consisting of recessed central panel and modest end pilasters; replacement metal and glass storefront; first known occupant was Triple R. Grocery Co., a wholesale grocery, candies, and tobacco concern (proprietor George H. Taylor) from at least 1925 (SM) until 1962 (SM); now Home Finance Co.

948. 942 (former) **Roanoke Hardware Co.** by 1925 C
Though still only one-story, this building has more substantial presence than neighbors to north; slightly taller facade framed by end pilasters with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 208

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

was jointly occupied by Griffin Drug Store (president J. Marvin Sharp, who occupied one of the Imperial Theatre apartments (entry 953) and secretary-treasurer Octavus [sic] Griffin) and bus station; by 1942 (CD) the latter had moved up the street (entry 965) and drug store occupied entire building, and continued as such through at least 1948; occupied by succession of businesses since, now Tangles Salon.

953.	1008-1012	Imperial Theatre Building	1931	C
------	-----------	----------------------------------	------	---

Impressive two-story brick Spanish Colonial Revival style theatre building bespeaks the exotic and magical hold of moving pictures on Americans during the 1930s; building is result of extensive renovations and redecoration of 1919 Rosemary Theatre following plans provided by Wilson architectural firm of Benton and Benton; three-bay building defined by four brick pilasters with tops accented by inset foliated concrete panels and surmounted by cast concrete covered urns; although both storefronts have been substantially altered and the three wide groupings of five, one-over-one sash windows on second story covered by corrugated sheet metal, the majority of the upper story remains intact, focusing on the central bay which is crowned by a curvilinear Mission-style gable with molded concrete coping; in center of gable is large shield cartouche surmounted by a jovial bearded head; topping each outer bay is a small pent roof covered with green tile beneath which is modillion cornice; completing building are chain-supported canopy at entrance and much subtle decorative brickwork, including soldier courses and English bond placed vertically; when opened with great fanfare on December 21, 1931, Imperial Theatre marked a major leap forward for entertainment in Roanoke Rapids, being first theatre designed primarily for moving pictures and not vaudeville acts as well; contractor was perhaps Lee Wheeden, who was part of investors owning theatre and was manager until mid-1940s; adjoining rental store occupied first by Gold Stores in 1008 and Rosemary Cafe in No. 1012 (theatre itself was No. 1010, with Rosemary Cafe (J. A. Carras) in No. 1008 and Sanitary Barber Shop (J. C. Smith, proprietor) and Peggy Ann Frocks (Arthur Schwartz) in 1938 (CD), Sanitary Barber Shop occupying entire 1014 store for most of the 1940s and Lana Brothers Jewelers being in No. 1008 in 1948 (CD); during same period second story occupied by between seven and fourteen offices and one apartment; first Rosemary Theatre opened June 6, 1914; built and operated J. P. Robinson and Co. who also ran Peoples Theatre (entry 883) in "downtown" Roanoke Rapids; it was described by the Roanoke Rapids Herald on June 12, 1914 a "handsome, modern and convenient . . . [with] four boxes, an excellent balcony, comfortable seats and ample seating capacity;" that building burned in 1916, rebuilt in 1919, and burned again in January 1921; extensively remodeled before 1925 (SMs), and again in 1931 during its transformation into the Imperial.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 209

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

954.	1014-1016	Commercial Building	1929	C
------	-----------	----------------------------	------	---

Two-story three-storefront brick building invigorated by handsome scheme of relatively-modest brickwork; three storefront delineated by four brick pilasters with central panel of blond soldier course brick; only No. 1020 storefront remains largely intact, with three glass display cases interspersed with two single-leaf recessed doors; intact transom surmounted by single course of basketweave brick of alternating red and blond brick squares, yielding a series of diminutive blond blocks that march across entire facade above transoms and repeating in upper cornice; No. 1014 storefront given pseudo-colonial embellishments and center storefront, No. 1016, removed to provide covered mid-block pedestrian passage to Centera Bank at rear (out of district along Hamilton Street); six-bay second story delineated by modest brick pilasters contains large rectangular window openings which appear to contain tripartite window compositions but are now obscured behind corrugated translucent plastic panels; additional blond brick accents found as soldier course lintels, rowlock course sills, and soldier course panels above each window; building apparently built as rental property and has been occupied by a succession of businesses, including Bloom Brothers Department Store in 1942 and 1948.

955.	1018-1020	Commercial Building	ca. 1925	C
------	-----------	----------------------------	----------	---

One-story two-storefront brick building features use of reserved brickwork and repetitive terracotta inserts to invigorate upper facade; inserts frame rowlock-course defined recessed panel and echo rhythm established by blond brick inserts of adjoining larger building to north (entry 954); diagonally-set square tiles further accent panel, while trio of diminutive brick finials with pyramidal concrete caps add flourish to parapet; while the No. 1018 storefront is a full-glass replacement, No. 1030 has a replacement apron of black carrara glass probably added in the late 1930s or 1940s while retaining the traditional recessed central entrance; both transoms have been closed; 1925 Sanborn Map indicates that building was planned or under construction and that the No. 1018 store was to be occupied by the Rosemary Post Office; the other store was to house a nonspecific "Store;" the No. 1018 store was occupied by Taylor's Drug Store from at least 1938 (CD) until after 1962 (CD), while the other store housed Fred Forest's billiard parlor in 1938 (CD) and then The Jewel Box from 1942 (CD) until after 1962 (CD); a jewelry store, Nichols Jewelers, remains in No. 1020.

956.	1024	Commercial Building	1915-1919	C
------	------	----------------------------	-----------	---

Two-story blond-brick building has intact second-story facade containing quintet of one-over-one sash windows and reserved decorative brickwork consisting of recessed dentil and corbeled courses; tile coping caps flat parapet first story bricked up with recessed entrance; first recorded

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 210

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

occupant (1919 SM) was millinery, with unidentified "Store" in 1925 (SM); by 1938 (CD) first story was occupied by Lynches, a jewelry and gift store managed by W. Graham Lynch that had been started in 1903; second story occupied by apartment, in 1938 (CD) by Raymond J. Rightmyer, the cashier of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, his wife and their eight children; by 1942 he and his wife were living in the Shelton Hotel Building (entry 876) where Mattie operated a boarding house; first story now occupied by CPA firm and second story vacant.

957.	1026	L. S. Cannon Building	1919-1925	C
------	------	------------------------------	-----------	---

Two-story brick commercial building with handsome Renaissance Revival second-story facade of blond brick; pilasters support three round arches of rowlock voissoirs, each arch framing a simply-finished one-over-one sash window; cornice composed primarily of corbeled brick modillion; first story has modern metal and glass shopfront; built for businessman and Rosemary Mfg. Co, executive Lewis S. Cannon; sold in 1928 to grocer and owner of the Rosemary Ginning Co. J. J. Wade, who owned it only until 1941; Pender Grocery Store located here during 1930s and early 1940s, succeeded by Fred Forest's billiard parlor until at least 1948 (CD).

958.	1030-1034	L. G. Shell Co. Building	1916	C
------	-----------	---------------------------------	------	---

Two-story two-storefront brick building is probably the most accomplished of several Renaissance Revival commercial buildings in Roanoke Rapids; further distinguished by use of tan brick for body of facade and red brick for trimwork; arcaded second story has six flat-arched windows (closed with plywood) in recessed bays formed by round arched springing from brick pilasters; central pair of bays topped by slightly raised parapet frontispiece containing trio of small blind arches below terracotta panel inscribed "1916;" flanking these diminutive arches are corbeled cornices of dentils and stylized corbel blocks; parapet has tile coping; while both shopfronts are replacements, the 1034 store retains a recessed double-leaf entrance of exaggerated depth; channelled pilasters flank No. 1034 shopfront, while modest entrance to second story rooms is between the shopfronts; built for furniture business of L. G. Shell, Sr., which has had long history in Rosemary and Roanoke Rapids; Shell's original 1904 building was on adjacent site (entry 961); by 1938 (CD) the company had moved elsewhere, and the two shops were occupied by the Frances Shoppe (Fanny Greenberg) and The Quality Shop (Curtis C. Shell), both clothing stores; both stores were here in 1942 (CD) as well but had been replaced by other clothing shops by 1948.

959.	1036	Commercial Building	by 1915	NC-alt
------	------	----------------------------	---------	--------

Two-story masonry building with completely altered facade, closed on second story; first known occupant in 1915 (SM) was dry goods, clothing and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 211

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

grocery store; successors unknown until 1938 when The Hub department store occupied this and No. 1038, proprietor Mooney Greenberg having been at several Roanoke Avenue locations; by 1942 (CD) both buildings occupied by the D. Pender Grocery Co., succeeded in turn by Colonial Stores grocery in 1948 (CD); a variety of businesses since.

960.	1038	Commercial Building	1919-1925	NC-alt
------	------	----------------------------	-----------	--------

Two-story masonry building with very altered facade, first story blind except for corner entrance and second story pierced by three attenuated windows; first occupied by generic "Store" (1925 SM); occupational history between at least 1938 and 1948, and probably later, is same as neighbor at 1036 Roanoke Avenue.

961.	1036-1046	Leggett's Department Store Building	ca. 1919	NC-alt
------	-----------	--	----------	--------

Large two-story masonry building incorporate three separate buildings into facade that has been entirely altered with replacement glass and metal storefronts and walls; double-storefront building at 1036-1038 built 1919-1925, with first recorded occupant (1938 CD) being The Hub department store of Mooney Greenberg, who soon moved to entry 823; later occupied by D. Pender Grocery (1942 CD) and Colonial Grocery (1948 CD); building at corner with East Eleventh Street first shown on 1919 Sanborn Map as one-story general merchandise building "From Plans;" 1925 map indicates building constructed with iron interior posts instead of wooden posts as called for in plans; occupied by Leggett's until it relocated to suburban mall in 1970s; both buildings then occupied and remodeled by North Carolina Power Co. until June 1997, when it was taken over by administrative offices of the City of Roanoke Rapids, having relocated from (former) United States Post Office (entry 923).

962.	1100	Citizens Bank and Trust Co. Building	1919	C
------	------	---	------	---

Three-story brick Colonial Revival building is tallest commercial building in Rosemary section of Roanoke Rapids; shop front of this and adjoining building to south (entry 963) and first bay on East 11th Street (north) elevation completely altered sometime after 1962; entrance originally framed by in antis columns, suggesting design of Benton and Benton of Wilson; at same time second-story windows of same sections bricked in; rear two bays on East 11th Street originally outfitted as small rental stores are less drastically modified; rest of building remains intact, distinguished by the use of tan brick on first story and red brick above; three front and eight north bays defined by brick pilasters--tan on first, red above--finished with simple corbeled capitals and bases; end bays contain single windows and interior bays paired windows with flat-arches, all on upper floors now

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 212

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

closed with plywood; above third-story of facade and north elevations is wide, horizontal limestone or cast concrete band lined by brick rowlock courses and punctuated with ornamental diamond bosses framed with brick rectangles that impart subtle Art Deco influence; ghost marks and ca. 1920 photograph indicate presence of classical (probably sheet metal) cornice above this band; south (right) and rear elevations are more simply finished with segmentally-arched windows on upper floors, also now closed with plywood; entrance to upper floors is in third bay from rear on East 11th Street; Citizens Bank and Trust Company organized in May 1919 by leading mill executives and businessmen in both Rosemary and Roanoke Rapids, including John L. Patterson and John A. Moore, who together owned a majority of the initial shares and served as first president and vice-president, respectively; one month later the June 1919 Sanborn Map included this building as "From Plans;" first known (1938 CD) occupant of rear store at 7 East 11th Street was Western Union, and by 1948 it was occupied by the Slipper Shop; building purchased in 1962 by Weldon department store owner Harry Freid and subsequently altered; remains occupied by Freid.

963.	1102	Rosemary Building and Loan Assn. Building	1919	NC-alt
------	------	--	------	--------

One-story brick building completely altered with stucco yielding a completely blind facade; interior accessed only through adjacent Citizens Bank and Trust Co. Building (entry 962); erected at same time as bank as it too is shown on June 1919 Sanborn Map as "From Plans;" first known occupant (1925 SM) was post office; replaced by 1938 by shared offices of Rosemary Building and Loan Association (president M. C. Newsom, vice presidents F. D. Wilson and W. V. White, secretary-treasurer D. L. Traynham, Jr.) and Citizens Realty and Insurance Agency, Inc. (president Lee Wheeden, vice president-manager D. L. Traynham, Jr.); occupied building at least until 1948; purchased by Weldon-merchant Harry Freid in 1962 and incorporated into his clothing store in former bank building.

964.	1104-06	Commercial Building	1942-1948	C
------	---------	----------------------------	-----------	---

One-story double-store brick commercial building with simple decorative brickwork; No. 1104 (left) storefront is the more intact, retaining traditional recessed central entrance flanked by large display windows; No. 1106 storefront is more modernized, with large signboard obscuring upper facade, replacement storefront, and metal canopy; first known occupant was E. W. Smith, Inc., electrical contractors and appliance store, proprietor Ernest W. Smith residing behind building at 1113 Hamilton Street (entry 1039).October 27, 1998

965.	1114	(former) Bus Station	1941	C
------	------	-----------------------------	------	---

One-story concrete-block building with streamlined Art Moderne character,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 213

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

chief among which is channelled cornice as it curves around corners and on metal awning on facade, and sophisticated spacing of brick courses on facade to effect a denser lower wall; bus terminal had angled parking areas for buses on north (left) with large paved area; operated until 1970s; now used for storage.

966.	1316	DeLuxe Laundry and Cleaners Building	1925-38	C
------	------	---	---------	---

Pleasant one-story brick building with Colonial Revival flair provided by round-arched fanlight with keystone over central entrance; door flanked on each side by pair of large square windows surmounted by transoms; aboved windows is brick soldier course stringcourse accented with cast concrete squares that serves as continuous lintel, and repeats overhead to define simple corbeled brick cornice; undistinguished one-story brick annex added onto north (left); first known occupant (1938 CD) was DeLuxe Laundry and Cleaners, operated by James A. James (residence entry 1134), which remained in building until after 1962 (CD); now vacant.

967.	1318-1320	Commercial Building	1925-1938	C
------	-----------	----------------------------	-----------	---

Modest one-story two-storefront brick building with intact transoms, modified shopfronts, and simple corbeled brickwork in upper facade; first known occupant (1938 CD) was grocery of Nick Elias; later taken over by adjoining DeLuxe Cleaners; No. 1318 store now vacant while No. 1320 occupied by DeCar Auto Upholstery.

968.	1322	Nick Elias Grocery Building	1925-38	NC-alt
------	------	------------------------------------	---------	--------

Modest one-story brick building with significant alterations to facade; replacement storefront; first known occupant (1938 CD) was grocery of Nick Elias; latter taken over by expansion of DeLuxe Cleaners (entry 966); now occupied by Lil' Critters Pet Shop.

969.	1324-26	Gene Garner Automotive	1948-1962	NC-age
------	---------	-------------------------------	-----------	--------

One-story concrete-block building with flat roof and end parapet walls; two set a rear of lot along alley with paved parking area in front.

970.	1328	Commercial Building	1948-1962	NC-age
------	------	----------------------------	-----------	--------

One-story masonry building with metal and glass shopfront and plain common bond brick upper facade; north (left) wall in rear pierced to create service bays for neighbor Gene Garner Automotive Co.

971.	1336-38	Nedder and George Building	ca. 1921	C
------	---------	-----------------------------------	----------	---

Relatively intact two-story two-storefront brick commercial building; shopfronts have modified entrance configurations and intact transoms, flanking double-leaf central entrance to upper story; asymmetrical five-bay

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 214

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

second-story invigorated by variety of decorative brickwork and topped by projecting brick frontispiece in center; corbeled brick bands top cornice which contains projecting and recessed soldier bricks resulting in a dentil-like course; latter pattern repeats above the windows, with intervening area filled by three shallow arches with rowlock archivolt above small basketweave panels; flat-headed two-over-two sash windows rimmed by rowlock and header courses; side elevations blind on first story with segmentally-arched windows (now mostly closed with plywood) on second story; built for Nedder and George, a grocery owned by B. Nedder and William George, soon after the men bought lots in 1921 from Roanoke Avenue Development Co.; 1922 CD records them living on second story; 1925 SM indicates that rear one-story section was occupied by an automobile repair shop, apparently owned solely by Nedder; by 1938 (CD) building occupied by grocery of Tucker Fayed and Rosemary Furniture Co., with former still there in 1942 (CD); remained in ownership of George family until after 1947; variety of businesses since; second story occupied by between four and seven apartments between 1938 and 1948 (CDs), and was last occupied in 1950s; downstairs now occupied by Roanoke Stained Glass.

972. 1340-42 **Vacant Lot**

1925 Sanborn Map shows this as a continuation of Fourteenth Street through to Roanoke Avenue; though street closed before 1962 (SM), the former street was never built upon.

973. 1344 **Vacant Lot**

Site of one-story brick commercial building built between 1919 and 1925 and demolished before 1962 (SMs).

974. 1346-48 **Commercial Building** 1919-1925 C

Two-story two-storefront brick building with reasonably intact facade; shopfronts retain transom and recessed entrances, with 1346 door being off-center; three-bay facade framed by pilasters with narrow central bay containing door to second story; simple corbeled bands accent upper cornice, with pilaster tops protruding slightly above parapet; segmentally-arched second-story windows (double windows on the facade's outer bays) on all elevations fitted with replacement windows shorter than originals, with extra space occupied by paneled aprons; perhaps erected for J. D. Shearin and W. E. Lewter, who bought lots individually in January 1916; in 1922 (CD) Lewter was proprietor of dry goods store; acquired sometime thereafter by Michael Fayed, the proprietor of Mike's Place, a restaurant, who operated in the No. 1346 (right) store until after 1942; he and wife, Vocila, resided in one-story frame dwelling at rear of lot that was built between 1919 and 1925 (SMs) and not razed until after 1962 (SM); building sold in 1935 to brother/father/uncle Tucker Fayed, who operated nearby grocery (entry 971);

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 215

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
---------------	--------------	----------------------	-------------	---------------

EAST SIDE ROANOKE AVENUE---continued

Michael Fayed either died or moved away between 1942 and 1948 (CDs) for in latter year Mike's Grocery was operated in entire building by George Patronis; now antique shop.

975. 1350-52 **Vacant Lot**

Site of one-story double-storefront brick building erected between 1919 and 1925 (SMs) and demolished after 1962 (SM).

976. 1354-56 **Twin City Oil Co. Building** ca. 1920 C

Large two-story two-storefront building shown on ca. 1925 photograph to have originally had three broad round-arched bays across first story, only one of which, the No. 1350 store on the north (left) remains; No. 1350 has always been store/office, while two-southern arched bays provided access to automobile service areas; shopfronts modified/enclosed after 1962 (CD) with glass and metal display windows and solid apron walls to form retail space; three-bay second-story facade retains segmentally-arched windows framed by four pilasters that support modest corbeled brick cornice; stepped side elevations contain similar windows, all now closed; apparently constructed about 1920 for L. A. Daniel, probably as rental, with June 1925 Sanborn Map showing building divided into two "Stores" with "Auto" bay in northwest (front right) corner; sold in October 1925 to R. P. Allen, Henry D. Allen, and David R. Anderson, the latter two being business partners in neighboring Weldon; R. P. Allen (relationship to Henry D. Allen unknown) acquired sole ownership of building in 1928, and it remained in ownership of his heirs until 1962; occupied in 1938 (CD) by Auto Service Station of William J. Bartley, who by 1942 had moved to 1226 Roanoke Avenue (outside of HD); succeeded by Avenue Service Station of Wade H. Northington (1942, 1948 CDs) and service station remained here into the 1970s; now an appliance store.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 216

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE HAMILTON STREET</u>				
977.	69	Carpenter-Tidwell House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; vinyl siding; first known owner was Mrs. Nettie Carpenter, widow of Charles, in 1938 and 1942; by 1948 sold to Mrs. Katie Tidwell, a weaver at Roanoke Mills (CDs).				
977-a		Garage	post 1969	NC-age
Large gable-front frame garage with room for two cars but only one overhead door; vinyl siding.				
977-b		Lawn Curbs	ca. 1940	C-str.
Low concrete-block division between front lawn and unpaved driveway to north.				
978.	73	Rental House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow has large, taller profile than neighbors; paired Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; Craftsman porch pillars linked by square balusters; vinyl siding; early tenants included foreman at Virginia Electric and Power Co. and grocery clerk (CDs).				
979.	77	Robert L. Woodruff House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow; German siding; paired Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; Craftsman porch pillars; apparently rental property until purchased by textile worker Woodruff between 1942 and 1948 (CDs)				
979-a		Storage Building	post 1962	NC-age
Simple gable-front frame building covered with asbestos shingles.				
980.	79	David C. Clarke House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow; German siding; paired Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; Craftsman porch pillars; metal carport added onto south (left); Clarke was employee of Virginia Electric and Power Co.				
980-a		Storage Building	1990s	NC-age
Manufactured gable-front building covered with vertical siding.				
981.	81	House	1948-1962	NC-age
One-story gable-roofed frame ranch with large picture window; asbestos shingles.				
981-a		Garage	1948-1962	NC-age
Two-car shed-roofed concrete-block structure.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 217

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
982.	83	W. Lewis Langston House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with wing on north (right) added after 1962; German siding; paired Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; Craftsman porch pillars; Langston was employee of Halifax Paper Co.				
982-a		Garage	1925-1938	C
One-car gable-front concrete-block building with exposed rafter ends; at alley fronting onto East First Street.				
983.	101	Vacant Lot		
984.	105	House	ca. 1895	C
Story-and-a-half gable-front L-plan frame dwelling invigorated with multiple gable dormers; wrap-around porch has replacement posts; asbestos shingles; probably erected in 1890s as mill housing by United Industries Company and later owned by Roanoke Mills; rented to mill employees in 1938 and 1942 (CDs); first known owner/occupant being John R. Wirtz, a machinist at Virginia Electric and Power Company in 1948 (CD).				
985.	107	House	ca. 1962	NC-age
One-story gable-roofed frame dwelling; asbestos shingles; shown on 1962 Sanborn Map as "From Plans."				
985-a	109	House	by 1925	C
Small one-story hip-roofed frame dwelling with asymmetrical three-bay facade suggesting side-hall-plan interior; two-bay porch carried by simple chamfered posts; though house not shown here until 1962 (SM), outline looks suspiciously like dwelling at rear of neighbor at No. 111 that was gone by 1962; house's form and finish are more consistent with simple 1920s dwellings than 1960s.				
986.	111	House	ca. 1895	C
Two-story double-pile hip-roofed frame dwelling is most intact on block; side-hall-plan with single second-story bay; full-facade hip-roofed porch has simple turned posts; probably erected in 1890s as mill house by United Industries Co. and later owned by Roanoke Mills; occupied by employees of Roanoke Mills or Halifax Paper Co. in 1938, 1942, and 1948 (CDs).				
987.	113-115	Duplex	post 1962	NC-age
One-story gable-roofed frame duplex with second story cantilevered over first.				
988.	119	John G. Humphreys House	1919-1925	C
One-story L-plan frame late-Queen Anne cottage; intersecting gable roof;				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 218

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
wrap-around porch with replacement metal pole posts; German siding; paired two-over-two and three-over-one sash windows; Humphreys, a building contractor, was first known owner/occupant in 1938 (CD); occupied by driver and machinist at Roanoke Mills in 1942 and 1948, respectively (CDs).				
989.	121	House	ca. 1895	C
Two-story gable-front side-hall-plan frame dwelling; two-over-two sash windows; asbestos shingles; hip-roofed porch carried by replacement metal posts; probably erected in 1890s as mill house by United Industries and later owned by Roanoke Mills; occupied, often as a duplex, by employees of Manchester Board and Paper Co. and Roanoke or Patterson Mills in 1938, 1942, and 1948 (CDs).				
990.	123	House	1919-1925	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with full-width hip-roofed porch carried by Craftsman pillars; occupied as rental by employees of Halifax Paper Co. and Rosemary Mfg. Co in 1938, 1942, and 1948 (CDs).				
991.	127	House	ca. 1895	C
Two-story gable-front frame dwelling with shed-roofed porch carried by square posts; asbestos shingles; one-story wing added on south (right) after 1962 (CD) occupying part of lot 125, site of one-story dwelling by 1915; probably erected in 1890s as mill house by United Industries Co. and later owned by Roanoke Mills; occupied by tenants until at least 1948 when tree surgeon resided here (1938, 1942, and 1948 CDs).				
992.	129	Glover-Coburn House	ca. 1906	C
Two-story T-plan house has intersecting gables framed with boxed cornice returns; deep wrap-around porch carried by replacement Craftsman pillars; replacement Craftsman door as well; asbestos shingles; apparently erected for Mrs. C. B. Glover in 1906 and sold the next year to M. S. Iles; sold again in 1914 to J. M. Vincent, and in 1919 to shoe store owner F. M. Coburn; Coburns resided here until acquiring the Council-Coburn House (entry 842) in 1927; Coburn owned until 1944, maintaining it as rental property.				
993.	135	Rental House	1942-1948	C
One-story frame ranch.				
993-a		Garage	1942-1948	NC-alt
One-car shed-roofed garage at rear with automobile bay closed with vinyl siding.				
993-b		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses front and rear yards.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 219

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
994.	201-221	Parking Lot		
995.	223	Fitts-Crumpler Building	1948-1962	NC-age
One-story brick commercial building with large display windows and modest brickwork enlivening parapet facade; large painted sign for Fitts-Crumpler Electric Co., an electrical contracting and appliance firm still in business at 258 Roanoke Avenue (entry 891); now vacant.				
996.	225-231	Parking/Vacant Lot		
997.	237	John L. Patterson House	ca. 1907	C
One of town's most ambitious frame L-plan Queen Anne style residences, with tall wood-shingled gable-front pediment projecting from hipped roof to shelter two-story bay window; two-story tower with steep octagonal pavilion roof at southeast corner anchors wrap-around porch which sometime after 1925 was raised to two-stories in height and updated with stylishly slender Colonial Revival Tuscan columns and delicate square-in-section balusters; house enlarged with two-story addition on north (right) between 1915 and 1919, and sometime after 1925 a small Craftsman style porch was added onto the south (East Third Street) elevation of the one-story rear ell; apparently erected for Roanoke Mills Co. after their purchase of this lot in July 1907; probably occupied by mill company officers, even after its sale in 1903 to Rosemary Mfg. Co.; most illustrious occupant was John Ledgerwood Patterson (1874-1935), who resided in Roanoke Rapids from 1910 until 1919, during which he was vice-president and general manager and later president of Rosemary Mfg. Co.; in these roles and as younger brother of Samuel F. Patterson (residence entry 1004), Patterson wielded considerable influence in town, being involved in numerous business and civic enterprises, in addition to being president of the North Carolina Textile Manufacturer's Association during World War I; after series of disagreements with older brother, John L. Patterson left Roanoke Rapids in 1919 for Richmond; in 1920 it was bought by V. P. Vincent, whose widow sold it back to Rosemary Mfg. Co. in 1922, who retained ownership until 1944; the 1938 City Directory lists it as a "Teacher Home" with fifteen occupants; in January 1944 it was acquired by M. McRae Faison, president of the Faison-Cannon [insurance and real estate] Agency, Inc., who with his family, occupied one of the house's three units.				
997-a		(former) Garage/Stable	by 1915	C
Frame three-unit gable-roofed building perpendicular to rear alley as shown on 1915 Sanborn Map; between 1919 and 1925 it was converted into a dwelling, being given a Craftsman porch along its southern facade; remains as rental unit.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 220

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
998.	301	House	1970s	NC-age
One-story gable-front brick dwelling.				
999.	307	House	post 1962	NC-age
One-story gable-roofed brick ranch style dwelling.				
1000.	309	Vacant Lot		
1001.	313	Clyde N. Wheeler House	1925-1938	C
Charming one-story gable-roofed frame dwelling is notable combination of Colonial Revival and Craftsman elements; Colonial Revival front portico with engaged wrap-around porch on south (left) carried by brick Craftsman pillars enclosed with brick balusters; triple six-over-one sash windows; Wheeler was president-manager of Roanoke Rapids Lumber Co.				
1002.	317	Ward-Hawley House	ca. 1907	C
Simply-finished two-story dwelling beneath hipped roof broken by gables on each elevation that shelters slightly projecting bays; full-facade porch carried by simple Tuscan pillars; vinyl siding; built for Charles O. Ward, occupation unknown, formerly of Michigan, who resided here only a brief period before moving to Richmond and selling house in 1911 to Halifax Paper Corp.; it and subsequent owner, neighbor Dr. T. W. M. Long, maintained house as rental; sold in 1936 to Mary M. and Frank J. Hawley, he being secretary-treasurer of both National Loan and Insurance Co. and Roanoke Rapids Building and Loan Assoc.; they resided here at least until 1948.				
1002-a		Fence	1950s	NC-str
Metal and brick fence similar to that across street at William Lunsford Long House (entry 1089).				
1003.	321	Dr. T. W. M. Long House	1899 1911-1925	C
Large, rambling asymmetrical two-story frame house is result of series of enlargements undertaken between 1911 and 1925 to traditional two-story side-hall-plan house erected in 1899; additions included two-story wing on south (left) and a one-story full-facade porch between 1911 and 1915; between 1919 and 1925 the rear ell was raised to two-stories, porch extended to wrap around south elevation, and small, two-story additions built on rear; Colonial Revival house now covered by truncated hipped roof; return-enframed gables contain diminutive Palladian windows in attic and project to cover various wings; porch now reduced to just a gable portico at the central entrance that is carried by new corrugated metal columns; beaded vinyl siding; between 1915 and 1919 a water tower was constructed in the rear along the alley to serve several houses in the surrounding neighborhood, but				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 221

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

WEST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued

that was removed sometime after 1925; original house probably built for early merchant J. K. Dickens, who built at 400 Roanoke Avenue (entry 905) and sold this in July 1906 to W. C. Edwards, manager of the Halifax Paper Corp.; acquired in 1911 by Dr. Thomas Williams Mason Long (1886-1941), a member of a prominent Northampton County family, who received his medical degree in Richmond in 1908; located in 1910 to Roanoke Rapids as physician for Roanoke Mills Co.; he led a stellar career in medicine and civic functions, being a guiding force in the town's development; was co-founder in 1912 of first hospital (entry 1092) and was instrumental in building larger facility (demolished) in 1918; principal force in drive to eradicate malaria locally and creating the revolutionary medical care/hospitalization policy of the mill workers, which eventually evolved into Blue Cross/Blue Shield; a member of many business, professional, and civic boards; served one term in state House in 1931 and in state Senate in 1933 and from 1936 until his death where his support led to the enactment of numerous public health practices; he and wife, Maria Greenough (Burgwyn) Long, resided here until deaths; house remains in family ownership; his brother, William Lunsford Brown built across street (entry 1089).

1003-a		Garage	by 1915	C
--------	--	---------------	---------	---

One-and-a-half story frame garage and storage building along alley in southwest corner of lot; gable-front building has steep roof enclosing single elongated window in upper story; access via driveway from Hamilton Street.

1004.	333	Samuel F. Patterson House	1910 1914-1915	C
-------	-----	----------------------------------	-------------------	---

Modestly-scaled one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling epitomizes the stylishly-finished Queen Anne/Colonial Revival cottage as a home for the industrial elite of eastern North Carolina during the early twentieth century; house remained a one-story double-pile dwelling with semi-hexagonal front bay, projecting bays on the side elevations, and wrap-around porch until expansion and improvements undertaken by Patterson in 1914-1915, resulting in house as it stands today; January 22, 1915 issue of the Roanoke Rapids Herald reported that "P. V. Matthew, who has been engaged in drilling a deep well at S. F. Patterson's new residence, has completed the work and left on last Thurs. for Alberta, Va.;" new truncated hip roof built to incorporate side wings raised to two stories with front gable dormer, each framed by pronounced cornice returns and containing stylish Palladian windows surmounted by bull's-eye louvered vent; the side Palladian windows are elongated and especially elegant; hipped dormer on rear; the front roof also contains a tiny, almost whimsical, hip-roofed dormer in the southeast (left) corner; porch carried with austere Tuscan pillars; replacement balustrade surrounds roof deck; house built for R. C. Lassiter, a salesman

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 222

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

WEST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued

in a dry good store, who sold within several years to Roanoke Mills Co.; best known as home of Samuel F. Patterson (1867-1926), who rented house from mill between 1915 and death in 1926 for \$65.00 a month; between 1910 and 1915 he had occupied the Patterson Mill Co. President's/General Manager's House (entry 580) on Washington Street; more than any individual person and perhaps more than any group of people, Patterson led, guided, and, where necessary, forced the development and improvement of Roanoke Rapids between ca. 1910 and 1926 as he thought necessary; the consummate textile manufacturer, he was instrumental in the founding of the original mill at Rosemary in 1899, was founder and owner of Patterson Mills (entry 571) in 1910, and in 1919 bought the other interests in the Rosemary Mfg. Co. (entry 1) at a cost of nearly three million dollars; he also served as general manager of the Roanoke Mills Co. from 1896 until his death and oversaw construction of the second plant, Roanoke Mills No. 2 (entry 442) in the late 1910s; he took a strong paternal and benevolent interest in the well-being of his mill employees, supporting the establishment of revolutionary medical/hospitalization policies, construction of numerous mill houses, canning clubs for the women, an outdoor swimming pool, and was an avid supporter of baseball; crowning achievement, however, was securing the services of New York-architect Hobart Brown Upjohn for the glorious Tudor Revival design of Roanoke Rapids High School (entry 1105) that, when completed in 1921, was the finest school facility in the state; in 1920 Patterson began construction of a grandiose new residence, the so-called "Patterson Mansion" (entry 807) on Jackson Street, but it was not finished until several months after his death; widow then vacated their Hamilton Street house, and by late 1930s the Hamilton Street house was owned by Charles R. Emry, the son of Maj. Thomas L. Emry, the founder of Roanoke Rapids, who had in fact owned this very lot for a brief period in 1909 before selling to Lassiter; the house has changed ownership several times since then, and has within the past ten years has undergone a thorough and sympathetic renovation.

1004-a		Garage	1950s	NC-age
Frame one-story building with two car bays; converted into storage.				

1004-b		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Board privacy fence along rear property line and enclosing portion of rear yard.				

1005.	337	Vacant Lot		
Site of ca. 1896 edifice of Roanoke Rapids Baptist Church; frame building with distinctive Stick style gable ornaments believed to have been designed by New York-architect Sanford White; building occupied until brick edifice				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 223

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

WEST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued

(entry 904) on lot directly to west (rear) completed in 1929; frame church subsequently razed.

1006.	403	Lyle M. Wilson House	ca. 1930	C
One-story brick-veneered Craftsman bungalow; rectangular double-pile dwelling covered by broad end gable roof that is complemented by shed roofs over three-bay porch and low central dormer, resulting in an attractive juxtapositioning of flat roof planes; porch supported by large brick corner pillars with tapered Craftsman pillar on brick pedestal positioned to assist in framing entrance; wood shingles in gables and dormer, square-in-section porch balustrade, triangular eaves brackets, and three-over-one sash windows complete house; probably built for Lyle M. Wilson, secretary of the General Amusements and Roanoke Amusements companies, managers of the Imperial (entry 953), Peoples (entry 883), and Royal theatres, the latter now being the site of the Burger King on Roanoke Avenue (entry 857); Wilson family resided here from at least 1938 until the mid 1940s.				

1006-a		Garage/Servants Room	ca. 1930	C
Frame weatherboarded building at southwest corner of lot contains single automobile bay in gable-front front section with double-leaf garage doors; room for servant situated in transverse gable-roofed section across rear; exposed rafter ends.				

1006-b		Garage	ca. 1945	C
Frame one-car gable-front building with double-leaf doors opening onto East Fourth Street.				

1007.	429	Le Chateau	1921	C
Picturesque two-story stuccoed-brick building with walls scored to simulate coursed ashlar stone; gable roof (situated with ridge perpendicular to street) is invigorated with numerous gables, all accented with triangular eaves brackets and embellished with raised X-shaped crossbucks in gable peaks and below windows having diamond-paned upper sash; in center of facade (north) and rear elevation is two-story bay window covered by low gable roof with unually wide eaves that provides house with a curiously eccentric Chalet character; considerable decorative interest is supplied by quoin-like red brick rim around windows on lower story; original entrance on east (Hamilton Street) elevation but relocated in 1950s to north where it is protected gable-front porch of fluted pillars; built as guest house and entertaining center by Job Taylor (1876-1936), a prominent paper manufacturer and inventor, who owned the central section of this block extending between Hamilton Street and Roanoke Avenue, with his impressive stone Craftsman residence standing at 418 Roanoke Avenue (entry 908); Le Chateau was site for a variety of parties and dances; after Taylor's death				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 224

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
it was converted into a duplex with one unit per floor until 1950s when it was transformed into a single-family dwelling as it remains.				
1007-a		Garage/Servant's quarters	1919-1925	C
Large gable-roofed two-car frame garage with adjoining three-bay quarters for household staff; glazed overhead doors at automobile bays; servant's room has diamond-paned upper sash echoing main building.				
1007-b		Wall	1921-1925	C-str
Distinctive waist-high stucco and brick wall along Hamilton Street encloses property and mimics quoin-like trim of house; punctuated periodically by similarly detailed rectangular pylons for stability and to mark entrances.				
1007-c		Landscape	1921-1950	C-si
Informally-laid out gardens of lush plantings of pine, oak, and dogwood trees with understory of Japanese and Sassanqua camellias and variety of other shrubs.				
1007-d		Gazebo	1919-1925	C-str
Spendid octagonal gazebo with broader stone pillars supporting double-slope tent roof with exposed rafter ends.				
1007-e		(former) Fountain	post 1925	NC-str
Circular concrete pad near gazebo was site of fountain, but was replaced in 1950 by present pad that is utilized as a garden terrace.				
1007-f		Driveway	1921-1925	C-str
Superb curvilinear driveway of poured concrete ribbons infilled with brick laid in basketweave pattern that modulates to follow curves; the sinuous pattern is really quite nifty.				
1008.	503	James M. Ingram House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with offset gable-front porch carried by fluted posts; three-over-one sash windows; gable dormer on north (East 5th Street); Ingram was employee of City Water and Light Department.				
1009.	507	Sidney Bounds House	1919-1925	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with full-width hip-roofed porch carried by Craftsman pillars; one-over-one sash windows; vinyl siding; Bounds was a bookkeeper.				
1010.	511	Ernest W. Eubank House	1922-1923	C
Two-story gable-front Craftsman bungalow is similar to "The Shadow Lawn" as advertised in <u>Aladdin Homes, 1918-19</u> , with changes in exterior siding (all				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 225

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
		weatherboarding instead of a wood-shingled upper story) and window configuration; deep eaves, "rather a Swiss idea" according to catalog, triangular brackets, and exposed rafter ends accent roofline; porch carried by paneled tapered pillars atop brick pedestals and continues as porte cochere on south (left); Eubank bought house in April 1923 from Carolina Land and Construction Company, which built house after buying vacant lots in August 1922; Eubank was agent in 1938 for Seaboard Air Line Railway and Railway Express Agency, residing here with family at least until 1948.		
1011.	515	Joseph Vaden Womble House	1919-1925	C
		One-story gable-front frame bungalow with full-width hip-roofed porch carried by Craftsman pillars; two-over-two sash windows; vinyl siding; Womble was salesman at Roanoke Hardware Co.		
1012.	519	Eli Frank Cagle House	1919-1925	C
		One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed brick bungalow with wood-shingled gable ends; shed-roofed, semi-engaged porch carried by brick Craftsman pillars connected with turned balusters; one-over-one sash windows; Cagle was a contractor, dying between 1942 and 1948 and being succeeded by widow, Viva L. Cagle (CDs).		
1013.	523	Robert A. Pullen House	1919-1925	C
		One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed frame bungalow with shed-roofed semi-engaged porch carried by Craftsman pillars; low shed dormer on facade; two-over-two sash windows; aluminum siding, though exposed roof rafters remain on rectangular bay window on south (left); first known occupant was tenant, with Pullen, proprietor of Ray's Bar-B-Que Stand at 920 Roanoke Avenue (entry 940), buying between 1938 and 1942 (CDs).		
1014.	525	Miss Mattie Witherspoon House	1919-1925	C
		One-story gable-front frame bungalow with full-width hip-roofed porch carried by Craftsman pillars; triangular eaves brackets; exposed rafter ends; one-over-one sash windows; occupied by tenants in 1938 and 1942, bought by Witherspoon, a clerk at Roanoke Mills between 1942 and 1948 (CDs).		
1015.	531	Glover-Northington House	ca. 1920	C
		Two-story hip-roofed house built of rock-faced concrete block, one of earliest known examples of a building material that would become increasingly popular during the second quarter of the twentieth century; large hip-roofed dormer pierced front center of tall roof; pink mortar adds subtle invigorating character; Craftsman elements supplied by full-width porch carried by cement block pillars as well as noncontiguous porte cochere on south (left), fifteen-over-one sash windows with stone ashlar sills; eaves and soffits now covered with vinyl; E. B. Glover operated several		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 226

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
businesses in town during early twentieth century, including one of the town's earliest funeral parlors; house lost to foreclosure in 1925 and purchased in 1928 by G. A. Northington; he operated Northington's Grocery in a small building in the rear yard while his wife, Lila R., managed the dwelling as the "Stone House" boarding house; he died before 1938 and she continued both activities until at least 1948 (Cds).				
1015-a		(former) Northington's Grocery	ca. 1928	C
Modest one-story gable-front frame building with simple lines; erected as neighborhood grocery and continued as such until at least 1948; since utilized for storage.				
1016.	533	Loftin R. Moody House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with partially recessed/projecting gable-front corner porch carried by Craftsman pillars; German siding; triangular eave brackets; exposed rafter ends; one-over-one sash windows; Moody was employee of Roanoke Mills.				
1017.	541	Williams-Cleaton House	1927	C
One-story brick bungalow combines Craftsman and Tudor Revival elements into a striking example of bungalow versatility; triple-pile dwelling covered by low clipped gable roof with similar gables on each side elevation, including a projecting bay on the front north (right); major Tudor feature is stucco and mock half-timbering in gables; three-bay facade has deeply recessed north bay that is sheltered by projecting hip-roofed porch; central entrance surmounted by shallow bracketed hood contains Craftsman door framed by crossette-pattern sidelights; six-over-one and four-over-one sash windows; curvilinear eaves brackets accent house, gables, and porch; frame one-room addition on rear; house built for C. D. and Lucille Williams, occupation unknown, and sold in 1933 to Robert E. Cleaton, Jr., owner of Roanoke Rapids (wholesale) Grocery Co. (entry 818); they resided here until 1974 when a widowed Mrs. Cleaton sold house.				
1017-a		Garage	1927	C
Brick one-car hip-roofed garage stands at southwest corner of lot with access directly onto East Sixth Street.				
1017-b		Fence	1970s	NC-str
1018.	603	Moody H. Hedgepeth House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-roofed brick Tudor Revival style dwelling with two juxtaposed gables in center, the shorter one sheltering round-arched entrance stoop; simple but effective segmentally-arched gables cover and accentuate tripartite window compositions that flank entrance; small gabled				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 227

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
porch on north (right); Hedgepeth was Vice-President of Citizens Bank and Trust Co. and manager of Standard Grocery Co.				
1019.	609	Jeffers-Dean House	by 1925	C
Two-story brick-veneered foursquare with full-width porch carried by all-brick Craftsman pillars; one-over-one sash windows; Raymond J. Jeffers, an electrical engineer, is first known owner, selling to cotton buyer W. Graham Dean between 1942 and 1948 (CDs).				
1020.	611	Wade H. Marks House	by 1925	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with full-width hip-roofed porch carried by wood-shingled Craftsman posts connected by wood-shingled apron balustrade; exposed rafter ends; Marks was meat cutter at Yellow Front Grocery (entry 1283).				
1021.	613	Hugh H. Bugg House	by 1925	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with full-width hip-roofed porch carried by simple square posts; Bugg was meat cutter at Yellow Front Grocery (entry 1283), dying between 1938 and 1942, widow Nannie C. Bugg was manager of Bus Station Cafe (entry 965); she vacated house before 1948 at which time it was occupied by a tenant (CDs).				
1022.	615	Rental House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with full-width hip-roofed porch carried by replacement wrought-iron posts atop brick pedestals; projecting gabled wing on south (left).				
1023.	617	Kennemur-White House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with full-width hip-roofed porch carried by Craftsman pillars; projecting gabled wings on both side elevations; exposed rafter ends; two-over-two sash windows; Calvin S. Kennemur was bookkeeper at Halifax Paper Co. in 1938, occupied by tenant in 1942, and bought before 1948 by William W. White, no occupation given (perhaps retired)(CDs).				
1024.	621	B. Fenton Johnson House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-front brick-veneered bungalow with transverse gable-roofed front block having projecting side wings; diminutive gabled hood over central uncovered entrance stoop echoes gable of main roof; tripartite windows; rear finished with hipped roof; occupied by tenants in 1938 and 1942 (CDs); Johnson, who acquired before 1948 (CD), was proprietor of adjacent Esso and Amoco service stations and cab company in 100 block of Roanoke Avenue.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 228

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
1025.	625	House	1950	NC-age
Well-designed one-and-a-half-story gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival dwelling with brick only on facade; entrance through porch engaged into front of one-story frame wing on north (right).				
1025-a		Wall	ca. 1950	NC-str
Tall brick retaining wall across front holds yard above street level; recessed steps allow access from house to sidewalk.				
1026.	635	Roanoke Rapids Sanitary District Building	1956	NC-age
Handsome one-story brick International style office building with definite flat roof, deep eaves, and ribbon windows; glass vestibule and curvilinear aluminum railings are particularly symbolic of this modern post-World War II style; built as office for Roanoke Rapids Sanitary District, a sewer and water authority organized in 1930 that was separate from the town of Roanoke Rapids because the textile mills but not their mill villages were outside of the corporate limits of Roanoke Rapids; district offices here until late 1990s; now parish offices for nearby All Saints Episcopal Church (entry 924).				
1027.	707	Carl S. Thompson House	1938-1942	C
Large two-and-a-half-story gable-roofed double-pile frame Colonial Revival dwelling; symmetrical five-bay facade has modest flat-roofed portico supported by square posts, fluted pilasters, and topped by square-in-section roof balustrade; six-over-six sash windows; one-story gable-roofed wing on south (left) added after 1962 (SM); Thompson was owner of Thompson Coal Co.				
1027-a		Garage	ca. 1942	C
Long concrete block gable-roofed building placed at rear along northern (right) property line perpendicular to alley; gable-roof; one automobile bay accessible from street; overhead door has robust glazed fanlight; storage at rear.				
1028.	717	Jesse D. Lee House	1925-1938	C
One-and-a-half story brick double-pile Colonial Revival cottage; central portico carried by slender paired posts with open gable showing elliptical barrel vault ceiling; handsome entrance has elliptical fanlight; gable dormer on each side of portico; similar posts support side porch on north (right) that features roof balustrade; paired six-over-one sash windows; Lee was overseer at Roanoke Mills.				
1028-a		(former) Garage	ca. 1938	C
Handsome three-bay gable-roofed frame building originally containing one				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 229

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
automobile bay which was accessed from street by ribbon driveway; now converted to storage uses.				
1028-b		Fences	1980s	NC-str
Board privacy fence extends along north (right) property line with chain-link fence enclosing rest of rear yard.				
1029.	725	Office Building	post 1962	NC-age
Otherwise nondescript long one-story gable-roofed multi-unit brick office building distinguished by engaged porch carried across full-width by eight square pillars.				
1030.	731	Allie A. Duncan House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-roofed brick Colonial Revival cottage; central brick portico features broad segmental arch with archivolt consisting of double row of headers; slightly bellcast eaves on portico and side gables are accentuated by rounded eaves brackets; Craftsman three-over-one sash windows; occupation of Duncan unknown.				
1030-a		Garage	ca. 1938	C
One-story gable-front frame building now converted into pool house for swimming pool at rear.				
1030-b		Fence	ca. 1990	NC-str
Board privacy fence extends along north (right) property line and encloses pool area.				
1031.	735	Girl Scout Hut	1939	C
Rustic one-story log building beneath broad gable roof anchored at each end by large granite chimneys; logs joined by hybrid V-round notching; stuccoed daubing; false front gable; broad shed-roofed porch supported by upright logs atop stone pedestals; four-over-four sash windows; small rear and side frame sheds added after 1962 with six-over-six sash windows; as noted by plaque on porch pedestal, constructed in 1939 with assistance of National Youth Administration; the first Girl Scout troop in town was organized in late 1910s, several years after the first Boy Scouts.				
1032.	801-821	Brick Buildings	1954	NC-age
1033.			1954	NC-age
Two similar, long rectangular one-story utilitarian brick buildings undistinguished by decorative brickwork; set along alley with front of lots occupied by large asphalt parking lot.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 230

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
1034.	825	House	1948-1962	NC-age
Large one-and-a-half-story gable-front frame Craftsman bungalow; shed dormer along entire south (left) elevation; asbestos shingles.				
1034-a		Garage	1948-1962	NC-age
One-car gable-front frame building with double-leaf doors.				
1035.	829	House	post 1962	NC-age
One-story low-hip-roofed brick dwelling with projecting hip-roofed portico carried by Tuscan columns.				
1035-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
Two-car gable-roofed frame garage with carport attached on front.				
1036.	835	Mrs. Effie M. Tickel House	1942-1948	C
One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival dwelling with two dormers; sun porch on south (left) supported by wooden pillars accented with lattice infill; beaded vinyl siding; first known owner was Mrs. Tickel, the widow of John E. Tickel, who continued management of family dry cleaning and barber businesses at 115 West Tenth Street (entry 1274); succeeded between 1942 and 1948 by Nathan V. Tickel, presumably her son, who continued in dry cleaning business.				
1036-a		Garage	1942-1948	C
One-car gable-front concrete-block building.				
1037.	839	Roger A. Warren House	1923-1925	C
Attractive one-story gable-front frame Craftsman bungalow has a surprisingly square form expanded by shallow projecting bays on all four side, the rear having originally been a porch that has since been enclosed; multiple gables finished with characteristic triangular brackets and exposed gable ends and purlins; gable-front porch projects from front south (left) and rests atop tapered pillars raised on brick pedestals; three-over-one sash windows and exterior end chimney flanked by small casement windows complete exterior; built for Roger A. and Sallie N. Warren, he being one of three partners in R. A. Warren Company; he was deceased by 1938, and widow retained ownership until 1985; remains in family ownership.				
1037-a		Fences	1980s	NC-str
Picket and board fences extend along West Ninth Street sidewalk and enclose rear yard.				
1038.	1107	Ernest D. Harbour House	1925-1938	C
One-and-a-half-story end-gable brick Colonial Revival with two large,				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 231

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

WEST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued

somewhat awkward shed dormers on front flanking gable roof of entrance portico; portico carried by Doric pillars and has elliptical barrel vault ceiling, a sophisticated element on a modestly-scaled dwelling; a similar but diminutive and flat-ceilinged portico accents side porch on south (left) replacement nine-over-nine sash windows; Harbour was optometrist with offices at 929 Roanoke Avenue.

- | | | | | |
|--|------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| 1039. | 1113 | Ernest W. Smith House | 1935-1938 | C |
| Handsome one-story three-bay brick-veneered Colonial Revival house with clipped gable roof punctuated by two diminutive eyebrow windows containing classical demilune windows; stuccoed end gables with side porches (both now enclosed) also having clipped gable roofs; central portico supported by slender Tuscan columns with elliptical barrel vaulted ceiling repeating shape of fanlight at entrance; paired six-over-six sash windows; Smith was electrical contractor located on Roanoke Avenue (entry 964). | | | | |
| 1040. | 1117 | Curtis C. Shell House | 1925-1938 | C |
| Broad one-and-a-half-story brick Colonial Revival dwelling with gable roof broken by three gable dormers; three central bays of protected by flat-roofed porch of replacement corrugated metal columns and original wooden roof balustrade; rest of five-bay facade fronted by uncovered terrace; Shell was owner of The Quality Shop (men's and women's apparel), with wife Gertrude T. Shell remaining here after his death in mid 1940s (CDs). | | | | |
| 1040-a | | Garage/Servant's House | 1925-1938 | C |
| One-story frame building along alley originally with one-room living quarters for servant and one-car garage; converted after 1962 to accommodate two automobiles; adjacent storage shed. | | | | |
| 1041. | 1123 | Walter L. Merritt House | 1925-1938 | C |
| Broad one-and-a-half-story frame Craftsman bungalow with pronounced change in pitch between gable roof of house and projection over engaged full-width porch; Craftsman porch pillars; large central shed dormer enlarges upper story; three-over-one sash windows; aluminum siding, placed vertically on dormer; Merritt was electrician with Halifax Paper Co. | | | | |
| 1041-a | | Garage | 1938-1948 | C |
| Two-car shed-roofed garage at rear southwest of lot along alley but with access from Hamilton Street. | | | | |
| 1041-b | | Storage Shed | post 1962 | NC-age |
| Frame one-room shed-roof storage building. | | | | |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 232

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
1042.	1135	Wells-Harvey House	1925-1938	C
Attractive one-and-a-half-story brick dwelling combining Colonial Revival elements with Tudor Revival asymmetrical picturesqueness; end-gable roof broken by two large gable dormers that flank (one partially intruding upon) projecting gable and shelters front porch with dramatic round brick arches; entrance on south (East Twelfth Street) elevation has large stoop covered by small bracketed hood; short projecting wing on rear of south elevation completes imaginative composition; Joseph C. Wells was owner of J. C. Wells Grocery at 117 West 10th Street, with widow Elizabeth C. Wells remaining here for several years after his death between 1938 and 1942 (CDs); by 1948 (CD) house was owned and occupied by Stephen A. Harvey, occupation unknown, whose wife, Elizabeth W. Harvey, provided furnished rooms for rent.				
1043.	1201	James C. O'Dell House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-front bungalow with gable-front porch carried by replacement wrought-iron posts on brick pedestals; German siding; exterior chimney on north (East Twelfth Street); O'Dell was proprietor of grocery at J. J. Elam Building (entry 877); daughter Hattie was stenographer at Herald Printing Co. and daughter Annie was textile worker.				
1043-a		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Board stockade type fence partially encloses rear yard along sidewalk along East Twelfth Street, extending backward to rental store (entry 1283).				
1044.	1205	House	1948-1962	NC-age
One-and-a-half-story brick gable-roofed Colonial Revival cottage with broad front gable and off-center gable-front two-bay porch; replacement corrugated metal columns; picture window, frame upper story; site in 1938 (CD) of Maurice Check and Power Strop Co., a mill machinery concern, owned by neighbor Joseph P. Maurice (entry 1047).				
1045.	1207	House	1925-1938	C
Simple, one-story end-gable frame dwelling set at rear of lot near alley; hip-roofed front porch enclosed; asbestos shingles; probably built as rental; all occupants between 1938 and 1948 (CDs) were textile mill employees.				
1045-a		Storage shed	post 1962	NC-age
One-room gable-roofed frame shed covered with vertical board paneling.				
1046.	1209	House	1948-1962	C
Small one-story gable-front dwelling at rear of lot near alley; off center entrance flanked by three-over-one sash windows.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 233

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
1047.	1213	Joseph P. Maurice House	1925-1938	C
Traditional one-story single-pile dwelling seems out of place in this neighborhood of bungalows and period cottages; four-bay facade has two entrances; shed-roofed porch carried by wrought-iron posts and has permastone wainscot; exposed rafter ends; Maurice was owner of Maurice Check and Power Strop Co., a mill machinery concern, located in 1938 (CD) nearby at 6 East Twelfth Street (entry 1283); after 1942 (CD) he was employee of Patterson Mills; by 1962 (SM) house was divided into duplex.				
1048.	1215-1217	Duplex	1925-1938	C
Sturdy one-story brick duplex beneath low hipped roof; engaged porch at each outer corner supported by stone pillar; three-over-one sash windows; rental house had variety of tenants between 1938 and 1948 (CDs) including high school teacher, traveling salesman, manager of F. W. Woolworths, construction worker, supervisor of Bell Bakery, and proprietor of Kleenize, a rug cleaning concern.				
1049.	1221	J. Allie Wood House	1925-1938	C
One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with low gable roof sweeping to engage full-width porch; broad gable dormer with deep eaves; porch carried by stylishly short and squat pillars on tall brick pedestals; three-over-one sash windows; triangular eaves brackets; aluminum siding; Wood was manager of Roanoke Rapids Bowling Alley at 1023 Roanoke Avenue (entry 876).				
1050.	1223	Leath-James House	1938-1942	NC-alt
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with Colonial Revival makeover; original engaged porch on front south (right) enclosed, three-sided bay window added in front, and broken pediment surround added to relocated entrance; first known owner was James C. Leath, manager of A and P Food Store in 1942 (CD); apparently sold by 1948 (CD) to James A. James, owner of nearby Deluxe Laundry and Cleaners (entry 966).				
1050-a		Garage	1925-1938	C
Two-car gable-front frame garage with sliding doors; weatherboard.				
1051.	1227	Arthur E. Stowe House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-front frame Craftsman bungalow with partially recessed/projecting porch carried by Craftsman pillars; three-over-one sash windows, tripartite composition on front; German siding with some vinyl siding (such as eaves); first known occupants in 1938 and 1942 (CDs) were tenants; Stowe, first owner/occupant, was driver with Roanoke Transit Co. (1948 CD).				
1052.	1231	Henry M. Johnson House	1925-1938	C
One-story brick bungalow sheltered beneath low hip roof that engages deep				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 234

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
		porch that wraps around south (East Thirteenth Street) elevation; porch carried by large brick pillars at corners with intermediate Tuscan columns raised on brick pedestals; square-in-section balustrade; porte cochere on south; John was owner of grocery at 312 West 11th Street (entry 1279) in 1938 and 1942, relocating to small store behind house by 1948 (CDs).		
1052-a		(former) Johnson Grocery	1942-1948	C
		Small gable-front frame building with central entrance flanked by six-over-one sash windows; shed-roofed carport added onto south (right) after 1962; neighborhood grocery operated here at least until 1962 (CD); now used for storage.		
1053.	1301	Moses E. Brickell House	1925-1938	C
		Distinctive one-story brick Tudor Revival dwelling; steep front and end gable roof pierced by front shed dormer; gables with round-arched louvered vents and cornice returns; engaged porch on north (East Twelfth Street) has brick elliptical arches with brick soldier course archivolt; large front chimney with round-arched niche that echoes arch above adjacent entrance; Brickell was owner of Brickell Motor Co. immediately to rear (west) at 1302-1304 Roanoke Avenue (out of district).		
1054.	1303	House	1925-1938	NC-alt
		One-story frame dwelling set near rear of lot; low gable roof has engaged porch (wrought-iron posts); projecting one-room gable-front wing added after 1962 (SM); vinyl siding; apparently erected as rental as none of occupants between 1938 and 1948 (CDs) were listed as owners.		
1055.	1311	House	1942-1948	C
		Simple one-story gable-front frame bungalow with gable-front porch carried by Craftsman pillars; German siding; apparently erected as rental as neither occupant in 1942 or 1948 (CDs) was listed as owner.		
1056.	1315	William T. Duncan House	1942-1948	C
		One-story brick Tudor Revival cottage with prominent T-stack from chimney; round-arched niche in front wall; broader intersecting gables than many contemporary Tudor Revival dwellings; uncovered terrace with brick piers anchoring wrought-iron balustrade; Duncan was owner of nearby grocery at 1300 Roanoke Avenue; vacated house before 1948 when it was occupied by non-owner Henry L. King, a salesman (CDs).		
1057.	1317	House	1942-1948	C
		One-story gable-front frame bungalow with partially recessed/ projecting gable-front porch carried by slender Tuscan columns; three-over-one sash		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 235

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
		windows; vinyl siding; apparently erected as rental as neither occupant in 1942 or 1948 (CDs) was listed as owner.		
1058.	1319-1321	Duplex	1980s	NC-age
		One-story end-gable frame ranch with shallow engaged porch at each end; crossbuck porch balustrade completes "ranch" look.		
1059.	1325	William J. Bartley House	1925-1938	C
		Distinctive one-story brick Craftsman bungalow; low hip roof engages front porch supported by large, untapered brick pillars; exposed rafter ends; three-over-one sash windows; mirror image of house to south (entry 1060); Bartley was owner of Auto Service Station to rear at 1348 Roanoke Avenue (out of district).		
1060.	1327	Mrs. Nora W. Armstrong House	1925-1938	C
		One-story hip-roofed brick Craftsman bungalow is mirror image of house to north (entry 1059); Armstrong, the widow of Dewey A. Armstrong, was worker in a textile mill.		
1060-a		Garage/shed	1925-1938	C
		Large concrete block garage with storage rooms.		
1061.	1331	Miss Nellie George House	1938-1942	C
		One-story end-gable Case-cinder-block Colonial Revival dwelling with symmetrical three-bay facade having gable-front portico; frame attic story; three-over-one sash windows; house vacant in 1942 (CD) and occupied by owner George in 1948 (CD), for whom no occupation is listed.		
1061-a		Fence	1980s	NC-str
		Wooden picket fence extends along lot's southern (left) line separating lot from adjoining parking area for entry 1284.		

EAST SIDE HAMILTON STREET

1062.	78	Rental House	1925-1938	C
		One-story gable-front frame bungalow with clipped front gable; two-over-two sash windows; replacement wooden porch posts with modern square balusters; vinyl siding; earliest known tenants were textile workers (CDs).		
1063.	80	Rental House	1925-1938	C
		One-story gable-front frame bungalow with clipped gable; weatherboards; turned porch posts; two-over-two sash windows; vinyl siding; tenant between at least 1938 and 1948 was textile worker Lewis B. Browning (CDs).		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 236

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
1063-a		Carport	1970s	NC-str
Free-standing carport in rear yard.				
1064.	82	Rental House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow; weatherboards; turned porch posts; two-over-two sash windows; earliest known tenants were employees at Roanoke Mills, including loom fixer George W. Cooper in 1948 (CDs).				
1065.	84	Rental House	1938-1942	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow; weatherboards; Craftsman porch pillars; two-over-two sash windows; tenant between at least 1942 and 1948 was Roanoke Mills employee Vernon T. Lee.				
1066.	100	"Turtle Top" House	1894	C
Most intact of two surviving so-called "Turtle Top" houses of six originally built following design of Sanford White of the prominent New York architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White; house is basically a one-and-a-half-story gambrel-roofed frame dwelling whose narrow side-hall double-pile plan yields a distinctively deep profile that accentuates the gambrel roof; imbricated wood shingles on the upper story and an equally-distinctive three-sided hip-roofed central dormer further emphasizes the roofline; weatherboards on first story; shallow engaged porch supported by replacement square posts; original six-over-six sash windows with some three-over-one Craftsman windows on north (left) elevation; original one-story ell somewhat enlarged at rear; one of twenty-four houses erected for employees of United Industrial Company, the first industry in Roanoke Rapids; plaque placed on house by United Daughters of the Confederacy states this to be first dwelling in town, with first occupant being Major Thomas L. Emry, the town's founder; built for Roanoke Rapids Power Co. who sold it for \$390 in October 1895 to Mary P. Phillips of New York City, an early investor in Roanoke Rapids, who in turn sold in 1901; owned between 1905 and 1914 by Virginia natives and brothers J. P. and Paul Robinson, who operated livery and owned commercial property on Roanoke Avenue (see entries 816 and 880) and were proprietors of both the People's Theatre (entry 883) and the old Rosemary Theatre (entry 953); owned between 1926 and 1973 by Daughtry family, with Robert P. Daughtry, a paper hanger, occupying it during 1930s and 1940s (CDs).				
1067.	104	United Industrial Company House	ca. 1894	C
Largely intact two-story hip-roofed, double-pile side-hall plan frame dwelling with weatherboarded first story and wood-shingled second story; both original six-over-six and replacement sash windows; replacement porch has exposed rafter ends and Craftsman pillars added during late 1920s or				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 237

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued

1930s; porch on hip-roofed ell has been enclosed; because of similarity in finish to adjacent "Turtle Top" House, it is believed that Sanford White also designed this house; furthermore, it was sold in March 1896 to wife of Major Thomas L. Emry, for \$390, same price paid six months earlier for adjacent Turtle Top (entry 1066); owned before 1919 by W. F. Horner, developer of commercial property on Raonoke Avenue; ownership has changed hands with regularity since; 1929 deed states that nothing other than residential buildings to be built on lot and they shall not "be sold or rented to a person of negro blood, or occupied by a person of negro blood except as a servant to a white person."

1068.	108	Hezzie G. Hodges House	1925-1938	C
-------	-----	-------------------------------	-----------	---

One-story gable-front Craftsman bungalow sheathed with German siding; Craftsman elements include tapered pillars supporting hip-roofed porch, three-over-one sash windows, exposed rafter ends; Hodges, an employee of Roanoke Mills, was first known owner (1938 CD); his widow, Selena C. Hodges, remained here after his death between 1942 and 1948 (CDs).

1069.	112	Auburn R. Daughtry House	1925-1938	C
-------	-----	---------------------------------	-----------	---

Pleasant gable-front frame bungalow with partially projecting-recessed porch; German siding; Craftman elements include tapered porch pillars and three-over-one sash windows, with tripartite configurations on facade; Daughtry, proprietor of nearby DeLuxe Barber Shop (entry 1249), was owner at least between 1938 and 1948 (CDs).

1070.	134	House	by 1915	C
-------	-----	--------------	---------	---

Large expanded house has at core a two-story gable-front frame dwelling with boxed cornice returns; whether this was one of original ca. 1894 United Industrial Co. houses is uncertain; between 1925 (SM) and 1938 (CD) house was enlarged with addition of one-story flanking each side and extending entire depth of house from front porch to rear ell; this wings, fronted with bay windows, enclose central in antis porch supported by Tuscan columns raised atop short brick pedestals; result is curiously Palladianesque tripartite Colonial Revival dwelling; first known occupant was tenant and Roanoke Mill-employee Grover J. Taylor in 1938 (CD), whose wife, Annie, provided furnished rooms in 1942 (CD); chain-link fence encloses rear yard.

1071.	136	House	1948-1962	NC-age
-------	-----	--------------	-----------	--------

Diminutive, narrow one-story gable-front dwelling; gable-side porch projects on south (left) to shelter entrance; paired three-over-one Craftsman windows; German siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 238

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
1072.	138	Vacant Lot		
Site of two-story house like original core of neighbor 134 Hamilton; demolished after 1962 (CM).				
1072-a		Rental Dwelling	1938-1942	C
Modest one-story gable-roofed dwelling at alley with gable end facing East Second Street; German siding; exposed rafter ends; shed-roof porch on facade (west) now enclosed after 1962; first known occupant was carpenter Joseph H. Lampley (1938 CD); this could perhaps be a remodeled former garage built between 1919 and 1925 (SMS).				
1073.	200	Vacant Lot		
Site of a "Turtle Top" dwelling.				
1074.	202	House	by 1915	C
Large two-story gable-front frame dwelling with off-set projecting gable-front wing; full-facade hip-roofed porch carried by tapered Tuscan pillars; later Craftsman elements include three-over-one sash windows and exposed rafter ends; rental occupants as triplex in 1938 and 1942 (CDs) included carpenter and employees at all three cotton mills; first owner/occupant was salesman Thomas H. Dickens in 1948 (CD).				
1075.	208	House	post 1962	NC-age
One-story gable-front frame Craftsman dwelling with off-center gable-front porch wrapping around south (right) elevation; unusually late example of a Craftsman form popular during the 1930s and 1940s; four-over-one Craftsman windows; asbestos shingles; replacement porch wooden posts and balustrade.				
1076.	210	Gerard Jones House	1919-1925	C
Two-story gable-front frame dwelling; two bay facade containing two-over-two-sash windows; hip-roofed porch carried by turned posts with square-in-section balusters; first known occupant was owner and carpenter Jones in 1938 and 1942; rented in 1948 to employee of Roanoke Rapids Lumber Co. (CDs).				
1077.	212	House	1980s	NC-age
One-story gable-roofed frame ranch vinyl siding.				
1077-a		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Wooden post-and-rail fence with crossbuck ("X") motif across front.				
1078.	216	William L. Kee House	1903	NC-alt
1919-1925 One-story gable-front bungalow with cornice returns framing gable; shed-roof				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 239

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued

porch supported by Craftsman pillars; asbestos shingles; replacement windows; built in center of lot as Episcopal Church, and after completion of new building in 1917 (entry 924), this converted to Boy Scout Hut (1919 SM); by 1925 (SM) it was moved to front of lot and remodeled with Craftsman elements; Kee, the owner/occupant in 1938, 1942, and 1948 (CDs), was employee of Halifax Paper Co.

- | | | | | |
|---|-----|--------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| 1078-a | | Wall | 1930s | C-str |
| Handsome retaining wall along sidewalk defines and raises level of front yard; splendidly-finished rock-faced concrete-blocks have borders finished to resemble parallel chisel marks; identical to wall at neighbor No. 222. [SP: this is really nifty!!] | | | | |
| 1079. | 222 | House | 1919-1925 | C |
| One-story end-gable frame bungalow with pseudo-engaged porch supported by Craftsman pillars; asbestos shingles; two-over-two sash windows instead of three-over-one sash found almost universally in town's bungalows, specially later ones from 1920s and 1930s; tenants included George H. Lampley, manager of Carolina Hardware Co. in 1938 (CD), and Hugh J. Kincaid, superintendent of Manchester Board and Paper Co, in 1942 (CD); first known owner/occupant was barber Samuel Young in 1948 (CD). | | | | |
| 1079-a | | Garage | ca. 1940 | C |
| Two-story gable-front concrete-block garage with apartment upstairs. | | | | |
| 1079-b | | Wall | 1930s | C-str |
| Handsome retaining wall along sidewalk defines and raises level of front yard; splendidly-finished rock-faced concrete-blocks have borders finished to resemble parallel chisel marks; identical to wall at neighbor No. 216. | | | | |
| 1079-c | | Garage | ca. 1940 | C |
| Simple one-story gable-roofed concrete-block building. | | | | |
| 1080. | 224 | House | 1980s | NC-age |
| One-story gable-roofed frame ranch sided with vertical paneling; brick veneer wainscot across facade. | | | | |
| 1081. | 228 | Joseph M. Vincent House | 1919-1925 | C |
| Charming one-story gable-front frame bungalow follows prevalent local form with partially recessed/projecting gable-front corner porch; weatherboarded house distinguished here by wood shingles in gables and on porch supports; also triangular eaves brackets and exposed rafter ends; first known owner was Vincent, a foreman and Halifax Paper Co. (1938 CD). | | | | |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 240

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued

1082.	234	James M. McMurray Rental House	ca. 1895	C
-------	-----	---	----------	---

Large two-story L-plan house beneath intersecting hip roofs; full-facade porch carried by Tuscan columns raised on short brick bases; two-over-two sash windows; asbestos shingles only on second story; apparently built as rectangular side-hall dwelling similar to others in area and expanded by addition of south (right) wing before 1915 (SM); McMurray (d. 1924) came to Roanoke Rapids in 1895 to supervise reconstruction of canal for Great Falls Water Power Manufacturing and Improvement Co.; bought this lot in November 1895 and perhaps resided here until larger house was built at 300 or 301 Hamilton Street; then maintained as rental property by McMurray and heirs until 1947 when sold to neighbor Joseph M. Vincent.

1083.	238	"Turtle Top" Duplex	1894	C
-------	-----	----------------------------	------	---

One-and-a-half-story gambrel-roofed frame house is among oldest structures in Roanoke Rapids, predating incorporation by three years; wider than other surviving so-called "Turtle Top" House (entry 1066), suggesting that it was either built as a duplex or enlarged into one; four-bay facade has separate entrances at each end, sheltered by an engaged porch carried by replacement square posts; front shed dormer extends two bays; six-over-six sash window; asbestos shingles; modern vertical-paneling on upper story, probably covering original wood shingles; design supposedly drawn by Stanford White of McKim, Mead, and White; built to house early workers at United Industrial Company; first owner apparently was investor Annie V. Pratt, later the Viscomtesse de Vercelli-Ranzi of Paris, who retained ownership until 1907; later property of mill industrialist John L. Patterson (dwelling entry 997); owned and occupied in 1938 (CD) by Charles D. Williams, owner of Williams Machine Works and Foundary, and in 1942 by carpenter Albert J. Lassiter.

1084.	300	House	1980s	NC-age
-------	-----	--------------	-------	--------

One-story manufactured frame dwelling covered with German-siding vinyl siding; placed gable-end to street with entrance on north (right).

1084-a		Fence	1980s	NC-str
--------	--	--------------	-------	--------

Post-and-rail fence extends along southern (right) property line with L-shaped section of fence used to define front north corner near intersection of Hamilton and East Third streets.

1085.	304	House	1919-1925	C
-------	-----	--------------	-----------	---

Locally-typical two-story double-pile hip-roofed side--hall-plan house; retains original full-facade porch which wraps around north (left) elevation; turned posts invigorated by lateral brackets supporting trefoil-pattern cut-out frieze and square-in-section balusters provide insight as to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 241

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued

early finish of similar houses; two-over-two sash windows; maintained as rental property since at least 1938 (CD).

1086.	306	House	1925-1938	C
-------	-----	-------	-----------	---

Two-story hip-roofed frame Craftsman house is one of few such two-story houses of style in Roanoke Rapids; side-hall-plan house has distinctive partially recessed/projecting double-tier porch in front north (left) corner, covered by gable-front roof; one-over-one sash windows and exposed rafter ends; also maintained as rental since at least 1938 (CD).

1087.	312	Frank D. Wilson House	1925-1938	C
-------	-----	-----------------------	-----------	---

One-story gable-front frame bungalow with small Colonial Revival portico carried by unbalanced pillars; Craftsman pillars support porte cochere on north (right); six-over-six sash windows; Wilson was secretary of Roanoke Hardware.

1087-a		Fence	1980s	NC-str
--------	--	-------	-------	--------

Post-and-rail fence extends along south (right) property line; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.

1088.	316	House	1948-1962	NC-age
-------	-----	-------	-----------	--------

One-and-a-half-story gable-roof brick-veneered Colonial Revival cottage; stoop only at entrance with side porch on south (right); small four-over-four sash windows.

1089.	328	William Lunsford Long House	1914	C
-------	-----	-----------------------------	------	---

Impressive two-story single-pile frame Colonial Revival dwelling features symmetrical five-bay facade; central gable-front portico has pronounced cornice returns like those on house's gable roof and slender paired Tuscan columns; entrance framed by tall transom and sidelights; large windows contain twelve-over-twelve sash; now-screened porch on south (right) carried by similar Tuscan columns; two-story shed rooms across rear; original one-story rear ell expanded in two phases between 1915-1919 and 1919-1925 to present two story form; built for William Lunsford Long (1890-1964), prominent attorney, businessman, industrialist, real estate developer, descendent of prominent Northampton County family and younger brother of Dr. T. W. M. Long who lived across street (entry 1003); was involved as stockholder and/or director of many local enterprises, especially those concerning the town's development: Roanoke Avenue Development Co., Roanoke Rapids Real Estate Co., Roanoke Rapids Land Co., Halifax Builders Supply Co., National Loan and Insurance Co., and Roanoke Rapids Properties, Inc.; also vice-president and general counsel of both Roanoke Mills Co. and Rosemary Mfg. Co. from 1916 to 1926, president of both companies from 1926 to 1928, after which they were sold to the Simmons Corp.; served one term in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 242

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued

State House of Representatives in 1915 and in State Senate from 1917 to 1924 and again in 1927; in 1930 he and his wife, Rosa Arrington (Heath) Long, lost the house to foreclosure, and eventually moved to Warrenton; in 1938 the house was sold to Gordon A. Berkstresser, a designer for Rosemary Mfg. Co., who resided here with his family until 1947 when, as vice-president of both the Rosemary Mfg. and Roanoke Mills companies, he and his family moved to the outskirts of town.

1089-a		(former) Garage/Servant's Quarters	1915-1919	C
--------	--	---	-----------	---

One-and-a-half-story frame hip-roofed building that originally housed a stable/garage, washroom, and servant's quarters; features hip-roofed dormer on facade (west) and rear (alley); converted into two apartments.

1089-b		Fence	1950s	NC-str
--------	--	--------------	-------	--------

Handsome fence consisting on metal pipes as posts and rails; square brick pylons anchored fence sections at each end and in center where access is provided through a picket gate; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.

1090.	402	Dr. Fontaine G. Jarman House	1920	C
-------	-----	-------------------------------------	------	---

Impressive two-story double-pile Colonial Revival style house is "The Colonial," an Aladdin Co. mail-order house; 1918-1919 catalog noted that "its . . . general lines are taken from New England and Southern Colonial architecture, while many original ideas are added;" formal five-bay facade has semi-circular entrance portico at center carried by Tuscan columns and topped by square-in-section roof balustrade; columns and balustrade originally repeated on porch on north (left) that has been enclosed; tall hipped roof broken by trio of small shed-roofed dormers; six-over-one sash windows, including a pair of diminutive ones above portico, complete facade; Dr. Fontaine Graham Jarman was one of original incorporators of the Roanoke Rapids Hospital in 1914, which opened nearby (entry 1092) in 1912, although Jarman's house built after hospital moved to new building (demolished) on Roanoke Avenue; he and wife, Sally L. Jarman, resided here until deaths and house remains in family ownership.

1090-a		Garage	1920	C
--------	--	---------------	------	---

Frame one-car gable-front garage incorporates side storage shed; located along alley.

1090-b		Shed	1920	C
--------	--	-------------	------	---

Small frame gable-front storage shed.

1091.	410	W. P. Taylor House	ca. 1919	C
-------	-----	---------------------------	----------	---

Charming one-story frame Craftsman bungalow has intersecting gable roof

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 242

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued

State House of Representatives in 1915 and in State Senate from 1917 to 1924 and again in 1927; in 1930 he and his wife, Rosa Arrington (Heath) Long, lost the house to foreclosure, and eventually moved to Warrenton; in 1938 the house was sold to Gordon A. Berkstresser, a designer for Rosemary Mfg. Co., who resided here with his family until 1947 when, as vice-president of both the Rosemary Mfg. and Roanoke Mills companies, he and his family moved to the outskirts of town.

1089-a		(former) Garage/Servant's Quarters	1915-1919	C
--------	--	---	-----------	---

One-and-a-half-story frame hip-roofed building that originally housed a stable/garage, washroom, and servant's quarters; features hip-roofed dormer on facade (west) and rear (alley); converted into two apartments.

1089-b		Fence	1950s	NC-str
--------	--	--------------	-------	--------

Handsome fence consisting on metal pipes as posts and rails; square brick pylons anchored fence sections at each end and in center where access is provided through a picket gate; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.

1090.	402	Dr. Fontaine G. Jarman House	1920	C
-------	-----	-------------------------------------	------	---

Impressive two-story double-pile Colonial Revival style house is "The Colonial," an Aladdin Co. mail-order house; 1918-1919 catalog noted that "its . . . general lines are taken from New England and Southern Colonial architecture, while many original ideas are added;" formal five-bay facade has semi-circular entrance portico at center carried by Tuscan columns and topped by square-in-section roof balustrade; columns and balustrade originally repeated on porch on north (left) that has been enclosed; tall hipped roof broken by trio of small shed-roofed dormers; six-over-one sash windows, including a pair of diminutive ones above portico, complete facade; Dr. Fontaine Graham Jarman was one of original incorporators of the Roanoke Rapids Hospital in 1914, which opened nearby (entry 1092) in 1912, although Jarman's house built after hospital moved to new building (demolished) on Roanoke Avenue; he and wife, Sally L. Jarman, resided here until deaths and house remains in family ownership.

1090-a		Garage	1920	C
--------	--	---------------	------	---

Frame one-car gable-front garage incorporates side storage shed; located along alley.

1090-b		Shed	1920	C
--------	--	-------------	------	---

Small frame gable-front storage shed.

1091.	410	W. P. Taylor House	ca. 1919	C
-------	-----	---------------------------	----------	---

Charming one-story frame Craftsman bungalow has intersecting gable roof

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 243

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued

sheltering projecting bays on front and side elevations; stucco and latticework fills gable ends, separated from weatherboarded body by wide, simply-finished frieze board; original engaged corner porch enclosed with casement windows, sidelights at entrance, and subtly segmentally-arched transoms; exposed rafter ends and purlins and vertical-pane windows with crossette-pattern upper sash, and diminutive attic windows complete house; William P. Taylor was secretary-treasurer and manager of the Roanoke Pharmacy Co. (entry 822), resided here with wife, Mary A. Taylor, until at least 1948.

1092.	420-424	(former) Roanoke Rapids Hospital	c. 1910	C
-------	---------	---	---------	---

Large two-story double-pile frame Colonial Revival house; pedimented end gable roof broken on front by slightly-projecting pedimented gable and pedimented dormer; extensive wrap-around porch of Tuscan columns broken by projecting pediment marking steps; completing house are clipped corners at both front corners that are accented at roofline by turned pendants beneath continuous boxed cornice, large one-over-one sash windows, and rear elevation enlarged by several additions; built ca. 1910 as residence for J. B. O'Bryant, occupation unknown, who retained ownership until June 1917 when sold to Moses Whitley; on August 1, 1912 doctors T. W. M. Long, H. C. Erwin, and E. E. Adkins opened town's first hospital here, a ten-bed facility; incorporated as a public hospital in 1914 by Long, Adkins, and Dr. F. G. Jarman; funding largely supplied by cotton and paper mills who deducted twenty-five cents per week from each employee to pay for free medical treatment and hospitalization for members of family; in 1918 hospital moved to a new facility on Roanoke Avenue that was demolished after the completion in 1972 of Halifax Memorial Hospital between Roanoke Rapids and Weldon; this house sold in 1934 to neighbor William P. Taylor (entry 1091), who divided it into apartments; remained as such until 1990 when new owners converted it back into a single-family dwelling.

1092-a		Garage	1919-1925	C
--------	--	---------------	-----------	---

Large end-gable frame two-car garage with storage room; exposed rafter ends.

1093.	430	House	ca. 1990	NC-age
-------	-----	--------------	----------	--------

One-story gable-roofed frame ranch with engaged porch and vinyl siding.

1093-a		Garage Floor	ca. 1996	NC-age
--------	--	---------------------	----------	--------

Poured concrete pad for future garage to rear of dwelling.

1094.	500	Educational Building	post 1962	NC-age
-------	-----	-----------------------------	-----------	--------

One-story flat-roofed brick building was built as annex to Central School that stood on this lot from ca. 1915 until its demolition in 1970s; Large

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 244

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
banks of rectangular windows above water table that doubles as continuous sill typical of "baby boom" schools erected throughout the country; vacated in 1970s; now used as adjunct classrooms for special programs within school system.				
1094-a		Portable Classroom	1980s	NC-age
Manufactured double-wide frame building with vinyl siding; used for overflow classes/offices.				
1094-b		Portable Classroom	1980s	NC-age
Manufactured double-wide frame building with vinyl siding; used for overflow classes/offices.				
1094-c		Playground	1980s	NC-si
Chain-link-fence-enclosed playground containing variety of equipment such as merry-go-round and climbing geodesic dome.				
1094-d		Softball Diamond	ca. 1930s	C-si
Softball diamond with clay infield remains from days when Central Elementary School occupied center of this site; has tall chain-link fence as backstop and manual scoreboard.				
1094-e		Retaining wall	ca. 1970s	NC-str
Low retaining wall along Washington Street elevation of Softball Diamond; composed of three tiers of horizontal telephone poles laid on the ground.				
1094-f		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses entire lot except along Washington Street.				
1095.	536	Coltrane Hall	1924	C
Two-story double-pile brick Colonial Revival building; hipped roof has hipped dormer in center of front and rear elevations; five-bay facade has central one-bay portico of Tuscan columns sheltering trabeated entrance; reserved architectural character supplied by broad eight-over-eight sash windows with brick soldier course lintels, brick water table, and simple boxed cornices; one-story kitchen ell in center of rear expanded in 1935 by addition of two rear bedrooms (presumably for kitchen/house staff); built in 1920 as residence for white female teachers at adjoining Akers Central School (demolished 1970s) and nearby high school (entry 1105); named for E. J. Coltrane, superintendent of the city's school when both the white high school and a new school for blacks were constructed; need for new teacherage was obvious as building averaged twenty-four residents in fifteen bedrooms in 1938, 1942, and 1948; remained as such until converted to administrative offices for the city's schools in the early 1970s.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 245

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
1095-a		Portable Office	1990s	NC-age
Manufactured double-wide frame building placed in rear of lot as office annex; vinyl siding; consists of two units join in L-configuration.				
1095-b		Portable Office	1990s	NC-age
Manufactured double-wide frame building placed in rear of lot as office annex; vinyl siding.				
1095-c		Utility Shed	1990s	NC-age
Small manufactured gable-front frame sheathed with vertical paneling.				
1096.	600	William G. Bunch House	1925-1938	C
One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed brick Tudor Revival cottage with multiple gables, front shed dormer, front exterior chimney; recessed front north (left) corner porch has arched openings which repeat at entrance; Bunch was proprietor of men's and women's clothing store at 232 Roanoke Avenue.				
1097.	606	J. Howard King House	1919-1925	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow; partially recessed projecting gable-front porch; Craftsman pillars; German siding, triangular brackets; one-over-one sash windows; King was salesman at F. M. Coburn Store (entry 821).				
1098.	608	Rental House	1919-1925	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with offset hip-roofed porch carried by Craftsman pillars; paired three-over-one sash windows; exposed rafter ends; occupants between 1938 and 1948 included mail carrier, bookkeeper, and paper mill foreman (CDs).				
1099.	610	House	1948-1962	NC-age
Small, one-story frame dwelling with modest Colonial Revival elements.				
1100.	614-616	Duplex	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-roofed brick duplex; outer bays of four-bay facade have gabled hoods above entrances; paired six-over-one sash windows; small gabled wings project from each side elevation; same tenants between 1938 and 1948 (CDs): in No. 614 unit Miss Amanda J. Tillman, principal at nearby Central Elementary School (demolished), and in No. 616 unit Clayton M. Gurley, bookkeeper at Triple R Grocery.				
1101.	620	George Samuel Bunn House	1925-1938	C
One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed brick cottage with Colonial Revival influence; intersecting gables; dormers on north (right); front porch carried by square posts; paired six-over-one sash windows; Bunn was owner of Rosemary Meat Co.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 246

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
1101-a		Wall	1940s	C-str
Concrete-block wall encloses rear yard.				
1102.	626	Jesse W. Harrell House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival cottage; small central portico has replacement metal columns and arched tympanum to suggest barrel-vaulted ceiling; recessed corner porch on north (left) wing supported by slender Tuscan column; vinyl siding; Harrell was overseer at Roanoke Mill 1, becoming superintendent of maintenance by 1948 (CDs).				
1102-a		Fence	1960s	NC-str
Picket fence defines front and rear yards.				
1102-b		Garage	ca. 1938	C
Long frame shed-roofed building located along alley by accessed from street; two automobile bays flanked by storage rooms; expanded with additional storage rooms on south (right) after 1962.				
1103.	632	House	post 1962	NC-age
One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed brick Colonial Revival dwelling; recessed central porch with split flight of steps.				
1103-a		Wall	1960s	NC-str
Brick retaining wall along south (left) property line.				
1104.	638	Claudius A. Irby House	1938-1942	C
One-and-a-half-story brick Colonial Revival dwelling with projecting gable-front section and single dormer; simple portico with pillars; rowlock course brick lintels and sills enliven brickwork; small side porch on north (right) has been enclosed with vinyl siding; Irby was assistant superintendent of Roanoke Mills.				
1104-a		Garage	1938-1942	C
One-car gable-front frame building along alley oriented to East Seventh Street.				
1104-b		Fences	1970s	NC-str
1104-c				NC-str
Board privacy fence with sawtooth top connects rear of house to garage; post-and-rail fence with "X" motif made of dimensional 2-by-4s extends along East Seventh Street to deter people from cutting across corner.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 247

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued

1105.	800	Roanoke Rapids High School (NR 1988)	1920-1921	C
-------	-----	---	-----------	---

Landmark three-and-a-half-story masonry-and-steel U-shaped Tudor Revival school building, designed by New York-architect Hobart Brown Upjohn, a specialist in church and collegiate architecture, in what was termed by the Roanoke Rapids Herald on September 16, 1921 as in the "classic Elizabethan style . . . in outward respect to the venerable buildings in the great centers of learning at Oxford and Cambridge;" imposing five-part nine-bay facade focuses on massive four-story rectangular tower anchored at each corner by a diminutive octagonal tower that soars upward, terminating with robust crenelated parapets; three-bay entrance contains trio of stone-enframed arches; flanking towers are three-story wings containing two multiple-sash windows per floor; terminating each wing is a transverse three-story parapet-gabled pavilion with oriel windows on upper floors; slate-covered gable roofs; building faced with dark red brick laid in Flemish bond (rear elevation in 5:1 Common bond) and lavishly ornamented with cast concrete accents supplied by Economy Concrete Company of Connecticut: irregular rock-faced quoins, balustraded parapets with obelisk finials at corners, door and window surrounds, gargoyle water spouts above oriel windows, water table, trefoil aprons between second and third stories of entrance and oriel windows, and a seated lion as apex stone atop each gable-parapet on the end pavilions; most windows contain six-over nine sash; copper downspouts beneath scuppers completes the extraordinary building; school stands not only as the finest and costliest (\$500,000) school building erected in North Carolina during the early 1920s, but as a monument to the commitment of local citizens for education, and the "training of healthy, well-rounded citizens capable of maintaining a democracy;" funds raised because of successful bond elections in 1917, 1919, and 1920; local textile mill-owner Samuel F. Patterson (residence entry 1004) served as general contractor, with construction superintendent being C. H. Byrd, who had worked with Patterson on an addition to one of the mills; Halifax Builders Supply Co. (entry 881) furnished over \$50,000 worth of supplies to project; building contained twenty-four classrooms, manual training room, domestic science facilities, chemistry and biology labs, and an auditorium seating 2,000, almost one-fourth of the total (white and black) population of Roanoke Rapids town and Roanoke Rapids Township; perhaps the building's most astounding feature was a swimming pool in the basement under the auditorium, the first facility in a school in eastern North Carolina; building remains in use as focal point of a large campus covering three city blocks, being a physical monument to the citizens' of Roanoke Rapids' farsighted commitment to quality education for its children.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 248

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
1105-a		Junior High School Building	1924	C
Handsome two-story-over tall basement rectangular brick building; facade(west) divided into three parts, central five-bay section with three groupings of paired double windows, and with shallow one-bay end pavilions; majority of cast-stone ornamentation is in quoin-enframed pavilions, where upper two stories have windows united into Tudor arched surrounds accented with quoins and intermediary boss-emblazoned apron; additional stone accents include full-width cornice above third story, rectangular shields in low stepped parapets, sills, and water table.				
1105-b		Industrial Arts Building	1935	C
One-story brick building with tile-capped stepped parapet; major stylish character provided by subtle use of brick soldier courses.				
1105-c		(former) Sixth Grade Building	1938	C
Handsome one-story brick building displays large windows and stone-accented parapets; major architectural focus are impressive stone Tudor arch entrances at outer bays of west elevation; rectangular panels in end elevations accented with panels of brick soldier courses with cast concrete corners; erected to provide space for sixth grade, and later housed business department; since ca. 1990 has contained administrative offices.				
1105-d		Athletic Field House	ca. 1935	C
Elongated rectangular one-story brick building has tile-capped stepped parapet very similar to that on entry 1105-b, the Industrial Arts Building; numerous windows with separate entrances for home and visiting teams.				
1105-e		Joseph W. Talley Physical Education and Music Building	1958	NC-age
Large brick building with taller section housing basketball gymnasium; designed by local-architect Clarence C. Davis, Jr. (office entry 265-a) with general contract Anderson Construction Co. of Dunn; erected at cost of \$325,000; later named in honor of Talley, Superintendent of Roanoke Rapids Schools when building was constructed.				
1105-f		Hoyle Field	1920s	C-si
Football field regulation size with goal post in north and south end zones; waist-high chain-link security fence extends along each side line from end zone to end zone; taller chain-link fence with diagonal inserts for privacy encloses entire athletic complex at northern end of school property;				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 249

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued

bleachers located on east and west sides of field, with home bleachers on east being much larger than visitor bleachers on west; at top center of east bleachers is enclosed press box; named in honor of James Cranford Hoyle, athletic director and football coach from 1930 until retirement, who is memorialized by a bronze plaque set into a granite monument to east of Ticket Booth (1105-h); home field of Roanoke Rapids High School "Yellow Jackets," Northeastern Conference football champions in 1928, 1931, 1932, 1936, and 1958; first game played in 1921 against Virginia-neighbor Emporia.

1105-g		Concession Stand	1984	NC-age
Utilitarian one-story gable-front brick-faced masonry building with large window areas for sales; erected by Roanoke Rapids Athletic Booster Club.				

1105-h		Ticket Booth	ca. 1970s	NC-age
Simple one-story flat-roofed concrete-block building with sales windows opening both inside and outside of enclosing fence.				

1105-i		Greenhouses	ca. 1960s	NC-age
Two adjacent but not identical glass greenhouses for horticulture classes.				

1105-j		Storage Building	1990s	NC-age
Modern frame storage building sheathed with vertical paneling.				

1105-k		Athletic Fields	1948	C-si
Block bounded by Washington, Jefferson, and East Eighth and Ninth Streets; occupied by baseball, soccer, and football fields; previous buildings on block included two brick Industrial and Vocational Training Buildings built in 1940 at corner of Washington and East Eighth streets, and two brick Classroom Buildings built in 1957 at corner of Jefferson and East Ninth streets; all were demolished in 1998.				

1105-l		Baseball Concession Stand	1980s	NC-age
Modern concrete-block and frame building.				

1106.	836	(former) North Carolina National Guard Armory	1940-1941	C
Impressive two-story brick building reflects "classic Elizabethan" Tudor style of adjacent Roanoke Rapids High School Building (entry 1105); dominant feature of design by Linthicum and Linthicum of Raleigh is central crenelated three-story entrance tower framed by two three-and-a-half-story				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 250

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
---------------	--------------	----------------------	-------------	---------------

EAST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued

crenelated octagonal towers embellished with quoin-like limestone trim; large flat-arched opening on first story, surmounted by stone band lettered "ARMORY," leads to interior passage way with doors leading to interior rooms; second and third stories of tower has pair of metal-frame windows in quoin-like surrounds; on sides and rear of tower is two-story brick building with mansard roof, metal-frame windows, and stone quoins; flanking this building are one-story side wings that extend to depth of building and across rear, on which there are several loading docks; local National Guard unit first activated in 1940 as Company B of the 105th Medical Regiment under command of Dr. T. J. Taylor; Works Progress Administration supplied \$44,999 of building's \$69,797 cost; during World War II became Bravo Company of the 119th Infantry, 30th Divisions, Third Army Area, with contingent of one hundred men; housed Roanoke Rapids Public Library from late 1940s until completion of present building (entry 832) in 1962; local National Guard Unit remained based here until 1980s when building was acquired by Roanoke Rapids School District.

1107.	900	St. John the Baptist Catholic Church	1931 1964-1965	NC-alt
-------	-----	---	-------------------	--------

Brick Gothic Revival edifice with long nave expanded by diminutive wing on south (right), the junction being accentuated by a largely-inset three-stage brick bell-tower; large one-story parish house attached at rear; original frame building was a charming building of same form whose design was based on Northern Italian Renaissance styling; it was brick veneered and extensively altered in mid 1960s during a general expansion effort; congregation established in 1924 as Church of St. John the Baptist and now generally referred to simply as St. John's Catholic Church.

1108.	910	Alfred N. Martin House	1919-1925	C
-------	-----	-------------------------------	-----------	---

One-story gable-front frame dwelling combines Craftsman triangular eaves brackets, exposed rafter ends, and nine-over-one sash windows, with later Colonial Revival entrance surround; according to Sanborn maps, it never had a front porch, rather two small side porches which have been removed; asbestos shingles; first known owner (1938 CD) was Martin, secretary-treasurer of Rosemary Drug Co. (entry 875)

1109.	914	Robert M. Pope House	1919-1925	C
-------	-----	-----------------------------	-----------	---

One-story gable-front triple-pile frame Craftsman bungalow; full-width hip-roofed porch carried by tapered pillars atop brick pedestals; two-over-two sash windows; asbestos shingles; first known owner (1938 CD) was Pope, a rural mail carrier.

1110.	916	Mrs. Callie Shell House	1919-1925	C
-------	-----	--------------------------------	-----------	---

One-story gable-front frame Craftsman bungalow with off-center gable-front

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 251

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued

porch partially engaged and partially projecting--a prevalent form in town; asbestos shingles; while some windows are replacements, original character of dwelling remains evident; first known owner (1938 CD) was Mrs. Callie Shell, the widow of Thomas T. Shell; between 1942 and 1948 (CDs) house was acquired by W. Butler Brown, a salesman for the Rosemary Meat Co.

1111.	918	House	1925-1938	NC-alt
One-and-a-half-story gable-front stuccoed-concrete-block Craftsman bungalow; off-center projecting porch has been enclosed; upper story enlarged by addition of large gable dormers on sides that continue unbroken house; apparently rental property until acquired between 1942 and 1948 (CDs) by David C. Clark, manager of Halifax Farmers Supply Co. (entry 881).				

1111-a		Garage	1938-1942	C
Two-story gable-front two-bay garage; stuccoed concrete block like two adjoining houses; automobile bays apparently shared by this and house to south (entry 1112); in 1942 (CD) upstairs apartment occupied by Jocile Ingram, a domestic worker.				

1112.	920	Clarence L. Mosely House	1938-1942	C
One-story gable-front double-pile stuccoed-concrete-block Craftsman bungalow; hip-roofed porch carried by tapered Craftman pillars on brick pedestals; exposed rafter ends; three-over-one sash windows; small frame addition on rear of north (left) elevation; Mosely was millwright at Halifax Paper Co.; by 1948 (CD) house was rented to mail carrier A. Earl Rook.				

1113.	924	House	1990	NC-age
Small one-story brick ranch.				

1114.	928-930	Duplex	1925-1938	C
Two-story single-pile frame duplex combines Craftsman and Colonial Revival elements; double three-over-one sash window is only opening in second story facade, and repeats on first story flanked by doors to each unit; Tuscan columns carry full-facade porch to extend one bay beyond end of house; has miniscule gables accenting twin porch steps that echo end gables of porch and house; two-story double-pile wing across rear; first known tenants (1938 and 1942 CDs) were families of Thomas L. Martin and William Nelson, both teachers at nearby Roanoke Rapids High School (entry 1105), with former being replaced in No. 928 by 1948 (CD) by Ernest E. Lehman, chief operator of the Roanoke Rapids Sanitary District.				

1115.	1026	M. A. Matthews House	ca. 1907	C
Two-story T-plan brick-veneered house with intersecting gable roof; wrap-around porch diminished in size but retains tapered pillars; two-over-two				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 252

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
				sash windows; built sometime after purchase of lot by Mrs. M. A. Matthews in 1907, remaining in family occupancy until at least 1948; shown on 1962 Sanborn Map update as "Rooming House;" now divided into apartments.
1115-a		Shed	by 1919	NC-alt
				Brick-veneered one-room gable-front building immediately behind rear ell of house.
1115-b		Outbuilding	by 1925	C
				One-story two-room frame building with four-bay facade and exposed rafter ends; interior chimney flue; located behind dwelling, it might possibly be a relocation of a diminutive dwelling located along East Eleventh Street (then known as Atlas Street) in 1925 (SM).
1116.	1106	Kirkwood F. Adams Community Center	c. 1985	NC-age
				Large one-story flat-roofed masonry building placed diagonally on site of Rosemary Elementary School, a two-story brick building erected ca. 1912, expanded with one-story wings in 1952, and demolished ca. 1980; building is located in northern third of entire block bounded by Hamilton, Washington and West Eleventh and Twelveth streets, with parking lot and grounds occupying the southern portion originally platted for development but never sold and subsequently utilized by school as recreation grounds; named in honor of Adams, who was manager of the local Albemarle Paper Company plant from 1945 until 1969 and a nationally-recognized leader in the pulp and paper industry; later served as mayor.
1117.	1200	Duron B. Harrison House	by 1935	C
				One-story gable-front frame Craftsman bungalow with partially recessed/projecting porch carried by Craftsman pillars; small original wing on north (East Twelfth Street) and later addition (1970s-1980s) on south; three-over-one sash windows; vinyl siding; Harrison was barber in shop on Roanoke Avenue Extended, later building small shop here.
1117-a		Barber Shop	by 1935	C
				Small two-bay gable-front frame building located along East Twelfth Street at alley; though now covered with vertical sheet paneling, original character remains; building shown on 1935 SM, perhaps as after-hours shop for Harrison as 1938 and 1942 CDs list him still at shop on Roanoke Avenue Extended; by 1948 CD he no longer has shop on Roanoke Avenue Extended, presumably working full-time on this building; chain link fence encloses rear yard.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 253

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
1118.	1204	House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with gable-front porch carried by simple square posts; three-over-one sash windows; apparently erected as rental as neither of occupants between 1938 and 1948 (CDs) are listed as owners.				
1118-a		Storage Building	1980s	NC-age
Small one-room two-bay gable-roofed frame storage building with "rustic" elements including crossbuck door.				
1119.	1206	House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with hip-roofed porch carried by simple square posts; three-over-one sash windows; vinyl siding; apparently erected as rental as none of occupants between 1938 and 1948 (CDs) are listed as owners.				
1119-a		Garage	by 1935	C
One-car gable-front frame garage with sliding door.				
1120.	1208	House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with hip-roofed porch carried by wrought-iron posts; three-over-one sash windows; vinyl siding; apparently erected as rental as none of occupants between 1938 and 1948 (CDs) are listed as owners.				
1121.	1212	Richard B. Tudor House	1925-1938	C
One-story frame dwelling is only gable-end house on this block of gable-front dwellings; simple finish with shed-roof porch supported with wrought-iron posts atop brick pedestals, asbestos shingles; carport attached to rear of south (right) elevation; apparently built as rental as none of occupants between 1938 and 1942 (CDs) are listed as owners, the first being Tudor, a farmer, who bought house between 1942 and 1948.				
1121-a		Storage Building	post 1962	NC-age
Moderately-sized two-bay frame storage building located at rear of lot along alley; asbestos shingles.				
1122.	1216	Andrew W. Lynch House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-front frame Craftsman bungalow has partially recessed/projecting gable-front porch carried by Craftsman pillars; exposed rafter ends; three-over-one sash windows; aluminum siding; carport attached to front of north (left) elevation; occupied until mid 1940s by renters, first owner/occupant being Lynch, and employee of Rosemary Mfg. Co. in 1948 (CD).				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 254

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
1123.	1220	Curtis E. King House	1925-1938	C
Simple one-story gable-front frame bungalow with hip-roofed porch carried by Craftsman pillars; three-over-one sash windows; King was employee of Rosemary Mfg. Co. in 1938 (CD) but by 1942 was agent with Gate City Life Ins. Co.; wife Beauford M. King operated King's Beauty Salon in house from at least 1942 until 1948 (CDs).				
1123-a		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Attractive picket fence with single-angled tops alternating to produce large sawtooth pattern; along north property (left) with entry 1122.				
1123-b		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
One-car flat-roofed concrete-block garage; located at rear alley but with access from Hamilton Street.				
1124.	1224	Vacant Lot		
Site of Charles H. Morris House, built by 1935 and demolished after 1962.				
1125.	1226	House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-front frame Craftsman bungalow has partially recessed/projecting gable-front porch carried by Craftsman pillars; exposed rafter ends; three-over-one sash windows; German siding; apparently built as rental as none of occupants between 1938 and 1948 (CDs) are listed as owners.				
1125-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
One-car gable-end concrete-block garage incorporating storage area; located at rear alley but with access from Hamilton Street.				
1126.	1230	Vacant Lot		
Never built upon.				
1127.	1236	Rental House	1942-1948	C
First of two adjacent nearly identical one-story gable-end Craftsman bungalows; small projecting gable-front wing includes engaged porch on south (right) supported by single Craftsman pillar, with uncovered terrace extending to front end of facade; gable also has modestly-scaled exterior front brick chimney; German siding; three-over-one sash windows; first two known occupants were insurance agent (1942 CD) and a factory foreman (1948 CD).				
1128.	1238	Rental House	1942-1948	C
Second of two nearly identical one-story gable-end Craftsman bungalows; small projecting gable-front wing includes engaged porch on south (right) supported by single Craftsman pillar, with uncovered terrace extending to				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 255

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
front end of facade; gable has modestly-scaled front brick chimney; German siding; three-over-one sash windows; first two known occupants were Leggett's salesman agent (1942 CD) and a wholesale meat dealer (1948 CD).				
1129.	1300	Vacant Lot		
Never built upon.				
1130.	1304	Mortimer F. White House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-front frame Craftsman bungalow with partially recessed/projecting gable-front porch carried by Craftsman pillars; three-over-one sash windows; vinyl siding; exterior chimney added to south (right) side ca. 1980s; White was owner of Roanoke Recreation Parlor.				
1130-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
One-car shed-roofed concrete-block garage with sliding wooden garage door; replacement for two-car frame garage probably built in late 1930s that was shared with adjoining entry 1131.				
1131.	1308	Charles T. Kidd House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-front frame Craftsman bungalow with partially recessed/projecting gable-front porch carried by Craftsman pillars; three-over-one sash windows; vinyl siding; exterior chimney added to south (right) side ca. 1980s; Kidd was proprietor of Kidd's Lunch, dying between 1942 and 1948 (Cds) with wife Bessie V. Kidd remaining here after 1948 (CD).				
1131-a		Shed	post 1962	NC-age
Small concrete block storage shed.				
1132.	1312	William E. Moody House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-front bungalow with gable-front porch carried by Craftsman pillars; short projecting bay in center of north (left) elevation; three-over-one sash windows; vinyl siding; Moody was salesman at Leggett's Department Store, moving to Young Men's Shop between 1942 and 1948 (CDs).				
1132-a		Garage	ca. 1938s	C
One-car gable-front frame garage now fitted with French doors in place of garage door; probably used for storage or shop.				
1132-b		Shed	post 1962	NC-age
Small gable-end frame storage building.				
1133.	1316	House	1980s	NC-age
One-story gable-end brick ranch; replacement for house erected by 1935 for Edward E. Bridgeman, owner of Bridgeman's Grocery and Market.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 256

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
1133-a		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Approximate four-foot-tall board fence running along south (right) property line and tying into rear southeast corner of house.				
1134.	1320	House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-front frame Craftsman bungalow with partially recessed/projecting gable-front porch carried by Craftsman pillars; three-over-one sash windows; apparently built as rental as none of occupants between 1938 and 1948 (CDs) are listed as owners; first tenant was James A. James, owner of nearby DeLuxe Laundry and Cleaners at 1316 Roanoke Avenue (entry 966).				
1134-a		Storage Building/Garage	ca. 1950s	NC-age
Large gable-end concrete-block building shown on 1962 SM as garage but now having what apparently were double garage doors replaced with pedestrian entrance and three windows; adjoining shed-roofed frame garage on north covered with rolled asphalt siding.				
1135.	1324	House	by 1935	C
Attractive one-story end-gable Craftsman bungalow; broad gable dormer and shallow projecting bay on south (right) elevation invigorated rectangular plan; deep engaged porch (now screened) carried by untapered brick piers; exposed rafter ends, three-over-three sash windows; exterior end chimney on south; nearly identical to two houses at 1335 and 1337 Washington Street (entries 1177 and 1178); apparently built as rental as none of occupants between 1938 and 1948 (CDs)--a salesman at Triple R. Grocery and the owner of Roanoke Radiator Repair--are listed as owners.				
1135-a		Shed	post 1962	NC-age
Small one-room frame gable-roofed shed now utilized as dog pen.				
1136.	1326	Roderick H. Wood House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-front frame Craftsman bungalow with partially recessed/projecting gable-front porch carried by Craftsman pillars; three-over-one sash windows; vinyl siding; Wood was salesman at Johnson's Laundry, becoming a switchman with the Seaboard Air Line between 1942 and 1948.				
1137.	1330	William E. Brown House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-front Craftsman bungalow with shallow projecting bay in center of south (right) bay; hip-roofed porch carried by Craftsman pillars; exposed rafter ends; exterior end chimney on south; apparently built for rental as occupants in 1938 and 1942 (CDs) were not owners; first owner/occupant was Brown in 1948 (CD), and employee of Halifax Paper Co.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 257

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE HAMILTON STREET---continued</u>				
1138.	1338	Tucker Fayed House	by 1935	C
<p>Handsome one-story hip-roofed brick Colonial Revival with facade expanded by gable-roofed side wings, that on south (right, East 14th Street) sheltering a Tuscan-columned porch; entrance portico carried by replacement turned posts; tripartite window arrangements on facade; Fayed was proprietor of nearby grocery at 1338 Roanoke Avenue (entry 971), residing here until early 1990s.</p>				
1138-a		Garage	ca. 1938	C
<p>Two-car gable-front building with overhead doors located along alley but with access from East 14th Street; aluminum siding.</p>				
1138-b		Fence	1970s	NC-str
<p>Approximately seven-foot-tall board fence extends north from northwest (front left) corner of house to property line of adjoining lot house at No. 1326; encloses vacant lot at No. 1330 (which has never been built upon) as part of side yard.</p>				
<u>WEST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET</u>				
1139.	131	Rental House	1942-1948	C
<p>One-story gable-front frame bungalow; small engaged porch recessed into front south (left) corner, supported by single pillar with simplified Doric Colonial Revival capital; weatherboards; two-over-two sash windows; apparently erected as rental with first occupant being an employee of Roanoke Mills.</p>				
1139-a		Garage	1942-1948	C
<p>One-car gable-front concrete-block; overhead door with glazed panel.</p>				
1140.	137	Rental Duplex	1942-1948	C
<p>One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed brick-veneered dwelling with modest Colonial Revival finish; two-dormers; paired six-over-one sash windows; replacement square porch posts and balusters; exterior stairs on south (left) to upstairs apartment.</p>				
1141.	139	Vacant Lot		
<p>Site of old City Garage, erected in 1940s and demolished after 1962.</p>				
1142.	209	House	1948-1962	NC-age
<p>One-story gable-roofed brick dwelling displays juxtaposed front gables and large front chimney in understated Tudor Revival manner; single and paired one-over-one sash windows.</p>				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 258

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET---continued</u>				
1143.	211	Charles Robert King House	1938-1942	C
One-story gable-roofed Craftsman bungalow with semi-engaged shed-roof porch supported by Craftsman pillars; broad gable dormer; battered exterior end brick chimney; one-over-one sash windows; vinyl siding; King was superintendent of Virginia Electric and Power Co.				
1143-a		Garage/Storage building	ca. 1942	C
One-car frame garage beneath gable roof is off-center false gable; vinyl siding; freestanding metal carport now in front; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
1144.	215	Mrs. Ida R. Cook House	by 1915	C
Two-story gable-front side-hall-plan frame house features prominent boxed cornice returns; hip-roofed porch extended after 1925 to wrap slightly around north (right) elevation; six-over-six sash windows; nearly identical to neighbor (entry 1145); possibly built as rental like neighbor with Cook, the widow of James H. Cook, being first known owner-occupant in 1938 (CD).				
1145.	219	Rental House	by 1915	C
Two-story gable-front side-hall-plan frame house features prominent boxed cornice returns; hip-roofed porch extended after 1925 to wrap slightly around north (right) elevation; six-over-six sash windows with replacement three-part window onto porch; nearly identical to neighbor (entry 1144); occupied as duplex in 1938 and 1942 (CDs) by painter and paper and textile mill employees.				
1146.	223	Edward R. Kidd House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with engaged porch carried by brick corner pillars; aluminum siding; porch screened with low apron wall; Kidd was a foreman at Halifax Paper Co.				
1147.	225	J. Leonard Langston House	by 1915	C
Two-story L-plan frame house with intersecting gable roof; wrap-around porch carried by square posts; six-over-six sash windows; asbestos shingles; Langston, first known owner in 1938 and 1942 (CDs), was agent with Home Security Life Insurance Co.				
1148.	229	Herman M. Hudson House	1919-1925	C
One-story gable-roofed frame bungalow with semi-engaged shed-roof porch supported by Doric pillars; broad shed dormer; triangular brackets; exposed rafter ends; asbestos shingles; Hudson was a foreman at Halifax Paper Co.				
1149.	423	Brown-Allsbrook House	1919-1921	C
Ecclectic large two-story frame Craftsman/Colonial Revival dwelling having				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 259

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET---continued</u>				
central gable-roofed section flanked by gable-front ends that frame a deep semi-engaged porch supported by weatherboarded piers; above porch is recessed shed dormer with low casement windows; at outer (north and south) ends of gable-front blocks are engaged porches, the northern (right) one having been enclosed; combination six-over-six sash windows and casements; shed dormers on north and south elevations; architect said to have been Canadian; Fred Brown was first General Manager of Halifax Paper Board Company; sold in 1938 to Neil Pharr, operations manager of Roanoke Mill No. 2; acquired in 1940 by attorney Julian R. Allsbrook who served in State House in 1941 and in State Senate in 1935, 1947-1951, and from 1965 to 1979.				
1149-a		Servant's Dwelling/Garage	1919-1925	C
Two-part frame building consisting of single room erected as quarters for household staff; adjoining one-car shed-roofed garage.				
1150.	431	House	post 1962	NC-age
One-story frame ranch.				
1150-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
Two-car end-gable frame garage at alley with access to Washington Street.				
1151.	437	House	post 1962	NC-age
One story frame ranch.				
1151-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
Two-car gable-front frame garage at alley facing East Fifth Street.				
1151-b		Fence	post 1962	NC-str
Fence encloses side and rear yards.				
1152.	1009	Donald R. Pepper House	1942-1948	C
Modest one-story gable-front frame bungalow; hip-roofed porch carried by wrought-iron pillars atop brick pedestals; three-over-one sash windows; vinyl siding; Pepper was proprietor of City Cab Co. at 1301 Roanoke Avenue (1948 CD).				
1153.	1011	John H. Vaughan House	1938-1942	C
Modest one-story gable-front frame bungalow; hip-roofed porch with Craftsman pillars; three-over-one window sash; German siding; exposed rafter ends; first known occupant was tenant Henry L. Oliver, a solicitor at Johnson's Laundry; first owner/occupant was Vaughan, a carpenter.				
1153-a		Garage	1938-1942	C
One-car gable-front frame garage covered with metal siding.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 260

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET---continued</u>				
1154.	1019	John R. Shell House	1938-1942	C
One-story L-plan brick bungalow with broad gables, small engaged porch carried by wrought-iron pillars; three-over-one sash windows, including pair flanking central picture window; Shell was assistant manager of Gowen Oil Co.				
1155.	1023	Forrest R. Parrish House	1938-1942	C
One-story gable-front bungalow with partially recessed/projecting gable-front corner porch carried by Craftsman pillars; three-over-one sash windows; aluminum siding; Parrish was co-owner of Ray's BBQ Stand at 920 Roanoke Avenue (entry 940).				
1156.	1025-1027	Duplex	1942-1948	C
Two-story concrete-block duplex with brick-veneer on four-bay facade; each outer bay sheltered by gable-front porch carried by Craftsman pillars; paired six-over-six sash windows; exposed rafter ends; first tenants (1948 CD) were Wille E. Hux, co-owner of Economy Grocery at 194 Roanoke Avenue and John W. Smith, Jr., a clerk at Rosemary Mfg. Co.				
1157.	1029	House	1948-1962	NC-age
One-story L-plan gable-roofed brick dwelling with off-center gable-front bay with engaged porch accessed through brick segmental arches; uncovered terrace occupies rest of facade.				
1158.	1201	Percy L. Harden House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with partially projecting/recessed gable-front porch extending to wrap around north (East Twelfth Street) elevation; porch carried by slender square posts with square-in-section balusters; projecting bays on north and south covered by intersecting gables; paired one-over-one sash windows; exposed rafter undersides; vinyl siding; Harden was assistant at W. C. Williams Funeral Home (entry 864); occupied in 1948 (CD) by tenant.				
1158-a		Fence	1980s-90s	NC-str
Board privacy fence marks south (left) property line, extending toward street as far as front of projecting south gable and then connecting to house.				
1159.	1203	Lawrence H. Taylor House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with partially projecting/recessed gable-front porch carried by Craftsman pillars; three-over-one sash windows; Taylor was a plumber.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 261

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>WEST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET---continued</u>				
1159-a		Garage	by 1935	C
One-car gable-front frame garage along alley but facing Washington Street.				
1160.	1205	Rental House	by 1935	C
Charming one-and-a-half-story bungalow with clipped gable-front roof; porch entirely engaged in front south (left) corner; wrought-iron post; paired two-over-two sash windows; both tenants between 1938 and 1948 (CDs) were employees at R. I. Starke Grocery (entry 1270).				
1161.	1207	Clark-Liske House	by 1935	C
Symmetrical one-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; tall gable-front main block fronted by a one-story shed-roof section that extends with gabled wings to each side; central gabled portico has arch spanning between brick pillars, uncovered terraces on sides; tripartite window compositions on each side of portico; John G. Clark was mechanic at Rosemary Mfg. Co., succeeded between 1942 and 1948 (CDs) by Clyde D. Liske, chief cost accountant at Roanoke Mills, who later built at 402 Jackson Street (entry 797).				
1161-a		Garage	1960s	NC-age
Broad gable-front frame garage has one auto stall with overhead door; rest of building given to storage.				
1161-b		Fence	1980s-90s	NC-str
Board privacy encloses south (left) side and rear yard.				
1162.	1209	Shearin-Johnson House	1938-1942	C
One-story end-gable frame dwelling with double-slope semi-engaged front porch carried by late Victorian posts and square-in-section balusters; tiny shed dormer in center of roof; broad eight-over-one sash windows; asbestos shingles; Drew S. Shearin was a carpenter, being succeeded by 1948 (CD) by Charles L. Johnson, an employee of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.				
1162-a		Garage	1938-1942	C
One-car gable-front garage along alley.				
1163.	1211	James P. Coston House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with partially projecting/recessed gable-front porch carried by Craftsman pillars; three-over-one sash windows; asbestos shingles; Coston was engineer with Manchester Board and Paper Co., opening Coston's Cabinet Works between 1942 and 1948 (CDs).				
1163-a		Garage	1950s	NC-age
Large gable-roofed building with ridge running parallel with nearby alley; sliding door for single auto stall; large storage capacity.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 262

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET---continued</u>				
1164.	1213	William A. Boyd House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-front bungalow with hip-roofed porch carried by Craftsman pillars; triangular eave brackets; simple gable ornament; vinyl siding; Boyd was employee at Rosemary Mfg. Co.				
1164-a		Garage	by 1935	C
One-car gable-front frame garage with original swinging doors.				
1165.	1215	Edward B. Davis House	by 1935	NC-alt
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with porch removed completely; three-over-one sash windows; asbestos shingles; first occupied by tenant, a radio serviceman (1938 CD); Davis, an employee of Rosemary Mfg. Co., acquired house between 1942 and 1948 (CD).				
1166.	1217	Arthur R. Pope House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with asymmetrical gable-front porch carried by Craftsman pillars; prominent exposed rafter ends; two-over-two sash windows; asbestos shingles; Pope was employee of Rosemary Mfg. Co.				
1167.	1219	Alligood-Johnson House	by 1935	C
One-story end-gable brick bungalow with asymmetrical gable-front porch carried by replacement turned porch posts raised on brick pedestals; frame gables; brick basketweave course serves as water table which continues onto rear addition; William G. Alligood was designer at Rosemary Mfg. Co.; acquired between 1942 and 1948 (CD) by Mrs. Gertrude K. Johnson, widow of Raymond H. Floyd, a brakeman on Seaboard Air Line (1942 CD); chain link fence enclose rear yard.				
1168.	1301	Rental House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with off-center gable-front porch; six-over-six sash windows; asbestos shingles; wrought-iron porch posts; occupants between 1938 and 1948 (CDs) included waiter at Ray's Barbeque and clerk at Seaboard Air Line Railway.				
1169.	1303-1305	Rental Duplex	1938-1942	C
One-story stuccoed concrete-block duplex beneath tall hipped roof; each end of four-bay facade has gable-front portico supported by concrete block piers; portico sides closed (probably in 1950s-1960s) by decoratively pierced concrete blocks; decorative blocks also form shoulder-height wall between twin front terraces and moon gate-like arches on each side elevation; occupants in 1942 and 1948 (CDs) included soliciter at laundry, cafe owner, furniture salesman, and manager of 5 and 10-cent store.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 263

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET---continued</u>				
1170.	1315	Rental House	by 1935	C
One-story, clipped gable-front, Case cinder-block bungalow with partially recessed/projecting clipped gable-front corner porch carried by paired slender columns raised on brick pedestals; later porch scrolls and turned balusters lend a distinctive flair to facade; paired three-over-one sash windows; frame gables; occupants unknown.				
1170-a		Fence	1980s-90s	NC-str
Board fence along alley.				
1171.	1317	Rental House	1925-1938	NC-alt
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with off-center gable-front porch; brick-veneered; wrought-iron porch posts; occupants between 1938 and 1948 (CDs) included employees of textile and paper companies and manager of recreation parlor.				
1171-a		Carport	1980s	NC-str
Free-standing carport on north (right) of house with metal posts and wooden scalloped fascia.				
1172.	1319-1321	Rental Duplex	1925-1938	C
Handsome one-story gable-front frame bungalow with full-width engaged porch; Craftsman pillars; paired three-over-one sash windows; vinyl siding copies (presumably original) German siding; occupants between 1938 and 1948 (CDs) included grocery clerk, textile mill inspector and worker, and mechanic.				
1173.	1325	House	1942-1948	C
One-and-a-half-story end-gable brick ranch with projecting front wing on south (left); porch carried by square-in-section posts; six-over-six sash windows; house was vacant in 1948 (CD).				
1173-a		Garage/Storage Building	1950s	NC-age
Large gable-roofed building along alley with gable- and shed-roofed extensions for additional automobile bays and storage.				
1174.	1327	House	1948-1962	NC-age
Tall two-story two-bay gable-roofed Colonial Revival dwelling is out of scale in neighborhood of one- and one-and-a-half-story houses; small gabled portico; asbestos shingles.				
1175.	1331	Rental House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with off-center gable-front porch; wrought-iron posts; three-over-one sash windows; exposed rafter ends; occupants between 1938 and 1948 (CDs) included proprietor of shoe store.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 264

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>WEST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET---continued</u>				
1176.	1333	Rental House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with full-width engaged porch carried by Craftsman pillars; vinyl siding; occupants between 1938 and 1948 (CDs) included owner of barber shop, manager of clothing store, and owner of automobile assessories store.				
1177.	1335	Rental House	by 1935	C
First of two identical adjacent one-story end-gable bungalows with full-width engaged front porch carried by Craftsman pillars; main roof, gable dormer, and short side wing all with exposed rafter ends; paired three-over-one sash windows; occupants between 1938 and 1948 (CDs) was employee of paper mill.				
1178.	1337	House	by 1935	C
Identical one-story gable-front frame bungalow to neighbor entry 1177; occupants between 1938 and 1948 (CDs) included oil company salesman and textile mill clerk and employee.				
1179.	1403	Edward E. Bridgeman House	1938-1942	C
One-story gable-front frame Craftsman bungalow with projecting gable-front porch that is partically recessed under main roof; replacement wrought-iron porch posts; house apparently first occupied by tenant Edwin L. Byrd, shipping clerk at Manchester Board and Paper Co.; Bridgeman, who bought before 1948, was owner of Bridgeman's Grocery and Market (CDs).				
1179-a		Garage	1950s	NC-age
One-car gable-front frame garage with glazed overhead door; located at back along alley but driveway extends from street.				
<u>EAST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET</u>				
1180.	138	"Turtle Top" House	1894	NC-alt
One of three surviving gambrel-roofed "Turtle Top" houses erected 1894 as dwellings by United Industrial Company followed design of Stanford White; unlike others (entries 1066 and 1083), this has a distinctive semi-octagonal dormer in center of upper story; while definitive gambrel roof survives on front, when rear of house was raised to two-full stories before 1962 (SM), rear was covered by a gable-front roof that now overshadows front gambrel; asbestos shingles; replacement wooded porch posts with balustrade on porch; replacement windows; owned and occupied for many years by grocer William L. Hitchins.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 265

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET---continued

- | | | | | |
|---|---------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| 1180-a | | Hitchins Grocery | 1925-1938 | C |
| Simple one-story gable-front frame grocery with two-bay facade sheltered beneath shed roof supported by end braces; operated by William L. Hitchins, who died between 1938 and 1942. | | | | |
| 1180-b | | Carport | post 1962 | NC-str |
| Freestanding wooden single-car gable-roofed shelter with access from Second Street. | | | | |
| 1181. | 200-202 | Duplex | ca. 1894 | C |
| Large two-story hip-roofed duplex is probably the oldest rental duplex in a town where such houses were not only prevalent during the earliest years but continued to be built in large numbers for mill housing through 1910s; broad four-bay facade has entrances in outer bays of first story with other bays containing large six-over-six sash windows; boxed cornice surrounds roof pierced by two interior chimneys; full-width hip-roofed porch has replacement deck, wooden posts, and new balustrade; most likely built 1894 for workers at United Industrial Company, town's first textile mill, and possibly designed by architect Stanford White; remained as rental dwelling, with owner Edward T. West, a farmer, occupying the No. 202 unit in 1938; he still resided here in 1942 but was not listed as owner, and by 1948 he and wife Mary had moved to Hamilton Street (entry 992); other tenants during this period included employees at Roanoke Mills, machinist, and long-distance truck driver. | | | | |
| 1182. | 400 | R. Cecil Hardy House | by 1925 | C |
| One-story gable-front frame dwelling with symmetrical facade focused on central portico with elliptical barrel-vault; paired two-over-two sash windows; Hardy was in lumber business. | | | | |
| 1182-a | | Garage/Storage Building | ca. 1930 | C |
| One-car gable-front frame garage at alley with double-leaf doors opening onto East Fourth Street; at rear (south) is one-room gable-front storage room with door on west. | | | | |
| 1182-b | | Fence | ca. 1990 | NC-str |
| Vertical board privacy fence encloses rear yard. | | | | |
| 1183. | 404 | Smoot-Land House | by 1925 | C |
| One-story gable-front frame dwelling, originally with engaged porch in north (left) corner that has been glass-enclosed; small central portico updated house into Colonial Revival fashion during 1930s or early 1940s; two-over-two sash windows; exposed rafter ends remain; asbestos shingles; first known owner was Mrs. Nannie V. Smoot, widow of J. W. Smoot, in 1938 (CD); owned in | | | | |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 266

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET---continued</u>				
1943 (CD) by Ralph B. Barrett, yardman at Roanoke Rapids Lumber Co., who sold by 1948 (CD) to B. Wyche Land, owner of Land Brothers Jewelers.				
1183-a		Garage	ca. 1930	C
One-car gable-front frame garage at alley; adjacent storage room/work shop heated by interior brick chimney flue.				
1183-b		Fence	ca. 1970s	NC-str
Short section of board privacy fence fills space between adjacent garages entries 1182-a and 1183-a.				
1184.	406	Rental House	by 1925	C
One-story gable-front frame dwelling with engaged porch in north (left) corner; asbestos shingles; replacement windows; early occupants between 1938 and 1948 included insurance agent, employee of State Employment Security Commission, and electrician at Virginia Electric and Power Co. (CDs).				
1185.	410	First Baptist Church Parsonage	by 1925	C
One-story gable-front frame dwelling with engaged porch in north (left) corner; diminutive gabled hood, most likely non-original, accents porch; two-over-two sash windows with triple arrangement on facade; vinyl siding; first known occupant, the Rev. Gordon L. Price, pastor of First Baptist Church (entry 904), resided here at least between 1938 and 1948 (CDs).				
1185-a		Storage Building	1980s	NC-age
Modern one-room gable-roofed building sided with particle board panels; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				
1186.	412	George N. Taylor House	by 1925	C
One-story gable-front frame dwelling with engaged porch in north (left) corner; two-over-two sash windows with triple arrangement on facade; square balusters on porch; shed dormer on southern (right) elevation; aluminum siding; Taylor was officer with Triple R Grocery Co.; house occupied by tenants in 1942 and 1948 (CDs), including Dr. R. Malcom Bardin, a staff physician with Roanoke Mills in 1942.				
1186-a		Storage Building	1980s	NC-age
Modern frame storage building at alley.				
1186-b		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Chain-link fence encloses both front and rear yards.				
1187.	420	William S. Batten, Jr. House	1925-1938	NC-alt
One-story gable-front Colonial Revival dwelling with engaged porch along				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 267

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET---continued</u>				
south (right) elevation; front garage addition and enlarged ell and side wings create attractive asymmetrical composition; Batton was a bookkeeper at Rosemary Mfg. Co.				
1187-a		Fence	ca. 1990	NC-str
Short board fence near front; staggered top; encloses front of north yard.				
1187-b		Fence	ca. 1950s	NC-str
Concrete-block privacy wall along alley on south; rest of alley boundary has chain-link fence.				
1188.	424	Ben T. Parker House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-roofed dwelling features prominent chimney with battered sides that hits at Tudor Revival influence; single tapered Craftsman porch pillar on brick pedestal supports corner of engaged front porch; Parker was general line foreman at Virginia Electric and Power Co.				
1188-a		Shed	post 1962	NC-age
One-room German-sided storage shed.				
1189.	430	House	1980s	NC-age
One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival dwelling with modillion cornice.				
1189-a		Garage	1980s	NC-age
One-and-a-half-story two-car frame garage with access to alley; styled to complement dwelling with appearance of an eighteenth-century carriage house.				
1190.	436	Herman M. Hudson House	1942-1948	C
One-story brick Tudor-Colonial Revival dwelling with definitive front chimney; Hudson was assistant superintendent of Halifax Paper Co.				
1190-a		(former) Store	1948-1962	NC-age
One-story gable-front German-siding frame store building faces West Fifth Street; perhaps this is antique store operated by Mrs. Mary L. Webb, who occupied earlier frame dwelling on adjacent 430 Washington Street from at least 1938 until 1948.				
1191.	620	House	post 1962	NC-age
Large one-story brick dwelling; wrought-iron porch posts.				
1192.	626	House	post 1962	NC-age
One-story brick dwelling; central porch with wrought-iron posts; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 268

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET---continued</u>				
1192-a		Garage One-car gable-front frame garage at alley.	post 1962	NC-age
1193.	636	House Two-story brick Colonial Revival dwelling with central porch; dentils enliven capitals of pillars; large multi-pane picture windows.	post 1962	NC-age
1193-a		Storage Building Shed-roofed building at alley.	post 1962	NC-age
1194.	700	House One-story gable-roofed frame ranch; vinyl siding.	1948-1962	NC-age
1194-a		Garage Two-car gable-front garage with vinyl siding; faces East Seventh Street.	post 1962	NC-age
1195.	704	House One-story hip-roofed brick building; picture windows; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.	1948-1962	NC-age
1196.	708	House One-story gable-roofed brick and frame ranch.	1948-1962	NC-age
1197.	712	House One-story brick ranch with paneled aprons beneath windows; chain-link fence encloses rear yard.	post 1962	NC-age
1197-a		Storage Building Plywood-sheathed shed.	post 1962	NC-age
1198.	716	House One-story gable-roofed brick ranch with engaged porch.	post 1962	NC-age
1198-a		Fence Wooden post-and-rail fence extends along southern property line from rear of house to sidewalk; chain-link fence encloses rest of rear yard.	1980s	NC-str
1198-b		Storage Building Frame storage facility in rear yard.	1980s	NC-age
1199.	720	House One-story frame ranch.	1948-1962	NC-age

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 269

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET---continued</u>				
1200.	1012	Leon T. Walters House	1938-1942	C
One-and-a-half-story frame Colonial Revival cottage; symmetrical three-bay facade; central projecting vestibule framed by gable dormers; asbestos shingles; Walters was manager of D. Pender Grocery (1942 CD) and had vacated the house by 1948 (CD) when it was rented to salesman Leon S. Thomas.				
1201.	1016	Mrs. Eba Jones House	1942-1948	C
Modest one-story gable-front bungalow; hip-roofed porch has wrought-iron posts; six-over-six sash windows; asbestos shingles; no occupation given for Jones other than head of seven-person household.				
1202.	1024	House	1938-1942	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with partially recessed/projecting gable-front corner porch carried by Craftsman pillars; three-over-one sash windows; vinyl siding; apparently built as rental because first known occupant, R. Wiley Hawkings, clerk at M System Stores, was not listed as owner (1942, 1948 CDs).				
1203.	1024	House	1942-1948	C
Same as neighbor entry 1202 except with wrought-iron porch posts and asbestos shingles; apparently built as rental because first known occupant, Howard E. Askey (no occupation given), was not listed as owner (1948 CD).				
1204.	1026	Albert F. Nackley House	1938-1942	C
One-and-a-half-story end-gable brick Colonial Revival cottage; central gable-front porch; picture window in front; Nackley was manager of Gate City Life Insurance Co. (1942 CD).				
1205.	1032	House	1925-1938	C
Large one-and-a-half-story gable-roofed frame Craftsman bungalow with projecting front gable engaging full-width porch carried by paired pillars raised on brick pedestals; two-over-two sash windows; vinyl siding; first known tenant (1938m 1942 Cds) was Arthur E. Stowe, attendant at Jackson's Service Station, who by 1948 (CD) had bought 1227 Hamilton (entry 1051).				
1206.	1034	Paul L. Matthews House	1925-1938	NC-alt
Large gable-front bungalow with hip-roofed porch; by plain paired posts; house brick veneered after 1962; Matthews was mechanic at Patterson Mills.				
1206-a		Apartment	1948-1962	NC-age
Small one-story end-gable frame dwelling at rear of lot; central portico flanked by paired three-over-one sash windows; asbestos shingles.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 270

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET---continued</u>				
1207.	1036	Whitson-King House	1925-1938	NC-alt
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with former partially recessed/ projecting porch enclosed and new stoop entry added; after 1962 a gable- front side porch/entry was added onto south (East 11th Street); ell greatly expanded with attached latticework gazebo; Paul E. Whitson was employee of Patterson Mills; sold between 1942 and 1948 (CDs) to DeWitt W. King, office manager of Mitchell Lumber Co.				
1207-a		Garage	1960s	NC-age
Two-car gable-front frame garage at rear alley with access to East 11th Street; vinyl siding; attached carport on west (left).				
1207-b		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Picket fence extends along entire north (left) property line.				
1208.	1100	House	1948-1962	NC-age
One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed brick Colonial Revival cottage; gable above central stoop repeats pair of gable dormers.				
1209.	1004	Vacant Lot		
Never built upon.				
1210.	1008	Vacant Lot		
Never built upon.				
1211.	1114	House	1948-1962	NC-age
One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival cottage; small projecting central portico echoes pair of gable dormers; asbestos shingles; side porch on north (left) enclosed with jalousie windows.				
1211-a		Garage	1948-1962	NC-age
One car gable-front concrete block garage; overhead door.				
1212.	1116	Mrs. Nellie S. Carras House	1942-1948	C
Attractive one-and-a-half-story gable-roofed brick Colonial Revival dwelling with several projecting juxtaposed gables creating asymmetrical facade; frontmost gable encloses octagonal window; Mrs. Carras was widow of John A. Carras, proprietor of New Rosemary Cafe (entry 872); they had rented at 1303 Washington Street (entry 1169) in 1942 (CD).				
1213.	1118	House	post 1962	NC-age
Two-story gable-front frame dwelling with brick veneer on lower story; small gable at central entrance; aluminum siding; carport on south (right).				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 271

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET---continued</u>				
1214.	1122	Rodger Cooke House	1942-1948	C
One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival cottage; broad front gable accented by gabled hood above entrance stoop; six-over-six sash windows; side porch on north (left) has wrought-iron posts; Cooke was a salesman.				
1215.	1124	House	1948-1962	NC-age
One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed brick ranch with understated Colonial Revival features: front gable, single gable dormer, pilaster-enframed entrance, paired six-over-six sash windows, side porch on north (now enclosed).				
1215-a		Building	1948-1962	NC-age
One-room gable-roofed building behind house, perhaps a former garage converted into shop or storage facility; gable-roofed carport added onto north (left).				
1215-b		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Board fence erected on rear property line along alley.				
1216.	1134	House	1948-1962	NC-age
Attractive one-and-a-half-story brick Tudor/Colonial Revival cottage; prominent asymmetrical front gable contains Tudor-arched door and octagonal attic window; front chimney with stepped cap; open porch on north (left) had wrought-iron posts.				
1216-a		Garage	1948-1962	NC-age
Simple one-car gable-roofed frame garage located at rear along alley.				
1217.	1138	House	1970s-80s	NC-age
One-story gable-roofed frame ranch; shed-roofed porch shelters two of facade's three bays.				
1218.	1200	Rental House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with hip-roofed porch and Craftsman pillars; German siding; two-over-one sash windows; occupants (at first as a duplex) between 1938 and 1948 (CDs) included insurance agent, inspector at Rosemary Mfg. Co., Dr. Pepper salesman, Roanoke Mills employee, and bookkeeper.				
1218-a		Shed	1935-1938	C
One-room gable-front shed; German siding; two-over-two sash window.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 272

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>EAST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET---continued</u>				
1219.	1202	Rental House	1938-1942	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with partially recessed/projecting gable-front corner porch carried by Craftsman pillars; three-over-one sash windows; occupants in 1942 and 1948 (CDs) were a projectionist at Imperial Theatre (entry 953) and salesman.				
1219-a		Garage	1938-1942	C
Two-car gable-front frame garage straddles property line with adjacent house (entry 1220) and was obviously meant to be shared by the two tenants;				
1220.	1204	Rental House	1938-1942	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow very similar to adjacent house (No. 1202); has peaked louvered vent in front gable; occupants in 1942 and 1948 (CDs) were a barber at Sanitary Barber Shop and employee at Roanoke Mills, respectively.				
1221.	1206	Herbert C. Wirtz House	1925-1938	NC-alt
One-story gable-front frame bungalow originally similar in form to adjacent houses entries 1219 and 1220; porch enclosed and extended slightly to south (right) and new shed-roof porch with wrought-iron posts added onto front; asbestos shingles; Wirtz was clerk at post office.				
1222.	1208	John A. Lipscomb House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with full-facade hip-roofed porch carried by Craftsman pillars; German siding, paired three-over-one sash windows; Lipscomb was barber at Tickel and Sons Barbershop.				
1223.	1210	Vacant Lot		
Never built upon.				
1224.	1212	Reuben L. Bryant House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with full facade hip-roofed porch carried by chunky Craftsman pillars; unlike most examples of this prevalent house type in Roanoke Rapids, the front gable here is accentuated with triangular brackets; paired three-over-one sash windows; asbestos shingles; Bryant was employee of Roanoke Mills; contractors were Clary and Gibson.				
1224-a		Garage	by 1935	C
One-car gable-front frame garage with swinging doors; enlarged on south (right) with storage shed.				
1224-b		Storage Shed	1950s	NC-age
Small one-room gable-front frame shed with side windows.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 273

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET---continued</u>				
1224-c		Wall	ca. 1945	C-str
Low concrete-block wall, only two blocks high, along south (left) property line with Vacant Lot entry 1223; block cavities filled with dirt and planted with ivy, providing an unobtrusive visual definition of property.				
1224-d		Fence/Arbor	ca. 1970s	NC-str
Two sections of lattice fencing with center wooden trellis arbor extends from near front of south (right) elevation to hedge along south property line with entry 1225; defines private rear and side yards from front yard.				
1225.	1216	House	post 1962	NC-age
One-story end-gable frame dwelling; simple entrance portico provides minimal Colonial Revival character; asbestos shingles.				
1226.	1218	Frank Morgan House	1942-1948	C
One-story gable-front brick bungalow with full-width front hip-roofed porch of Craftsman pillars; three-over-one sash windows; pair of small attic windows suggest usable space upstairs; Frank Morgan was a salesman.				
1227.	1220	Ottis H. Everett House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with deep engaged porch supported by large Craftsman pillars; paired three-over-one sash windows; Everett was a machinist at Roanoke Machine Works.				
1227-a		Garage	1950s	NC-age
Large gable-roofed building includes one car stall with overhead door and large storage room/work shop; located at southeast corner of lot along alley with access from East Thirteenth Street; one-bay frame garage shown here on 1936 Sanborn Map but cannot tell whether it was incorporated into existing building or replaced.				
1227-b		Wall	1960s-70s	NC-str
Wall along sidewalk on East Thirteenth Street of ornamental pierced concrete blocks stacked three courses high upon one course of solid block.				
1228.	1300	Vacant Lot		
Never built upon.				
1229.	1304	Billie W. Harris House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-front frame Craftsman bungalow; wrap-around shed-roofed porch has Craftsman pillars; replacement slat balustrade; projecting side bay on south (right); triangular eaves brackets; Harris was watchman at Halifax Paper Co.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 274

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>EAST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET---continued</u>				
1229-a		Garage	ca. 1945	C
One-car gable-front frame garage located along alley.				
1229-b		Play/Storage House	1980s	NC-age
One-room shed-roofed frame building with window having window box; connected to garage by short section of picket fence.				
1230.	1306	Rental House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with partially recessed/projecting gable-front corner porch carried by Craftsman pillars; German siding; paired three-over-one sash windows; exposed rafter ends; occupants between 1938 and 1948 (CDs) were filling station employee and farm machinery salesman, respectively.				
1231.	1308	Rental House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow, mirror image of neighbor entry 1230; with partially recessed/projecting gable-front corner porch; Craftsman pillars; weatherboard; wrought-iron porch posts; occupants between 1938 and 1948 (CDs) were clothing merchant and employee of electrical contractor.				
1232.	1310	Colar H. Askew House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow; front hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wooden posts connected by square-in-section balusters; three-over-one sash windows; Askew was employee at Roanoke Mills.				
1233.	1312	Mrs. Margaret H. Hudson House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow; front hip-roofed porch supported by large Craftsman pillars; one-over-one sash windows; asbestos shingles; one-room wing on north (left) and porte cochere on south added after 1962 (SM); Hudson was widow of James B. Hudson, occupation unknown.				
1233-a		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Ornamental post and rail fence in front along south property line with entry 1234 with board privacy fence enclosing rear yard.				
1234.	1314	Rass Britton House	by 1935	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow; hip-roofed porch carried by four Craftsman pillars; paired three-over-one sash windows; asbestos shingles; occupied by tenants--an employee at Patterson Mills and a maintenance man at Virginia Power and Electric Co--in 1938 and 1942 respectively (CDs); first known owner/occupant was Britton, occupation unknown (1948 CD).				
1235.	1330	William L. Brown House	by 1935	C
One-story bungalow with gable-front roof engaging deep porch carried by tall				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 275

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

EAST SIDE WASHINGTON STREET---continued

pillars atop short brick pedestals; three-over-one sash windows; asbestos shingles; Brown was engineer with Halifax Paper Corp.

1235-a		Carport	1980s	NC-str
Free-standing wooden carport located to south (right) of house with access to Washington Street.				

1236.	1334	Summerell-Gaskins House	1938-1942	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with partially recessed/projecting gable-front corner porch carried by Craftsman pillars; distinguished by exterior front chimney flue and prominence of exposed rafter ends; weatherboard; salesman John H. Summerell was listed as owner in 1942 (CD) with Albert S. Gaskins, sales manager at Dr. Pepper Bottling Co., owning in 1942 (CD).				

1237.	1336	Rental House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow nearly identical to neighbor entry 1236; German siding; occupants between 1938 and 1948 (CDs) included proprietor of women's clothing store and wholesale meat dealer.				

1238.	1400	Samuel F. Ivey House	1942-1948	C
Pleasant one-and-a-half-story frame gable-roofed Colonial Revival dwelling; focus is central portico with barrel-vault and paired slender pillars; German siding; open porch extends from north (left) beneath gable roof; Ivey was a taxi driver.				

WEST SIDE JEFFERSON STREET

1239.	139	Allen-Moody House	1925-1938	C
Modest one-story frame Craftsman bungalow with locally-popular gable-front form with partially projecting engaged porch; first known owner in 1938 (CD) was Mrs. Della McG. Allen, the widow of William; between 1942 and 1948 (CDs) the house was sold to Miss Rosa B. Moody, an accountant at Roanoke Mills, who apparently was the daughter of William L. Moody across street at 138 Jefferson (entry 1243).				

1240.	201	House	ca. 1898	C
Two-story hip-roofed frame dwelling follows one of a few basic forms exhibited by earliest houses erected for workers in town's early and nearby textile and paper mills; double-pile side-hall plan; single-bay on second-story facade; none of occupants in CDs from 1938 to 1948 are listed as owners, so apparently still maintained as rental; only one of six occupants				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 276

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

continued---WEST SIDE JEFFERSON STREET---continued

during period was an employee of Roanoke Mills, others were a radio repairman, an insurance agent, and three with no occupation listed.

1241.	1335	Wylie A. Warren House	1925-1938	C
One-story gable-front frame bungalow with off-center gable-front porch carried on Craftsman pillars; projecting gabled wing on south (left); six-over-six sash windows; aluminum siding; Warren was foreman with Virginia Electric and Power Co.				

1241-a		Garage	1925-1938	NC-alt
One-car gable-front frame garage with shed added onto south (left), resulting in a modified roofline.				

1242.	1337	Littleton A. Dickens House	1925-1938	C
Handsome one-story gable-front frame bungalow; partially recessed/projecting gable-front porch and small projecting gabled porch on south (left) carried by Craftsman pillars; secondary shed-roofed porch on south carried by turned posts; German siding; exposed rafter ends; six-over-six sash windows; Dickens was a contractor.				

1242-a		Storage Building	1970s	NC-age
One-room gable-front frame storage shed located along alley.				

EAST SIDE JEFFERSON STREET

1243.	138	William L. Moody House	by 1919	C
Two-story T-plan frame dwelling; intersecting gable roofs accented with boxed cornice returns; wrap-around porch with replacement posts; two-over-two sash windows; asbestos shingles; Moody, owner of a grocery in 1938 and an employee of Roanoke Mills in 1942 and 1948 (CDs), is first known owner.				

1244.	200	Lynch-Askew House	ca. 1898	C
Two-story hip-roofed frame dwelling follows one of a few basic forms exhibited by earliest houses erected for workers in town's early and nearby textile and paper mills; double-pile side-hall plan; single-bay on second-story facade; six-over-six sash windows; original full-width porch extended after 1925 (SM) to wrap around each side elevation with square posts and balusters; rear ell enlarged somewhat after 1962 (SM); possibly built for A. D. Lynch soon after his purchase on lot in August 1898; his occupation is unknown; carpenter R. James Askew owned and occupied house during at least the late 1930s to late 1940s, perhaps undertaking porch enlargement.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 277

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<p>***NOTE***CONSISTENCY VARIES ALONG THE NUMBERED STREETS AS TO WHETHER THE EVEN-NUMBERED PROPERTIES ARE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE STREET AND THE ODD NUMBERS ON THE SOUTH SIDE, OR VICE VERSA; THE <u>GENERAL</u> PATTERN IS EVEN ON NORTH SIDE, ODD ON SOUTH SIDE.</p>				
<p><u>NORTH SIDE WEST SECOND STREET</u></p>				
1245.	32	Glover Building	1942-1948	C
<p>Simple one-story brick commercial building with main entrance angled at corner of West Second and Jackson streets; walls unrelieved by decorative brickwork; large display windows filled in with concrete block, while overhead garage door fitted into east (right) corner opening onto West Second Street; built for Glover's, a dry goods store operated by Myrtle S. Glover who lived with husband Thomas B. Glover nearby at 107 Jackson Street (entry 422); occupied site of Roanoke Rapids Hotel, a two-and-a-half-story frame structure that had double-tier porches along both street elevations; that, in turn, replaced the ca. 1895 Bunker Hill Hotel which was destroyed on July 13, 1915 in "the biggest conflagration Roanoke Rapids has had in some years" (<u>Roanoke Rapids Herald</u>, July 16, 1915); owned by the Roanoke Mills Co., the hotel was quickly rebuilt, with the September 3, 1915 newspaper reporting that H. M. Faison had been awarded the contract for rebuilding, which apparently was nearly identical to the old Bunker Hill as the Sanborn maps differ little between April 1915, June 1919, and June 1925; the fate of the replacement hotel is unknown, having obviously been removed before 1948.</p>				
1246.	18-22	Standard Grocery Co. Building	1925-1938	C
<p>Large two-story brick building with storefronts flanking central entrance to second story; both storefronts are relatively intact, though boarded and vacant; second story had broad, probably triple, windows flanking central single window, all now bricked; modest decorative brickwork included broad recessed panel in upper facade and simple corbeled cornice; Standard Grocery Co., M. H. Hedgepeth as manager, occupied building from before 1938 until after 1948 (CDs), during which time there were at least three apartments on upper floor.</p>				
1247.	14-16	Daniel-Ameen Building	ca. 1912	C
<p>Two-story double-storefront brick commercial building has three segmentally-arched windows on the second story, with center being smaller than others; similar arched windows occupy second story of eastern (right) elevation along alley; all windows now bricked up; both storefronts remodeled with angled glass facades; built for L. A. Daniel, who sold in 1914 to A. and George Ameen, proprietors of a dry goods and notions store in No. 14 while tenant of No. 16 operated a fruit market; subsequent occupants of No. 14 include grocery in 1919 (SM) and beauty shops between at least 1938 and 1948 (CDs); occupants of No. 16 were pressing club in 1925 (SM), Minchers Lunch</p>				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 278

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

NORTH SIDE WEST SECOND STREET---continued

stand in 1938 (CD), and warehouse for adjacent Standard Grocery Co. in 1942 and 1948 (CDs); during most of this period there were two apartments upstairs; entire building now vacant.

NORTH SIDE EAST SECOND STREET

1248.	22	Second Street Lunch	post 1962	NC-age
One-story flat-roofed brick restaurant; glass-enclosed vestibule and large plate glass windows.				

1248-a		Fence	1960s	NC-str
Board privacy fence along rear property line adjoining entry 993.				

SOUTH SIDE EAST SECOND STREET

1249.	7	Commercial Building	1925-1938	NC-alt
Tiny one-story brick commercial building with false mansard frame canopy overhead and entirely new frame storefront; first known occupant was confectioner Robert W. Hawkins in 1938, followed by DeLuxe Barber Shop in 1942 and 1948 (CDs); now a beauty shop.				

1250.	9-11-13	Commercial Building	by 1915	C
One-story triple-storefront brick building with modified storefronts (#13 more drastically than others) and separate false mansard frame canopies above each; despite these changes original character of building survives in flat pilasters that define storefronts and tall, simply-finished and tile-coped brick parapet in front; parapet steps down along side elevations; occupants in 1915 included junk store in No. 9, clothing store in No. 11, and restaurant in No. 13; a wide variety of mercantile establishments operated here since, including beverage stores in 1942 and 1948 (CDs); only No. 11 is now occupied, by a golf store.				

1251.	19	Commercial Building	post 1962	NC-age
Rectangular brick box with central door and flanking paired windows; occupied by accountant.				

1252	125	Roanoke Valley Rescue Squad Bldg	1948-1962	NC-age
Large L-shaped masonry (both brick and concrete block exterior walls) building with two long wings to house rescue vehicle and two-story block.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 279

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

SOUTH SIDE EAST SECOND STREET---continued

1253.	210	(former) Grocery	1938-1942	C
-------	-----	------------------	-----------	---

One-story gable-front concrete-block commercial building; first known occupant was grocery of Ovid B. Harris who was listed in 1942 city directory as "storekeeper Virginia Electric and Power Co."; what connection that company had to the operation of this store is undetermined; by 1948 the store's proprietor was William L. Moody, who previously had been an employee of Roanoke Mills; building has been vacant for at least twenty years.

NORTH SIDE WEST THIRD STREET

1254.	100	(former) A & P Grocery Store	post 1962	NC-age
-------	-----	------------------------------	-----------	--------

Large brick building retains readily-identified A & P hip-roofed form with central intersecting gable; original expansive windows reduced in size and now covered with plywood; currently vacant; large paved parking lot occupies majority of site in front of building; site of six frame dwellings, including four two-story houses probably erected, like neighbor at 207 Jackson Street (entry 433), by Roanoke Mill No. 1 as residences for supervisors; along alley about where building now stands was location of first fire department, with fifty-foot-tall water tank holding 64,000 gallons tank; tank was connected by pipe to Roanoke Mill No. 1; also two frame buildings for carts/engines and hoses.

NORTH SIDE EAST FOURTH STREET

1255.	104	House	1960s	NC-age
-------	-----	-------	-------	--------

Handsome one-story brick dwelling exemplifies best of ranch style houses of period; hipped roof; subtle Colonial Revival elements; carport on west (left), with access from Hamilton Street; has large-scale horizontal louvers for privacy.

1255-a		Storage Building	1960s	NC-age
--------	--	------------------	-------	--------

Brick gable-roofed building along alley.

1255-b		Fence	1960s	NC-str
--------	--	-------	-------	--------

Handsome metal pipe and brick pylon fence is continuation of that at neighboring William Lunsford Brown House (entry 1089) to north, indicating this lot was originally part of gardens/grounds of Brown property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 280

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>SOUTH SIDE EAST FIFTH STREET</u>				
1256.	11	Commercial Building	1948-1962	NC-age
One-story gable-front building with central door flanked by six-over-six sash windows; asbestos shingles; 1962 Sanborn Map shows this as housing a plumbing business; now vacant.				
<u>NORTH SIDE EAST SEVENTH STREET</u>				
1257.	112	House	1948-1962	NC-age
One-story gable-roofed brick dwelling; projecting central bay has bay window; simple, straightforward Colonial Revival elements.				
1257-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
One-car gable-front structure with glazed overhead door.				
1257-b		Wall	post 1962	NC-str
Wall of decorative pierced concrete blocks extends from house to garage, enclosing small rear garden; gates of chain-link fencing provide vehicular access.				
1257-c		Wall	1948-1962	NC-str
Short wall of solid concrete blocks serves as retaining wall against elevated level of alley to west (left).				
<u>SOUTH SIDE WEST SEVENTH STREET</u>				
1258.	110	Boy Scout Hut, Troop 144	1942-1948	NC-alt
Modest one-story gable-front frame building with weatherboard and German siding remaining only on four bays on east elevation along alley; other sides brick veneered before 1962 (SM); whether any part of this building is part of the Roanoke Mill Men's Club which was built at 122 West 7th Street between 1942 and 1948 is unknown (CDs); building labeled as dwelling on 1962 Sanborn Map with half of building along alley containing four-car garage; now home of Boy Scout Troop 144, which was established in 1930 and is sponsored by Roanoke Rapids Rotary Club.				
1258-a		Flag Pole	1970s	NC-obj
Metal flag pole located west (towards Madison Street) from building.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 281

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>NORTH SIDE WEST EIGHTH STREET</u>				
1259.	736	John Gabriel House	1946	C
Pleasant one-and-a-half-story brick Colonial Revival dwelling with tripartite picture window in front; plans acquired from a magazine and executed by local-contractor Sam Brown; Gabriel (d. 1996) came to Roanoke Rapids after service in Navy during World War II, at first working in textile mill before moving to Halifax/Champion Paper Co.; wife, Eudean, a nurse, resided in Nurse's Home (entry 748) before John's return; later was supervisor of nurses.				
1259-a		Garage	ca. 1947	C
One-car gable-front concrete-block garage erected by Gabriel himself immediately after completion of dwelling.				
1259-b		Greenhouse	ca. 1950s	NC-age
Small gable-roofed glazed greenhouse located in garden area west of house (towards railroad).				
1259-c		Fence	ca. 1950s	NC-str
Wooden picket fence delineates small garden area west of house (towards railroad).				
<u>NORTH SIDE EAST EIGHTH STREET</u>				
1260.	216	House	post 1962	NC-age
Modest one-story gable-roofed frame dwelling with simplified Colonial Revival/Craftsman elements; three-over-one sash windows; asbestos shingles; erected on rear portion of lot at 730 Washington Street, a Patterson Mill House (entry 594), the ownership of which remained in mill hands until 1950.				
<u>SOUTH SIDE WEST EIGHTH STREET</u>				
1261.	509	House	post 1962	NC-age
One-story gable-roofed dwelling with masonite siding.				
1261-a		Garage	post 1962	NC-age
One-car concrete-block structure.				
1261-b		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Board privacy fence along west (right) and rear property lines.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 282

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>SOUTH SIDE WEST EIGHTH STREET---continued</u>				
1262.	201	(former) Roanoke Ice and Fuel Company	1915	C
<p>Rectangular, flat-roofed brick industrial building with concrete-block office and warehouse expansions on front added about 1975; intended construction of this modern ice plant in town (being in old Rosemary section) announced by <u>Roanoke Rapids Herald</u> on May 28, 1915, with owner being S. M. Thompson; start of operations heralded in August 20, 1915 issue as representing "a considerable saving to every consumer of ice in this community, the price being cut almost in half;" company's purchase of equipment, stock, and "goodwill" of W. S. Hockaday and Son, an older ice maker, gave Roanoke Ice and Fuel Co. a "clear field" in local distribution; between 1925 (SM) and 1938 (CD) the name changed to Colonial Ice Co., and again in 1974 by new owners to Roanoke Valley Ice. Co., as it remains; currently sells ice in six-county area in North Carolina and Virginia.</p>				
1262-a		New Ice Plant	1984	NC-age
<p>Modern, boxy masonry manufacturing facility located south of original building; site occupied between 1919 and 1925 (SMs) by Twin City Oil Co., which during 1930s and 1940s (CDs) operated as The Texas (oil) Company; site vacant by 1962 (SM).</p>				
<u>SOUTH SIDE EAST EIGHTH STREET</u>				
1263.	114	Quality Cleaners	1942-1948	C
<p>Modestly-finished one-story brick-faced concrete-block commercial building without decorative brickwork; tile coping crowns parapet; intact storefront of central door flush with building framed by large plate glass windows; simple flat metal awning shelters door; brick addition on west (right) has shed roof with stepped parapet; Quality Cleaners opened here by 1948 under management of Douglas Keeter, who lived on Jefferson Street.</p>				
1263-a		Quality Cleaners Annex-Garage	1942-1948	C
<p>Long concrete block gable-end garage with single automobile bay with overhead door located on south (right) ends; exposed rafter ends; one-room concrete block addition, perhaps for storage, added onto south after 1962; though now used for garage, 1962 Sanborn map has it labeled "Dry Cleang."</p>				
<u>NORTH SIDE WEST NINTH STREET</u>				
1264.	201	Electrical Substation	1948-1962	NC-str
<p>Large utility lot enclosed by tall, barbed-wire-topped chain-link fence.</p>				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 283

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>NORTH SIDE WEST NINTH STREET---continued</u>				
1265.	125	Commercial Building	post 1962	NC-age
Modest one-story brick-faced concrete block commercial building; central single-leaf entrance; panel in upper facade frame by soldier course bricks; now occupied by The Past & Present Antiques.				
1266.	121	Commercial Building	post 1962	NC-age
Modest one-story brick-faced concrete block commercial building; recessed single-leaf entrance on east (right); panel in upper facade framed by rowlock course bricks; now occupied by Too Small Shop.				
1267.	119	Commercial Building	1948-1962	NC-age
Modest one-story brick-faced concrete block commercial building; recessed double-leaf entrance flanked by display windows; panel in upper facade frame by soldier course bricks; now occupied as annex to Too Small Shop in No. 121.				
1268.	117	Commercial Building	1948-1962	NC-age
Modest one-story brick-faced concrete block commercial building; recessed single-leaf entrance flanked by glass display windows; upper parapet enlivened by rectangular recessed panel outlined with soldier course brick accented with cast concrete squares at corners; now vacant.				
1269.	115	Commercial Building	1942-1948	C
Distinctive one-story commercial building raised with Case cinder block and considerably invigorated by brick quoins; panel in upper facade outline with rowlock course brick; storefront modified with double picture window; first known occupant in 1948 (CD) was Pearson Brothers (Haywood L. and J. Grady), electrical contractors; now occupied by Foley Manufacturing and Hobbies.				
<u>NORTH SIDE EAST NINTH STREET</u>				
1270.	16	R. I. Starke Grocery Building	1919-1925	C
Relatively intact one-story brick commercial building; recessed double-leaf central entrance remains though display windows boarded over; stepped parapet enlivened with subtle decorative brickwork and remnants of painted wall signs, with trademark script Coca-Cola being most legible; perhaps erected as rental by Roger A. Warren, whose 1923-1925 dwelling (#1022) occupies front part of lot; occupied by grocery of Rufus I. Starke (residence #754), probably from formation in 1929 until he retired in 1959; building has been vacant now for a number of years.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 284

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>SOUTH SIDE WEST NINTH STREET</u>				
1271.	130	Colonial Frozen Foods Building	ca. 1947	NC-alt
Large gable-roofed brick-faced concrete-block building remodeled in 1970s into Colonial Revival with addition of central cupola, shed dormers, and six-over-six sash windows; projecting entrance has sidelights; erected after World War II offering variety of services to homemakers: freezer lockers, frozen foods, meat cutting, and storage; proprietors were Quinton Gregory, Jr. and G. Vincent Wyche, latter a Weldon businessman; now furniture store in ownership of Gregory heirs.				
1271-a		Smokehouse	ca. 1947	C
Small rectangular brick-faced concrete-block building with flat roof; four-over-four sash metal windows; originally used as commercial smokehouse; now storage.				
<u>NORTH SIDE WEST TENTH STREET</u>				
1272.	127-129	Commercial Building	1925-1938	C
One-story double-storefront brick commercial building with only moderately remodeled storefronts; upper facade has recessed brick panel and tile coping; businesses no doubt catered to workers in Rosemary Mfg. Co. across street and residents in adjacent Rosemary Mill Village; earliest known occupants were, in No. 127, the lunch stand of Charles C. Manning in 1938, and vacant in 1942 and 1948 (CDs); and in No. 129, Batton and Trippe Grocery Store in 1938, Batton Grocery Store in 1942, and vacant in 1948, Batten having moved to nearby No. 117 West Tenth Street (CDs); now barber and beauty shops.				
1273.	123-125	Commercial Building	by 1925	NC-alt
One-story single-storefront brick building originally divided into two narrow commercial spaces; storefront entirely new but upper facade has retains recessed brick panel and tile coping; businesses no doubt catered to workers in Rosemary Mfg. Co. across street and residents in adjacent Rosemary Mill Village; earliest known occupants were, in No. 123, a pool hall in 1925 (SM), Paul W. Ray's lunch stand between at least 1938 and 1942 and Ferguson's Place (Roland W. Ferguson), another lunch stand in 1948 (CDs); and in No. 125, a non-identified store in 1925 (SM), and the Singer Sewing Machine Co. in 1942, No. 125 was vacant in 1938 and 1948 (CDs); now Oscar's Restaurant.				
1274.	115-121	Commercial Building	by 1925	C
Modestly-detailed one-story four-storefront commercial building; storefronts have had varied modifications, from complete bricking in No. 121 to				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 285

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Addr.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
---------------	--------------	----------------------	-------------	---------------

NORTH SIDE WEST TENTH STREET---continued

surviving transom windows in No. 115 filled with 1950s-1960s jalousie windows; upper facade has recessed brick panel and tile coping; businesses no doubt catered to workers in Rosemary Mfg. Co. across street and residents in adjacent Rosemary Mill Village; earliest known occupants were, in No. 115, a non-identified store in 1925 (SM), Tickel Dry Cleaners and Tickel Barber Shop (Mrs. Effie Tickel, widow of J. E. Tickel) between at least 1938 and 1948 (CDs); in No. 117, a non-identified store in 1925 (SM), a succession of groceries, J. C. Wells in 1938, Cooke and Vincent in 1942, and Batton Grocery Store in 1948 (CDs); in No. 119, a non-identified store in 1925 (SM), the Silver Grill of James Hatem between at least 1938 and 1948 (CDs); and in No. 121, a non-identified store in 1925 (SM), Rosemary Wholesale Meat Co. (G. S. Bunn), between at least 1938 and 1942 (CDs).

1275.	109-113	Commercial Building	by 1925	C
-------	---------	----------------------------	---------	---

Handsome three-storefront brick building with prominent stepped parapet enlivened by well-executed but modest corbeled brickwork topped with tile copings; middle store is wider than end ones; all with new storefronts with shallow pent wooden roof awnings; businesses no doubt catered to workers in Rosemary Mfg. Co. across street and residents in adjacent Rosemary Mill Village; earliest known occupants were, in No. 109, a non-identified store in 1925 (SM), barber Ashley W. Bryant in 1938 and 1942, with barber Norris Hannon in 1948 (CDs); in No. 111, a non-identified store in 1925 (SM), the Yellow Front Grocery and Meats Store (proprietor Earl B. Bowman between at least 1938 and 1948 (CDs); and in No. 113, a non-identified store in 1925 (SM), Roanoke Rapids Shoe Shop (proprietor G. W. Lewis) in 1938, Tant's Shoe Shop (C. Oliver Tant of Littleton) in 1942, and storage in 1948 (CDs).

NORTH SIDE EAST ELEVENTH STREET

1276.	10-22	Commercial Building	1948-1962	NC-age
-------	-------	----------------------------	-----------	--------

Handsomely large two-story six-unit rental commercial building is one of most notable post-World War II retail buildings in Roanoke Rapids; second story consists of twelve bays on facade and six on east (Hamilton Street), each with its own canvas awning; all windows contained within broad band of blond brick that extends across both elevations, interrupted only at the corners, to provide International style flair; six storefronts in varying degrees of intactness, with none having been heavily altered; wide range of retail and professional offices have occupied stores, with rental apartments upstairs.

1277.	104	House	1938-1942	C
-------	-----	--------------	-----------	---

Modestly-scaled one-story hip-roofed brick-veneered dwelling with imaginative and robust use of rock-faced ashlar granite randomly set into

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 286

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

NORTH SIDE EAST ELEVENTH STREET-continued

the brick veneer; sporadic use of soldier course bricks and stacked stretcher bricks enlivens facade further; exterior end chimney also raised in brick and granite; small central hip-roofed porch, boxed cornices, and three-over-one sash windows, complete triple-pile dwelling; probably built as rental dwelling, with first known occupant family of city-employee Robert L. Williams (1942 CD), who was replaced by family of Oliver J. Ingram (occupation unknown) in 1948 (CD).

1277-a		House	1938-1942	C
--------	--	-------	-----------	---

Small one-story four-bay frame dwelling appears to have no more than two-three rooms; gable roof, simple details; most likely erected as rental dwelling, with first known occupant (1942) being widow Mrs. Laura O. Moore.

1278.	106	House	1938-1942	C
-------	-----	-------	-----------	---

One-story end-gable masonry house with restrained Colonial Revival character supplied only by small gable-roofed central portico; picture window later added to east (right) of porch; while apparently a rental companion to neighbor entry 1277, this house lacks the vigor supplied by the other's random stonework; first tenant (1938 CD) was family of Ernest L. Rook, a Patterson Mill employee, who were succeeded by 1948 (CD) by Mrs. Laura O. Moore, earlier tenant in neighboring house entry 1277-a.

SOUTH SIDE WEST ELEVENTH STREET

1279.	302-314	Commercial Building	by 1925 1925-1938	C
-------	---------	---------------------	----------------------	---

Large two-story seven-storefront brick commercial building unified by brick modillion cornice above recessed panel outlined with rowlock bricks that stretches across entire facade; all shopfronts altered, with No. 302 retaining recessed configuration but with smaller replacement windows; other shopfronts have been removed entirely and replaced with overhead garage doors during conversion into automobile service bays; ten second-story windows of single, double, and triple configurations have been covered with vinyl siding; building built in two stages, nos. 308-310-312-314 by 1925 and nos. 302-304-306 between 1925 and 1938; first owner said to be a Mr. Thomas originally from Bear Grass, who operated laundromat and lunch cafe here; occupants in 1938, 1942, and 1948 according to city directories included a succession of lunch stands in 302 (operated by A. M. Cameron, Davenport and Neal, and Stewart and Pulley, respectively), with rest of building occupied by: grocery stores--(A. M. Cameron's Paragon Grocery Co., Joseph J. Thompson's Thompson Grocery Co., Henry M. Johnson, and Rev. Raleigh L. Topping; barber shop of Pleasant T. Taylor; and beverage store of Joseph A. Blake; all were establishments that catered to workers in adjacent Rosemary

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 287

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

SOUTH SIDE WEST ELEVENTH STREET---continued

Mfg. Co. and residents in surrounding Rosemary Mill Village; building acquired ca. 1950 by J. J. Thompson, who sold ca. 1982 to Sammy West, who undertook alterations for West and Vaughan Garage.

1279-a		Salvage Yard	ca. 1982	NC-si
--------	--	---------------------	----------	-------

Chain-link-fence-enclosed lot containing storage and salvage vehicles associated with adjacent automobile service and repair business; occupies northern half of site of Ledgerwood Hall, a large two-story frame dormitory constructed in 1919 for single female workers at Rosemary Mfg. Co.; Ledgerwood Hall faced Franklin Street and was demolished between 1948 (CD) and 1962 (SM).

SOUTH SIDE EAST ELEVENTH STREET

1280.	11-13	Commercial Building	1948-1962	NC-age
-------	-------	----------------------------	-----------	--------

Modest one-story two-storefront brick-faced concrete-block building attached to rear of (former) Citizens Bank and Trust Co. Building (entry 962); adjacent entrances in center of facade retain recessed placement with replacement entrances; upper facade is devoid of decorative brickwork.

1281.	15-23	Commercial Building	1948-1962	NC-age
-------	-------	----------------------------	-----------	--------

One-story concrete block building with brick-faced facade; only decorative element of plain brickwork is tile coping atop parapet; each of six rental commercial units has central entrance flanked by large plate glass windows; only units Nos. 21 and 23 are unaltered; tenants have included a wide range of business, professional, and medical offices.

1282.	25	Vacant Lot		
-------	----	-------------------	--	--

Used for parking.

SOUTH SIDE EAST TWELTH STREET

1283.	6	Rental Store	1925-1938	C
-------	---	---------------------	-----------	---

One-story gable-front frame store with central entrance flanked by paired six-over-six sash windows; German siding remains on facade with corrugated plastic sheeting on sides; Case-concrete-block shed added on rear south (left) after 1962; full width sign above windows: Harvey's Fish Market; early occupants included William T. Gray's auto repair shop in 1938 (CD), C. Walter Grant's furniture repair shop in 1942 (CD), and United Wholesale Co. (president John T. Mincher and secretary-treasurer John H. Rook) in 1948 (CD); now vacant.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 288

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
<u>NORTH SIDE EAST FOURTEENTH STREET</u>				
1284.	14	Commercial Building	post 1962	NC-age
Large brick commercial building with four-level stepped parapet front gable; large display windows now largely closed; now C. J.'s Beach Bingo.				
<u>SOUTH SIDE EAST FOURTEENTH STREET</u>				
1285.	11	(former) Seaboard Air Line Passenger Station	1917	C
<p>Handsome one-story brick railroad passenger station blends Italianate and Craftsman elements in a design typical of stations built as symbols of civic pride in small cities during early twentieth centuries; sheltered beneath prominent bellcast hip roof pierced by two interior chimneys; robust triangular king-post braces at each corner support broad eaves; rectangular form broken only on west (railroad side) elevation by projecting rectangular bay window in ticket office; dark red tapestry brick accented and contrasted with roughly-finished granite utilized for tall water table that doubles as continuous window sill; this horizontal band strikingly echoed by white-painted fascia of eaves that extends around building; segmental arches surmount doors and windows, with six-over-six sash and most transoms covered with plywood; interior divided among white waiting room on north, smaller colored waiting room in the center, and freight room on the south; though vicinity of Roanoke Rapids was traversed in the 1830s and 1840s by the first railroads in North Carolina, with the Petersburg (Va.) Railroad (1833), Portsmouth (Va.) and Roanoke Railroad (1836), Wilmington and Raleigh (later Wilmington and Weldon) Railroad (1840), and Raleigh and Gaston Railroad (1840), meeting in or near Weldon three miles east, the railroad did not physically enter the historic district until 1893 when the owners of the United Industrial Co. persuaded the Seaboard Air Line Railroad to build a spur to their mill along the river; this line remains in service, receiving another branch in 1910 to Patterson Mill; nature of earlier passenger station unknown, but station has always been known locally as "Roanoke Junction;" a new building was apparently sought for some time prior to item in <u>Roanoke Rapids Herald</u> on May 8, 1914 that railroad officials had visited and discussed relocating the main line between Rosemary and Roanoke Rapids, where a "new brick passenger station . . . would be accessible to both communities;" according to the December 17, 1915 issue, the relocation proposal "fell flat, and in the demoralization following the outbreak of the European war the new depot idea was indefinitely postponed;" effort renewed in 1916 with present building complete the next year; until about 1930, six passenger trains stopped at station daily, three going east to Portsmouth, Virginia and three west to Raleigh; passenger service declined beginning in Depression, with last passenger trains departing in 1967; excursion trains were popular, especially during the summer when the textile mills provided</p>				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 289

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

SOUTH SIDE EAST FOURTEENTH STREET---continued

passage to employees and families for annual excursion to Ocean View beach in Norfolk, Va.; Roanoke Rapids Herald on August 13, 1915 included succinct item of "Annual Mid-Summer Holiday" for employees of Roanoke and Patterson mills, with 300 taking train to Ocean View; two years earlier, on July 24, 1913, the Roanoke News of neighboring Weldon (the Roanoke Rapids Herald did not begin until April 1914), a town through which the excursion trains passed, related a more exuberant report: The big excursion from Roanoke Rapids to Ocean View had "15 well-filled coaches," containing 1,200-1,300 people. Once there the Roanoke and Rosemary mill owners distributed hundreds of tickets for amusements to children. Quite a number of Weldon people went, too;" the next issue, July 31, 1913, the Weldon editor snorted that "The surest way of enjoying summer resorts is to stay at home and read about them."

1285-a		Railroad Track	1893-1895	C-str
1286.	105	Roy D. Taylor House	1942-1948	C
One-story gable-roofed frame dwelling with boxed cornice returns; pedimented porch hood; asbestos shingles; replacement one-over-one sash windows; Taylor was employee at Rosemary Mfg. Co.				
1286-a		Fence	1980s	NC-str
Board privacy fence encloses rear yard, extending to alley on west.				
1287.	205	House	post 1962	NC-age
Modest one-story gable-roofed frame dwelling; asbestos shingles.				
1288.	221	Lindale Dairies. Inc.	1946-1947	C
One-story brick-faced concrete-block building with subtle decorative interest supplied by recessed central panel across facade; tile-capped parapet roof steps downward towards rear along side elevations; slightly-asymmetrical six-bay facade composed of two doors each flanked by large display windows, several filled with glass blocks; erected immediately after World War II for Lindale Dairies, Inc.; Roger C. Albright was secretary, treasurer, and manager; continued to pasteurize and bottle local milk until 1970s; occupied as regional distribution center by Pine State Creamery Co.				
1288-a		Truck Repair/Storage Building	1946-1947	C
Utilitarian concrete block building with tile coping on parapet; four overhead garage doors with glazed upper panels permit truck access directly from Jefferson Street.				
1288-b		Cooler/Storage Building	1946-1947	C
Long expanded flat-roofed concrete-block building has two-story section on				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 290

Inv. #	Addr.	Property Name	Date	Status
--------	-------	---------------	------	--------

SOUTH SIDE EAST FOURTEENTH STREET---continued

north where major refrigeration is housed; enlarged onto south by additional coolers and loading docks for delivery trucks.

1288-c		Fence	1970s	NC-str
Chain-link fence with barbed-wire tops enclose entire property, connecting to sides and rear of main and truck repair buildings.				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 291Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina**8. Statement of Significance****Summary**

The resources of the Roanoke Rapids Historic District reflect the development of Roanoke Rapids as a regionally-important textile manufacturing city during the early twentieth century along the banks of the Roanoke River. While development began in 1894-1895 with the construction of the first textile mill, the short-lived United Industrial Company, the real impetus for long-term development came with the construction of four successful cotton mills within twenty-two years: Roanoke Mills Company, 1895-1897; Rosemary Manufacturing Company, 1901; Patterson Mills, 1910; and Roanoke Mills Company Plant No. 2, 1916-1917. Growth was so rapid that in 1900, just three years after the incorporation of the town of Roanoke Rapids, the town had a population of 1,009 persons, a figure that more than tripled to 3,369 residents by 1920. During this period the separate village of Rosemary developed to an approximately equal size around Rosemary Mill, located about one mile south of the center of Roanoke Rapids, and when the two consolidated in 1931, the City of Roanoke Rapids included over 7,000 citizens and encompassed an area largely covered by the Roanoke Rapids Historic District. This area includes not only the three surviving cotton mills (the original Roanoke Mill was razed in 1990) and the four attendant mill villages for workers, but the separate commercial sections of old Roanoke Rapids and old Rosemary and adjacent residential neighborhoods occupied by merchants, professionals, shopkeepers, and others whose livelihoods were indirectly but unmistakably dependent upon the textile mills. Its significance as a cotton-mill city is heightened by the fact that cotton-textile manufacturing has been the leading manufacturing industry in North Carolina since the 1880s. The historic district contains the industrial, residential, commercial, religious, educational, and transportation resources associated with pre-World War II Roanoke Rapids and is being nominated under the Community Planning and Development, Industry, Commerce, and Architecture contexts. Residential properties account for more than eighty percent of the district's resources and acreage. The district contains important examples of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, Craftsman, Tudor Revival, Rustic, and Art Moderne buildings rendered in frame, brick, and log, with industrial and commercial buildings being exclusively of brick, and dwellings being predominantly frame until the early 1920s. Buildings such as the 1906-1907 Dickens-Webb House, the 1916 Alonzo E. Akers House, the 1917 All Saints Episcopal Church, the 1920-1921 Roanoke Rapids High School (NR 1988), the 1931 Imperial Theatre, and the 1938-1942 J. C. Penney Co. Building are indicative of the district's eligibility under the Architecture Context. The district contains a high level of architectural integrity, with 982 of the 1,223 primary resources (eighty percent), and 1,188 of the total 1,948 resources (sixty-one percent) being contributing. The district's period of significance, 1894 to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 8 Page 292

1948, starts with the construction date of the "Turtle Top House" (entry 1066), the oldest surviving building in the city, and includes all resources at least fifty years old.

Historical Background and Community Planning and Development, Industry, and Commerce Contexts

Roanoke Rapids area before 1894

Settlement and Early Development at the "Great Falls"

The Roanoke Rapids vicinity was first settled during the early 1700s by Englishmen coming southwestwardly from Virginia and westwardly from the growing North Carolina colony centered in the Albemarle region. They were attracted to the area by the rich alluvial bottomlands of the Roanoke River, an extensive waterway that arises in the mountains of western Virginia and flows eastward until it joins with the Chowan River to form Albemarle Sound. This river, known to regional Indians as "Moratuc" or "River of Death," served as the region's primary transportation route until the mid nineteenth century. The Roanoke is one of the major rivers in eastern North Carolina and southern and western Virginia, and is also known as the "Staunton" River in the latter. Tributaries such as the Dan and Hycó rivers expand its watershed into the northern North Carolina piedmont counties of Person, Yadkin, Rockingham, Stokes, Forsyth, Guilford, and Surry. The character of the river changes dramatically in the Roanoke Rapids area, dropping eighty-five feet in elevation over the course of nine miles through river beds of solid rock, primarily granite. The existence of these falls and rapids occurred where the rolling hills of the piedmont tumble to the flat lands of the coastal plain. The Roanoke River was vitally important to the natives who occupied the region for hundreds of years before the arrival of the first Europeans, enabling support of a dense Indian population; however, no Indian villages are known to have been situated in the immediate Roanoke Rapids area (Braswell 1987, 1-2; Denny 1972, 4-5). Halifax County, in which Roanoke Rapids is located, was formed in 1758 from Edgecombe County. Northampton County, which lies directly across the Roanoke River from Roanoke Rapids, was formed in 1741 from Bertie County (Powell 1968, 209-210, 353).

The importance and limitations of navigation on the Roanoke River were recognized early, and starting in 1783 efforts were undertaken to improve navigability on the river, particularly in the vicinity of the "Great Falls," an area beginning several miles upriver from present Roanoke Rapids and extending downriver to the present town of Weldon. These efforts eventually resulted in the completion in 1823 of the Roanoke Canal (NR 1976), with the first and highest lock at present Roanoke Rapids and the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 293Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

lowest lock in Weldon. The early success of the canal engendered significant development in Weldon, but other than providing area farmers with improved transportation to markets in Norfolk, Virginia, the canal impacted the future site of Roanoke Rapids very little. The area's leading planter was Andrew Joyner (1786-1856), whose Poplar Grove plantation occupied much of Roanoke Rapids west of Madison Street (Butchko 1996, 117-120; Glass 1976; Denny 1972, 6-8; Murphy 1988, 335; Harris 1990, survey files; Robinson 1997, 6).

The initial economic success of the Roanoke Canal was soon eclipsed by the arrival of rail transportation. Between 1832 and 1840 three separate railroad lines--the Petersburg Railroad from the north, the Portsmouth and Roanoke from the east, and the Wilmington and Raleigh (later Wilmington and Weldon) from the south--were constructed to terminals at or near Weldon, creating a significant boom not only to that little town east downriver from future Roanoke Rapids, but also to the surrounding agricultural lands. A fourth railroad, the Raleigh and Gaston from the west, had its terminus at the now-gone village of Gaston on the south bank of the Roanoke River several miles upriver from Roanoke Rapids. When, in 1853, a connecting line was extended between the Raleigh and Gaston and the Seaboard (formerly Portsmouth) and Roanoke railroads, railroad tracks traversed the future city of Roanoke Rapids for the first time. This line, still active, is now entry 1285-a. After the arrival of the first railroad in 1832, and especially after the linkage of all four railroads in 1853, the economic viability of the Roanoke Canal declined until it fell into disuse and deterioration (Butchko 1996, 120-123; Denny 1972, 10-12).

Early Industrial Development at Roanoke Rapids

It was against this background that industrialists first began to eye the potential for industrial development in the Roanoke Rapids vicinity during the late 1880s. These men were part of a national trend that saw northern capitalists investing in industrial plants, especially textile mills, in southern states. While textile manufacturing, both woolen and cotton, was not unknown in antebellum North Carolina, it was limited in both size and geography. An influx of capital after the war along with a marked increase in cotton acreage encouraged an acceleration in the construction of cotton textile factories. After the 1880s, the industry proliferated, building an average of six new mills a year for the rest of the century. Furthermore, during the late nineteenth century textile manufacturing spread from piedmont counties, where the earliest mills had relied on water power from dams, to localities in eastern North Carolina where flatter landscapes provided far fewer sites capable of generating the horsepower needed for the operation of financially-viable textile mills. While the first mills in Roanoke Rapids did utilize water power, later mills relied on the relatively recent introduction of electricity, produced locally by water turbines along the Roanoke River. It was as part of this rapid late-nineteenth century industrialization of the "New South" that first attracted investors eyes to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 294Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

the falls of the Roanoke River (Lefler and Newsome 1976, 396, 398, 505-509, 521).

When the property of the canal company was auctioned in August 1882 at the county courthouse in Halifax, the winning bid of \$19,525 was tendered by a group of wealthy and influential entrepreneurs comprised of the Petersburg, Virginia firm of John Arrington and Sons, and United States Senators William Mahone of Virginia and J. D. Cameron of Pennsylvania. The focus of the new owners, who in early 1885 organized the Roanoke Navigation and Water Power Company, was to be the development of the canal's potential for power production, and the encouragement of industries. When the company declared in 1891 that the canal had the potential for 16,454 horsepower of energy, second in the nation only to Minneapolis, residents in nearby Weldon, then the only town along the Roanoke Canal, envisioned a bright and prosperous future (Butchko 1996, 130-131). "Major" Thomas Leyburn Emry (1842-1910), a prominent Civil War veteran, Weldon merchant, contractor, brick manufacturer, and long-time mayor of that town, offered to sell the company a large tract of land that he owned northwest of Weldon and bordering on the canal. However, apparently as a result of bad feelings between Emry and one of the major investors, the company refused his offer (Stafford, 2; Jackson 1932).

After this rejection, Major Emry decided to offer competition instead and create his own industrial empire by building a short canal upstream to tap the river's energy and enjoining the other company from diverting the river for their longer canal (Jackson 1932). Emry secured the financial backing of two prominent Petersburg, Virginia businessmen for his enterprise, Charles Cohen and W. M. Habliston. In 1890 they organized the Great Falls Water Power, Manufacturing and Improvement Company (later known as the Roanoke Rapids Power Company) for the purpose of creating a new city to be known as "Great Falls." One of the new company's stated goals was "To encourage manufacturers by constructing and maintaining factories and mills of any kind and for any purpose." (Jackson 1932; Halifax Incorporation Records, Book 1, p. 29). To further this goal, Emry, the contractor for many of the surviving two-story brick commercial buildings within the Weldon Historic District, also organized the Carolina Construction Company with other investors. When arrangements to obtain additional large investments from banks in Philadelphia fell through, Emry's vision and investments were saved from ruin during the financial panic of the early 1890s only by the timely intervention of brothers Winthrop and John Armstrong Chanler (Butchko 1996, 133, 140-141; Akers Letter; Halifax Incorporation Book 1, p. 33; Jackson 1932; Black 1992, 3).

The Chanlers, who lived in New York City, were wealthy members of the Astor family and of New York society. Having decided to invest some of his fortune in cotton mill development in the South, John Armstrong Chanler visited several sites in the region, including that of the Roanoke Navigation and Water Power Company at Weldon. However, after meeting Emry, Chanler decided that his and his family's money would be best invested in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 295

Emry's rival Great Falls Company, and so in 1893 the Chanler brothers purchased sufficient stock in the company to provide the additional capital needed to complete the canal project. They also agreed to finance the construction of a manufacturing plant on the river, and John Armstrong Chanler requested that the town be named "Roanoke Rapids" instead of "Great Falls," a request that was honored. In 1893 Chanler also persuaded the directors of the newly-formed Seaboard Air Line Railroad, which included the old Seaboard (originally Portsmouth) and Roanoke and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, to extend a spur line from the main line (which now crosses Roanoke Avenue at Fourteenth Street) to the United Industrial Company's site slightly over one mile north. Not only did this spur allow building materials and manufacturing equipment to be brought to the mill, but would later bring raw cotton and take out finished commodities for export to markets all over the world (Akers Letter; Chestnut 1979, 348-350; Jackson 1932; Denny 1972, 11-12; Black 1992, 3).

First Textile Mills

Thus began the construction in 1894-1895 of the first textile mill in Roanoke Rapids, the United Industrial Company, a knitting mill which produced underwear. While John Armstrong Chanler was the principal stockholder, the younger Winthrop served as president of the company. The Chanlers secured the services of family friend and celebrated architect Stanford White of the renowned New York firm of McKim, Mead, and White to provide the design for the mill, a group (perhaps as many as fifty) of houses for workers, a hotel, stable, and Baptist church. Though the mill was dismantled before 1909, a ca. 1900 documentary photograph shows it as an impressively-scaled two-story building with prominent quoins, with its similarly-detailed heavy square tower covered by a broad pyramidal roof topped by an eclectic octagonal cupola with Islamic horseshoe arches supporting a hemispherical dome. At least one source reports that the building had to be remodeled before production could begin. While it is difficult to conclusively identify all of the surviving White-designed dwellings, at least three of the so-called "Turtle Back" houses do remain, with that at 100 Hamilton Street (entry 1066) being the most intact. While the origin of the colorful moniker is unknown, it clearly relates to the broad gambrel roof that shelters the frame dwelling, a form unique among dwellings erected for mill workers in North Carolina. Other dwellings followed a two-story side-hall-plan form covered by a hipped roof that set a pattern for later two-story mill houses constructed in Roanoke Rapids by subsequent mill companies. The first dwellings were located on what is now Hamilton, Washington, and Jefferson streets between present-day First and Fourth streets, an area that soon became known as "Old Town." Interestingly, deed records reveal that many of these earliest houses were built on lots owned by a handful of people, few of whom resided in Halifax County or even North Carolina. One, who was Annie Pratt of Mobile, Alabama when she purchased several lots from the Roanoke Rapids Power Company in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 296Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

1894-1895, was the Vicomtesse de Vervelli-Ranzi of Paris, France when she sold the lots and houses about 1910. It seems likely that these owners were simply wealthy friends of the Chanlers who were invited to invest in the new industrial town being created in North Carolina. The United Industrial Company failed in 1901, in part due to a lack of direction from the Chanler brothers who were involved in a fiery, even violent, dispute that led to Winthrop having his older brother declared insane in March 1896 and institutionalized. John Armstrong Chanler escaped in 1900 and fled to Virginia where he spent several years legally proving his sanity. Feelings were so bitter that in 1908 John Armstrong Chanler had his surname changed to Chaloner, the original seventeenth century English spelling (Roth 1979, 4, 329, 330; Halifax Deed Book 108, p. 612; Book 185, p. 378; Chestnut 1979, 348-350; Jackson 1932; Kern 1979, 35; Black 1992, 4-7).

Even as construction was beginning on the United Industrial Company's factory, a second textile mill company was formed as W. M. Habliston, Charles Cohen, and Thomas L. Emry, the principal investors in the Great Falls Water Power, Manufacturing and Improvement Company, organized the Roanoke Mills Company in December 1894 to produce towels and flannels. Local tradition holds that this new company also hired Stanford White to design its mill, but documentary proof has not been found. Bricks for the mill building were made in a yard established near the present-day intersection of Hamilton and East Seventh Streets (within the historic district) by Emry, who had opened his first brickyard in Weldon by 1894 (Halifax Incorporation Records, Book 1, p. 70; Jackson 1932; Kern 1979, p. 5; Roth 1979, 4; Branson 1984, 357; Black 1992, 7).

The Roanoke Mills Company's plant, which became known as the River Mill, was built on a site just east of the United Industrial Company. The first building completed in 1897 (demolished 1990) was a four-story brick structure of typical mill construction with a six-stage tower at one corner. The tower's small, round-arched openings were the principal stylistic references on the utilitarian building, being clearly related to the heavy Romanesque Revival mode popular for industrial buildings during the late nineteenth century (Allen 1920, 18; "Roanoke Rapids Presents The Ideal Southern Cotton Manufacturing Community" 1920; Sanborn Map 1915; Black 1992, 7-8). Unlike the United Industrial Company, the Roanoke Mills Company enjoyed immediate success. It began operations in 1897 with 12,096 ring spindles and 320 plain looms, and before the plant had operated much more than a month the Manufacturers' Record announced that the company "contemplates" increasing the mill's equipment from 12,000 spindles to 20,000 spindles ("Textile Notes," Manufacturers' Record, April 2, 1897). The mill's directors hired as general manager Samuel F. Patterson (1867-1926), a member of a Forsyth County family prominent in textile manufacturing, who was then involved in the textile industry in Maryland. A forceful manager, shrewd businessman, and benevolent overseer of his workers, Patterson continued to live in Maryland until moving to Roanoke Rapids permanently in 1911. In order to finance an expansion to the Roanoke

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 297

Mill, Patterson interested Gustavus Millhiser, a wealthy industrialist from Richmond, Virginia, into providing the necessary capital. Though only two-stories tall, the new addition nearly doubled the footprint of the factory (Jackson 1932; Sanborn Map 1915; Black 1992, 8-9).

Following well-established industry precedents and the lead of the United Industrial Company, the Roanoke Mills Company in 1896 began construction of housing for the workers it expected to hire for the mill. The chosen location was on a slight hill about three-quarters of a mile southwest of the mill, and the area soon was known as "New Town." Frame houses were built, usually on alternating lots, along Jackson, Madison, and Monroe streets between First and Third streets, an area later expanded northward to beyond Preston Street and westward to Taylor Street; this area is included in the district as Roanoke No. 1 Mill Village (entries 266-441). Two-story gable-front and hipped-roof single-family dwellings and duplexes of both forms were constructed, the distinction being that single-family houses were oriented with the roof ridge perpendicular to the street while in duplexes the ridge was parallel with the street. Of particular note is that single-family gable-front and hipped-roof dwellings were usually alternated on the street, as well as single-family dwellings and duplexes, resulting in a rhythmical pattern of building forms that was repeated locally in subsequent mill villages (Black 1992, 9-10).

Development of the Town of Roanoke Rapids

The establishment of a post office in May 1895 gave the settlement its first official status. Since the business of the Roanoke Rapids Power Company was to attract manufacturing enterprises to its property and then to sell them the necessary power as well, it was to their advantage to make the site as attractive as possible to owners and workers alike. Even though there was a system of public education in Halifax County during the 1890s, Power Company officials felt a good school would be a strong incentive for workers. Thus, on January 16, 1896, around the time that the United Industrial Company began production, the Company appropriated \$15.00 per month for ten months to pay for a teacher to conduct a day and night school in 1895 (Robinson 1997, 12). Unfortunately, little is known about the location, circumstances, or success of this endeavor. In February 1897 the North Carolina General Assembly approved a charter for the incorporation of the town of Roanoke Rapids to encompass both "Old Town" and "New Town." Thomas L. Emry was appointed as the first mayor, to serve until elections could be held in June 1898. The southern municipal limits were a line drawn halfway between what is now Fifth and Sixth streets; on the east, the alley between Williams and Marshall streets; on the west, the alley between Franklin and Vance streets; and, on the north, the Roanoke River, excepting the industrial plants of the United Industrial Company and the Roanoke Mills Company (Kern 1969, 5, 6; Branson 1896, 20).

Two months later, the Manufacturers' Record reported, in an article titled "A Great Site for Industries," that Roanoke Rapids

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 298Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

. . . is a thriving industrial town, with a large knitting mill, a print-cloth mill, a sassafras-oil mill in operation, and a sash, door, and blind factory in course of erection. The town has six brick stores, three churches and more than 100 dwellings. . . . The work which has been done in two years makes the development one of the most remarkable in the whole country for that period.
Manufacturers' Record, April 30, 1897

Unfortunately, only one of these brick stores survive, the Pierce-Marks Building (entry 823), a two-story brick structure erected by Weldon merchants and brothers William A. and Ovid W. Pierce, who operated a store called Emry and Pierce in partnership with Emma J. Emry, the wife of Major Emry. The building, which housed a grocery store, doctor's office, and barber shop, was updated into its present form about 1920. Diagonally across the corner was another large brick building, built for Judge J. M. Mullen and occupied for many years by the general store of Wells D. Tillery (residence entry 836), one of the town's first merchants and a member of the town's first board of commissioners; it was demolished after 1962. On another corner of Roanoke Avenue and First Street is the Roanoke Pharmacy Company Building (entry 822), the oldest commercial building in town that retains much of its original appearance. The three churches were the Stanford White-designed Baptist church on the corner of Hamilton and East Fourth Street in "Old Town" (now a vacant lot, entry 1005), a Methodist church at the corner of Jackson and West Second Street in "New Town" (site now entry 431), and a black Baptist congregation believed to have been organized in 1890 whose location is unknown. The only other church organized in town before 1900 was a Presbyterian congregation organized in June 1914 that became largely inactive after 1901 (Kern 1972, 5, 6, 63-64, 66; cornerstone at Webbs Hill First Baptist Church; Kern 1972, 67; Black 1992, 12-13).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 299**Start of the Rosemary Community**

The two textile mills along the Roanoke River were operated by water power--upwards of 500 horsepower--created by the fall of water through turbines at each plant. A different means of power--electricity--was utilized for the Patterson Textile Mill that was formed in May 1899 by Samuel F. Patterson and brothers Gustavus and Clarence Millhiser of Richmond, all of whom were already associated in the Roanoke Mills Company. The company constructed a silk mill (entry 1-a) in a wooded area where the railroad spur left the main Seaboard Air Line Railroad track about two and two-tenths miles south of the river side mills. The company's operation was brief and was acquired in 1903 by the Rosemary Manufacturing Company, an enterprise organized by the same three men in late 1900. Deriving its name from the first names of their mothers, Rose Millhiser and Mary Patterson, the mill was intended to use a new process developed by Patterson for the manufacture of cotton damask. The company quickly began construction of a new building (entry 1) designed by the Boston-based mill architect and engineer Fred S. Hinds, that was located immediately adjacent to the Patterson Company's silk mill. The new Rosemary factory was put into operation in 1901 with about 100 workers operating some 6,000 spindles and 200 looms, which was only a portion of the total capacity of 12,000 to 15,000 spindles. This new building became known as Rosemary Mill No. 1, while the older Patterson Mill Company building after its acquisition in 1903 was known as Rosemary Mill No. 2. Of note is the contrast in design of the river side mills to those away from the river. While the orientation of both river mills was dictated in large part by the restrictions of the water power canal and the river site, the Patterson silk and Rosemary cotton mills were freed of such constraints. Thus each mill building was oriented with its longitudinal axis pointing due north, and each rooftop filled with sawtooth shaped skylights pointing north to capture as much indirect natural light as possible. Immediately after the incorporation of the Rosemary Manufacturing Company, work began on the construction of worker housing in blocks along Madison, Monroe, Henry, and Franklin Streets north, east, and west of the mill. The Rosemary Mill Village (entries 2-265) eventually became the largest of the four local mill villages (Halifax Incorporation Book 1, 86 and 107; Denny 1972, 62; Jackson 1932; "Rosemary Mill Completed," Manufacturers' Record, June 6, 1901; "Electically-Driven Cotton Mill," Manufacturers' Record, June 13, 1901; Black 1992, 14-15).

With the establishment of this new population center around the mills of the Rosemary Manufacturing Company, the area south of the corporation limits of Roanoke Rapids came to be known as "Rosemary" Village. Here development largely paralleled that of "downtown," as the original area of Roanoke Rapids came to be known. The first commercial venture in Rosemary was, not surprisingly, a company store, the Patterson Company Store (entry

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 300

881), organized in November 1900 by W. S. Parker, Samuel F. Patterson, and Gustavus Millhiser. The handsome two-story building that opened later that year quickly became the focus of the community, and it was in one of the second-story meeting rooms that the Rosemary Baptist Church was organized in 1901 as a mission of the Roanoke Rapids Baptist Church downtown (Halifax Incorporation Book 1, 111; Kern 1979, 6, 65; Black 1992, 16-17).

Roanoke Rapids and Rosemary, 1900-1909**Commercial and Industrial Development**

As the first decade of the twentieth century advanced in the thriving little centers of Roanoke Rapids and Rosemary village, commercial and private residential development accelerated as increasing numbers of enterprising individuals were attracted to the opportunities opening up in the growing new towns. New businesses included the Bank of Roanoke Rapids, the town's first, in 1901 (entry 885), W. G. Lynch's jewelry store in 1903, and Benjamin Marks dry goods in 1907 (entry 823) in Roanoke Rapids, and in Rosemary village, L. G. Shell's furniture store in 1904 (entries 958 and 863) and the Rosemary Drug Company in 1908 (entries 774 and 875), to name some which remain in operation under their original or a later name. Many others came and went, operating for a short time or a number of years. While the village of Rosemary remained officially separate from Roanoke Rapids until 1931, the two towns quickly became identified as one in some aspects. The 1905 edition of The North Carolin Year Book and Business Directory lumped Rosemary establishments in with those in Roanoke Rapids. These included three general mercantile firms, four dealers in dry goods and notions, one hotel and four boarding houses, three boot and shoe shops, four barbers, two butchers and dealers in cattle, three each clothiers, dressmakers, and milliners, three insurance agencies, two doctors, and only one lawyer. Musical talent was cultivated by two music teachers, while three contractors and builders--T. M. House, W. P. Vaughan, and A. L. Robertson--were available to undertake building projects (Kern 1979, 6-7; Robinson 1997, 27; News and Observer 1905, 310-311; Black 1992, 17-18).

By 1906 the Roanoke and Rosemary mills had increased their capacity to such an extent that the still relatively new town had already achieved a mid-range position among North Carolina textile communities. In May of that year the Manufacturers' Record published a list of the state's 243 cotton mill companies, enumerating the quantity of each type of equipment at each mill. The two local mills had nearly 28,000 of the state's 2,490,982 spindles, and almost 900 of the 51, 265 looms. Together, the mills accounted for less than half of the 75,000 spindles and 1,867 looms of the mammoth Henrietta Mills in Rutherford County, and the town had not begun to draw close in terms of size and wealth to cities and towns with established textile industries such as Concord, Charlotte, Durham, Gastonia, and Greensboro, to mention only a few. While new mills were soon to be added to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 301Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

the textile manufacturing capacity of Roanoke Rapids, the Manufacturers' Record did not publish subsequent comprehensive lists to document Roanoke Rapids's growing stature among textile manufacturing communities in the state ("Southern Cotton Mills and Their Equipment." Manufacturers' Record, May 24, 1906, p. 524; Black 1992, 18-19).

The construction of paper and board factories in 1907 and 1909, respectively, not only added major non-textile components to the local industrial economy for the first time, but made Roanoke Rapids early on a leading regional center for a pulpwood and paper industry that has continued to grow throughout the twentieth century. The first was the Roanoke Rapids Paper Manufacturing Company, chartered in Virginia in 1906, which acquired tracts along the river just east (downriver) from the Roanoke Mills plant. The next year the company occupied a long, one-story brick building and began producing an inexpensive grade of wrapping paper made from imported groundwood and sulphite pulp. After encountering financial difficulties and changing its name to the Halifax Paper Corporation, the company became the first in the United States to manufacture a stronger kraft paper in a new sulfate pulp mill using southern pine. Job Taylor (residence entry 908), who had developed the kraft-making process, was for many years the president and general manager of this successful company. The expansions of this company's successors, the Albemarle Paper Company in 1937 and the Champion International Paper Corporation in the 1980s, have completely overbuilt those original structures that survive (Stafford, 4-5; Allen 1920, 19-20; Kern 1979, 41-42, 310-311; Black 1992-19-20). In 1909 the plant of the United Industrial Company was acquired by the Roanoke Fibre Board Company which used waste paper in the fabrication of pulpboard, which was then shipped to box factories and converted into a variety of cardboard products. Fire, floods, and several expansions have also obliterated recognition of the original building. After going through a series of mergers and name changes--Manchester Board and Paper Company in 1935, Federal Paper Board Company in 1959, and, as Halifax Paper Board Company since at least the 1980s, the company remains in operation (Kern 1979, 35). The paper and paper board companies have traditionally had a smaller work force than the textile mills, and neither built company-owned dwellings for their employees, most of whom either owned their own residences or rented from private owners. However, the managers of these companies were active in the town's civic affairs and participated in paternalistic activities spear-headed by the owners and officials of the textile mills (Black 1992, 20-21).

With the end of the century's first decade came the last major entrant in Roanoke Rapids's industrial field, the Patterson Mills, organized in 1909 named for its principal stockholder, first treasurer and manager, Samuel F. Patterson. Other investors included T. C. Wilson, Jr., A. D. Williams, Charles Cohen, and W. M. Habliston, all of Richmond, Virginia. Located in the eastern section of Rosemary on Jefferson Street between Seventh and Eighth streets, the plant opened in 1910 with about 275 employees operating 10,000 spindles and 400 looms to produce ginhams, chambrays, and outing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 302

flannels. Like the Patterson silk and Rosemary mill buildings, the Patterson factory (entry 571) was oriented due north so that its sawtooth skylights could capture indirect natural light. The Patterson mill village (entries 572-697), locally known as "Patterson Town," was initially located on Washington, Jefferson, and Charlotte streets between Sixth and Eighth streets. These houses followed the same models already established in the existing mill villages, with both single-family dwellings and duplexes; Patterson single-family dwellings were somewhat larger than their earlier Roanoke and Rosemary counterparts (Denny 1972, 65; Jackson 1932; Sanborn Map 1925; Akers interview; Black 1992, 20-21).

An important addition to Roanoke Rapids during the first decade of the twentieth century was the construction in 1906 of the first vehicular bridge to span the Roanoke River anywhere in North Carolina (bridge downriver at Weldon opened in August 1907); it was built as a toll bridge for the Roanoke Rapids Bridge Company by the Joseph H. Wallace Company, whose chief engineer was Joseph T. Chase (residence entry 907). Heretofore, those needing to cross into Northampton County either utilized the ferry operated at Gaston by brothers Paul J. and James P. Robinson of neighboring Greensville County, Virginia or traveled to Weldon and crossed on the railroad there. After the new toll bridge severely limited their ferry business, the Robinsons opened a livery stable and eventually evolved into the moving picture theatre business in Roanoke Rapids and Rosemary (entries 818, 883) (Robinson 1997, 24, 26; Butchko 1996, 140). While successful in physically spanning the river, the bridge, at least in the opinion of the local newspaper editor, ". . . effectively shuts Roanoke Rapids out of competing for the trade of Northampton County and north, which now goes overland free to Emporia, Virginia." The editor urged local interests to work toward buying the bridge and making it toll-free, declaring that such a free bridge would be:

the greatest thing that could be done for the commercial growth of Roanoke Rapids. . . . The advantages that would be realized from the drawing in of trade from a twelve mile radius east of Roanoke Rapids can hardly be estimated.

Roanoke Rapids Herald, September 10, 1915

This purchase was not realized until 1920, when the counties of Halifax and Northampton and the town of Roanoke Rapids paid \$35,000 for the bridge. The leadership of the mills was illustrated when the Roanoke Mills Company provided \$5,000 for the town's share, with Halifax and Northampton counties putting in \$20,000 and \$10,000 respectively (Kern 1969, 10).

Improvements in Education and Religion

During this first decade of the twentieth century new institutions were formed to serve the educational and religious needs of the community. In early 1907 the state General Assembly chartered the Roanoke Rapids Graded School District, and on May 11 of that year local voters approved by a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 303

margin of eight-to-one a bond issue to build a permanent school building and a supplementary tax to provide for operating expenses. This two-story frame building, Central School, opened in 1908 on Hamilton Street as the first public school for white children in Roanoke Rapids. It was enlarged after 1962 and renamed to honor the first superintendent of the school district, Alonzo E. Akers (residence entry 840). The building was demolished in the 1970s (Denny 1972, 33; Kern 1969, 7; Sanborn maps, 1915, 1919, 1925, 1962).

Also constructed in 1908 was a small one-story, one-teacher frame school house for area black children. The building survives in a radically-altered condition as apartments in the 700 block of Marshall Street adjacent to the old Chockyotte Baptist Church (destroyed between 1925 and 1938). Both buildings were located in a small black residential neighborhood occupied by individuals who worked at menial jobs in the cotton mills. During this period, blacks were not allowed to live in either Roanoke Rapids or Rosemary village unless they were house servants who occupied quarters on the premises; a number of these Servant's Quarters are included in the district as secondary resources. Other blacks in the Roanoke/Rosemary area resided in either simple nineteenth-century dwellings along the railroad tracks or in an area called South Rosemary along Roanoke Avenue Extended and Daniel, Oak, and Medlin streets. Only the houses in the latter area survive, well outside of the boundaries of the Roanoke Rapids Historic District. An indication of how small the local black population was comes from the 1915 North Carolina Year Book and Business Directory, which noted that Roanoke Rapids had 655 white polls and only 42 black polls. This was a mere six percent in a county whose percentage of blacks in 1910 was nearly sixty-five percent (Kern 1969, 7; Sanborn maps, 1925; Conway 1979, 46, 184; News and Observer 1915, 247; Cheney 1991, 1159).

New churches established during this decade included the Rosemary Baptist Church in 1901 and Rosemary Methodist Church (entry 817) in 1902, both formed as mission churches by the larger Roanoke Rapids congregations. Each Rosemary church erected a sturdy frame Gothic Revival building on opposing corners of Jackson Street at West Tenth Street, immediately across from the Rosemary Manufacturing Company mills; neither survives. The formation of All Soul's Episcopal Church in 1902 brought a third demonimation into town, and its first building, erected in 1903 (entry 1078), survives in a much altered state (Kern 1979, 65, 67, 70).

Roanoke Rapids and Rosemary during the 1910s**Industrial Expansion**

By 1910, the population of Roanoke Rapids had increased to 1,670 people, while that of Roanoke Rapids Township, which included Rosemary village and the Powelltown area (now South Rosemary), numbered 2,580 residents. Growth continued during the second decade of the twentieth century, when the population of Roanoke Rapids more than doubled to 3,369, while that of Rosemary village and Roanoke Rapids Township grew by two-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 304Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

thirds to 4,334. The textile mills expanded, new commercial enterprises opened at a rapid rate, new services were provided for residents, and many new buildings were constructed as local citizens sought to keep abreast of national trends. The presence of the mill owners and managers became increasingly evident largely because in 1911 Samuel F. Patterson moved permanently to Roanoke Rapids from Maryland to take more active control of the mills in which he held a major financial interest. During the fifteen years until his death in 1926, Patterson exerted a leading and formative presence in the city and village's development, employing traditional paternalism in ways which had striking results for the city. In many of his efforts to make Roanoke Rapids and Rosemary model southern textile communities, he was joined by a number of individuals who made their own contributions to the direction of development. These included Patterson's younger brother John L. Patterson (1874-1935) (residence entry 997), who came to town about 1901 as vice-president and manager of the Rosemary Manufacturing Company and as manager of the Patterson Company Store; physician Dr. Thomas Williams M. Long (1886-1941) (residence entry 1003) who came from his native Northampton County in 1910 to start an illustrious career in medicine and health; Long's brother William Lunsford Long (1890-1964) (residence entry 1089), the attorney for the mills and a leading real estate developer; and industrialist and inventor Job Taylor (1876-1936) (residence entry 908) (Kern 1969, 4, 29, 8-11, 97; Zouck 1991, 94; Wellman 1991, 95-960; Black 1992, 24-25).

The growth of Roanoke Rapids and Rosemary during the 1910s was primarily the result of expansionary actions taken by the major mills. The first, in 1912, was a fifty-percent increase in production of kraft paper, from eighteen tons to twenty-seven tons a day, by the Halifax Paper Company, which the next year would be joined by Job Taylor (residence entry 908) who perfected the kraft process. Each of the textile mills made substantial additions to their capacity during the decade. The Rosemary Manufacturing Company built Mill No. 3 (entry 1-b) in 1913, during a time when it was rapidly becoming the largest manufacturer of cotton damask in the world. In 1916 the Patterson Mills Company enlarged its plant and the Roanoke Mills Company, deciding against enlarging a nearly twenty-year-old mill along the river, started construction on an entirely new factory, Roanoke Mill No. 2 (entry 442), on Jackson Street between Fifth and Sixth streets. Opening in 1917 with 25,200 spindles, the "New Mill," as it became known, produced yarns for automobile tire fabrics, and in 1919 added 700 looms in a new building for the manufacture of fancy flannels (Kern 1969, 8, 43; Denny 1972, 63, 64; Kern 1969, 9; Black 1992, 31-32).

At the end of 1919, a major change occurred in the ownership and management of the textile mills in Roanoke Rapids/Rosemary as Samuel F. Patterson, who already was the majority stockholder in both the Roanoke Mills and Patterson companies, purchased the interests of his brother and the other principal owners of the Rosemary Manufacturing Company at a reported cost of three million dollars. The transfer also included the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 8 Page 305

Patterson Store Company (entry 881), which was largely owned by the Rosemary mill. John L. Patterson stayed on as mill manager for about a month after the sale, but resigned in December 1919 and moved to Richmond, Virginia in early 1920. These changes put all the textile mill companies and much of the growing town under the control of Samuel F. Patterson (Kern 1969, 10, 36; Black 1002, 36).

Expansion of Mill Villages after 1910

With this increase in production at the textile mills came a need for greater numbers of workers, which in turn created the necessity for the mills to build more houses. The earliest dwellings in this second phase of Roanoke Mills Company houses were usually built on vacant lots between houses constructed during the 1890s using the same two-story side-hall-plan form but a different roof type--a front gable rather than a hip. While limited coverage by Sanborn maps prior to 1925 of the area of the Roanoke Mill Village No. 1 and later demolition of dwellings limit confirmation of this sequence to a portion of the 100 block of Jackson Street (entries 426-430), the same alternation of hip and gable roofs is evident in the 100 and 200 blocks of Madison Street (entries 342-367, 384-409) (Hux interview, Sanborn maps, 1915, 1919; Black 1992, 32). In the Rosemary Mill Village, the new streets of Rapids, Cedar and Vance were opened west of the earlier section, where new two-story houses were built creating a virtually seamless transition and an extremely coherent whole (entries 2-25, 32-55, 62-81, 95-114, 128-147). In addition, a two-story frame dormitory for single female employees was constructed in 1919 on Franklin Street at the southwest corner with West Eleventh Street; the distinctive Craftsman style building known as Ledgerwood Hall (Ledgerwood being a family name in the Patterson family) was demolished between 1948 and 1962 (Sanborn maps, 1925, 1962; Roanoke Rapids City Directory 1948, 186; Kern 1969, 10; Black 1992, 32).

In 1919 the addition at Roanoke Mills Plant No. 2 of a Weave Room, Finishing Room, and Dye House resulted in the construction of sixty-seven new dwellings within Roanoke No. 2 Mill Village. Many of these houses along Taylor, Monroe, and Madison streets were mail-order "Readi-Cut" houses purchased from the Aladdin Company of Bay City, Michigan, one of the nation's leading supplier of pre-cut houses. Sold only through catalogs, Aladdin houses were touted for their completeness, simplicity, economy of materials, and modern design. Such house kits included all the materials necessary for construction except for masonry and mortar: all framing and finish lumber, exterior siding, doors and windows, roofing, interior lath and plaster, nails, hardware, and paint. These houses were so well-suited to meet the needs of large manufacturing companies that in 1919 Aladdin issued the Aladdin Plan of Industrial Housing devoted solely to dwellings for mill complexes. At least two Aladdin models were used in Roanoke Mill No. 2 Mill Village, "The Gretna," a simple one-story gable-roofed house with a nearly-full-width semi-engaged shed porch, and "The Edison," a more architecturally sophisticated one-story wood-shingled Craftsman dwelling

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 306Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

distinguished with diamond-pane windows and a full-width porch engaged beneath the main hipped roof. Both are found in the company's Aladdin Homes 1918-19 [sic] catalog. While fifteen examples of "The Gretna" were built on previously undeveloped streets (entries 443-445, 469-470), fourteen examples of "The Edison" were interspersed among existing groups of traditional two-story mill houses. This practice was apparently inspired by an item in the industrial housing catalog noting that "Many of our customers have used the Edison to dress up a row of the simpler types and with great results." This was exactly the initial effect along the 300 and 400 blocks of Monroe and Madison streets (entries 465, 467, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, and others). In Roanoke Mill Village No. 1, six copies of "The Princeton," a simple one-story gable-front dwelling, were alternated with "The Gretnas" in an arresting play of one-story gable-roofed forms (entries 266-276); Gretnas were also interspersed with traditional two-story gable-front forms on West Monroe Street (entries 277-283). In the Rosemary Mill Village, twenty-four houses very similar to "The Gretna" were built in the 800 blocks of Franklin and Henry streets. Sadly, only nine retain sufficient integrity to merit inclusion within the Roanoke Rapids Historic District (entries 148-151, 178, 209-212). Patterson Mills also constructed additional mill houses about 1919-1920, expanding onto the 600 and 700 blocks of Williams Street with two types of modest, one-story dwellings (entries 651-697). Although each house type is said to have been an Aladdin house, only one, with twenty examples, has been tentatively identified as being similar to "The Rodney" (Kern 1969, 10; Aladdin 1918; Aladdin 1919, 65, 97, 52; Sanborn maps, 1925; Black 1992, 32-33).

Aladdin houses were also chosen by the Roanoke and Rosemary mill companies as residences for mill officials, supervisors, and overseers. These houses were larger and more stylishly finished in the popular Craftsman style. As noted in the 1918 Aladdin Industrial Housing catalog, "The Marsden," which was built at 417 Jackson Street (entry 560) had "a distinctive design . . . [and] quaint California bungalow atmosphere" that made it "especially suitable for executives and plant superintendents." The same catalog noted that "Factory executives, of course, require much more in size, design and convenience, and the Pomona will meet almost any demands of this character. The type is that of the ever popular California bungalow. Shingled walls, heavy timber work and distinctive window groups give distinction to the exterior." Four Aladdin designs--"The Marsden," "The Plaza," "The Pomona," and "The Standard" were built in the Roanoke Mill No 2. Mill Village (entries 560, 561, 566, and 550, respectively), while two designs--"The Cadillac" and "The Pomona"--were built in the Rosemary Mill Village (entries 262, and 261 and 264, respectively). Additionally, two nearly identical and adjacent Rosemary Supervisor's houses (entries 252 and 253) are said to be from the Sears, Roebuck Company, another national leader in sales of pre-cut houses, but the model name has not been determined (Aladdin 1919, 22-23, 31, 32-33, 79-80, 96).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 307**Commercial Expansion**

The list of mercantile ventures established during the second decade of the twentieth century is a long one. It included, F. M. Coburn's shoe and clothing store in 1914 (entry 821); L. A. Daniels ca. 1912 (entry 1247); A. Ameen and Brother, a confectionary and dry goods business in 1914 (entry 1247); the Shelton Hotel by 1915 (entry 876), the Taylor-Matthews Company; B. S. Webbs's furniture store (residences entries 432, 905); the Virginia-Carolina Furniture Company; Duncan's, a ladies store, and B. Nedder Company (entry 971). Rosemary was the location in 1917 of the area's first national chain store, a Rose's 5, 10, & 25¢ store; it was bought out in February 1919 and moved "downtown" to an unknown location. Many of these concerns dealt in general merchandise, which remained a fairly standard practice throughout the early twentieth century. These and establishments such as millinery shops, billiard parlors, barber shops, and restaurants provided a variety of goods and services to local residents and shoppers from Halifax and Northampton counties. Other businesses included undertakers Williams Funeral Home in 1910 (entry 864) and E. B. Glover (entry 891), and three moving picture theatres: the 1911 Peoples Theatre (entry 883) in Roanoke Rapids, and the 1914 Rosemary Theatre (burned 1916, rebuilt 1919, replaced 1931, entry 953) and the short-lived Lyric Theatre, site uncertain (Kern 1969, 7-10; Sanborn maps, 1915, 1919; Roanoke Rapids Herald, scattered articles and advertisements, 1915-1920; Black 1992, 26-27).

A number of small industries opened within the Roanoke Rapids Historic District during the 1910s. These included the Roanoke Ice and Fuel Company (entry 1262) in August 1915 and the Mint Cola Bottling Company (entry 818) in September 1915. By 1919 the Rosemary Ginnery Company had constructed a large cotton gin facility on the western side of Roanoke Avenue near the railroad; it was demolished after 1962. In 1915 the town and village supported the services of two coal and wood dealers, two livery stables, and three blacksmiths (Roanoke Rapids Herald, May 28, August 20, September 24, 1915; Sanborn maps 1915, 1919, 1962; News and Observer 1915, 248).

This increased commercial and industrial activity demanded additional financial institutions to meet its needs. In 1912 the Rosemary Banking and Trust Company was organized with merchants and mill officials as its principal incorporators. Two years later, the Bank of Roanoke Rapids, now known as First National Bank (entry 898), moved into a modern three-story downtown building designed to display not only its financial stature but the town's economic prosperity. Also in 1914, the Roanoke Rapids Building and Loan and the National Loan and Insurance Company began serving the people of Roanoke Rapids. Finally, the Citizens Bank and Trust Company (entry 962) was organized in Rosemary in 1919, again with local merchants and mill officials being the major stockholders. Not to be outdone, it constructed an impressive building that not only matched the First National Bank for the tallest commercial building but one that surpassed the older building in architectural stature (Halifax Incorporation Book 1, 242; Book 2, 142; Kern 1969, 8; Black 1992, 28-29).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 308

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

In order to provide a voice for all these businesses to advertise, Roanoke Rapids' first, and only, newspaper, the Roanoke Rapids Herald, began publication in 1914 as part of the Herald Publishing Company (entries 885, 824, 889, 938). The company's organizers included several merchants, an attorney, a town official, and an executive of the Roanoke Rapids Power Company (Black 1992, 27-28; Kern 1972, 8; Incorporation Book 1, 253). Upon receipt of the first issue, The Roanoke News, which had been publishing in the neighboring town of Weldon since 1871, commented that it "starts off well" with a "neat, clean appearance." The Weldon writer, reported the promise of J. T. Stainback, the editor of the new paper:

to put forth his best efforts to give the people of that community a newspaper that it can be proud of. He hits the nail on the head when he says: "A newspaper is not only an advertisement of and a vital factor in the growth of a community; it is also the best index of that community's progressiveness and its ability for true communal co-operation. A clean, progressive, modern newspaper indicates a thriving, vigorous community."

The Roanoke News (Weldon), April 9, 1914

Similar praise came in 1918 from neighboring Martin County regarding not only the newspaper, but the splendid prospects enjoyed by Roanoke Rapids:

The Industrial Progress edition of the Roanoke Rapids Herald is a splendid expression of the spirit of the community from which it comes. Roanoke Rapids is probably the most ideal cotton town in the South and without a doubt one of the most progressive and has a newspaper in the Roanoke Rapids Herald that is keeping pace with the growth of the town. The edition contains fourteen profusely illustrated pages and is a credit to the pressman as well as to editor Stainback.

The Enterprise (Williamston), July 12, 1918

Development of Roanoke Avenue connecting Roanoke Rapids and Rosemary

Much of the accelerated growth that occurred on Roanoke Avenue after 1915 was the result of the Roanoke Avenue Development Company, and their efforts to improve the main thoroughfare connecting distinct commercial districts in Roanoke Rapids and unincorporated Rosemary underscored the reality that the two communities functioned in unison. The company had been chartered in December of that year by realtor William L. Long (residence entry 1089) and engineer Joseph T. Chase. On December 17, 1915 the Roanoke Rapids Herald announced that the company had acquired every lot owned by the Roanoke Rapids Power Company between First Avenue and Roanoke Junction, where the railroad crosses the Avenue, a distance than spans the entire length of the Roanoke Rapids Historic District. The purchase price of nearly \$250,000 for the 500 lots, not surprisingly, "electrified" local

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 8 Page 309

citizens. In a lengthy article titled "ROANOKE AVENUE CHANGES HANDS," the paper shed historical light on previous development policies in town:

The new owners of Roanoke Avenue intend to reverse almost completely the policy which has been so strictly adhered to by the Roanoke Rapids Power Company in the sale of lots. As is well known, the attitude of the Power Company has been to force the sale of lots in what has always seemed to this community an illogical direction and it has attempted to accomplish this by withholding desirable lots from the market, thus forcing development in a predetermined direction. The Roanoke Avenue Development Company will sell any of the five hundred or more lots they own on easy terms. The Power Company has also placed restrictions in its sale of lots regarding the kind and class of buildings to be erected, etc. These restrictions were deemed necessary, and correctly so, during the first years of growth in the community in order that the development might proceed along orderly and harmonious lines. These restrictions, though chafed against to a considerable extent, have proved to be of untold value to the community. Any one who compares the uniform regularity of the building growth here with the haphazard, helter skelter development of other towns must admit that on this point the Power Company has been everlastingly right. The community has now reached the point however where these restrictions may in some measure be discarded, and the new owners propose to sell lots with very few restrictions and those only of the most necessary kind.

Their policy will be to encourage the growth of the community in a natural way, therefore, this transfer of property here is bound to be beneficial to the community at large. . . .

Free mill sites to any manufacturing enterprise are still offered by the Roanoke Rapids Power Company, who have just completed the installation of additional units to produce two thousand horse power of electric power in excess of present contracts.

The Roanoke Avenue Development Company after giving this community first choice of lots will advertise their property thoroughly in North Carolina and this advertising campaign cannot but be productive of untold good for the community.

The bars are down, the towns can grow as they please, in any direction they please--watch 'em go to it!

Roanoke Rapids Herald, December 17, 1915

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 8 Page 310

The most immediate result of this sale was a public auction on January 22, 1916 of building lots never before "exposed" for sale, with Roanoke Avenue being referred to "for all time," as "the Main Artery of Trade and Travel" (Roanoke Rapids Herald, January 21, 1916). While the sale attracted less out-of-town visitors than hoped:

All of the lots brought good prices. We understand that the great majority of the lots sold will be built on in the near future. The community is undoubtedly facing the biggest building boom in its history.

Roanoke Rapids Herald, January 28, 1916

Fourteen months earlier, the completion of "granolithic" sidewalks (cinders that were leveled and rolled) along Roanoke Avenue was touted as "a great thing" for pedestrians, school children walking from Rosemary to the Graded (later Central) School, and as an incentive to prospective homeowners. The work was being done by the three mill companies, the Roanoke Rapids Power Company, the merchants of Roanoke Rapids and Rosemary, and others. The Rosemary Manufacturing Company was singled out as having done "more work on the sidewalk" than any other group (Roanoke Rapids Herald, December 11, 1914).

Improvements in the Lives of Workers and Residents

Because the success of the mill companies depended in part on the health and well-being of their workers, the mill owners, primarily Samuel F. Patterson and his brother John L. Patterson, sought to improve the health and happiness of their employees. Samuel F. Patterson particularly looked upon his position as general manager and major owner of the mills in a traditionally paternalistic manner, using the considerable persuasive power accorded to him to lead the way in improving the living conditions of his employees. In striving to make Roanoke Rapids and Rosemary model southern textile communities, Patterson and others saw to not only the establishment and improvement of the schools, but the establishment of health care, the improvement of domestic educations, and the providing for recreational pursuits.

One of the most important events of this decade was the opening in 1912 of the city's first hospital, a privately-operated endeavor established by physicians Thomas Williams M. Long (residence entry 2003), H. C. Adkins, and E. H. Adkins with the encouragement of Samuel F. Patterson; it was incorporated as a public hospital in 1914 by Long, Adkins, Dr. Fontaine G. Jarman (residence entry 1090). The ten-bed hospital at first occupied a large frame ca. 1910 Colonial Revival dwelling on Hamilton Street (entry 1092), but by 1918, the hospital had outgrown this house and the determination was made to build a modern facility. Local industry provided the lead in this campaign, with the textile mills agreeing to an assessment of \$15.00 per room on all tenement houses owned by the companies: Rosemary

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 311Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Manufacturing Company, 1,320 rooms; Roanoke Mills Company, 862 rooms; and Patterson Mills Company, 412 rooms. The willingness of the cotton mills to pay their assessment, a considerable amount of \$38,910, was in keeping with the paternalistic desire of their sole owner, Samuel F. Patterson, to look after the needs of his workers and their families. The Halifax Paper Corporation donated \$2,000 and the Roanoke Rapids Power Company gave a site on Roanoke Avenue (now a vacant lot, entry 846). The handsome three-story brick Colonial Revival hospital building was occupied until a new suburban county hospital was completed in 1972; it was subsequently demolished. For many years the hospital operated a training school for nurses, graduating its first class (of two) in May 1916. Student nurses and single nurses working at the hospital were provided accommodations in a nearby converted dwelling (entry 843) from 1921 until 1931, when a modern three-story Colonial Revival building was built on Jackson Street immediately west of the hospital (entry 748) (Denny 1972, 57; Kern 1969, 8, 9; Black 1992, 29).

In an innovative approach to providing medical care for the industrial workers of Roanoke Rapids and Rosemary, the Roanoke Rapids Hospital, in conjunction with local industry management, created what has been claimed to be the first system of hospitalization insurance in the South. The plan was that hospital services would be supplied to employees and their families who would pay for them by contributions through payroll deductions. For a time, the plan included employees of the textile mills, paper and paper board mills, Roanoke Rapids Power Company, and the Roanoke Rapids Graded School District. Devised by Dr. Long and started in 1914, the initial deduction was five cents per employee per week, and the plan lasted over forty years until 1958. Its success led to the formation of the Hospital Savings Association in 1933 with the cooperation of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, and that evolved into the Blue Cross-Blue Shield plan (Denny 1972, 59-60; Kern 1969, 12, 21; Zouck 1991, 94; Lefler and Newsome 1973, 678-679; Black 1992, 29-30).

Each textile mill company, and presumably the large Halifax Paper Company as well, also employed one or more physicians and several nurses who attended to workers at clinics either on the mill property or another convenient location. These doctors, led by the Roanoke Mills Company's Dr. Thomas Williams W. Long with the mills' blessing, waged campaigns against malaria, typhoid fever, and influenza among the mill workers. These efforts resulted in programs of mosquito control, an improved water supply from deeper wells, improved and better-located privies, and, finally, in 1918, the installation of a septic tank system in the Roanoke Mills' villages. The best documented of these clinics was that of the Roanoke Mills Company, located on Jackson Street in the old Methodist Church after 1919 (demolished after 1962, site entry 431). The Rosemary clinic, which had been built before 1925, was located in a frame building on the Rosemary property along West Tenth Street immediately north of the northern end of Rosemary Mill No. 1 (entry 1). The Patterson Clinic was also on a corner of the mill property nearest the mill village; the one-story frame building was erected between

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 312

1925 and 1938 at the southeast corner of Jefferson and East Eighth Street and demolished after 1962. The mill companies also provided dwellings for their staff physicians, such as the Rosemary Mfg. Co. Doctor's House (entry 258) and Patterson Mills Doctor's House (entry 583). Other staff physicians at Rosemary occupied the Rosemary Overseer's House at 911 Madison Street (entry 265). The Roanoke Mills Company did not have a designated doctor's residence as their head physician, Dr. Long, owned his own residence (entry 1003). His assistants occupied rental houses such as R. Malcom Bardin at 412 Washington Street (entry 1186) in 1942 and Thomas J. Taylor at 409 Jackson (entry 557), which apparently was a mill owned residence, in 1948 (Robinson 1997, 18-20; Kern 1969, 9, 101; city directories 1938, 1942, 1948; Sanborn maps 1925, 1962).

The textile mills under the benevolent oversight of the Patterson brothers, provided a variety of amenities for their employees. Among these was a library for employees of the Rosemary Manufacturing Company, for the local newspaper reported in July 1914 that the company's installation of "two oscillating fans in the room of the Rosemary Library Association" added "much to the comfort of the members these hot days" (Roanoke Rapids Herald, July 24, 1914); a logical location for such a room would have been upstairs in the Patterson Store Company Building (entry 881). The Roanoke Mills Company sponsored the Roanoke Rapids School of Domestic Science, which opened before 1915 in two gable-front frame buildings (entries 424, 425) in the company's mill village. Here qualified instructors taught wives of mill employees modern methods of food preparation, storage, canning and other domestic pursuits in an effort to improve the lives of workers and their families. A similar facility operated by the Rosemary company was located near the clinic on West Tenth Street (Sanborn maps, 1915, 1919, 1925, 1962; Allen 1920, opposite p.22; Conway 1979, 80; Kern 1969, 10, 11). To further an improvement in not only dietary habits but the attractiveness of their tenement houses, the Roanoke Mills Company sponsored a contest among its tenants to select the best flower and vegetable gardens. Cash prizes were awarded to the top three gardens based on neatness, variety, and profusion of flowers, and lack of weeds, variety, crop rotation, and cultivation methods for vegetables; eight flower and eleven vegetable gardens were judged honorable mention. The newspaper concluded its report on the winner by declaring: "Judging from the enormous improvement of conditions this year, it is safe to assume that conditions next year will show a still more marked improvement, resulting in making our community not only more attractive but doing a great deal to reduce the 'high cost of living.'" The next week's issue not only included photographs of the winners, but one of the flower garden beside the Roanoke Mills Company Office. The contest was repeated in 1916 and for an unknown number of years thereafter (Roanoke Rapids Herald, July 16, 23 1915; April 7, 1916).

The mill companies supported bands that played at civic functions in town and village, with one of the first being the Rosemary Concert Band, which, after receiving new uniforms in July 1914, were described as being

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 313Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

"dressed up to the minute" for a Sunday afternoon outing at Rosemary Park. This park was located immediately east of the 1899 Patterson silk mill building (entry 1-a). These bands were so well-received that by April 1916 there was in existence an "old Band Hall." A Roanoke Rapids band was organized in 1919, with most of the twenty-three members being employees of the Roanoke Mill Company. These bands also served as ambassadors of the town and mills, playing at regional events in North Carolina and Virginia (Roanoke Rapids Herald, July 3, 1914; April 14, 1916; November 5, 1915; Sanborn maps, 1919, 1925; Kern 1969, 10).

Recreation

Recreational pursuits were important to both mill employees and the general public. The mills established parks, like the surviving one adjoining the Patterson mill (entry 571-g) and, in 1921 the Rosemary Manufacturing Company built the town's first swimming pool on the Rosemary Mill property (Sanborn maps, 1915, 1919, 1925, 1962; Allen 1920, opposite p.22; Conway 1979, 80; Kern 1969, 11; Robinson 1997, 37). Baseball, however, was the sport of choice, especially since mill owner Samuel F. Patterson was a big fan. Most likely the "national pastime" was played by mill teams as soon as the first mills opened in 1895, and by 1914 the Roanoke Valley League consisted of teams from each of the three textile mill companies--Roanoke, Rosemary, and Patterson--plus a team from Roanoke Rapids. The Roanoke Mills team won the 1914 pennant, beating Patterson Mills at Valley League Park in front of "A large crowd of eager spectators and enthusiastic rooters [who] watched the game and shouted and yelled with delight at the pretty and startling plays in which the game abounded" (Roanoke Rapids Herald, September 11, 1914). The same issue editorialized that:

Taken as a whole, league ball in this community met with much more success as was expected at the beginning of the league. . . . As far as financial affairs are concerned the League was a striking success, having treasury funds amounting to nearly two hundred and fifty dollars at the close of the season, after paying all expenses, including the initial cost of the fence and grandstand, which amounted to nearly six hundred dollars. . . . Here's congratulations to the winners and the losers. They played good ball and their efforts furnished the people of this community all summer long a lively and interesting form of amusement at a low cost. . . .

Here's success, in even greater measure, to the League of 1915.

Roanoke Rapids Herald, September 11, 1914

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 314

Apparently the 1914 season had been marred by charges of teams using hired players, for league directors in February 1915 set strict amateur rules for the 1916 season: players were to have at least one month of residence in the town before playing, and at least "five days work at some gainful occupation by every player each week, unless incapacitated by illness" (Roanoke Rapids Herald, February 26, 1915). As might be expected, soon the paper reported that "Roy Baker, of Weldon, has accepted a position with the Rosemary Mfg. Co. and will play ball with the Rosemary team the coming season" (March 5, 1915); "Mr. Barnes, Rosemary's base ball pitcher last season, has moved back to Rosemary and has accepted a position at J. M. Thompson's Cafe" (April 2, 1915) (cafe perhaps located in entry 1279); and "Mr. H. H. Alley, of Franklinton, N. C., has accepted a position with the Rosemary Mfg. Co. He is a 'South Paw' and will be seen on the mound as pitcher for the Rosemary Baseball Team" (May 7, 1915). However, the Roanoke Valley League disbanded in June 1915 over a dispute by the Rosemary people that their team should play games in Rosemary instead of always at Roanoke Rapids, and so should be provided with a ball park. The Roanoke Mills and Patterson teams then merged and formed the Tri-Town League with the Virginia cities of Emporia and Franklin, with the local team winning the first league pennant in August. The next year, a four-team semi-pro Tri-Town League included Suffolk, Virginia as well. Although the location of Valley League Park is uncertain, the paper reported in March 1916 that the Roanoke Rapids Ball Park had been taken over by the Roanoke Mills Co., which will keep the fences and grandstand in good repair; the grounds were also to be used by the Boy Scouts as a drill ground and by the students at Central School as athletic fields. This most likely was not the same as the Roanoke Mills Ball Grounds located on the west side of the 600 block of Jackson Street between at least 1938 and 1948 (now the site of the parking lot at Roanoke Mill No. 2, entry 442-c), because the adjacent Roanoke Mill No. 2 was not built until 1916-1917 and the park was technically on the Rosemary side of the dividing line between Rosemary and Roanoke Rapids. A ball park in Rosemary was erected by July 23, 1915, just five weeks after the acrimonious end of the Roanoke Valley League. It is shown on the 1925 Sanborn maps with a three-sided grandstand on the west side of the 1200 block of Roanoke Avenue (Roanoke Rapids Herald March 19, June 18, 25, July 23, August 27, 1915; March 10, 17, April 21, 1916; City Directory 1938, 250; 1948, 290; Sanborn map, 1925).

The mills' and town's mens baseball teams were certainly not the only ones playing ball locally. Within a year of organizing, the Roanoke Rapids Christian Church was fielding a team, the first reported game being a 3-to-10 whitewash by a team from Garysburg, Northampton County (Roanoke Rapids Herald May 28, 1915). And, while the men could not agree where to play baseball, the ladies' teams had no such problems, for a "fearfully excruciating" game between womens teams from Rosemary and Roanoke Rapids provides the first mention of the new ball park in Rosemary. The Rosemary womens team, in winning 11 to 10, exacted "complete retribution" for a 21 to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 315

22 defeat the previous week on the diamond of the Roanoke Rapids "Heart Breakers." The rivalry was apparently heated, because the reporter declared that "The next game between the two teams will decide the world's championship and will be breathlessly awaited by all of the local fans." If a rubber-match were held, the result went unreported (Roanoke Rapids Herald July 16, 23, 1915).

Schools and Churches

The decade of the 1910s was an active period for local schools and churches. In 1914 construction began on Rosemary Graded School, a well-designed two-story brick building combining familiar elements of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. It stood along Hamilton Street at East Eleventh Street until the late 1970s, and its site is now occupied by the Kirkwood W. Adams Community Center (entry 1116). At about the same time, Central School received a two-story-and-basement auditorium and classroom wing at the rear (Kern 1969, 8; Sanborn maps, 1915, 1919, 1925). The year 1914 also saw the formation of First Christian Church, which met for several years at the Rosemary Theatre and Rosemary Drug Company before completing its first church building, a large frame building known as the "Tabernacle" which the congregation raised in one day in late 1916. Three of Roanoke Rapids' established congregations erected new houses of worship in the prevailing Gothic Revival style. Of note is that each is of a different material: First Presbyterian (entry 910) in 1915 in granite; All Souls Episcopal (entry 924) in 1917 in wood shingled-covered frame, the design having been supplied by Hobart B. Upjohn at the behest of Samuel F. Patterson; and finally, Roanoke Rapids (now First United) Methodist Church (entry 833) in 1919 in brick. Roanoke Rapids also had a small, but active Jewish community, with members attending services either in a synagogue established in nearby Weldon in 1912 or elsewhere. At the April 1916 meeting of the Halifax Hebrew Relief Society at the home of merchant Benjamin Marks (entry 837) it was reported that since organizing in January, the society had collected and disbursed \$500.00 to alleviate suffering in European war zones (Black 1992, 30; Butchko 1996, 146-147; Roanoke Rapids Herald April 7, 1916).

Roanoke Rapids and Rosemary in the 1920s

The third decade of the twentieth century saw Roanoke Rapids/Rosemary emerge from a young mill town/village undergoing tremendous industrial, commercial, and population expansion to a progressive town/village that was proud of its present and confident in its future. Though Roanoke Rapids showed a net population growth of but thirty-five residents between 1920 and 1930, to 3,404 persons, Rosemary Township, which included Rosemary village, surged by sixty-six percent from 4,334 to 7,198 residents. Both Roanoke Rapids and Rosemary witnessed the construction of numerous important

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 316

residences, new churches and schools, additions to two mills, and a continued expansion of their commercial sections. A post-World War I building slump did not seem to faze the city, as the Roanoke Rapids Herald proudly pointed out that "In spite of the fact that building operations in all parts of the county have fallen off considerably the building activities of our community continue unabated. The total costs of buildings now constructed will reach if not exceed one-half million dollars" (Roanoke Rapids Herald, July 30, 1920; Black 1992, 37-38).

Improvements in Education

The most costly of the buildings cited by the newspaper editor was the new Roanoke Rapids High School (entry 1105, NR 1988), a monumental, four-story, masonry building that stands as a landmark example not only of the collegiate form of the Tudor Revival style, but of the commitment to education for white students undertaken by a community and the leadership and energetic control exerted by Samuel F. Patterson. The grandly-scaled and richly-embellished design was executed by noted New York-architect Hobart B. Upjohn, who earlier, also at Patterson's behest, had supplied the design for the local All Souls Episcopal Church (entry 924). It was funded through bond issues that local voters had overwhelmingly approved in 1917, 1919, and 1920 that raised over \$500,000 for an expansion of school facilities. Patterson's involvement was total, directing most of the work himself in lieu of a general contractor, saving the school system an estimated \$50,000. Unusually large for a combined community of not much more than 10,000 citizens (white and black), the building even contained, underneath its 2,000-seat auditorium, an indoor track area and one of the first, if not the first, indoor high school swimming pools in the state. The building opened for the fall term of 1921 with 58 teachers and 1,457 students. The local citizens were, and remain, immensely proud of their school, but none more so than Patterson; it must be considered the finest achievement of a remarkable man (Taves and York 1988, section 8, pp. 3-4). Among the statewide comments upon the opening of the Roanoke Rapids school, The Charlotte Observer editorialized:

THE ROANOKE RAPIDS SCHOOLHOUSE

Some of the papers are exploiting the opening of the new \$350,000 school building in Roanoke Rapids as a thing of great credit to "a town of 3,500 inhabitants," when, as a matter of fact, there is only one inhabitant in Roanoke Rapids. He is Sam Patterson. It was Mr. Patterson who founded the town and who has built it up--stores, schools, churches and all. Patterson is a mill man and he started his town with the idea of making it the model community center of the State. His people do not live in a "mill settlement," in the popular sense of the word, but they live in a city-planned town, surrounded by all influences of sanitation and good health. As its population grew in proportion to the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 8 Page 317

expansion of the school interests, a school costing \$1,500 was built. That school was soon overly-crowded and another of the same kind was built and equipped. In the source of time the facilities of the second building became overtaxed and it was decided to provide for the present and anticipate the immediate future, so plans were laid for erection of the largest and finest High School building in North Carolina. A school fund, the raising of which was no mystery to Mr. Patterson, made that ambition a reality. That is how it comes to pass that a little town of 3,500 people has the prize schoolhouse of North Carolina.
The Charlotte Observer, October 15, 1921

With the completion of the new High School, both Central and Rosemary graded schools were converted into elementary schools, as they remained until their demolition in the 1970s. Further crowding in the early 1930s was relieved by the construction in the mid 1930s of Clara Hearne Elementary School (entry 698) on the western edge of the Rosemary Mill Village because of the large number of children residing nearby (Kern 1969, 13, 55-56).

Industrial Changes

Significant changes in industry and commerce occurred during the 1920s. In 1924 the Virginia-Carolina Power Company (later known as the Virginia Electric and Power Company or VEPCO) purchased the Roanoke Rapids Power Company. They soon began expanding the hydro-electric generating capacity of the facilities, adding a new spillway in 1927 at the old generating plant along the canal. Two years later the company filed for permission to undertake an even larger project, including the construction of a new dam across the Roanoke River; approval, however, was not secured until the early 1950s (Kern 1969, 11, 12, 19, 20, 33; Black 1992, 41). A major change in the local textiles and their relationship to Roanoke Rapids was brought about by the death in September 1926 of Samuel F. Patterson, which placed majority control of all the local textile mills in the hands of his estate. When the Simmons Company, bed and mattress manufacturers, purchased the Roanoke Mills and Rosemary Manufacturing companies in 1928 and the Patterson Mills Company in 1929, the ties of the Patterson family to Roanoke Rapids were severed. The sale also decreased the level of paternalism in Roanoke Rapids. Although most executives and managers of the Roanoke Rapids/Rosemary mills continued to be residents of the community, the Simmons Company officials exercised control from corporate headquarters in New York, so the company had less of a personal stake in the life of the area. Furthermore, while executives and managers at the local level maintained interests in the area's churches, school, and businesses, a pattern established by the Pattersons and others, the new corporate owners were no longer active in encouraging or controlling community development (Akers interview; Black 1992, 41-42). The new mill owners, however, did continue local plant expansion. In 1929, Simmons began construction of a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 318

new finishing plant at Rosemary known as Delta Four (entry 1-c) and began the conversion of equipment at the Roanoke No. 2 plant for the production of mattress tickings and upholstery fabrics (Kern 1969, 12; Denny 1972, 63).

Management of both mills announced intentions to build additional mill dwellings. A new type and form of mill house was contemplated for an entirely new Rosemary mill village proposed for the town's western suburbs. As completed in January 1930, the one-story masonry and stucco dwelling at 913 Green Street (outside of the district) was, in the words of a local newspaper reporter, "of the Spanish bungalow type, with arches on the front porch, funny little windows, low, flat roof on top, sloping to the sides with red tiles, towers and other fandangoes one sees on the Spanish types in Florida and California." Among its many features were four rooms, a spacious bath, a heated garage, and the fact that the stucco could be tinted any color within an hour. "Just think, if you get tired of the color, all you need to do is pick another one and in an hour your husband won't be able to tell where he lives Be a good idea to keep bill collectors from finding you, too." While the article stated that the house "may or may not be adopted by the mill company," the writer declared that "if the mills here plan to build houses anything like that for their employees, we are going to get a job in the mills" (Roanoke Rapids Herald, January 9, 1930). The rising economic storm of the Great Depression essentially ended plans for what would have been a truly remarkable Spanish Colonial Revival mill village, and houses built by the mills during the 1930s followed traditional or bungalow forms (Kern 1969, 12; Black 1992, 42-43).

Religion

Three congregations moved into new brick church buildings during the 1920s. The first was Rosemary Baptist Church, which occupied a new Colonial Revival building in 1924 (demolished 1990). Roanoke Rapids (later First) Baptist Church (entry 904) dedicated its handsome Colonial Revival edifice in October 1928. While the First Christian Church began construction of the community's only Renaissance Revival church building, which features an in antis Tuscan portico in 1924, it was not finished until 1928; plans for the \$15,000 building were announced in May 1915 (Kern 1969, 11, 12, 64, 65, 69; Roanoke Rapids Herald, May 28, 1915).

Roanoke Rapids and Rosemary during the Depression

While the citizens of Roanoke Rapids/Rosemary experienced many of the same economic difficulties during the 1930s as did the rest of the nation during the Great Depression, they faced them together as a unified city. Even though the communities of Roanoke Rapids and Rosemary had always been politically separate entities, the development of each followed plans laid out by the Roanoke Rapids Power Company in the 1890s. That plan had east-west streets numbered consecutively First through Fourteenth, indicating

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 319

that from the earliest years there was at least some thought that the two communities would someday merge into one municipality.

Consolidation

A precursor to consolidation was the formation of an independent Roanoke Rapids Sanitary District in 1930. The textile and paper factories had always been outside of the municipal boundaries of Roanoke Rapids, the reasoning being that since these mills were the reason for the town's very existence, it would be redundant to tax them further. It was also reasoned that the mills would be more likely to continue their rapid expansion (which they did) without the burden of local taxes. Besides, the Roanoke Mills Company's mill villages were largely within the town limits and so were taxed. But as the town and unincorporated Rosemary village in Roanoke Rapids Township continued to grow, it became necessary to undertake a water and sewage system, a civic function usually performed by municipalities. Thus agreement was made, and the necessary legislation passed by the General Assembly in 1931, to create the Roanoke Rapids Sanitary District that would include the entire community, including the manufacturing mills, and that the Town of Roanoke Rapids would expand to include the Rosemary commercial district and the Rosemary and Patterson mill villages but not the mills themselves. In November-December 1931, a shrewd and timely move by the Roanoke Rapids Kiwanis Club, which had only been chartered for two years, not only provided much needed work for unemployed men in digging sewer ditches, but a major boost for public commitment to the agreement just weeks before a required referendum in January 1932. The agreement was resoundingly approved by ninety-five percent of the voters--2,203 votes in favor and only 118 votes against--and the town of Roanoke Rapids became a city. One of the immediate results of consolidation was the construction in 1932 of a new Municipal Building (entry 922) and in 1936-1937 of an adjacent new post office (entry 923) to provide modern quarters for previously separate Rosemary and Roanoke Rapids posts offices.

An ill-timed proposal in the state legislature later in 1932 sought to have the mill property included within the town. Not only was opposition fierce from the mill companies, all of whom were suffering financially during the Depression with Roanoke Mills Company and Patterson Mills Company being in default, but from the new city's mercantile and business sectors. Such was the reaction that the hospital was forced to close for five weeks when the mills stopped making weekly deductions from its 875 employees to support the hospital, and the planned installation of bathroom facilities in most of the mill houses was postponed. Fortunately, the bill was not approved by the General Assembly (Akers maps, nos. 6, 7, 8, 9; Robinson 1997, 27, 41-44; Kern 1969, 13-14).

Perhaps the biggest event during the decade was the nationwide strike by the United Textile Workers of the American Federation of Labor in 1934 that led to the first textile strike in Roanoke Rapids; Samuel F. Patterson had earlier dealt with smaller union skirmishes by simply firing those

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 320

involved. This largest strike in United States history, with approximately 3,000 local workers joining a half-million others across the South, was in protest against low wages and poor working conditions and the speeding up of machines to get greater productivity out of fewer employees. While the mills were closed for several weeks in September and October, resulting in the closure of both the hospital and the Peoples Theatre (entry 883) for three weeks, the lack of a paycheck eventually forced the strikers back to work (Robinson 1997, 45-46; Black 1992; Kern 1969, 14).

Other local developments continued even in the face of industrial cutbacks that at times had the mills operating on reduced hours, but still operating. In 1931 a new Roanoke River bridge was completed upriver from the old toll bridge, making local merchants more accessible to Northampton County citizens. Consolidation brought forth full-time police and fire departments, the paving and widening of Roanoke Avenue, and the construction of an additional ten miles of sidewalks in 1934. The Halifax Paper Company went into receivership in 1933, finally being purchased in 1937 by Richmond-based Albemarle Paper Company; though Albemarle promptly increased local production and retained the Halifax name for the local plant, its acquisition meant that all of the city's main industries were under ownership of out-of-state companies. Other firsts during the 1930s included the opening of the first public library by the Women's Club in 1934 (entries 749, 1106, and 832), the first merchant-sponsored Christmas lights along Roanoke Avenue in 1934, and a return of baseball fever with the formation of the semi-pro Roanoke Rapids "Owls" (disbanded after 1939 season) and the fast-pitch softball "Romancos." The latter won four consecutive state championships between 1939 and 1942, the last title coming on the local diamond before 3,000 fans, more than one-third of the town's population. In 1935 the textile mills followed through with their pre-consolidation commitment to add bathrooms to 425 company-owned houses. Finally, the city did expand its boundaries in 1937 to include the mill sites. The additional tax revenues from the expanded tax base allowed for a further improvement of municipal services, primarily the paving of Hamilton and Jackson streets and their cross streets. Perhaps the best indication of an economic recovery and expansion that by the end of the decade was widespread is that in 1939 Halifax Paper Company surpassed for the first time the production milestone of 100 tons of pulp per day; in just three years since its purchase by out-of-state interests, the company had expanded from 55 to 100 tons daily (Kern 1969, 13-17; Black 1992, 49).

Roanoke Rapids during the 1940s

The decade of the 1940s saw a re-energized city of 8,545 residents posed to face a world that was increasingly at war. But first Roanoke Rapids had to face the worst flooding in its history. While yearly flooding of the Roanoke River was not unusual, with high floods occurring in 1912, 1922, 1929, and 1936, damage was usually limited to mills located along the river as the rest of the city developed on high ground to the south. In

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 321

August 1940, torrential rains associated with a hurricane off the North Carolina coast showered the upper Roanoke River valley with almost eight inches of rain in less than twenty-four hours, resulting in a flood stage a full ten feet above the previous high in 1912. While the city's commercial and residential neighborhoods were again spared damage (unlike neighboring Weldon where nearly one-third of the town was under water), the mills along the river were inundated like never before. Extensive, but not irreparable, damage was done, including the main four-story section of Roanoke Mills Company's Mill No. 1 settling almost four feet. Yet the building was returned to its original level and, through a community-wide effort, the mill was operating just six weeks later having suffered damages of \$275,000. While many employees lost heavily in wages, their source of livelihood remained (Robinson 1997, 50-52; Kern 1969, 8, 13, 15, 16; Butchko 1996, 150-151).

The entry of the United States into World War II in late 1941 changed the focus of the city and its mills from the production of textiles and paper merely for profit to the support of the country's armed forces. As war clouds loomed on the horizon in 1940, the federal government assisted in the construction in 1940-1941 of the North Carolina National Guard Armory (entry 1106) that was designed by Linthicum and Linthicum, a Raleigh architectural firm, to echo the landmark Tudor Revival high school to the north. The armory was opened with great fanfare less than a month after the country's entry into the war. This was home for the newly formed Company B of the 105th Medical Regiment, which during the war became Bravo Company of the 119th Infantry, 30th Division, Third Army Area. Later it became base for companies D and A, 30th Engineer Battalion. (News and Observer, January 1, 1942; Kern 1969, 16-17; Black 1992, 50).

The war affected Roanoke Rapids in numerous ways. Many men and women entered the armed forces, with the textile mills reporting in early 1944 that 825 former employees were currently serving to defend the country. Civil Defense units were organized, blackout drills held, and scrap iron and metal collected. Citizens supported a series of drives to purchase Victory Bonds, with junior and senior high school students subscribing to more than \$31,000 worth during one such campaign in 1944. As was the case throughout the country, consumer goods were in short supply and rationing was instituted for gasoline, tires, canned goods, sugar and other commodities. Land purchased earlier for a city cemetery but not developed was used as "Victory Gardens" to supply produce for the home tables. Toward the end of the war, in early 1945, a small prisoner-of-war camp was built between East Fourth and Fifth streets southeast of Marshall Street, where as many as 200 Germans were interned while they worked on area farms (Kern 1969, 16-18).

After the end of the war in August 1945, Roanoke Rapids not only welcomed home hundreds of service personnel but plunged headlong into a robust postwar period. By the end of 1945 the textile mills had returned to their pre-war work schedule of a five-day, forty-hour work week and in 1946 Halifax Paper Company increased its production to 185 tons of pulp daily.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 322

The post-war years brought a renewed baseball fervor, with the Roanoke Rapids "Jays," under the sponsorship of the local Jaycees, beginning professional baseball in the Class D Coastal Plains League in 1947, playing five years until the league folded after the 1951 season and winning the 1950 league pennant. In 1948 the "Romancos" won their fifth and last state championship. Among the many new businesses were Livesay's radio shop (entry 875), Lindale's Dairy (entry 1288), and Western Auto Store (entry 948) (Kern 1969, 18-19). Interestingly, while the city's population actually decreased between 1940 and 1950, from 8,545 to 8,156, the number of dwelling units increased by 1,722 during this period, a phenomenon most likely explained by the proliferation of duplexes and houses divided into apartments during the war years (Kern 1969, 16, 19).

Roanoke Rapids after 1948

While the fifty years after 1948 have brought profound changes and advances to Roanoke Rapids, the city and its economy continue to be dominated by textile and paper manufacturing. The Simmons Company, owner of all four textile mills in the city, brought forth great changes in 1950 when it sold its mill housing to its employees at half-value, with most of the houses being bought by their occupants. Not only did this action lessen company control of its workers by taking it out of the business of being landlord, but it made first-time homeowners out of employees who might otherwise have had little opportunity to ever own their own home.

However, before selling the houses in 1950 the mill owners undertook the remarkable relocation of three blocks of dwellings within the Rosemary Mill Village. A total of thirty-eight houses in the 1000 blocks of Henry, Madison, and Jackson, streets were moved to the 800 blocks of Cedar Street (entries 26-31, 56-61) and Vance Street (entries 82-94, 115-127) so as to provide land for the construction of commercial buildings on Jackson and Madison streets (primarily the Dixie Motel) which are not included in the Roanoke Rapids Historic District, and a parking lot for mill employees within the Rosemary Mill complex (entry 1-1). Though this mass-move falls two years short of the district's period of significance, the well-planned and coordinated event resulted in the houses being positioned on their new lots with nearly identical alignments and setbacks as on their original sites. So successful was the integration of the relocated houses into the rhythm and scale of adjoining streetscapes in the northwest corner of the Rosemary Mill Village that one cannot differentiate between those blocks that were not moved.

Even bigger changes occurred in January 1956 when all four local mills were purchased by J. P. Stevens and Company, then the world's second largest textile manufacturing firm. The new owners were even less interested in local life. Few senior-level officials resided in Roanoke Rapids and supervisory personnel were often brought in from outside. The company discouraged participation in local civic activities and businesses by upper-level employees who did live in Roanoke Rapids. The benevolent paternalism

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 323

of Sam Patterson was dead, and the profit motive reigned supreme. The old and revolutionary hospitalization plan was replaced in 1958 with a new plan, and in 1960-1961 the company built the Roanoke Fabrication Plant (entry 1-k) to the Rosemary complex, adding 350 employees (Kern 1969, 19-22; Akers interview; Conway 1979, 19-20; Black 1992, 51-52).

The struggle for unionization of the mills was renewed during Stevens's ownership, culminating in an August 1974 election in which 1,685 employees voted for representation by the Textile Workers Union of America, while 1,448 voted against unionization. The issue continued for several more years, finally ending in Federal court (Conway 1979, 10-12). In 1988, Stevens sold its Roanoke Rapids plants to the Bibb Company, another textile giant. One of Bibb's first actions was to sell the Roanoke Mills No. 1 plant, the "River Mill," that was the oldest textile mill in Roanoke Rapids, in summer 1990 to neighbors Champion Paper Corporation, which had the complex demolished in 1991 and replaced with a modern pulp paper facility (Black 1992, 51, 53, survey file for Roanoke Mill Co. No. 1). Although still owned by the Bibb Company, textile manufacturing continues in 1997 under the West Point Stevens name at the Rosemary (entry 1) and Roanoke No. 2 (entry 442) plants. The old Patterson Mill (entry 571) is now largely utilized as a warehouse, with its former employment office (entry 571-b) being occupied by the Bibb Outlet Store.

The city's other major industry, the manufacture of paper from wood pulp, continued to expand as well. The Albemarle Paper Company regularly modernized and increased production in its Halifax Paper Company plant along the Roanoke river, with major improvements in 1951, 1953, 1958, 1959 making possible a daily production of 450 tons of pulp, an increase of almost 250 percent in just thirteen years. In 1962 it became a subsidiary of the Ethyl Corporation, and through two more corporate mergers was acquired by the late 1980s by the Champion Paper Corporation which continues to operate the vast local plant (Kern 1969, 19, 21, 22, 41-43; Denny 1972, 68-69).

As a direct result of the devastation of the 1940 flood, work began soon after World War II on a series of dams to harness the Roanoke River for flood control, electric power generation, recreation, and as a source of municipal water supplies. These dams and their resultant lakes--Kerr Reservoir (completed 1952), Roanoke Rapids Lake (completed in 1955), and Gaston Lake (completed in 1963)--have completely controlled the river so that significant floods no longer occur. The latter two lakes, which together are half the size of Kerr Reservoir, were built by the Virginia Electric and Power Company (VEPCO), which has been a major industrial force in Roanoke Rapids since 1924. Since then VEPCO has operated an increasingly large and modern electrical generation plant along the river just downstream of the municipal boundaries. All three lakes, the smallest and nearest to Roanoke Rapids being Roanoke Rapids Lake just upriver from the city, not only provides considerable recreational activities to local residents but has been the site of much residential development (Powell 1968, 263, 417,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 324

187; Sunday Herald, April 23, 1989; Butchko 1996, 52-53; Kerr 1969, 19-22; Denny 1972, 71-73).

Of equal impact on Roanoke Rapids were changes in transportation systems, primarily the construction and completion of Interstate 95 through Northampton and Halifax counties between 1959 and 1967. While the city had previously been accessed by one federal highway, U. S. 158, which extends east-west from Elizabeth City and Murfreesboro to Henderson and Winston-Salem, and two state highways, N. C. 48, running north-south from nearby Gaston to Rocky Mount, and N. C. 125, which terminates in Roanoke Rapids after coming northward from Williamston and Scotland Neck, the completion of Interstate 95 placed the city along the major highway connecting New York and Florida. The location of Interstate 95 along the city's eastern boundary with Weldon has generated considerable travel-oriented development in strip commercial zones in addition to providing Roanoke Rapids, as the largest city between Petersburg, Virginia and Rocky Mount, North Carolina, invaluable exposure to and name-recognition among east coast travelers. Other transportation-related items included the construction in 1957-1959 of a modern concrete automobile bridge across the Roanoke River to Gaston in Northampton County and the termination of railroad passenger service into Roanoke Rapids in 1967, which, not entirely coincidentally, was the same year that Interstate 95 was completed southward to Gold Point near Rocky Mount (Kern 1969, 20, 21, 23; Butchko 1996, 152).

This period has witnessed change throughout the city. The Roanoke Hospital School of Nursing closed in 1961, with the program being taken over by the Practical Nurses School operated jointly by the city schools and Pitt Institute, a vocational school, until the opening in 1968 of Halifax County Technical Institute, now Halifax Community College. The old hospital itself (site entry 846) was replaced in 1972 by a modern Halifax Memorial Hospital outside of the historic town limits. Social and political advances during the period brought forth not only voting and employment opportunities to all citizens, but desegregation of the city's school systems during the late 1960s. The mill villages and much of Roanoke Rapids which were exclusively the residential domain only of white citizens were opened to those of African-American descent as well, effecting considerable changes in neighborhoods (Kern 1969, 22, 24; Denny 1972, 57-60).

Like most small North Carolina cities, Roanoke Rapids has faced the challenges of the late twentieth century with mixed results. The construction of suburban shopping centers, an enclosed mall, and, in the early 1990s, a Wal-Mart store, resulted in a serious decline for retailers along Roanoke Avenue. This included the loss of all department and variety stores and the movie theatres; several of the larger buildings have stood vacant for more than a decade. Still, the remaining stores continue to successfully meet local shopping and service needs.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 325

Construction within the historic district since 1946 has followed national trends. The Colonial Revival style has remained the most popular fashion for housing, with ranch-type dwellings exhibiting minimal influences and more substantial residences being relatively faithful renderings. Modest elements of the style were often copied by owners of mill houses when they chose to remodel, resulting in such simple features as replacement porch posts. The style has also been utilized for new churches and elements of the style added, with varying degrees of success, to modern commercial structures as well. The modernization and air-conditioning of the textile mills during the early 1960s resulted in the removal of the sawtooth skylights and repetitive arched windows that combined to impart to these buildings their distinctive appearance while serving a functional purpose. New additions were usually built without windows at all. While new commercial buildings were built during this period that copied the forms and layouts of shopping centers, with buildings set to the rear of the lot surrounded by paved parking lots, existing commercial buildings were routinely modernized with glass and metal shopfronts and altered upper facades. Losses of important architectural resources have been most numerous along Roanoke Avenue, where new business and governmental offices resulted in the demolition of several significant residences (Black 1992, 52-54).

Nonetheless, Roanoke Rapids retains a considerable amount of an architectural fabric that illustrates the development and growth of a small, progressive city around flourishing textile and paper mills. As is often the case, many of Roanoke Rapids's historic resources have benefited from conscientious maintenance through the years, in some cases by the descendants of original or long-term owners. Certainly one needs to look no further than the monumental Roanoke High School (entry 1105) to witness the commitment of the city's citizens to preserving those buildings dear to their hearts. The school is not only the building that is most readily-identified by non-residents, it is, more importantly, the building by which Roanoke Rapids natives and residents identify themselves. A similar commitment to one's sense of history was demonstrated by the congregation of First United Methodist Church (entry 833) in 1968-1969 when, after a fire in January 1967 destroyed their 1919 Gothic Revival sanctuary, a stylistically-compatible replacement was constructed that utilized the surviving three-stage corner tower. While organized preservation efforts have yet to begin on a city-wide scale, interest generated by the celebration of the city's Centennial in 1997, of which this nomination of the Roanoke Rapids Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places is a central part, indicates that prospects for protecting and increasing public awareness of the city's architectural resources appear promising as the historic textile city prepares for the twenty-first century.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 326Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina**Architecture Context**

The buildings of the Roanoke Rapids Historic District represent the broad range of architectural fashion typical in small towns of eastern North Carolina during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. While much of the architectural character of Roanoke Rapids was, in all likelihood, little different from that of neighboring towns of comparable size, the fact that sophisticated executives of the local textile-manufacturing companies sought stylishly up-to-date designs by leading architects for prominent and highly visible buildings imbues Roanoke Rapids with an architectural stylishness that sets it apart from most cities of its size and relative youth in North Carolina. Whether of modest size and simple decoration or of imposing nature, these resources reflect the building traditions and styles of their day in addition to the economic stature of their owners. While the vast majority of the resources in the district are residential, the district's important industrial, commercial, religious, educational, and governmental resources enable the district to provide a remarkably complete picture of local building traditions. Furthermore, because of the district's immense size, with 1,217 primary resources situated on all or parts of 125 city blocks, the Roanoke Rapids Historic District covers almost all of the pre-World War II city which retains sufficient architectural integrity. In large part because the three textile companies exerted near complete control over four mill villages that encompass 696, or fifty-seven percent of the total primary resources, and the fact that commercial and residential development following World War II occurred in outlying areas, there has been limited intrusive construction within the district since the early 1950s. This affords the Roanoke Rapids Historic District with an admirable degree of architectural integrity. Although the district's period of significance is 1894-1948, only six resources date from before 1900. Thus, the district's architecture is overwhelmingly early- and mid-twentieth century in character, particularly the first two decades when the overwhelming majority of the mill-related houses were constructed.

Nineteenth Century Resources

All but three of the district's six pre-1900 resources are directly associated with the earliest textile mills in Roanoke Rapids/Rosemary. The exceptions are the ca. 1897 Driscoll-Piland-Webb House, a handsome two-story Victorian dwelling constructed for, and presumably by, contractor H. L. Driscoll who very possibly was employed building some of the early mill houses, and two commercial buildings, the 1899 Roanoke Pharmacy Building (entry 822) and the ca. 1896/ca. 1920 Pierce-Marks Building (entry 823). Rosemary Mill No. 2 (entry 1-b), the former Patterson Textile Company (silk) mill erected in 1899, is an actual mill building, thus being the oldest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 327Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

resource in the three surviving Roanoke Rapids textile complexes. The other fifty-seven nineteenth-century resources are dwellings erected for mill workers by either the United Industrial Company or the Roanoke Mills Company. These include at least four and as many as twelve two-story dwellings designed by architect Stanford White of the renowned New York firm of McKim, Mead, and White, who was a personal friend of the major investors in the United Industrial Company. Three of these dwellings (entries 1066, 1083, and 1180) are among the six "Turtle Top" houses known to have been built. These houses, so-named because of the gambrel roofs that spanned the narrow and deep structures, were originally sheathed with weatherboarding on the first story and wood shingles on the second. They are not only the only nineteenth-century gambrel-roofed mill dwellings known to have been built in North Carolina, but probably the only ones designed by a principal in one of the nation's foremost architectural firms.

The nineteenth-century mill houses in the Roanoke No. 1 Mill Village are modest two-story frame dwellings that follow a traditional double-pile side-hall plan sheltered by a hip roof. They are uniformly plain in their finish, with simple chamfered porch posts, boxed cornices, and corner boards devoid of Victorian embellishments. Unlike the more sophisticated forms of the Stanford White-designed mill houses, it was these plain, two story rectangular boxes that were repeated through the subsequent mill villages associated with the Rosemary Manufacturing Co., the Patterson Mills Co., and the Roanoke Mills Co. No. 2. plant. While variations were seen as to roof configuration and orientation to the streets, these vernacular houses set the character for the districts four large blocks of worker housing. Smaller, but equally modest one-story dwellings of vernacular origins were built in all four mill villages during the late 1910s and the 1920s.

Twentieth Century Resources**Queen Anne and Colonial Revival Style Residences**

The larger houses built in Roanoke Rapids during the first three decades of the twentieth century illustrate the many forms and variations of the nation's three most popular house styles of the period: Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman. Queen Anne residences such as the 1906-1907 Dickens-Webb House (entry 905), the ca. 1910 Tillery-Jenkins House (entry 836), and the 1910/1914-1915 Samuel F. Patterson House (entry 1004), indicate the continued popularity of asymmetrical forms finished with the reserved classical elements of the emerging Colonial Revival style. Colonial Revival residences during the 1920s reflected more academically-correct models such as the frame 1920 Dr. Fontaine G. Jarman House (entry 1090), whose design is "The Colonial" by the Aladdin Company, and the brick 1920-1925 Patterson Mansion (entry 807) which was designed by Hobart B. Upjohn and stands as Roanoke Rapids's largest and most imposing residence. The Sears, Roebuck and Company supplied the "Glen Falls" design and material for 1919-1925 Hayes-Taylor House (entry 852), one of the better of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 328Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

limited number of gambrel-roofed "Dutch" Colonial Revival houses in the Roanoke Rapids Historic District. Two more Aladdin houses, "The Brentwood" as illustrated by the ca. 1921 McPherson-Wilson House (entry 929) and an undetermined model illustrated by the ca. 1922 Virginia Bell Vincent Babcock House (entry 925) illustrate the Colonial Revival style rendered with early influences from the Tudor Revival style.

During the 1930s and 1940s the Colonial Revival style was displayed primarily on one- or one-and-a-half-story cottages that followed a national pattern of continued Colonial Revival popularity. These houses, many of which were built in brick as it became increasingly available and affordable, usually had gable roofs interrupted by dormers and entrance porticos; noteworthy examples, all built between 1925 and 1938, include the Ernest W. Smith House (entry 1039), the Curtis C. Shell House (entry 1040), and the Burton A. Powell House (entry 713).

Craftsman Style Residences

It was the Craftsman style that dominated domestic architecture between the late 1910s and World War II. The style has its chief expression in the 105 modern, stylish, and well-designed houses sold by the Aladdin Company of Bay City, Michigan to both the mill companies and private citizens; this is the highest known number of pre-cut "mail-order" houses in any historic district in North Carolina. Ninety of these Aladdin houses are one-story worker dwellings with names such as "The Gretna," "The Princeton," "The Rodney," and "The Edison." Another seven houses were built by the mill companies as residences for mill executives, supervisors, and overseers utilizing the most stylish aspects of the Craftsman bungalow with examples such as "The Cadillac" (entry 263), "The Plaza" (entry 561), and "The Pomona" (entries 261, 264, and 566)." Suprisingly (or maybe not), the mill companies bought only Craftsman bungalow houses from Aladdin, while none of the seven Aladdin houses erected for non-mill townspeople were one-story bungalows. However, two of these seven, "The Standard" (entry 550) and "The Rochester" (entry 809), are the finest of a limited number of Craftsman foursquare houses within the district. Another, "The Shadow Lawn" (entry 1010), is a distinctive two-story gable-front bungalow with an intriguingly Swiss character. All provide a breadth of Craftsman character to the Roanoke Rapids Historic District that is rarely equalled in eastern North Carolina.

Other Domestic Styles

Other, less popular architectural styles were utilized for dwellings constructed between the 1920s and 1948 that provide a considerable enrichment of the Roanoke Rapids Historic District. These include the splendidly-showy two-story 1925-1927 Council-Coburn House (entry 842), an extraordinary Rustic style log house and the (first) Roanoke Rapids School of Nursing Students' Home (entry 843), which exemplifies the formal classicism of the Renaissance Revival with prominent hipped roof, simulated

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 329

arched fanlights, and distinctive pergolas. Built in 1919 as a private residence, it is "The Villa" from Aladdin. Each is the district's only domestic example of its style. The Tudor Revival style was popular among homebuilders during the late 1920s and 1930s, particularly for modestly scaled one- and one-and-a-half-story dwellings. Local examples, with their steeply-pitch roofs, large exterior front chimneys, and variety of window shapes were rendered almost exclusively in brick. Most, such as the previously mentioned ca. 1922 Virginia Bell Vincent Babcock House (entry 925), have distinct Colonial Revival overtones. Others include the 1925-1938 Wells-Harvey House (entry 1042) and the 1925-1938 Thomas J. Alford House (entry 708), which combine picturesque Tudor Revival asymmetry with reserved Colonial Revival elements, while the Moses Brickell House (entry 1053) and the J. Pendleton Grizzard House (entry 912) are thoroughly Tudor Revival examples complete with arched porch piers framed with soldier brick archivolts.

Commercial Buildings

Most of the commercial buildings within Roanoke Rapids Historic District follow popular forms and styles from the early twentieth century. Five different styles are represented. The oldest are buildings such as the 1899 Roanoke Pharmacy Building (entry 822) and the ca. 1906 Bank of Roanoke Rapids Building (entry 885) on which the main decoration is supplied by the imaginative use of corbeled brickwork. The 1919 Citizens Bank and Trust Company Building (entry 962) is the finest of the few surviving Colonial Revival commercial buildings in the city, having been designed by the Wilson architectural firm of Benton and Benton who supplied plans for two- and three-story banks in small towns and cities throughout eastern North Carolina.

Most numerous among local commercial buildings erected during the late 1910s and early 1920s are structures that exhibit Renaissance Revival elements, primarily broad repetitive arches defining the upper stories, and buildings from the late 1920s to 1942 that feature the streamlined character of the Art Moderne. Examples of the former include the 1916 L. G. Shell Building (entry 958) and the Marks Building (entry 824), while local Art Moderne examples include a trio of large department stores--1925-1938 F. W. Woolworth (entry 867), 1938-1942 J. C. Penney (entry 879), and 1940 McCrory (entry 951). These Art Moderne stores, all in the same block of Roanoke Avenue, are an eloquent tribute not only to the past architectural sophistication shown by the civic and industrial leaders but in confidence of a prosperous future. The last style represented in a local commercial building is the Spanish Colonial Revival as illustrated by the robust 1931 Imperial Theater Building (entry 953). Designed by Benton and Benton, the structure is a showcase for its style, being one of the finest examples in eastern North Carolina.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 330**Religious Buildings**

The four contributing churches follow popular forms of the Gothic, Colonial, and Renaissance revivals rendered in a range of building materials. The 1915 First Presbyterian Church (entry 910) is raised in rock-faced ashlar granite and is dominated by a sturdy two-story belltower. The 1917 All Saints Episcopal Church (entry 924) contrasts this with a charming wood-shingled frame design by Hobart B. Upjohn that reflects denominational roots in Tudor England. The (former) First Baptist Church (entry 904) 1928-1929 and the ca. 1928 First Christian Church (entry 935) are imposing brick edifices raised above tall basements, the Baptist building featuring a handsome Colonial Revival style portico, while the Renaissance Revival Christian church has an in antis portico framed by large brick pilasters. Two of the three noncontributing churches continue in the Gothic Revival traditions with large masonry edifices, the 1949-1952 Rosemary United Methodist Church (entry 817) in granite and the 1968-1969 First United Methodist Church (entry 833) in brick.

Educational and Governmental Buildings

A variety of educational and government buildings enrich the historic architectural character of Roanoke Rapids. The most notable of these is the splendid 1920-1921 Roanoke Rapids High School (entry 1105, NR 1988), designed by Hobart B. Upjohn. The impressively-scaled brick structure, with its crenellated four-story central tower flanked by parapeted wings, is a landmark of "Elizabethan" Tudor Revival design, made replendent by corner octagonal turrets, oriel windows surmounted with carved gargoyles, and parapets crowned with seated lions. It ranks among the finest public school buildings ever constructed in the state. Adjacent is the 1940-1941 North Carolina National Guard Building (entry 1106), designed by Linthicum and Linthicum of Raleigh to compliment Upjohn's school. It also has a central tower block invigorated with corner towers and a host of ornamentation. The 1932 (former) Roanoke Rapids Municipal Building (entry 922), designed by Eric G. Flannagan of Henderson, and the 1937-1938 (former) United Post Office illustrate popular forms of the Colonial Revival that were utilized during the Depression by federal relief agencies such as the Works Progress Administration for municipal and postal facilities throughout the country.

Industrial Buildings

Lastly, the textile factory buildings in Roanoke Rapids are representative of brick Romanesque Revival factories erected throughout the state during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. While all the windows and rooftop skylights were removed during renovations in the early 1960s, massive forms of such buildings as Rosemary Mill numbers 1 and 2 (entries 1 and 1-a, respectively), which were built in 1901 and 1899, respectively, retain the impressive and repetitive qualities of the style. Only the architect for the 1901 building is known, architect-engineer Fred S. Hinds of Boston.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRoanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 331**Mill Villages**

While the vast majority of the 602 dwellings in the district's four mill villages follow traditional, one- or two-story, gable-roofed forms, it is important to underscore the fact that these houses are organized into distinctive ensembles of buildings. With few exceptions, the form, setback, and rhythm within each block is mirrored on both sides of the street, resulting in a distinguishable and pleasant quality that immediately serves notice to passers-through that one is within an identifiable neighborhood. Furthermore, while the adjoining mill villages of Roanoke No. 1 and No. 2 flow uninterruptedly with each other along Taylor, Monroe, and Madison streets, the Rosemary and Patterson mill villages are wholly distinct from their neighbors and each other. Each of the mill villages has its own character set by the rhythm and scale of the streetscapes, and it is this character that imbues each mill village with a visual and architectural significance of its own.

Architects and Builders

In addition to the aforementioned architects of Benton and Benton, Flannagan, Hinds, Linthicum and Linthicum, Upjohn, and White, numerous contractors are represented by buildings in the Roanoke Rapids Historic District. The earliest of these was "Major" Thomas Leyburn Emry (1842-1910), a Virginia native, who had come to nearby Weldon in 1869 and soon became the town's leading businessman, entrepreneur, promoter, brick yard owner, and contractor. While he most likely constructed many brick commercial buildings there during the late nineteenth century, he also most likely built most of the early brick commercial buildings in Roanoke Rapids as well. Furthermore, as organizer of both the company that began the initial industrial development of Roanoke Rapids, and thus considered the "father" of the town, and the Carolina Construction Company, Emry most likely had a significant role in erecting the large brick factories of the United Industrial Company and the Roanoke Mills Company (both demolished) as well as in the construction of some of the surviving mill houses put up by the companies for their workers. Another contractor during the late 1890s, H. L. Driscoll, also probably built some of these mill houses in addition to his own residence (entry 432). Other contractors of note were T. C. Thompson and Brother of Charlotte, who built Roanoke Mill No. 2 in 1916-1917, and almost one hundred of the mill houses in the Roanoke No. 2 Mill village; C. H. Byrd, who was construction superintendent for the 1920-1921 Roanoke Rapids High School (entry 1105) and several mill additions; Lee Wheeden, a local contractor and investor who most likely did the renovations in 1931 of the Rosemary Theatre that resulted in the Imperial Theatre (entry 953); and Sam Brown, who not only built the 1948 John Gabriel House (entry 1259) but a number of other houses after World War II that are noncontributing only because of age. A number of contractors lived within the district and it can be surmised that they built other residences besides their own. These include, in addition to Emry and Driscoll: Eli Frank Cagle

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 8 Page 332

(entry 1012), Littleton A. Dickens (entry 1242), Fred Forest (entry 787), and Samuel M. Thompson (entry 723).

The resources of the Roanoke Rapids Historic District provide a remarkable look at an industrial city in which the city's leaders consulted leading architects and design sources to erect buildings of enduring character and commanding presence. These distinctive structures coexist with hundreds of modestly-scaled dwellings constructed for mill laborers and other residents that reflect more typical examples of architectural fashion. Together, this mixture of traditionally modest house forms with sophisticated architectural design provides for a district of architectural and visual vitality rarely seen in small industrial cities in North Carolina.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 9 Page 333

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Akers, A. Edwin. Roanoke Rapids, N. C. Interview with Allison H. Black, October 18, 1990.
- _____. Letter to Allison H. Black, December 26, 1991. In survey files for Roanoke Rapids.
- _____. "Roanoke Rapids Area History Through Maps." Maps and unpublished manuscript, 1990. Available in Roanoke Rapids Public Library with copy of text in survey files.
- Aladdin Homes, 1918-1919. Watkins Glen, N. Y.: American Life Books, 1985. Reprint of original, catalog Number 31, 1919.
- Aladdin Plan of Industrial Housing. Bay City, Michigan: The Aladdin Company, 1918.
- Allen, Sidney B. and R. Stanford Travis, Jr. Halifax County: Economic and Social. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina, 1920.
- Black, Allison H. "The Historic Architectural Resources of Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina." Unpublished manuscript on file at North Carolina Division of Survey and Planning Branch in Raleigh and the Eastern Office of Archives and History in Greenville, 1992.
- _____. Roanoke Rapids Architectural Survey Files, 1990-1991. Raleigh, N. C.: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Survey and Planning Branch, 1992.
- Butchko, Tom. "Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the Weldon Historic District." Raleigh: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1996.
- Branson, Levi, ed. Branson's North Carolina Business Directory. Raleigh: L. Branson, Publisher, 1884, 1896, 1897.
- Charlotte Observer. "Roanoke Rapids Presents The Ideal Southern Cotton Manufacturing Community." Progress Edition, 1925.
- Cheney, John L., Jr., ed. North Carolina Government, 1585-1979. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of the Secretary of State, 1991.
- Chestnut, Paul I. "John Armstong Chaloner" in Powell, William S, ed., Dictionary of North Carolina Biography. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, Volume 1, 1979.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 9 Page 334

Conway, Mimi. Rise Gona Rise: A Portrait of Southern Textile Workers. Garden City, N. Y.: Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1979.

Denny, Zeb, Edwin Akers and Ed Henderson. "A City's Heritage." 1972 booklet. Copy in Roanoke Rapids Public Library.

Doyle, Edward N., ed. Encyclopedia of American Biography. New York: The American Historical Company, Inc., Volume XXXV, 1966.

Glass, Brent. "Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the Roanoke Canal." Raleigh: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1976.

Deed Records, Halifax County Register of Deeds Office, Halifax County Courthouse, Halifax, N. C.

Incorporation Records, Halifax County Register of Deeds Office, Halifax County Courthouse, Halifax, N. C.

Jackson, J. M. "The Million Dollar Canal War: Being a True History of Roanoke Rapids." Roanoke Rapids, N. C.: Roanoke Rapids Herald.

Kern, Dick, ed. History of Roanoke Rapids, N. C.: 1890-1969, A. Roanoke Rapids: Herald Printing Co., Inc., 1969.

Lefler, Hugh Talmage and Albert Ray Newsome. North Carolina: The History of a Southern State. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1973.

Manufacturers' Record. Scattered issues.

Mitchell, Dorothy. "Welfare Work in the Cotton Mills of Roanoke Rapids." Raleigh, N. C.: News and Observer, April 4, 1915.

Murphy, Eva. "Andrew Joyner" in Powell, William S, ed., Dictionary of North Carolina Biography. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, Volume 3, 1988.

News and Observer, The. The North Carolina Yearbook and Business Directory. Raleigh: The News and Observer, 1905, 1910, 1915.

_____. The North Carolina Yearbook. Raleigh: The News and Observer, 1905, 1910, 1915, 1922, 1925.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 9 Page 335

- News and Observer. "Conversion of Idle Acres Into Factory Sites, Modern Miracle." Raleigh, N. C.: March 27, 1932.
- _____. "United Community of Rosemary and Roanoke Rapids Prosperous." Raleigh. March 27, 1932.
- Prince, Richard E. Seaboard Air Line Railway: Steam Boats, Locomotives and History. Green River, Wyoming: R. E. Prince, 1969.
- Powell, William S. The North Carolina Gazetteer. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1968.
- Roanoke Rapids City Directory (1938-1939). Asheville, N. C.: Southern Directory Co, 1938.
- Roanoke Rapids City Directory (1942-1943). Asheville, N. C.: Southern Directory Co, 1941.
- Roanoke Rapids City Directory (1948-1949). Asheville, N. C.: Southern Directory Co, 1948.
- Robinson, Bob. Roanoke Rapids: The First Hundred Years, 1897-1997. Roanoke Rapids: City of Roanoke Rapids, 1997.
- Rives, Ralph Hardee. "Thomas Leyburn Emry" in Powell, William S., ed. Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, Volume 2. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1986.
- Roth, Leland M. "Three Industrial Towns by McKim, Mead, and White." Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians. December 1979.
- Sanborn Maps. New York, N. Y.: Sanborn Map Company, 1915, 1919, 1925, 1935, 1962.
- Stafford, Thomas I., Jr. Manuscript history of Roanoke Rapids Paper Manufacturing Company written during the 1970s. Copy of pages one through five provided to Allison H. Black for Roanoke Rapids Architectural Survey and included in research files.
- Stevenson, Katherine Cole and H. Ward Jandl. Houses By Mail: A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company. Washington, D. C.: The Preservation Press, 1986.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 9 Page 336

Taves, Henry V. "The Rural Architectural Heritage of Halifax County, North Carolina." Unpublished manuscript on file at North Carolina Division of Survey and Planning Branch in Raleigh and the Eastern Office of Archives and History in Greenville, 1989.

Taves, Lauren-Brook and Maurice C. York. "Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for Roanoke Rapids Junior-Senior High School." Raleigh: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1988.

Wellman, Manly Wade. "William Lunsford Long" in Powell, William S., ed. Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, Volume 4. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1991.

WPA Records, Record Group 69, "Index to Reference Cards for WPA Projects," Microfilm reels T935-47 (1935-1937) and T937 (1939-1941). Washington, D. C.: National Archives.

Zouck, Berry Gray Long. "Thomas Williams Mason Long" in Powell, William S., ed. Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, Volume 4. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1991.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number 9 Page 337

10. Geographical Data

UTM References

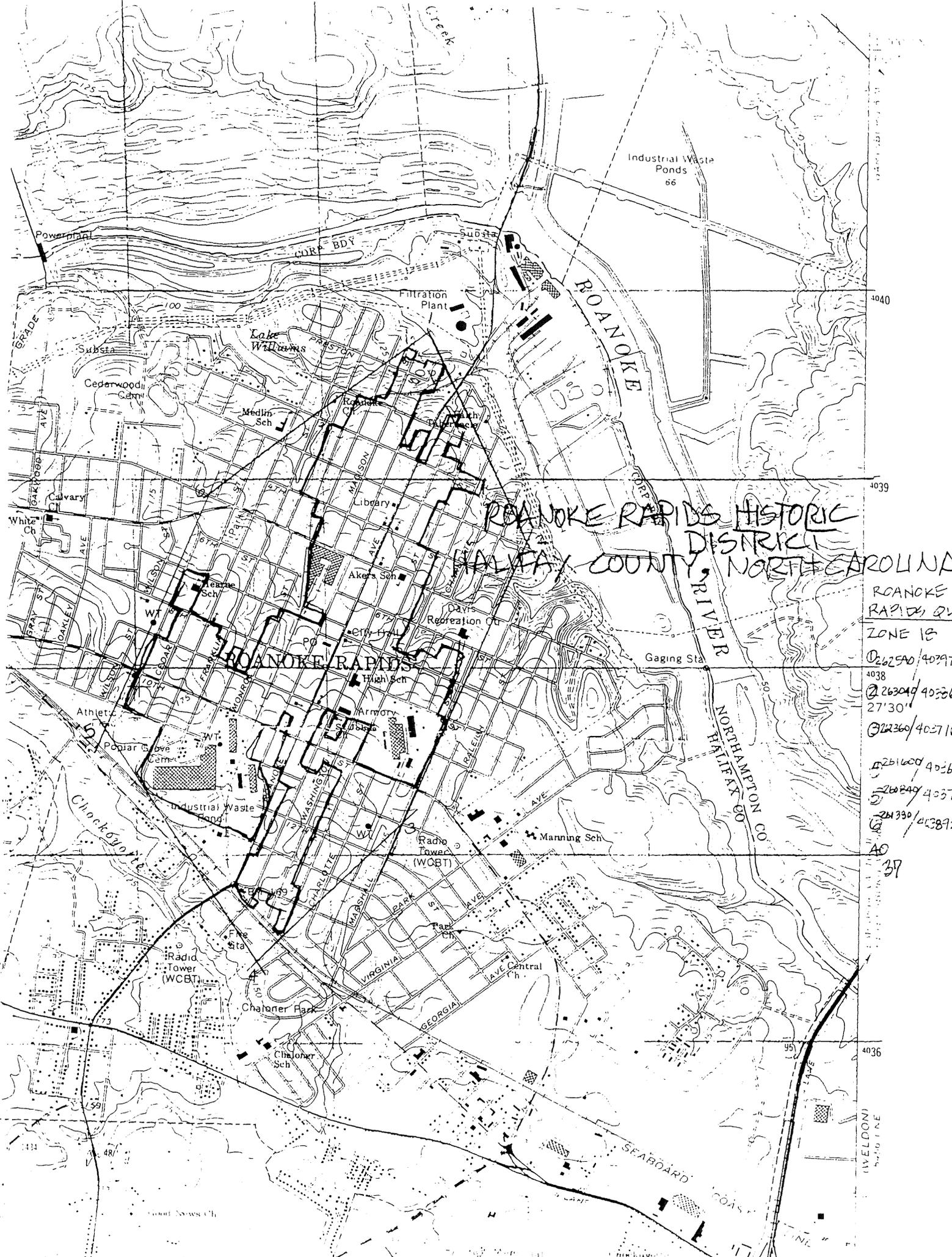
	Zone	Easting	Northing
5.	18	260940	4037780
6.	18	261270	4038530

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Roanoke Rapids Historic District is shown by the solid black line on the 1"=200' map labeled Exhibit A.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Roanoke Rapids Historic District was drawn to include the largest concentration of resources within the central portion of the city that illustrate the significance of the historic district because they are at least fifty years old and retain architectural integrity.



ROANOKE RAPIDS HISTORIC DISTRICT
HEALTHY COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

ROANOKE RAPIDS QUA
ZONE 1B
 026250/4039780
 4038
 026304/4032675
 27'30"
 022360/402716
 0221600/402640
 0260249/403764
 0221330/4038720
 AD
 37

(WELDON)
SCALE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section number photos Page 338

Photograph Identification

Photographers: Thomas R. Butchko (photos 1-11)
David & Allison Black (photos 12-29)*

All negatives are stored at the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Raleigh. All buildings shown are contributing unless otherwise noted below.

* The survey update conducted for this nomination in 1997-1998 revealed that the appearance of the buildings as shown in the Black photos (no. 12-29), taken in 1990, remains current.

1. Rosemary Manufacturing Co. Mills, looking northwest with resources, from left to right, being numbers 1 and 1-d, with 1258-a in foreground. May 1998.
2. Roanoke Mills Company Plant No. 2 and Office, looking southwest, with resources, from left to right, being numbers 563 and 442. May 1998.
3. "Turtle Top" House, 100 Hamilton Street, looking south, with resources, from left to right, being numbers 1066, 1067, and 1068. May 1998.
4. Roanoke No. 1 Mill Village, west side 100 block Jackson Street, looking southwest, with resources, from right to left, being numbers 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, and 431. May 1998. (427 NC-alt and 431 NC-age)
5. Roanoke No. 2 Mill Village, west side 300 block Monroe Street, looking north, with resources, from left to right, being numbers 468, 467, 466, 465, and 464. May 1998.
6. Patterson Mill Village, east side 600 block Washington Street, looking northeast, with resources, from right to left, being numbers 589, 588, and 587. May 1998.
7. West side 700 block Monroe Street, looking southwest, with resources, from right to left, being numbers 701, 702, and 703. May 1998.
8. Coburn and Roanoke Pharmacy buildings, northwest corner intersection of Roanoke Avenue and West Second Street, looking northwest, with resources, from right to left, being numbers 821 and 822, and in background, facing West Second Street, from front to rear, being resources numbers 1247, 1246, and 1245. November 1996.
9. West side 1000 block Roanoke Avenue, looking southwest from Tenth Street, with resources, from right to left, being numbers 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, and 877. May 1998.
(868 NC-alt, 872 NC-alt, 873 NC-age, 874 NC-alt)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section photos **Page** 339

10. All Saints Episcopal Church, 700 Roanoke Avenue, resource number 924, looking east, November 1996.
11. Council-Coburn House, 521 Roanoke Avenue, resource number 842, looking west. May 1998.
12. (former) N. C. National Guard Armory, 836 Hamilton Street, resource number 1106, looking east, June 1990.
13. Shell-Starke House, 801 Jackson Street, resource number 755, looking north, September 1990.
14. Roanoke Mills Executive House, 401 Jackson Street, resource number 554, looking west, September 1990.
15. 805-807 Cedar Street, resource number 27, looking north, September 1990.
16. 816 Vance Street, resource number 123, looking south, September 1990, (moved house in 1950s to present location).
17. 1007 Henry Street, resource number 229, looking north, September 1990.
18. Patterson Mill's President's House, 502 Washington Street, resource number 580, looking southeast, June 1990.
19. (former) Peoples Theatre, 204 Roanoke Avenue, resource number 883, looking west, June 1990, (NC-alt).
20. Marks Building, 207 Roanoke Avenue, resource number 824, looking west, September 1990.
21. A.E. Akers House, 501 Roanoke Avenue, resource number 840, looking north, August 1990.
22. First Presbyterian Church, 440 Roanoke Avenue, resource number 910, looking east, June 1990.

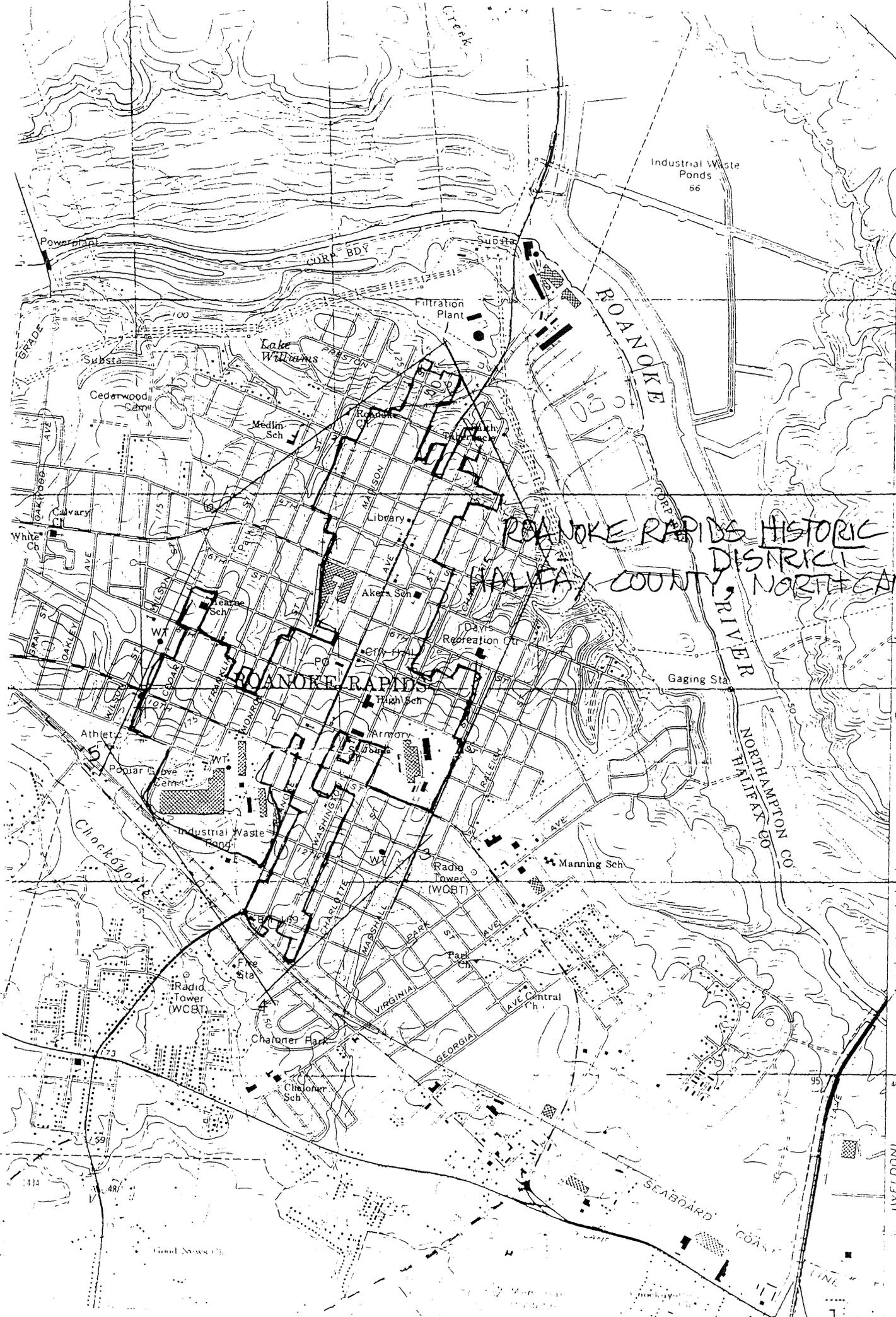
**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Roanoke Rapids Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina

Section photos Page 340

23. Virginia Vincent Babcock House, 712 Roanoke Avenue, resource number 925, looking east, June 1990.
24. Imperial Theatre Building, 1008-1012 Roanoke Avenue, resource number 953, looking southeast, June 1990.
25. Roanoke Rapids High School (NR 1988), 800 Hamilton Street, resource number 1105, looking east, September 1990.
26. 1022 Franklin Street, resource number 203, looking southeast, September 1990, (NC-alt).
27. Brown-Patterson-Weathers House, 829 Monroe Street, resource number 248, looking west, September 1990.
28. Patterson Mansion, 608 Jackson Street, resource number 807, looking west (rear elevation), September 1990.
29. J.C. Penney Co. Building, 1037-1039 Roanoke Avenue, resource number 879, looking northwest, September 1990.



ROANOKE RAPIDS HISTORIC DISTRICT
 HALIFAX COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

ROANOKE RAPIDS, QUAD
 ZONE 18
 Q26290/403978
 4038
 Q26304/403865
 27'30"
 Q26360/403716
 R261600/40364
 Q262849/403576
 Q261330/403892
 AD
 37

(WELDON)
 2-10-196

