

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Old Wilson Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number See Boundary Description--continuation sheets _____ not for publication

city, town Wilson _____ vicinity of

state North Carolina code county Wilson code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership--See Continuation sheets

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds, Wilson County Courthouse

street & number 125 East Nash Street /

city, town Wilson state North Carolina 27893

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Wilson City Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1979 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Survey and Planning, N.C. Division of Archives and History

city, town Raleigh state NC 27611

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Architectural Description

Located in the northeastern section of Wilson, a city of 34,059 (1980 Census) in the upper coastal plain of North Carolina, the Old Wilson Historic District occupies a significant position in the development of residential architecture in the city. It is comprised of all or parts of five adjacent, loosely-defined neighborhoods. The five are Maplewood, Woodard Circle, Whitehead Place, College Place, and Rountree Place. The Old Wilson Historic District contains noteworthy examples of all the major architectural styles from the 1850s through the 1930s. (The only exception is the Neo-Classical Revival Style--the only two examples were demolished in the 1960s.) While the wealthiest and most prominent Wilson families lived along West Nash Street during the mid-late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries,² the Old Wilson Historic District was home for merchants, clerks, shopkeepers, and other middle class and working people.

Ranging in size from the impressive Queen Anne Style houses of Woodard Circle to the modest frame dwellings along West Lee Street and North Whitehead Avenue near Atlantic Christian College, the houses of the district embody the diversity and vitality one would expect in an expanding town of the period. Particularly noteworthy are six house types: a few surviving Italianate and Gothic Revival style houses that date from the mid nineteenth century; a fine collection of modest late nineteenth century Victorian cottages; a well finished and varied group of turn of the century Queen Anne Style residences; a number of similar, turn of the century, two-story, modestly finished gable front rental houses; a representative group of early twentieth century Colonial Revival Style houses; and one of the finest collections of bungalows in North Carolina. Also located in the district are four brick apartment buildings from the late 1910s and 1920s, hand-some brick churches, and modest brick neighborhood grocery stores.

These houses were exclusively frame construction until the 1910s when brick began to be used for bungalows and later for Colonial Revival and Georgian Revival style houses. Most of the recent construction has been brick.

The district, like the City of Wilson, is located on flat terrain and differences in elevation are almost imperceptible. The great unifying element of the district is its tree cover of hardwoods, primarily oaks. The street trees that were planted when the various streets were developed have now matured into a verdant canopy of vegetation which shades much of the district from the hot summer sun. While the loss of these trees has been heavy in areas where intrusive development has occurred, these places are relatively few and are limited to just the site of the intrusion. There has been no large scale loss of trees due to road widening or disease. Wilson enjoys a reputation for its much-loved trees and was designated a Tree City USA in 1982 by the National Arbor Day Foundation. Smaller lot sizes and shorter setbacks result in yards that are not as lushly landscaped as in other areas of the city, particularly the West Nash Street Historic District.

(cont'd)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates Various **Builder/Architect** Various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Old Wilson Historic District, consisting of 361 properties, encompasses all or parts of five loosely-defined residential neighborhoods that date from the 1850s through the 1920s. These neighborhoods--Maplewood, Woodard Circle, Whitehead Place, College Place, and Rountree Place--were the places of residence for many of the business leaders in Wilson and for most of the middle tier of merchants, clerks, and salesmen. (The most prominent address during this period was West Nash Street. Although most of the stylish old houses have been razed, several survivors are included in this district. The early twentieth century houses along West Nash Street are included in the West Nash Street Historic District.) While the Old Wilson Historic District has lost several significant structures in recent years, it contains a representation of the major architectural styles from the mid and late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries. Particularly notable is the large and varied collection of bungalows which were erected during the 1910s and 1920s when Wilson's agriculturally-based economy--primarily tobacco and cotton--was booming. Represented in the district are works of Wilson's major builders and architects, primarily Oswald Lipscomb (1826-1891), Solon Baliias Moore (1872-1930), Charles Collins Benton (1887-1960), and Tommy Herman (1885-1956). Prominent builders represented include James E. Wilkins (1835-1904), his sons, Robert S. (1878-1935) and James E. Wilkins (1877-1954) as the firm of Wilkins and Wilkins, and Claudius C. Rackley. Also located in the district are the handsome churches of six leading congregations--Primitive Baptist, United Methodist, Christian, Episcopal, Catholic, and Evangelical Lutheran, Wilson's oldest surviving school buildings, the large complex of the Hackney Wagon Company, and peaceful Maplewood Cemetery.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 164

Quadrangle name Wilson, N.C.

Quadrangle scale 7.5 minute

UTM References

A

17	236040	3958590
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

17	236660	3958180
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

17	237080	3957560
Zone	Easting	Northing

D

17	236930	3957980
Zone	Easting	Northing

E

17	237300	3958250
Zone	Easting	Northing

F

17	237240	3957490
Zone	Easting	Northing

G

17	237040	3957070
Zone	Easting	Northing

H

17	236560	3957600
Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation sheets

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
-------	-----	------	--------	-----	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tom Butchko, Preservation Consultant

organization

date June 29, 1984

street & number 293 Newton Road

telephone (919) 847-3588

city or town Raleigh

state North Carolina 27609

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

4

Page 1

List of Owners

1
First United Methodist Church
100 West Green Street
Wilson, NC 27893

2
Steven R. Leder
105 West Green Street
Wilson, NC 27893

3
First United Methodist Church
100 West Green Street
Wilson, NC 27893

4
(112) Dr. Artis D. Johnson
112 North Pine Street
Wilson, NC 27893
(114) Dr. John D. Costabile
114 North Pine Street
Wilson, NC 27893

5
Mrs. Edna K. Griffin
108 North Pine Street
Wilson, NC 27893

6
J. Robert Boykin, III
200 West Green Street
Wilson, NC 27893

7
Elizabeth Wilkerson
204 West Green Street
Wilson, NC 27893

8
Mrs. M.J. Bird
206 West Green Street
Wilson, NC 27893

9
Charles L. McLaughlin, Jr.
207 West Green Street
Wilson, NC 27893

10
Lawrence Brett, Jr.
206 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893

11
Mrs. Minnie Deans Lamm
1200 West Kenan Street
Wilson, NC 27893

12
Ira Muse, Jr.
1811 Windsor Street
Wilson, NC 27893

13
Henry R. Moss Estate
201 Maplewood Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

14
Wilson Primitive Baptist Church
301 West Green Street
Wilson, NC 27893

15
Mrs. Vera P. Womble
1719 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893

16
Roger Allen
2304 Jennette Circle
Wilson, NC 27893

17
R.A. Thompson Heirs
P.O. Box 854
Wilson, NC 27893

18
Edna G. Perry
P.O. Box 903
Wilson, NC 27893

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 2

19

Beaman Leasing, PA
P.O. Box 1907
Wilson, NC 27893

20

Frozen Food Lockers, Inc.
302 West Green Street
Wilson, NC 27893

21

Mrs. Maybelle W. Ricard
303 West Green Street
Wilson, NC 27893

22

G.C. Webb, Jr.
706 Cedar Street
Wilson, NC 27893

23

John William Hunter
805 Raleigh Road
Wilson, NC 27893

24

George A. Barfoot Heirs
306 West Green Street
Wilson, NC 27893

25

John Charles Anthony, Jr.
307 West Green Street
Wilson, NC 27893

26

Elizabeth B. Culpepper
308 West Green Street
Wilson, NC 27893

27

Thomas M. Moore
P.O. Drawer 2807
Wilson, NC 27893

28

Mrs. Dorothy H. Dickinson
Route 1, Box 511
Nags Head, NC 27959

29

Thomas M. Moore
1110 Treemont Road
Wilson, NC 27893

30

Lela S. Gardner
600 Woodland Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

31

Mrs. A.B. Biggs
1200 Adams Street
Wilson, NC 27893

32

Lela S. Gardner
600 Woodland Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

33

Vivian Douglas
315 West Green Street
Wilson, NC 27893

34

Mrs. Cora Lee Batts
316 West Green Street
Wilson, NC 27893

35

Atlantic Savings and Loan Association
P.O. Box 2266
Wilson, NC 27893

36

Thomas F. Bridgers
909 Anderson Street
Wilson, NC 27893

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

4

Page

3

37

City of Wilson
P.O. Box 10
Wilson, NC 27893

38

Mrs. Mattie B. Walton
212 North Douglas Street
Wilson, NC 27893

39

Mrs. Mattie B. Walton
212 North Douglas Street
Wilson, NC 27893

40

C.R. Swinson Estate
BB&T
P.O. Box 1847
Wilson, NC 27893

41

C.R. Swinson Estate
BB&T
P.O. Box 1847
Wilson, NC 27893

42

C.R. Swinson Estate
BB&T
P.O. Box 1847
Wilson, NC 27893

43

James McRay
1025 Geranium Avenue
Adelphia, MD 20783

44

O.R. and Anne Cockrell
208 Seven Hills Road
Wilson, NC 27893

45

Dr. Charles R. Pruden, Jr.
2007 Hermitage Road
Wilson, NC 27893

46

Dr. Charles R. Pruden, Jr.
2007 Hermitage Road
Wilson, NC 27893

47

Roosevelt Ellis
821 Meadow Street
Wilson, NC 27893

48

John A. Dildy Estate
BB&T
P.O. Box 1847
Wilson, NC 27893

49

Roosevelt Ellis
821 Meadow Street
Wilson, NC 27893

50

Glen M. Wells
1402 Raleigh Road
Wilson, NC 27893

51

Willis M. Manning, Jr.
106 East Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

52

James H. Brooks
105 East Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

53

Ernest Pappas

Springfield, VA

54

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Swindell
906 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

4

Page

4

55

First Christian Church
207 North Tarborro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

64

Edward F. Collinson
P.O. Box 66
Wilson, NC 27893

56

First United Methodist Church
100 West Green Street
Wilson, NC 27893

65

John Barber
1115 Watson Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

57

Mrs. George A. Barfoot
306 West Green Street
Wilson, NC 27893

66

George and Mary Stronach
P.O. Box 1059
Wilson, NC 27893

58

Carlton Cates
202 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

67

John Barber
1115 Watson Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

59

Hugh Mosley Hussey, III
P.O. Box 790
Wilson, NC 27893

68

E.J. Harrell Estate
c/o Marjorie Harrell Benton
300 Monticello Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

60

Mrs. Effie D. Whitley Heirs
1001 Jordan Street
Wilson, NC 27893

69

Mrs. H.H. Strickland
P.O. Box 1384
Wilson, NC 27893

61

W. Wright Smith
805 Ward Boulevard
Wilson, NC 27893

70

E.J. Harrell Estate
300 Monticello Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

62

Mrs. R.A. Grady
P.O. Box 945
Wilson, NC 27893

71

E.J. Harrell Estate
300 Monticello Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

63

Wallace R. Peppers
1308 Queen Street
Wilson, NC 27893

72

Sidney Switzer
909 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 5

73

R.W. Owens
307 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

74

Sidney Switzer
909 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893

75

Mrs. Leila B. Andrews
309 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

76

Henry Dickens Bennett
311 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

77

Rick Berry
313 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

78

William D. Murray
400 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

79

William D. Murray, Jr.
P.O. Box 18301
Raleigh, NC 27619

80

William D. Murray, Jr.
P.O. Box 18301
Raleigh, NC 27619

81

Frances Willa Woviotis
405 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

82

Milliam D. Murray, Jr.
P.O. Box 18301
Raleigh, NC 27619

83

George C. Wainwright
408 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

84

Virginia Anderson
410 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

85

Joesph T. Anderson
500 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

86

Calvin Anderson Bryant
840 Bruton Street
Wilson, NC 27893

87

Dalton Sharpe
P.L. Woodard and Company
Wilson, NC 27893

88

Edith W. Jones
504 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

89

Lois Webb Bemberg
7800 Ascension Road
Little Rock, AK 72204

90

Carl Taylor
1103 Anderson Street
Wilson, NC 27893

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 6

91

A.C. Joyner, Jr.
P.O. Box 803
Wilson, NC 27893

92

Harold May
510 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

93

Larry Atkinson
513 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

94

Mrs. Charles Farris, Sr.
514 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

95

Katy B. Etheridge
515 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

96

Carl T. Owens
516 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

97

Harry Skinner Bateman
200 Gray Street
Wilson, NC 27893

98

Lee and Karen Boddie
519 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

99

Beulah C. Stephenson
301 Wilshire Boulevard
Wilson, NC 27893

100

Mary Nackos Yionoulis
P.O. Box 5352
Raleigh, NC 27650

101

Margaret S. Dickerman
605 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

102

C.J. Glover, Jr.
606 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

103

Raymond Thomas
607 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

104

John Hood, III
608 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

105

Mack Moore
609 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

106

Michael J. Brewer
611 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

107

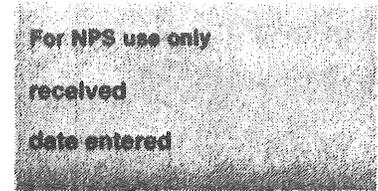
Our Redeemer Evangelical Lutheran Church
612 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

108

Atlantic Christian College
600 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 7

109

Robert J. Howard
702 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

110

William H. Culvahouse
704 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

111

Ishmel B. Holland, Jr.
646 Suwanee East Drive
Lawrenceville, GA 30245

112

M.B. Draughn Estate
BB&T
P.O. Box 1847
Wilson, NC 27893

113

Atlantic Christian College
600 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

114

Clifton Cates
802 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

115

Vernon Moss, III
1135 Woodland Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

116

Connie Barnes
806 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

117

Mrs. Mitchell Farris
807 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

118

Robert Brown
808 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

119

Emma Lee Bullard
1115 Watson Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

120

Hugh Mosley Hussey, Jr.
P.O. Box 790
Wilson, NC 27893

121

Robert E. Gray
906 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

122

Morgan Dickerman
906 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893

123

Paul Kasko
908 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

124

Morgan Dickerman
906 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893

125

D. Stuart Walston, Jr.
1000 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

126

G.K. Butterfield, Jr.
1001 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 8

127

Nancy C. Spell
1002 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

128

Artis Fletcher
1003 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

129

Robert S. Henderson
1004 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

130

A.C. Joyner
1005 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

131

Robert O. Smith
616 Poe Street
Wilson, NC 27893

132

William Ashe
1008 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

133

Bill Flowers
108 Cone Street
Wilson, NC 27893

134

James and Karen Thomas
112 North Raleigh Road
Wilson, NC 27893

135

Mrs. Myrtle W. Johnson
920 Rollingwood Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

136

John Barber
1115 Watson Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

137

Robert L. and Rosa Whitley
204 North Raleigh Road
Wilson, NC 27893

138

Ray Woodruff
P.O. Box
Elm City, NC 27822

139

Russell D. Abbitt
1133 Branch Street
Wilson, NC 27893

140

Fairley H. Sessoms
207 North Raleigh Road
Wilson, NC 27893

141

Mrs. John R. Raines, Jr.
P.O. Box 1244
Wilson, NC 27893

142

R.W. Harrison Jr.
410 West Raleigh Road
Wilson, NC 27893

143

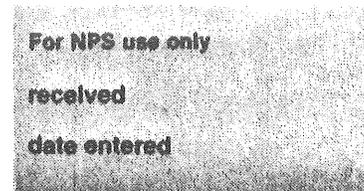
Boomar Construction Company
704 Gingham Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

144

St. Therese's Catholic Church
114 North Deans Street
Wilson, NC 27893

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 9

145

W. Harvey Pittman, Jr.
401 North Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

146

Loomis Williams
Route 1, Box 666
Wilson, NC 27893

147

Mrs. Sadie Dew Kemp
208 North Deans Street
Wilson, NC 27893

148

Mr. and Mrs. David M Moore
107 North Rountree Street
Wilson, NC 27893

149

Henry Lineberger
109 North Rountree Street
Wilson, NC 27893

150

William P. Yelverton
111 North Rountree Street
Wilson, NC 27893

151

Paul N. Hawkins
112 North Rountree Street
Wilson, NC 27893

152

Ira Muse, Jr.
1811 Windsor Street
Wilson, NC 27893

153

Lionel Dauphin
114 North Rountree Street
Wilson, NC 27893

154

J.A. Felton
105 East Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

155

Walter F. Furlong
5300 Wedgewood Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

156

Erader A. Mills, Jr.
P.O. Box 21B
Spring Hope, NC 27883

157

Mrs. Albert Rebil
1409 Adams Street
Wilson, NC 27893

158

Donald L. Dale, Jr.
P.O. Box 1872
Wilson, NC 27893

159

Braxton Britt
3809 Bridgers Street
Wilson, NC 27893

160

Arthur Jones Shakleford, III
1114 Knollwood Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

161

David W. Barber
32 Shady Hill Road
Moylay, PA 19065

162

Fletcher R. Artis
405 East Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 10

163

Horace G. Piner, Jr.
1502 Kenan Street
Wilson, NC 27893

164

Hugh Mosley Hussey, III
P.O. Box 790
Wilson, NC 27893

165

Lewis and Connie Forbes
202 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

166

Fannie Mae Williams
204 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

167

Mrs. A.S. Barnes Heirs
205 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

168

Hugh Mosley Hussey, III
P.O. Box 790
Wilson, NC 27893

169

Betty Jo M. Grady
P.O. Box 945
Wilson, NC 27893

170

Carmen Lively
209 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

171

Louise E. Rowe
210 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

172

Gladora Robbins
212 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

173

Ray Forbes
214 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

174

Penny Goff
406 Broughton Street
Wilson, NC 27893

175

George and Judy Brown
1409 Rountree Street
Wilson, NC 27893

176

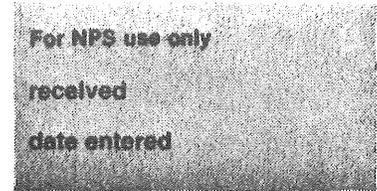
Ralph and Sherry Pierce
400 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

177

Charles A. Bridgers
1741 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 11

178

Nellie Woodard Matthews
511 Sycamore Street
Wilson, NC 27893

179

Wiley and Thelma Sharpe
Route 4, Box 398
Wilson, NC 27893

180

Mrs. Exum A. Chamblee
404 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

181

Johnson Livingston
405 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

182

Emily Jean Webb
406 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

183

Charles and Ruby Bain
407 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

184

Pauline M. Satterly
1100 Rollingwood Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

185

Mrs. J.W. Finch
Post Office Box 183
Wilson, NC 27893

186

Dr. Edward F. Collinson
Post Office Box 66
Sims, NC 27880

187

Billy R. Tant
2204 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893

188

H.F. Bell
P.O. Box
Wilson, NC 27893

189

Lillian D. Kennedy
c/o Frieda C. Foster
1113 Laurel Lane
Wilson, NC 27893

190

W.D. Adams Jr.
P.O. Box 638
Wilson, NC 27893

191

L.C. Woodall
509 West Gold Street
Wilson, NC 27893

192

Christian Church in North Carolina
P.O. Box 1568
Wilson, NC 27893

193

L.C. Woodall
509 West Gold Street
Wilson, NC 27893

194

Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
in North Carolina State Office
P.O. Box 1568
Wilson, NC 27893

195

J.E. Adkins
510 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

196

Mrs. Mabel Thorne Askea
511 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 12

197

George Finch
501 Broughton Street
Wilson, NC 27893

198

Roy L. Etheridge
513 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

199

Russell D. Dement
516 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

200

Russell D. Dement
516 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

201

Mildred C. Dukes
601 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

202

Atlantic Christian College
600 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

203

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Richardson
605 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

204

Atlantic Christian College
600 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

205

Atlantic Christian College
600 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

206

W.D. Adams III
2400 Runnymede Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

207

W.A. Adams III
c/o Judy Burnette Rentals
P.O. Box 1163
Wilson, NC 27893

208

Esther C. Stratton
107 E. Gold Street
Wilson, NC 27893

209

Phillip A. Mahoney
1010 Cardinal Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

210

Betty J. Boykin
101 East Gold Street
Wilson, NC 27893

211

Mrs. Pennie K. Boykin
101 East Gold Street
Wilson, NC 27893

212

City of Wilson
P.O. Box 10
Wilson, NC 27893
&
Collapsible Container Company, Inc.
P.O. Box 519
Wilson, NC 27893

213

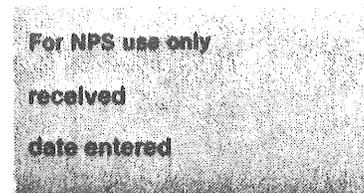
City of Wilson
P.O. Box 10
Wilson, NC 27893

214

St. Timothy's Episcopal Church
202 North Goldsboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 13

215

Hunt Realty Investments
P.O. Box 58398
Raleigh, NC 27611

216

B.P.O.E.
208 North Goldsboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

217

Goethe W. Marsh, Jr.
209 N. Goldsboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

218

D.C. Williams Jr., Estate
715 South Goldsboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

219

City of Wilson
Post Office Box 10
Wilson, NC 27893

220

F.T. Green and Associates
303 N. Goldsboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

221

Skinner-Lamm Assoc.
304 North Goldsboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

222

Doris Turner
306 North Goldsboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

223

City of Wilson
P.O. Box 10
Wilson, NC 27893

224

Grace T. Moore
4403 Country Club Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

225

William Merrill Walls
310 N. Goldsboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

226

O.R. Cockrell, Jr.
208 Seven Hills Road
Wilson, NC 27893

227

Mrs. W.F. Woodard Heirs
P.O. Box 1425
Wilson, NC 27893

228

Richard Anderson, Jr.
Route 1, Box 37
Elm City, NC 27822

229

Evelyn H. Windham
1120 Knollwood Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

230

Legal Services of NC, Inc.
409 North Goldsboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

231

Narron and Holdford
P.O. Drawer 50
Wilson, NC 27893

232

J. Russell Kirby
206 North Tarboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 14

233

First Christian Church
207 North Tarboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

234

G.E. Gauss
208 North Tarboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

235

Horace K. Smith
711 West Hines Street
Wilson, NC 27893

236

James F. Carr
Taylor B. Carr
1320 Holly Point Road
Virginia Beach, VA 23454

237

Mrs. Lucinda Rackley
807 South Raleigh Road
Wilson, NC 27893

238

Mrs. Katherine Pappas
302 North Tarboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

239

Alfred and Naomi Davis
4819 Wimbledon Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

240

Mrs. Nell O'Neal Knight
305 North Tarboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

241

Grid Properties
303 N. Goldsboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

242

Mrs. Nell Knight
305 North Tarboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

243

Robert A. Satterly
1501 Lakeside Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

244

Miss Emily Lancaster
310 North Tarboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

245

Mrs. Virginia C. Glover
Route 4
Wilson, NC 27893

246

George and Loretta McGhee
312 North Tarboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

247

Donald Lee Dale
1106 Lakeside Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

248

Virginia and S.A. Glover
Tarboro Highway
Wilson, NC 27893

249

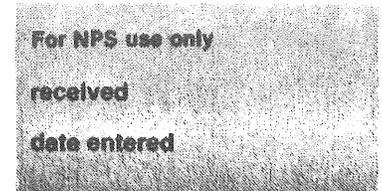
Walter T. Furlong
5300 Wedgewood Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

250

Brenda Edmonds
401 North Tarboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

4

Page 15

251

Don King and Henry F. Fenn
404 North Tarboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

252

Womble Real Estate
227 South Tarboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

253

Don Fenn
404 N. Tarboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

254

Marjorie Lucas Davis
407 North Tarboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

255

Anna Gertrude Braswell
408 North Tarboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

256

Donald & Elizabeth Matthews
507 Albert Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

257

Lloyd Holman
1008 Cardinal Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

258

James F. Horton Jr.
205 N. Pine Street
Wilson, NC 27893

259

Wade Properties, Inc.
P.O. Box 12317
Raleigh, NC 27605

260

Horace K. Smith
711 West Hines Street
Wilson, NC 27893

261

Velma Bryant
209 North Pine Street
Wilson, NC 27893

262

James F. Carr
1320 Holly Point Road
Virginia Beach, VA 23454

263

Virginia C. Glover
Route 4
Wilson, NC 27893

264

John A. Dildy Estate
Branch Banking and Trust Company
P.O. Box 1847
Wilson, NC 27893

265

John A. Dildy Estate
Branch Banking and Trust Company
P.O. Box 1847
Wilson, NC 27893

266

E.J. Harrell Estate
Marjorie Harrell Benton
300 Monticello Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

267

John A. Dildy Estate
Branch Banking and Trust Company
P.O. Box 1847
Wilson, NC 27893

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 16

268

John A. Dildy Estate
Branch Banking and Trust Company
P.O. Box 1847
Wilson, NC 27893

269

John A. Dildy Estate
Branch Banking and Trust Company
P.O. Box 1847
Wilson, NC 27893

270

John A. Dildy Estate
Branch Banking and Trust Company
P.O. Box 1847
Wilson, NC 27893

271

Clarence T. Williford
1400 Branch Street
Wilson, NC 27893

272

John A. Dildy Estate
Branch Banking and Trust Company
P.O. Box 1847
Wilson, NC 27893

273

John A. Dildy Estate
Branch Banking and Trust Company
P.O. Box 1847
Wilson, NC 27893

274

Henry Moss Estate
311 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

275

Ira F. Muse
1811 Windsor Street
Wilson, NC 27893

276

Mary Gilliam Clark
607 Raleigh Road
Wilson, NC 27893

277

Loomis Williams
Route 1, Box 666
Wilson, NC 27893

278

Stephen Robert Boykin
Route 2, Box 408
Wilson, NC 27893

279

Womble Real Estate
230 S. Tarboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

280

J. Davis Miller, Jr.
1109 Lakeside Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

281

Mrs. Vera P. Womble
1719 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893

282

Herbert L. Thomas
209 Maplewood Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

283

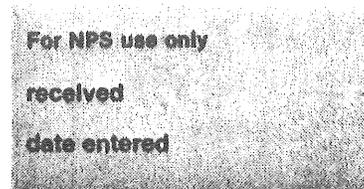
John G. Barber
1115 Watson Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

284

Robert A. Farriss
1108 Knollwood
Wilson, NC 27893

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

4

Page

17

285

Nancy B. Barber
1115 Watson Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

286

John A. Dildy Estate
Branch Banking and Trust Company
Wilson, NC 27893

287

Willie James Hilliard
305 Maplewood Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

288

Ethel Simms
307 Maplewood Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

289

Robert and Elsie J. Barnes
321 Providence Road
Chesapeake, VA 23324

290

Mary I. Gliarmis
309 Maplewood Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

291

John and Nancy Barber
1115 Watson Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

292

Laura S. Roy
311 Maplewood Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

293

Mrs. Susan C. Barfoot
306 West Green Street
Wilson, NC 27893

294

John Wayne Deans
1700 Anderson Street
Wilson, NC 27893

295

Mrs. Bessie Fields
207 Hill Street
Wilson, NC 27893

296

G.L. Parker
P.O. Box 532
Wilson, NC 27893

297

H.H. Harriss, Jr.
Route 1, Box 97
Bailey, NC 27893

298

Richard Henry Berry
313 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893

299

Mrs. Pattie Uzzle Davis
211 Hill Street
Wilson, NC 27893

300

Miss Calina Smith
304 Hill Street
Wilson, NC 27893

301

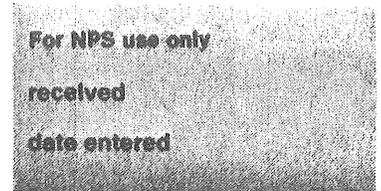
James R. Owens
P.O. Box 1192
Wilson, NC 27893

302

Irman K. Smith
306 Hill Street
Wilson, NC 27893

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

4

Page 18

303

Mrs. Groves L. Herring
307 Hill Street
Wilson, NC 27893

304

L.E. Jordan
308 Hill Street
Wilson, NC 27893

305

Charles A. Bridgers
1741 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893

306

Wiley Clayton Skinner
314 Hill Street
Wilson, NC 27893

307

Margaret Barnes Dickerson
309 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

308

William Gray Carr
George P. Carr
1000 South Tarboro Street
Wilson, NC 27893

309

M.A. Pittman, Sr.
505 South Clyde Street
Wilson, NC 27893

310

Dr. M.A. Pittman
Wilson Clinic
Wilson, NC 27893

311

Robert F. Whitehead
4509 St. Andrews Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

312

A.G. Glover
P.O. Box 7238
Wilson, NC 27893

313

John and Nancy Barber
1115 Watson Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

314

Thomas Bland
206 Bragg Street
Wilson, NC 27893

315

W. Dalton Sharp
1509 Anderson Street
Wilson, NC 27893

316

W.I. Israel, Sr.
1306 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893

317

Dorothy Garris
303 Bragg Street
Wilson, NC 27893

318

Robert D. Adkins
Route 1, Box 339 C
Rocky Mount, NC 27801

319

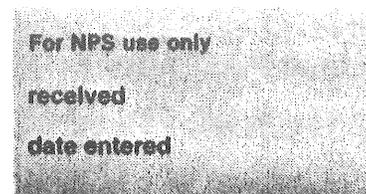
Edna Quick
305 Bragg Street
Wilson, NC 27893

320

Allen Thomas
104 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

4

Page

19

321

James E. Bynum
308 North Bragg Street
Wilson, NC 27893

322

Dr. Frank Collinson
508 Valleydale Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

323

R.W. Harrison, Jr.
410 Raleigh Road
Wilson, NC 27893

324

Dr. Frank Collinson
Route 1
Sims, NC 27880

325

First American Federal Savings
and Loan Association
Lee Street
Goldsboro, NC

326

Kinchen M. Goff
Route 1, Box 76
Wilson, NC 27893

327

L.L. Quick
105 Gray Street
Wilson, NC 27893

328

Helen Wilkins Balkum
106 Gray Street
Wilson, NC 27893

329

Richard and Debra Hoover
107 Gray Street
Wilson, NC 27893

330

Groves Johnson Privette
108 Gray Street
Wilson, NC 27893

331

Ida Strauch
313 Lafayette Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

332

Oland Frank Barnes, Jr.
7110-C Longleaf
Raleigh, NC

333

Harold Tarleton
112 Gray Street
Wilson, NC 27893

334

Dennis Peacock
1903 Canal Drive
Wilson, NC 27893

335

Charles H. Allen
503 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

336

Richard Dalrymple
408 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893

337

Harry S. Bateman
200 Gray Street
Wilson, NC 27893

338

J. Baxter Brown
204 Gray Street
Wilson, NC 27893

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

4

Page

20

339

Arts Council of Wilson
205 Gray Street
Wilson, NC 27893

340

Douglas and June Stewart
600 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893

341

Tom Speight
106 Whitehead Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

342

Douglas W. Stewart
600 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893

343

D. Stuart Walston
1000 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893

344

Charles and Laura Davenport
109 Whitehead Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

345

Mrs. Dorothy D. Eagles
113 Whitehead Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

346

Mack V. Morely
115 Whitehead Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

347

Farris Family
514 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

348

Brame P. Morrison
301 Whitehead Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

349

Dr. Earl Brown
Post Office Box 641
West End, NC

350

Mildred Edwards Etheridge
305 Whitehead Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

351

Flynn Christian Home, Inc.
306 Whitehead Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

352

Atlantic Christian College
600 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

353

Floyd K. Lamm
1200 West Kenan Street
Wilson, NC 27893

354

Atlantic Christian College
600 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

355

R.W. Harrison, Jr.
410 Raleigh Road
Wilson, NC 27893

356

Elton J. Wallace
c/o Mrs. M.B. Barefoot
312 Whitehead Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

4

Page 21

357

Charles Powell Assoc.
112 W. Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893

358

Miss Nora Stallings
404 Whitehead Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

359

Thomas J. Herring
406 Whitehead Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

360

Mrs. Otto Barnes
408 Whitehead Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

361

Atlantic Christian College
600 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Description

Item number

7

Page 2

THE NEIGHBORHOODS

The five component neighborhoods, while flowing uninterrupted together, have no definite boundaries but do display somewhat distinguishable characteristics.

Maplewood

The largest of the neighborhoods, covering approximately half of the Old Wilson Historic District, Maplewood is also the oldest and the most architecturally diverse. Its name is taken from Maplewood Cemetery (#213), which was established at the then northeast edge of Wilson in 1876. That portion of the district considered to be a part of Maplewood includes Tarboro, Goldsboro, Gold, Railroad, Pine, Hill, and Bragg streets, Maplewood Avenue, East Green, Vance, and Lee streets, and the 100, 200, 300, and 400 blocks of West Green, Vance, and Lee streets.

While its earliest building, the Dr. James G. Gorham House (#57), dates from ca 1853, the majority of the houses in Maplewood were built from the 1880s through the 1920s. Here are all of the modest Victorian cottages, and with few exceptions, the distinctive gable front, two-story rental houses. Here also are the major churches of Wilson--First United Methodist (#1)(1900), St. Timothy's Episcopal (#214)(1906), Wilson Primitive Baptist (#14)(1920), and the First Christian Church (#233)(1952). The four major apartment buildings--Colonial Apartments (#218)(1919), Anderson Apartments (#87)(ca 1922), Varita Court Apartments (#215)(1923), and Oettinger Apartments (#48)(ca 1926) are also here. Located at the eastern boundary of Maplewood and the district is the sprawling (former) complex of the Hackney Wagon Company (#212).

As other more fashionable neighborhoods began to develop at the turn of the century, Maplewood's houses were increasingly converted into rental property. Today, more than half of the houses are occupied by tenants and most of the larger, more impressive houses, such as the Dr. James E. Gorham House (#57), the Elbert A. Darden House (33), and the Barnes-Stallings-Simon House (#184) have been divided into apartments. It was in Maplewood that Wilson's most distinctive house type--a two-story, gable front, side hall plan rental house featuring a woodshingled gable and decorative porch--was built. Maplewood also has several instances of intrusive new brick apartment buildings replacing old frame dwellings.

Despite its close proximity to the central business district, adaptive re-use has been limited in Maplewood. There are several examples however. The Lucas-Barnes House (#6) and the Rountree-Rackley House (#237) currently are occupied by antique shops. The former educational building of the First Christian Church (#51) and the Andrew D. McGowan (#231) and Jesse W. Thomas (#232) houses have been renovated into offices, and the Connor-Lucas House (#235) is occupied by a variety of shops.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page 3

Woodard Circle

Woodard Circle, consisting of two blocks at the northeast end of North Goldsboro Street, was developed as a prime residential neighborhood in the last years of the nineteenth century and the first years of this century. These turn of the century houses were built on land originally owned by Warren and Jerusha (Farmer) Woodard, and thus the name Woodard Circle. Other prominent members of the Woodard family also chose to build in this neighborhood, but of the three great Woodard houses, all but the David Woodard House (#230) have been demolished. Between 1898 and 1917 this was one of Wilson's most fashionable neighborhoods. Adjacent to the railroad tracks and the business district, it forms one of the most beautiful gateways to Wilson for those approaching the town from the north-east. Unfortunately demolition of the magnificent Jefferson L. Farrior House and the two Woodard houses, plus the general dilapidation of many of the other houses has somewhat compromised the neighborhood. Only two houses have been adaptively re-used, the David Woodard House (#230) as legal offices and the Cora and Sallie Farmer House (#221) as architectural offices. Of the demolished houses, only one has been replaced by a modern building; the sites of the others remain as parking or vacant lots. These voids and the accompanying loss of tree canopy is all too noticeable. The surviving houses, particularly the exceptional George W. Stanton House (#226), are among the most ambitious Queen Anne Style houses in Wilson.

Whitehead Place

This cohesive early twentieth century neighborhood was built on land originally owned by prominent planter Howell Gray Whitehead (#340). The neighborhood consists mainly of the residences constructed along Gray Street and those in the 100 block of Whitehead Avenue. The first houses were built around 1906 and the neighborhood continued to grow until the 1920s when most of the available land was occupied. The core of the Whitehead Place neighborhood is the group of large residences combining subtle Queen Anne asymmetrical massing with neo-classical details. Representative are the impressive William G. Carr House (#344), the Wilkins-Watson House (#339), the Judge Henry Groves Connor House (#331), and the Woodard-Eagles House (#345). Included also here are noteworthy examples of the variety and richness of Wilson's bungalows, such as the John Nackos House (#100), the George A. Lucas House (#105), the L. W. High House (#704), and the impressive Dr. Oscar Hooks House (#346). Although threatened by commercial development from West Nash Street (to the southwest), the Whitehead Place neighborhood remains the most intact early twentieth century neighborhood in the district, as contrasted with contemporary Woodard Circle.

College Park

The College Park neighborhood was established in the 1890s as a natural extension of Maplewood. The neighborhood was centered on the Kinsey Institute, built in 1897, which became Atlantic Christian College in 1902. (The main building was demolished in 1955.) That portion of the neighborhood included in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Description

Item number 7

Page 4

the historic district includes the 300 and 400 blocks of North Whitehead Avenue, and the 500 and 600 blocks of West Lee Street, the 700 and 800 blocks of West Vance Street, and the 100, 200, and 300 blocks of North Deans Street and Raleigh Road. Homeowners were traditionally merchants and artisans, and College Park also possessed small neighborhood stores and a few commercial buildings which gave the area a certain self-sufficiency. In the 1890s the early 1900s frame cottages were the predominant type of house, and in the 1920s many bungalows were built. Few houses were constructed in the neighborhood after 1930. Atlantic Christian College began its expansion program in the mid-1930s and the campus has continued to expand during the past forty years. A recent building program at the College has resulted in lasting changes to the neighborhood. Today, several buildings on the fringe of the campus are owned by the college and have been re-used as faculty offices. The college has demolished a number of houses for expansion and parking lots. Much of the neighborhood now is rental property. The houses are all modest in size and their minimal detail is predominant Colonial Revival and Bungalow in style. The street trees add much to the character of this neighborhood.

Rountree Place

Rountree Place is not so much an identifiable neighborhood as it is a small subdivision developed by realtors George A. Barfoot (#24) and William N. Graves in the late 1910s and 1920s. That area included in the Old Wilson Historic District consists only of the 900 and 1000 blocks of West Vance Street and displays primarily Colonial Revival and Bungalow houses. It is the only area in the district referred to as a neighborhood in the deeds, and is the only one on which development restrictions were placed, reflecting the popularity of the City Beautiful Movement of the early twentieth century and a desire for orderly growth. These stipulations required that houses had to cost at least \$4,000 and could not be sold to persons of African descent. The houses here are now about half rental and display a remarkable unity in scale and design.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Gothic Revival-Italianate

The old Wilson Historic District contains the few houses in Wilson that survive from the 1850s, 1860s, and 1870s. The earliest is believed to be the Dr. James E. Gorham House (#57), built ca 1853 as the Wilson Female Academy. This impressively large, two-story, double-pile frame house is handsomely finished with Victorian details. Although the builder of this house is unrecorded, it may well have been Oswald Lipscomb (1826-1891), Wilson's most prominent builder of the mid-nineteenth century. Of all his numerous designs, only a few survive. Three stand out. The Moses Rountree House (#148)(ca 1858)(NR) is a notable example of the Gothic Revival Style and features three front gables containing exquisite gothic-arched windows and has a delicate lattice porch sheltering the entrance. The interior is especially spacious and features the same unusually wide molded surrounds seen in the Davis-Whitehead-Harriss House (#340)(ca 1858, ca 1872)(NR), Lipscomb's most impressive surviving Italianate Style House. Erected ca 1858 as a simple one-story cottage

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page 5

and raised to two stories ca 1872, the Davis-Whitehead Harriss House is richly detailed and is noted for its robustly decorated porches, its bracketed cornice, the notably battered surrounds on the porch, and Wilson's only surviving ornamental plaster ceiling medallions on the interior. Both the Moses Rountree and the Davis-Whitehead-Harriss houses are little altered and are well-maintained. Lipscomb's own residence (#263)(ca 1871), is a modestly-sized but elegantly-detailed one-story Italianate dwelling. Dominant here is the broad front gable with bracketed eaves and the handsome front and side porches. Other houses attributed to Lipscomb are the Rountree-Rackley House (#237)(ca 1870s), which displays the same wide interior moldings and which was remodeled ca 1918, and the Wiggins-Hadley House (#36)(ca 1872), a handsomely finished Italianate cottage whose ornamentation resembles that on the Oswald Lipscomb House.

Victorian Cottages

The Maplewood neighborhood contains a large and excellent collection of modest one-story late nineteenth century frame cottages embellished with a wide variety of Victorian ornamentation. Often displaying a false front gable, these cottages range from the simple to the elaborate and often feature an intricately detailed gable vent. Among the more simply detailed cottages is the Tomlinson-Culpepper House (#26)(ca 1873), with its woodshingled gables and turned posts with Chippendale-motif balustrade. Somewhat more embellished are the James E. Wilkins House (#291)(ca 1882), the Winstead-Tatum House (#296)(ca 1880s), and the Dr. W. S. Anderson House #1 (#206)(ca 1882), all of which have chamfered posts with molded capitals from which spring cutout side scrolls and bracketed cornices. The Winstead-Tatum House also boasts the finest sawn bargeboard in Wilson and the Anderson House retains its extraordinarily intricate interior hall screen. The largest and most distinctive of these Victorian cottages are the Simpson-Howard House (#28)(1880) and the much later John Y. Moore House (#32)(1894). Both have triple-A roofs and elaborate wrap-around porches carried by chamfered posts with sawnwork. The scrolls on the John Y. Moore House are particularly fine and feature a cutout bird motif. All of these interiors are plastered and have either traditional pilaster and frieze mantels or modest Eastlake ones. The most common moldings are symmetrical ones with medallion corner blocks.

Numerous modest dwellings from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, many having been rental property for many years, were built along traditional single-pile or L-plan forms and have as their major decorative feature a front porch displaying modest turned and sawn details. Among the more representative examples are the Farmer-Adkins House (#323)(1896), the Hackney-Boykin House (#211)(ca 1900), the Thomas J. Herring House (#301)(1895), and the Joe Ellis Rabil House (#157)(ca 1900).

Two-story, gable front rental house

Perhaps the most distinctive of the Old Wilson Historic District's many house types is the two-story, gable front, side hall plan, frame dwelling that was so popular during the turn of the century and the early twentieth century by numerous businessmen and developers for rental property. Their finish is consistent with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Description

Item number 7

Page 6

the popular Queen Anne style. They were built, with one exception (the Vernon Moss House, #114, ca 1917), only in the older Maplewood neighborhood. The house's definitive feature is the front gable which is enframed by returning boxed cornices and which contains a pair of louvered vents, most generally with peaked tops. This gable is generally covered with woodshingles and often features a small, projecting gablet at the top. The porch generally extends just across the front and is carried by turned or chamfered posts and usually has a turned balustrade and a spindle frieze. The side hall plan, double-pile interior is generally modestly finished with simple wooden Victorian mantels, symmetrically molded surrounds with medallion cornerblocks, and modest stairs. As most of these rental houses have been divided into duplexes, few of the halls and stairs are intact. Of the more than fifteen examples, several stand out. Perhaps the most representative are the pair of J. T. Williams Rental Houses (#12)(ca 1899). Identical except for minor differences in the porches, the houses feature intricate cutout gable vents. The most elaborate of these rental houses is the Barnes Rental House (#257)(ca 1905). Here the gablet is covered with pressed metal shingles, is supported by modest brackets, and has a cutout, scrolled spandrel. Further embellishing the house is the dentiled frieze. More typical of this form are the pair of Barfoot Rental Houses (#293)(ca 1910), the Anderson Rental House (#315)(ca 1918), and the Rental House (#52)(ca 1905). The last house exemplifies the variety of finish of these houses by having a clipped gable roof and a modest sawtooth bargeboard.

Queen Anne

Wilson was booming in the 1890s and early 1900s from its newfound wealth in flue-cured tobacco and that prosperity is reflected in the numerous Queen Anne style houses of that period. It is this style that predominates in the Maplewood and Woodard Circle neighborhoods. The most handsome example is the elaborately-detailed Rountree-Roney-Brett House (#10)(ca 1888). The ambitious, well-executed house, combining Queen Anne asymmetrical massing with a robust Eastlake porch, is the epitome of the eclectic richness that was so popular in Wilson at the turn of the century. It is also the sole survivor of similarly ambitious houses along West Nash Street. Its interior is particularly notable. More typical of the large Queen Anne style house in Wilson are the David Woodard House (#230) in Woodard Circle and the Elbert A. Darden House (#33) and Gold-Harrell House (#71) in Maplewood. All display the style's definitive asymmetrical massing and feature a variety of woodshingled gables and dormers, and wrap-around porches carried by Tuscan columns with turned balustrades. The arched braces and king posts in the gables of the Gold-Harrell House are particularly noteworthy. The interiors are generally finished in a restrained Colonial Revival manner, focusing on a dogleg stair with turned balusters rising from an oversized newel. The interiors are further finished with sliding double doors and the same symmetrical surrounds that are common to most of Wilson's contemporary houses, ambitious or modest. Mantels are generally reserved, with overmantels found only in the front parlors. Art glass is used sparingly.

The Queen Anne style was particularly suited to the modest one or one-and-a-half story cottages which were favored by the merchants and shopkeepers in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page 7

Maplewood and College Place. Perhaps the most decorative examples are the Hinnant-McLaughlin House (#9), the E. L. Jordan House (#335), and the Connor-Lucas House (#235). All are sheltered beneath hip roofs which are enlivened by a variety of gables and dormers and display decorative porches of turned ornaments. The porch on the Jordan House, with its polygonal, finial-topped pavillion, is an exceptional indication of Wilson's penchant of ornamentation during the late nineteenth century. Representative of the more modest Queen Anne cottages are the similar John B. Deans (#22) and R. T. Stevens (#23) houses, the Temperance B. Dew House (#182), and the Fryar-Lancaster House (#244).

Colonial Revival

In the first years of the twentieth century the Colonial Revival Style supplanted the Queen Anne in popularity. While the asymmetrical massing of the Queen Anne was often retained, the details and finish were decidedly classical in nature. This form was particularly popular in Whitehead Place and is typified by three houses. The finest is the impressively large, but austere decorated, Judge Henry Groves Connor House (#331)(1906). Of note here are the projecting bays on all elevations, the gentle sweep of the slate-covered bellcast roof, and the terra cotta Ionic capitals on the porch columns. Similar are the adjacent William G. Carr House (#344) and Woodard-Eagles House (#345) and the handsome George W. Stanton House (#226) in Woodard Circle. The substantial James T. Cheatham House (#228)(ca 1916), also in Woodard Circle, was the most impressive Colonial Revival Style house in Wilson before the loss of its porches. The superbly-detailed, symmetrically-composed house is also the earliest of the large brick houses in the district. Other noteworthy examples of the Colonial Revival in Wilson include the impressively-scaled and handsomely-finished Dr. William S. Anderson House #2 (#34), the Hackney-Riley-Crosby House (#77), and the Lucas-Barnes House (#6). Among the district's small number of brick Colonial Revival houses are the handsome Adrian N. Daniel House (#217) and the Dr. Joseph V. Turner House (#2) and four-square form houses such as the exceptional Hugh Yelverton House (#150) and the Michael Barker House (#283).

Bungalow

Of all the architectural styles, Wilson is best known for having one of the finest collections of bungalows in the state. While other parts of the city--most notably the Residence Park, Yellow Springs, Park Place, Woodard School, and Daniel Hill neighborhoods--are also dominated by bungalows, the Old Wilson Historic District contains a number of noteworthy examples, especially in the 500-1000 blocks of West Vance Street. The bungalows of Wilson, with their variety and richness of detail, follow three general forms: one or one-and-a-half story houses with either gable end or gable front roofs, usually with engaged porches, and the larger two-story forms. The more ambitious ones are usually brick, and several are entirely stuccoed. Consistent on all forms and levels of finish are front dormers, the use of woodshingles for gables and dormers, triangular brackets supporting the eaves, and windows containing a multi-pane sash above a single lower sash. The eaves usually have exposed rafters, which are often scrolled or deeply notched. The interiors are informal in plan and display reserved Colonial

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page 8

Revival woodwork and often have glass french doors leading to the main parlors; mantels are sometimes of brick.

The front gable configuration is the most modest and least numerous of the district's bungalows and is best typified by the Chagaris-Gliarmis House (#290), the Daisy Herring House (#303), and the Clarence Rowe House (#171). On all three the roof extends to engage the front porch and is supported by pillars on columns on raised brick pedestals. The Herring House is noteworthy for the unusually classical finish of its pedimented front gable.

By far, the most numerous form of the bungalow in Wilson is the gable end form and it is also the most varied in finish. The most distinctive are those with a brick first story, woodshingled gables, and an engaged porch carried by raised pillars. Often, as in the handsome Robert S. Wilkins House (#328) and the Chester O. Clark House (#106), the gables of both the roof and the front gable dormer are clipped. More typical are those that are not clipped, such as the Jones-Cannady House (#109), the Moss-Boyette-Barnes House (#116), and the E. M. Blauvelt House (#118). The Blauvelt House sports a most uncharacteristic hipped front gable. In several instances, these forms were given a decidedly Colonial Revival finish, as in the wonderful John N. Hackney House (#56), with its trio of little gable dormers, and the Zelie Motzno House (#204), which is distinguished by Palladian windows in the dormer and gable ends and by dentiled cornices.

The larger two-story bungalow houses, while more prevalent among the ambitious houses on West Nash Street, have several noteworthy examples in this district. The finest are a pair of wonderful, nearly identical houses, the Hackney-Burton-Weeks House (#208) and the W. D. Hackney, Jr. House (#207), built by members of Wilson's prominent Hackney family. Both are weatherboarded on the first story and woodshingled on the second and display a handsome finish that combines traditional Colonial Revival and Bungalow style elements. Other examples of the two-story bungalow include the George A. Lucas House (#105), with its unusual stuccoed front gable and the noteworthy Mercer Rental Duplex (#245), which features two handsome porches.

Stucco was also used to finish bungalows in Wilson and is best seen on the handsome, entirely stuccoed Dr. Oscar G. Hooks House (#346). Noteworthy here are the broad front gable dormer and the extensive use of beveled glass. Stucco was sometimes used to augment other finishes. The L. W. High House (#110), which features an unusual recessed shed dormer in the front, is stuccoed on the first story and woodshingled in the gables. More common is the combination of stucco with mock-half timbering to impart a hint of the Tudoresque to the bungalows. An exceptional example of this is the Allie W. Fleming House (#15), which heightens its Tudoresque appeal with shingles curving around the roof edge, massive stone piers, and mere wisps of eyebrow dormers. The resultant charm of the house is most appealing. More modest is the use of stuccoed-half timbering on the John Nackos House (#100) and the Jesse W. Thomas House (#232).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Description

Item number 7

Page 9

Churches

The Old Wilson Historic District contains the only surviving historic churches of white congregations in Wilson. (The impressive edifices of Wilson's two major Black congregations, St. Johns African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church and Jackson Chapel-First Baptist Church, are located in the Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District.) Of these, the finest is the incredibly ornate Romanesque Style First United Methodist Church (#1)(1900). The large brick structure is richly detailed with terra cotta and focuses on the impressive three-story corner tower that is crowned by an octagonal steeple. The bold Roman arches are filled with excellent art glass. The other four churches are all built in the Gothic style. St. Timothy's Episcopal Church (#214)(1906) is a modestly scaled and detailed cruciform plan brick edifice and has a two-story, partially inset tower. The interior is exceptionally handsome and features a gothic-arched ceiling, a superbly carved altar, and glorious stained glass windows. The Wilson Primitive Baptist Church (#14)(1920) is a substantial cruciform plan brick church that is handsomely finished with stone details and features a large Gothic window and impressive entrances. Our Redeemer Evangelical Lutheran Church (#107)(1941-1943) is a charming little sanctuary erected in granite. It has a front bellcote tower, buttresses defining the bays, and a serene, austere interior. The First Christian Church (#233)(1952-1954) is a large, sandstone-faced building that features an impressive entrance bay and a soaring, delicate spire over the crossing. The interior continues the impressive character of a modern, gothic-inspired sanctuary. The other congregation in the district, St. Therese's Catholic Church (#144), occupies a modern brick building that was erected in 1955 as their parish school.

Apartment Buildings

Wilson's earliest apartment buildings were built in the Maplewood neighborhood. The six buildings add an important element of variety and vitality to the neighborhood. The Hagan Apartments (#61)(1910s) were built in the form of an urban townhouse rarely seen in early twentieth century eastern North Carolina. Now altered with new siding, the two-story, four-apartment building is noted for its metal cornice and the pressed metal wainscot in the central vestibule. The Colonial Apartments (#218)(1918) was Wilson's first large apartment building. The handsome, three-story, U-shaped building contains twenty-four units and is finished in the Colonial Revival style. It features a modillioned and dentiled metal cornice and each unit has a delightful corner porch. Nearby are the Varita Court Apartments (#215)(1923) and the Oettinger Apartments (#48)(1926). Varita Court is also three stories, U-shaped, and has twenty-four units. It is impressively finished with handsome Tudoresque details and features patterned brickwork and a crenellated cornice. Its notable central entrance pavillion contains a superb Art Deco stained glass frieze on the porch canopy. Oettinger Apartments consists of four identical, two-story, four-unit, brick Colonial Revival buildings which feature front porticos of monumental Doric pillars. These porticos shelter porches for the first story apartments and balconies for the second story apartments. The Anderson Apartments (#87)(ca 1922) are the only apartments not located near the other four apartments.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page 10

The long row of ten townhouse apartments is skillfully broken into five identical pairs and is handsomely finished in the Colonial Revival Style, with brick veneer on the first story and stucco on the second.

In addition to these five older apartment buildings, there are six intrusive one-story modern brick apartment buildings in the district (five in Maplewood) and several modern brick rental duplexes. In addition to the loss of historic houses, particularly objectionable with these modern buildings is the lack of landscaping and the overwhelming size of the (usually unpaved) parking lots.

Commercial and Industrial Buildings

The Old Wilson Historic District, despite its close proximity to the central business district and the commercialized section of West Nash Street, is fortunate that only several intrusive commercial buildings have been built in the district. There are, however, several modest commercial buildings dating from the early twentieth century. The largest is Frozen Food Lockers (#20), a handsome, one-story, two-store building built in the early 1930s. The brick building is finished with Colonial Revival style entrances and has an upper facade containing a decorative band of blue and green tiles set into a double row of brick soldier courses. Located throughout the district are five little, one-story neighborhood groceries that date from the 1910s and 1920s. The approximately twenty-five-by-fifty foot brick buildings have as their only decorative element modest panels of brickwork in the upper facade. The storefronts are usually recessed. Typical are Bragg Street Grocery (#342) and Stallings Printing Shop (#361), the latter being distinguished by two fluted cast-iron columns flanking the entrance.

Located at the northeast boundary of the district is the sprawling seven-acre complex of the Hackney Wagon Company (#212), built in the early twentieth century. The eleven, one-story brick industrial buildings are simply detailed with numerous large windows, broad gable roofs, and parapet end gables. They have been mostly adapted for other manufacturing or storage purposes.

Maplewood Cemetery

Located north of the Hackney complex is Wilson's impressive Maplewood Cemetery (#213). The twenty-three acres to be nominated, the old section, is in a park-like setting sheltered beneath a lush canopy of mature hardwoods. The cemetery features the impressive two-story, Mission Style entrance gates and the Confederate monument.

¹ These neighborhood designations are taken from: Bainbridge and Ohno, Wilson Historic Buildings Inventory, Wilson, North Carolina. (Wilson: City of Wilson, 1980.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Description

Item number 7

Page 11

² Considered to have been one of the loveliest residential avenues in the state during the early twentieth century, the 200-500 blocks of West Nash Street have been all but obliterated by expansion from the central business district. A few early survivors are included in the Old Wilson Historic District while the early twentieth century portion is being nominated separately as the West Nash Street Historic District.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

A. The Old Wilson Historic District consists of five loosely-defined residential neighborhoods that date from the mid nineteenth century and have been homes for several generations of merchants, businessmen, clerks, and workers who have helped to shape the growth of Wilson into one of the most important commercial, banking, industrial, and transportation centers in eastern North Carolina. Many of its residents were active in the growth of the Wilson flue-cured tobacco market, established in 1890, which since 1919 has been the nation's largest. As home to most of Wilson's major churches and its earliest schools, the district has been associated with the development of religious and educational opportunities in Wilson.

B. Many of Wilson's most prominent leaders are associated with the district, including: Henry Groves Connor, a respected jurist and member of the North Carolina Supreme Court; Pleasant Daniel Gold, a prominent Primitive Baptist minister and the publisher from 1871-1920 of Zion's Landmark, the church's news organ; the Hackney family, owners of the Hackney Wagon Company, one of the largest manufacturers of wagons and carriages in the South; Moses Rountree, Wilson's most successful merchant in the mid nineteenth century; Oswald Lipscomb, a skilled architect-builder who exerted a greater influence on Wilson's architecture than any individual since; prominent early twentieth century architects Solon Balias Moore, Charles Collins Benton, and Tommy Herman; and Charles L. Coon, one of North Carolina's leading educators during the early twentieth century.

C. The district contains noteworthy examples of all the major architectural styles of the mid-late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (except the Neo-Classical Revival Style). Especially notable are the district's excellent collection of Queen Anne houses and its rich and varied bungalows. Also prominent are several impressive early twentieth century churches.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

STATEMENT OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Located in the broad upper coastal plain of eastern North Carolina, the City of Wilson grew from the trading settlement of Toisnot in the late eighteenth century; the name is said to be derived from Tosneac, the name of a Tuscarora Indian town located in the area in the early eighteenth century.¹ The first settlers of this area, which became part of Edgecombe County in 1741, came in the second quarter of the eighteenth century. The Toisnot Baptist Church was organized in 1759 and the nearby village of Hickory Grove soon became a center for the production and marketing of naval stores. The development of Hickory Grove as a trading center was dependent on the availability of transportation which was first supplied by Contentnea Creek. Hickory Grove also was a stop on the Raleigh to Greenville post road which supplied a measure of regular delivery of goods and services into the community.²

It was not until the construction of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad began in 1836 that an impetus was given for the development of Hickory Grove. With the railroad's completion in April 1840,³ the communities of Hickory Grove and Toisnot were connected to Petersburg, Virginia and the port at Wilmington,⁴ providing the area's farmers and merchants for the first time with a dependable, rapid, and comparatively inexpensive means of transportation to both the northern and export markets. A permanent depot was built at the present Barnes Street crossing and on April 29, 1840 the Toisnot Depot post office was established.⁵

The railroad brought an immediate influx of new settlers to the community, joining members of the Dew and Farmer families who were original settlers of the area. Members of the Barnes, Daniels, Joyner, Rountree, and Tomlinson families, who would play leading roles in the development of the town throughout the nineteenth century, moved to the community and engaged in businesses to serve the area.⁶ Moses Rountree (#148) established a mercantile store in 1846 which soon became the leader. Growth was rapid enough for the town of Wilson to be chartered on January 29, 1849, incorporating the settlements of Toisnot Depot and Hickory Grove. It was named for General Louis D. Wilson, a native of Edgecombe County, who died of yellow fever in 1847 during the Mexican-American War.⁷

Wilson's first residential neighborhood was in the vicinity of the depot, along the railroad and also along Nash Street (now the main street of the central business district). These houses were all lost in the mid and late nineteenth century to commercial and industrial expansion and the main residential moved to the present Maplewood neighborhood (northeast of the central business district) and to the 100, 200, and 300 blocks of West Nash Street. With three exceptions, all of the antebellum houses in Wilson have been lost.

In 1847 a group of progressive citizens secured enactment by the state legislature of a measure to incorporate Toisnot Academy; it was later known as the Wilson Female and Wilson Male Academy.⁸ An ad in the July 16, 1853 Tarboro Southerner requested "sealed bids... for the erection of two buildings to be used as Academies in the town of Wilson." Both of these buildings survive today,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 2

although the Male Academy was completely remodeled at the turn of the century. The Wilson Female Academy, now known as the Dr. James E. Gorham House (#57), was built on the corner of Goldsboro and Vance streets and was moved two blocks to its present location, 200 West Vance Street, in 1905 where it was converted into apartments. As it now stands in much of its original appearance, the former Wilson Female Academy is the oldest surviving house in Wilson. A rental house (#38) at 210 North Douglas Street is held by local tradition to have originally been a part of the Female Academy. The Male Academy, later known as Dr. Deem's Academy, stands on its original site and is now known as the Lucas-Barnes House (#6).

Two other schools established in the 1850s helped secure Wilson's position as a leader in education in eastern North Carolina. In 1858, St. Austin's Institute, an impressive Victorian structure was built at a cost of \$7,500 and in 1859 the handsome Italianate style Wilson Female Seminary, designed by Lind and Murdock of Baltimore, was built, both on sites outside of this district.⁹ Quality educational facilities for the children of well-to-do planters were in constant demand, and Wilson during the 1850s succeeded in attracting many such families for this very reason. The influx of these cultured and wealthy planters benefited Wilson's commercial enterprises, its churches, its industry, and its social life.¹⁰

The 1850s was a prosperous decade for Wilson. The completion in 1853 of a plank road from Wilson to Greenville furthered Wilson's growing reputation as a market and transportation center. In 1854, Willis Napoleon Hackney (1823-1887), who had come to Wilson from Nash County in 1852, established a wagon manufacturing company later known as the Hackney Wagon Company which would grow after the Civil War to become "one of the few large manufacturers of carriages and wagons in the Southern States... (selling) its goods not only in this state, but throughout South Carolina and Virginia."¹¹ The original Hackney location was downtown on East Nash Street (See #35 of the Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District) and in the early 1900s a new plant (#212) was built on the northeast edge of Wilson in this district. The 1850s also witnessed the organization of two congregations that have always been located within the proposed Old Wilson District. The Methodist Church (#1) organized in 1853 and St. Timothy's Episcopal Church (#214) organized three years later. (The Toisnot Baptist Church, the forerunner of the Wilson Primitive Baptist Church (#14) had moved into Wilson in 1803 and built two buildings, in 1803 and in 1859, on what is now South Tarboro Street; they moved into the proposed district in 1920.) During the early 1850s the goal of a separate county was undertaken with renewed vigor by Wilsonians and others a long distance from the Edgecombe County seat at Tarboro. Finally, in February 1855 the General Assembly passed an act creating Wilson County from Edgecombe, Johnston, Wayne, and Nash counties.¹² The first courthouse, an impressive Gothic Revival style building, was erected later that year on the site of the present courthouse (1924)(NR).¹³ The population of Wilson in 1854 was "probably 250."¹⁴

The 1850s also saw the erection of numerous stylish residences for the town's well-to-do. Oswald Lipscomb (182--1891), a master builder and a native of Virginia, moved to Wilson in 1849. Through his numerous designs and co-ownership in a sash and blind factory and planning mill he operated with his brother-in-law, J. T.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

Barnes, between 1874 and the late 1880s on North Pine Street (now the site of the Dildy Rental Houses, #273), Lipscomb exerted a considerable influence on the architectural character of Wilson. His forte was the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles and he erected many impressive residences, especially along West Nash Street. Although most of his houses have been razed for commercial expansion, his three surviving houses are included in this district. They are the Davis-Whitehead-Harriss House (#340)(ca 1858/ca 1872), an impressive two-story Italianate Style house; the Moses Rountree House (#148)(NR), his only surviving Gothic Revival Style residence; and his own Italianate cottage, the Oswald Lipscomb House (#263)(ca 1871). A fourth house, the Rountree-Rackley House (#237)(ca 1870s/ca 1918), can be attributed to Oswald on the basis of the same exceptionally wide moldings as found on the Davis-Whitehead-Harriss and Moses Rountree houses. It is possible that several other Italianate style dwellings--the Wiggins-Hadley House (#36)(ca 1874) and the Dr. James E. Gorham House (former Wilson Female Academy)(#57)(ca 1853)--may be attributed to him. Lipscomb no doubt built many other now lost buildings which can never be attributed to any builder. (See St. Timothy's Episcopal Church (#214)). Lipscomb was active in Wilson from ca 1849 until the late 1880s.¹⁵

The Civil War greatly slowed down the growth of Wilson and effected a virtual cessation of construction. But, except for the use of the Wilson Female Seminary as a Confederate military hospital, actual combat did not come near Wilson. Because of this protected location, Wilson attracted refugees from the coastal areas, including the Nadals and the family of Josephus Daniels (1862-1928), who would later assume the leadership of the Raleigh News and Observer, one of the state's most influential newspapers, and would serve as Secretary of the Navy from 1913 to 1921 under Woodrow Wilson and as Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Ambassador to Mexico from 1933 until 1941.¹⁶

After the Civil War Wilsonians worked to regain economic stability amid a new political, social, and labor system. Within several years the area's farm economy had surpassed pre-war levels; according to the census records, the production of cotton, Wilson County's chief cash crop, increased from 3,012 bales in 1859 to 5,225 bales in 1869. Wilson began a period of prosperity which continued, with several brief slowdowns, uninterrupted until the Great Depression. This prosperity was based on the Wilson merchants meeting all the domestic and agricultural needs of the area farmers. The businesses of Wilson again prospered during the 1870s and the first banks were organized: Branch, Hadley and Company in 1872 and the First Wilson National Bank in 1874. Both continue today, the former as Branch Banking and Trust Company, the oldest bank in continuous operation in Wilson and the sixth largest in the state, and the latter was acquired and absorbed into First Union National Bank. (See #26 and #22 in the Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District.)

The 1870s saw the expansion of Wilson's residential neighborhood, primarily along Nash, Goldsboro, Tarboro, Green, Vance, and Lee streets. Bragg Street was opened and the establishment in 1876 of Maplewood Cemetery (#213) at the northeast boundary of the city further promoted growth in this direction and resulted in the opening of Maplewood Avenue. Impressive Italianate and Victorian style residences were erected, especially along Nash Street, but unfortunately, few of these survive.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 4

While Lipscomb was the most prominent builder in Wilson during the 1870s, other builders included J. A. Duvall (Simms-Davis House, #299, ca 1874) and A. A. Lum.¹⁷

In 1871 one of Wilson's greatest church leaders moved to town. Pleasant Daniel Gold (1833-1920), was born in Rutherford County, became a clergyman in the Missionary Baptist Church as a young man and later became an elder in the Primitive Baptist Church. In 1867, he established, along with L. I. Bodenhamer, the influential Primitive Baptist publication, Zion's Landmark, and acted as publisher and editor from 1871 until his death in 1920. During this same period he also served Primitive Baptist congregations in Wilson, Tarboro, at the Fall of the Neuse River. Gold built an impressive Queen Anne Style house, now known as the Gold-Harrell House (#71), about 1884. He operated the P. D. Gold Publishing Company and in 1896 his oldest son, John D. Gold (1867-1954), founded the Wilson Times as a weekly newspaper and six years later started the Daily Times.¹⁹ The two papers combined in 1936 to form The Wilson Daily Times which continues as Wilson's only newspaper, the sole survivor of the dozen or so newspapers which were published at one time or another in Wilson. Another Gold son, P. D. Gold, Jr. (1876-1965), left Wilson in the early 1900s and moved to Greensboro where in 1907 he founded the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company, one of North Carolina's major insurance companies.¹⁸

The 1880s was a flourishing decade in Wilson. The first Sanborn Map of Wilson in 1884 lists the town's population as 2,500, ten times the estimate of 1854. Grays Map of 1882 shows the town boundaries extending northeast to present Woodard Circle and north to the middle of the 400 block of West Lee Street. Lee Street had not been opened beyond the 300 block and Bragg Street extended only for two blocks between Nash and Vance streets. In 1883 Vance Street was opened through the H. G. Whitehead lands to the limits of the corporation, an area now including the 500-600 blocks.²⁰ In 1890 the mayor was given authority to open new streets near Maplewood Cemetery²¹ and in 1891 Bragg Street was extended.²²

About 1882 James E. Wilkins (1835-1904) moved to Wilson from Kinston and succeeded Oswald Lipscomb as Wilson's leading builder. Unfortunately, few of his houses have been documented and even fewer survive. His known survivors include the impressive Gold-Harrell House (#71) (ca 1884) and his own house (#291), built ca 1882. He no doubt is responsible for many of the modest Victorian and Queen Anne style cottages and the large Queen Anne style residences built in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century when Wilson was undergoing an unprecedented building boom. This period also witnessed the successful operation of two early brickyards, that of Calvin Barnes (____-1899) on South Goldsboro Street and that of Silas Lucas (1852-1916) (See Lucas-Barnes House, #6). The Lucas yard was begun in 1880 at the northeast edge of town along the railroad (near the present site of the Hackney Brother Body Company) and continued into the early twentieth century by his son Wyatt G. Lucas (1876-1939).²⁴ Silas Lucas brick is much coveted today for terraces and walks.

Wilson furthered its reputation of excellent educational opportunities in the 1880s. The first Wilson Graded School emerged from public response following a session of the North Carolina State Normal School held at the Wilson Collegiate Institute in the summer of 1881. In September of that year the first graded school

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 5

session began. The school, funded through subscription, became a model for the region as well as the largest graded school in the state in proportion to the town's population. When subscription funding proved to be less than efficient, Judge Henry G. Connor, a prominent Wilsonian who lived at 109 Gray Street, secured the passage of an act by the state legislature authorizing Wilson to collect a tax to finance the operation of the school. Wilson thus became the first city in the state to levy a sales tax for this purpose. However, in 1886 the state Supreme Court ruled the sales tax unconstitutional because it discriminated against the black children. In that year the school once again raised funds through subscription, but without the aid of the tax revenue the school closed in 1887.²⁵

Profound changes that would prove a boon to Wilson occurred in the 1880s. The Wilson cotton market continued to expand, especially since the incorporation in 1880 and subsequent erection of the Wilson Cotton Mills provided local industrial consumption for the county's staple crop. In reporting that Wilson had handled 23,410 bales of cotton in the preceeding years, The Wilson Mirror on September 13, 1887 claimed that Wilson "is one of the best cotton markets in the state." Yet, because of widely fluctuating prices, cotton began to lose favor with many farmers, who began to grow flue-cured tobacco instead. While the growth of tobacco was not unknown (312 pounds were grown in 1859, 1,898 pounds in 1869), it was not the important cash crop it was in the counties along the North Carolina-Virginia border. Experiments in the late 1870s in the heart of the cotton section had demonstrated that flue-cured tobacco was particularly suited to the dry, warm, gray, sandy, light soils with the yellow, sandy-clay subsoils which abounded in eastern North Carolina.²³ Led by such prominent planters as Howell Gray Whitehead (1839-1887) (#340), Calvin Barnes, James S. Rountree, and Frank W. Barnes, the culture of flue-cured tobacco expanded dramatically from 8,745 pounds in 1879 to 234,966 pounds in 1889.²⁴ With the spectacular growth in production, the need arose for a local market, which opened officially on September 10, 1890.²⁵ Within three years, three large auction warehouses had been built and by the turn of the century the Wilson market had grown to one of the largest in the state, annually marketing over fifteen million pounds²⁶ in five auction warehouses. In 1919, Wilson surpassed Danville, Virginia as the nation's largest market for flue-cured tobacco, a position which has been seriously threatened only once since.

The spread of tobacco cultivation required experienced men to promote, market, and educate the local farmers and businessmen. Wilson was thus a magnet for experienced tobacconists from the border counties, the "Old Belt" tobacco region. Included were men such as Edmund Martin Pace (1836-1906) (#295), one of the legendary personalities within the post Civil War growth period of tobacco auction markets from Virginia to South Carolina. Hailed as "tobaccoland's traveling troubador," he wrote glowingly of the advantages of the Wilson market.²⁷ Other prominent tobacconists who came to Wilson included Ula H. Cozart, Charlie M. Fleming, Selby H. Anderson, T. McKenzie Anderson, James E. Crute (#327), and Elbert A. Darden (#33). Many of these men chose to build in the area known as the Old Wilson Historic District.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 6

The prosperity brought by the tobacco market created unlimited opportunities for the citizens of Wilson, natives and newcomers alike. Farmers, physicians, merchants, livery dealers, tobaccomen, clerks, shopkeepers, and laborers were attracted to Wilson. Wilson's population expanded during the last two decades of the nineteenth century, although figures vary widely. Different sources list Wilson's population at the turn of the century as varying between 1,475 and 5,800.²⁸ Many of the more successful newcomers built stylish residences in the established neighborhoods and expanded into residential areas now known as Woodard Circle, Whitehead Place, and College Place. Especially prominent were the impressive turn of the century houses on Woodard Circle, of which the only surviving nineteenth century example is the David Woodard House (#230).

Educational opportunities continued to expand and furthered Wilson's attractiveness to newcomers. In 1891 a campaign was successful to provide a special school tax to be divided without discrimination as to race and to provide for separate buildings for both races.²⁹ By 1896, the combined enrollment was 700.³⁰ Both schools have since been razed. In 1897, Joseph Kinsey, the proprietor of a female seminary in La Grange, moved his school to Wilson where he erected an impressive two-story structure in the Romanesque Victorian style at Gold and Whitehead streets. The Kinsey Institute closed in 1900 due to his failing health and in 1902³¹ the campus became the basis of Atlantic Christian College, founded by the Disciples of Christ (now Christian) Church and opened in 1902. It was around this campus that the neighborhood now known as College Place, on Lee, Vance, Whitehead, Deans, and Rountree streets, developed in the early twentieth century. Atlantic Christian College now forms the north boundary of the Old Wilson Historic District. Kinsey Hall, as Kinsey Institute was later known, was demolished by the college in 1955 to make way for the present Hines Hall.³²

In 1893 Wilson took further steps to becoming a modern city with the installation of electric lights and sewerage.³³

The first twenty years of the twentieth century represented enormous advances in population, wealth, and services in the City of Wilson--the same period of time which saw the Wilson tobacco market grow to become the largest in the nation.³⁰ This tremendous growth brought forth unprecedented building activity. Numerous impressively finished houses in the Queen Anne, Neo-Classical Revival, and Colonial Revival styles, in addition to scores of modest workers' houses, were built not only in the neighborhoods comprising the Old Wilson Historic District, but throughout the city. (Large black residential neighborhoods were built in East Wilson and will be nominated at a future date.) All this activity proved attractive to architects and contractors. Several left a lasting impression on Wilson.

John Christie Stout was born in 1860 in Randolph County, moved to Wilson in the early 1890s and practiced in Wilson from ca 1904 until 1906 when he moved to Rocky Mount, although he is listed in the 1908 Wilson City Directory in partnership with C. C. Benton. Four buildings that can be documented to him survive, although only one, the Elbert A. Darden House (#33), is located in this district.³⁴

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 7

Solon Balias Moore (1872-1930) was born in Rutherford County and came to Wilson ca 1905. Family tradition states that he worked as a carpenter and studied architecture at night. He formed a partnership from ca 1910 to 1915 with Charles Collins Benton, after which he practiced on his own until his death. Moore was one of the most prolific architects in Wilson's history and over thirty buildings survive which can be attributed to him. A photograph collection of some of his works assist in documenting his designs. His designs are particularly prominent in the Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse and West Nash Street historic districts. Among his buildings in the Old Wilson Historic District are the Adrian N. Daniel House (#217)(1925), the J. E. Adkins House (#195)(ca 1925), the Sharpe-Bell House (#113)(ca 1921), the Flowers-Willis House (#121)(ca 1926), the William G. Carr House (#344)(1907), and the Maplewood Cemetery Gates (#213)(1922).³⁵

Charles Collins Benton (1887-1960) was a native of Wilson and received his architectural training at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He returned to Wilson where he set up a practice ca 1904 and exerted an unmatched influence on Wilson's architecture until his death in 1960 and was one of the state's leading architects. Benton formed several partnerships during his career, with both Stout and Moore, with his brother Frank Whitaker Benton (1882-1960) from 1915 until 1935, and with his sons, Henry and Charles C. Benton, Jr., from 1935 until 1960. C. C. Benton and Son did a great deal of work in the western part of the state, especially around Statesville. Offices were maintained in South Carolina and Norfolk, Virginia as well as Wilson. Unfortunately, few Benton buildings are documented because after his death in 1960 most of the original plans and blueprints were stored at Stephenson Millworks in Wilson which in recent years had a fire in which all of the plans were lost. His taste for the colonial style in architecture gave him the nickname of "Charles Colonial Benton."³⁶ His numerous works represented in this district include the following: St. Timothy's Episcopal Church (#214) Parish Hall (1924) and Anderson Hall (1959), First United Methodist Church Educational Building (#1)(1956), First Christian Church (#233)(1952-1954), Fire Station Number One (#37)(1926), Benton Apartments (#3)(1939), where he lived from 1939 until his death, Wilson Primitive Baptist Church (#14)(1920), Margaret Pappas House (#238)(1940), George Pappas House (#53)(1940), Switzer Apartments (#74)(ca 1955), and J. L. Lawshe House (#95)(1919).

Numerous other architects are represented in the Old Wilson Historic District but did not have nearly the impact as Moore and Benton. They include H. T. Crittenden, who practiced briefly in Wilson during the late 1910s--Colonial Apartments (#218)(1918); Charles Hartge of Raleigh--First United Methodist Church (#1)(1900); Tommy Herman (1885-1956), a native of Pennsylvania who practiced in Wilson from ca 1922 until his death--Varita Court Apartments (#215)(1923), John Nackos House (#100)(1935), remodeling of Woodard-Eagles House (#345)(1933); James A. McGeady, who practiced in Wilson from ca 1925 until ca 1948--Joseph Farris House (#94)(1934); Alfred Thomas House (#93)(1937); and Berewell Riddick of Suffolk, Virginia--Dr. Oscar Hooks House (#346)(ca 1915).

Numerous contractors were active in Wilson during the early twentieth century but unfortunately records are scarce. None were more active than Wilkins and Wilkins, the sons of James E. Wilkins, Sr. (1835-1905). The Wilkinses--Robert S.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 8

(1878-1935), James E., Jr. (1877-1954), and William B. (1875-1956)--were responsible for much of the construction in Wilson prior to the dissolution of the partnership in 1935 upon Robert's death, although William and James continued working until World War Two. Robert and William formed the actual partnership while James superintended the business. Many of their projects have gone unrecorded but among those in this district are: Wilkins Family House (#328)(ca 1923), Wilkins-Walston House (#339)(1906-1907), Allie Fleming House (#151)(ca 1919), and the St. Timothy's Episcopal Church Parish House (#214)(1925).

Other contractors who were active in Wilson during the early twentieth century and who are represented in the Old Wilson Historic District include: John B. Deans (1854-1917), who worked in Elm City from ca 1884 until ca 1895 when he moved to Wilson--John B. Deans House (#22)(ca 1895); Edwin F. Killelte (1866-1923)(See #209)--William Walls House (#225)(ca 1904); Claudius C. Rackley--Rountree-Rackley House (#237)(remodeled ca 1918), Margaret Pappas House (#238)(1940), George Pappas House (#53)(1940); and Samuel L. Winstead (1881-1945)--Larry Barefoot House (#203)(ca 1922) and Zelie Motzo House (#204)(ca 1926).

Beginning about 1915 Wilson embraced a building type that, more than any other, was to give the city a distinctive character. The bungalow was derived from houses in India ("bangla" meaning "traveler's rest" in Hindu) and was popularized by designers such as Greene and Greene in California and arbiters of taste like Gustav Stickley in his publication, The Craftsman. The popularity of this modest, one or one-and-a-half story, low building was furthered greatly by plan books, and numerous modest bungalows, like the Alonzo C. Kemp House (#147)(1921), were the results of plans purchased from such catalogues. Wilson's bungalow forms are rich and varied and constitute one of the finest collections of this important house type in North Carolina. The early bungalows (built ca 1915 to ca 1919) represent the height of the bungalow form. While the West Nash Street Historic District and the neighborhoods along Anderson, Broad, and Kenan streets (to be nominated in the future) contain some of the most significant bungalows in Wilson, there are many important representative examples in this district. Ranging in size from the modest Fretz-Barnes House (#167)(1922) and the Jones-Cannady House (#109)(1917) to the more ambitious Allie Fleming House (#151)(1919) and the Lawshe-Barkley House (#153)(1917), the bungalow form dominates the streetscapes of the newer areas of the Old Wilson Historic District.

One of the most prominent residents of the proposed Old Wilson Historic District in the early twentieth century was Charles L. Coon (1868-1927)(#149). One of North Carolina's most outstanding early twentieth century educators, Coon is credited with creating a county school system for Wilson that set a pattern for consolidation in the state. He was the superintendent of the Wilson Graded School from 1907 to 1927 and was also county school superintendent from 1913 until 1927. Once again, Wilson was in the forefront of public education in the state, being called "the educational leader in the state" by the Salisbury Evening Post in 1923.

The stock market crash of 1929 hit Wilson hard. The prosperity of the previous decade had attracted many Wilson County residents to the city, often resulting in

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 9

the sale of the family farms. These residents were left both jobless and with no place to which to return. Wilson's economy was still centered around the cultivation and marketing of tobacco and Governor Ehringhaus closed the tobacco markets for three weeks in 1933 and led a committee representing tobacco interests to Washington to ask for federal aid.³⁷ This marked the beginnings of the stabilization of Wilson's economy but the city did not begin to rally from the Depression until the late 1930s. Yet, the city's population continued to expand, from 12,613 in 1920 to 19,234 in 1930, which can be explained largely by the extension of the city limits to include nearby suburbs. Building activity, which was limited during the Depression, had just begun to recover when World War Two again ceased all major construction.

The late 1940s, with the return of many servicemen, again witnessed a construction boom but this primarily occurred in new suburbs away from the proposed historic district. Since the 1950s the Old Wilson Historic District has undergone several changes. Several of the older and larger homes have been razed and many of those that remain have been divided into apartments. While rental property was common in the older sections of the district (i.e. Maplewood and College Place) since the 1920s, all of the neighborhoods are now heavily infused with both converted and modern rental properties. While the district has so far been spared the widespread commercial encroachment that has resulted in the loss of most of the historic homes in the 200-600 blocks of West Nash Street (once Wilson's finest residential address), the Maplewood, Woodard Circle, and College Place neighborhoods are no longer the prime residential areas they once were. While a modest revival has occurred in some areas of the proposed district, other areas face critical questions of survival as historic neighborhoods in the next decade. The Old Wilson Historic District has a rich architectural and historical heritage, but concern must be expressed for the continued viability as a cohesive historic district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 10

FOOTNOTES

- 1 Robert C. Bainbridge and Kate Ohno, Wilson, North Carolina Historic Buildings Inventory (Wilson, North Carolina: City of Wilson, 1980), p.3.
- 2 ibid., p. 4.
- 3 ibid.
- 4 Hugh Talmage Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome, The History of a Southern State—North Carolina (Chapel Hill, North Carolina: The University of North Carolina Press, 1973), p. 363.
- 5 Hugh B. Johnston, Jr., "County Post Offices", The Wilson Daily Times, February 15, 1951.
- 6 Daily Hendley Gold, "A Town Named Wilson", 1949, p. 12. Unpublished work available at the Wilson County Public Library.
- 7 Bainbridge and Ohno, op.cit., The first commissioners were General Joshua Barnes, Jonathan D. Rountree, John W. Farmer, James D. Barnes, and Arthur Farmer.
- 8 Gold, op.cit., p. 109.
- 9 Bainbridge and Ohno, op.cit., pp. 6 and 31. St. Austins closed ca 1887 and was known as the J.T. Wiggins residence until it was demolished in the mid 1930s to make way for the Wilson County Public Library, built in 1938. The Wilson Female Seminary closed during the Civil War and was used briefly in 1863 as a Confederate Military Hospital. It reopened after the war as the Wilson Collegiate Institute. The Institute closed in the 1890s and in 1898 it was sold and divided into six houses. Only one survives, the house at 403 Oak Avenue. (See Bainbridge and Ohno, op.cit., p. 184.)
- 10 ibid., p. 31.
- 11 J.M Daniel, Jr., Hackney-The History of a Company (Wilson, North Carolina: Hackney Brothers Body Company, 1979), pp.23-24.
- 12 Bainbridge and Ohno, op.cit., p. 5.
- 13 ibid., p. 5.
- 14 Gold, op.cit., p. 43.
- 15 Lipscomb's only other known surviving house is the Dred Ruffin House on the Stantonsburg-Snow Hill Road in Greene County. His known Wilson houses (now all demolished) included the Billy Winstead House on North Goldsboro Street, the Blount-McLean House (built early 1850s, razed early 1970s), the Barnes-Bruton House at 301 West Nash Street (built ca 1874, razed 1953), the Branch-Clark House (built ca 1870s, razed 1950s), the Frank Barnes House at 701 West Nash Street (built ca 1874, razed 1979), and the George D. Green House.
- 16 Crittenden, Powell, and Woody, eds., 100 Years-100 Men (Raleigh, North Carolina: Edwards and Broughton Company, 1971), pp. 103-104.
- 17 Bainbridge and Ohno, op.cit., pp. 237-238.
- 18 R.D.W. Connor, North Carolina-Rebuilding an Ancient Commonwealth, 1584-1925 (Chicago: The American Historical Company, Inc., 1929), Vol. IV, p. 23.
- 19 ibid.
- 20 "Minutes of City Council, Wilson, North Carolina", November 18, 1883. Unpublished work available at the Wilson County Public Library.
- 21 ibid., February 3, 1890.
- 22 ibid., August 3, 1891.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 11

- 23 1880 Census-Report of the Products of Agriculture (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1883), pp. 704-706.
- 24 1890 Census- Report of the Statistics of Agriculture (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1895), p. 445.
- 25 Bainbridge and Ohno, op.cit., For a more complete discussion of the growth, development, and significance of the Wilson Tobacco Market, refer to the nomination of the Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District.
- 26 Records of the Wilson Tobacco Board of Trade, Inc., John Harriss, secretary, of the Wilson tobacco market.
- 27 Dr. W.B. Clark, Jr., Unpublished manuscript of the history of the Wilson tobacco market, Vol. III, p. 66. In his possession in Wilson, North Carolina. See also: E.M. Pace, WILSON HAS ADVANTAGES over all competitors for high prices in selling Tobacco and Country Produce and the lowest to farmers when it comes to selling them their supplies (Raleigh, North Carolina: Edwards and Broughton, 1906).
- 28 The Wilson City Directory (Richmond, Virginia: Hill Directory Company, 1916-1917), p. 7, lists Wilson's population in 1900 as 1,475. The 1900 census lists a population of 3,525 for Wilson, and the 1897 Sanborn Insurance Map gives a population of 5,800 in 1897. In view of the wide discrepancy between the Sanborn estimates and the figure of the census, the former figures are not believed reliable. By 1910 the different population figures are more in agreement--8,000 by Sanborn in 1908 and 6,717 by the census in 1910.
- 29 Gold, op.cit., pp. 115-117.
- 30 ibid., p. 118.
- 31 Bainbridge and Ohno, op.cit., p. 14.
- 32 ibid., p. 40.
- 33 Gold, op.cit., p. 139.
- 34 The other buildings are the Woodard-Peacock House and the Lane-Bardin House, both included in the West Nash Street Historic District, and the Wilson Sanitorium Annex, listed in the Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District. See: Bainbridge and Ohno, op.cit., p. 236.
- 35 Bainbridge and Ohno, op.cit., p. 236.
- 36 ibid., p. 234.
- 37 Sue V. Dickinson, The First Sixty Years: A History of the Imperial Tobacco Company (Richmon, Virginia: Whitlet and Shepperson, 1965, 1965), p. 80.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

Bibliography

- Bainbridge, Robert C. and Ohno, Kate. Wilson, North Carolina Historic Buildings Inventory. Wilson, North Carolina: City of Wilson, 1980.
- Bass, Vidette. Branch: A Tradition with a Future. Wilson, North Carolina: Branch Banking and Trust Company, 1979.
- Boykin, J. Robert, III. "Elected Official of Wilson, North Carolina, 1849-1976". 1977. Unpublished work to be found in the Wilson County Public Library.
- Branson's North Carolina Business Directory. Raleigh, North Carolina: Levi Branson, 1869, 1884, 1889, 1896.
- Cheney, John L., Jr., ed. North Carolina State Government, 1585-1974. Raleigh, North Carolina: Office of the North Carolina Secretary of State, 1975.
- Clark, Dr. W.B., Jr. Unpublished research of the history of the Wilson tobacco market, ca 1983, in his possession in Wilson, North Carolina.
- Connor, R.D.W. North Carolina-Rebuilding an Ancient Commonwealth, 1584-1925. Chicago: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1929.
- Crittenden, Powell, and Woody, eds. 100 Years-100 Men. Raleigh, North Carolina: Edwards and Broughton Company, 1971.
- Daniel, J.M., Jr. Hackney-The History of a Company. Wilson, North Carolina: Hackney Brothers Body Company, 1979.
- Daniels, Josephus. Tar Heel Editor. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina, 1939.
- Gold, Daisy Hendley. "A Town Named Wilson". 1949. Unpublished work available at the Wilson County Public Library.
- Gray's New Map of Wilson, North Carolina. Philadelphia: Jacob Chase, 1882.
- Industrial and Commercial Wilson, North Carolina. C.E. Weaver Series Progressive Cities, 1912.
- Insurance Maps of Wilson, North Carolina. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1884, 1885, 1893, 1897, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1922, 1930, 1962.
- Johnston, Hugh B., Jr. "Bits of Wilson History". 1979. Unpublished work available at the Wilson County Public Library.
- Lefler, Hugh Talmage and Newsome, Albert Ray. The History of a Southern State-North Carolina. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: The University of North Carolina Press, 1973.
- Mayo's Map of Wilson, 1872. Original drawing by E.B. Mayo, copied by F.R. Thompson in 1923.
- "Minutes of City Council, Wilson, North Carolina". Nine volumes, 1850-May 27, 1907. Unpublished work available at the Wilson County Public Library.
- North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Survey and Planning Branch. Raleigh, North Carolina. Survey files for Wilson City, 1979.
- North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Survey and Planning Branch. Raleigh, North Carolina. Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for: Moses Rountree House, Davis-Whitehead-Harriss House.
- Ohno, Kate. Wilson County's Architectural Heritage. Wilson, North Carolina: Wilson County, 1981.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 2

Sketches of Wilson, North Carolina—Who's Who and What's What. Richmond, Virginia:
C.E. Weaver, Central Publishing Company, 1928.

The Wilson Daily Times. Wilson Centennial Anniversary Edition, 1949.

The Wilson Daily Times. Bicentennial Edition, July 4, 1976.

The North Carolina Yearbook and Business Directory. Raleigh, North Carolina:
News and Observer, 1907, 1910, 1911, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916.

Tilley, Nannie May. The Bright-Tobacco Industry, 1860-1929. Chapel Hill, North
Carolina: The University of North Carolina, 1948.

Wilson County Register of Deeds, Wilson County Courthouse, Wilson, North Carolina.

Wilson Historic Properties Commission, Municipal Building. Designation reports
for the following Wilson Historic Properties: Judge Henry G. Connor House,
Wiggins-Hadley House, James W. Wilkins House, Moses Rountree House, James
Rountree House, A.J. Simms House, Eugene L. Jordan House, A.P. Simpson House,
St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, Wilson Primitive Baptist Church, William S.
Anderson House, Davis-Whitehead-Harriss House, David Woodard House, Allie
Fleming House, Weaver-Simms House, Dr. James E. Gorham House, Fire Station
Number One, Farmer House, Boykin-Edmundson House, Methodist Episcopal Church
South.

Wilson, North Carolina Directory. Richmond, Virginia: Hill Directory Company,
1908-1909, 1912-1913, 1916-1917, 1920, 1922-1923, 1925, 1928, 1936, 1941.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the north corner of West Green and North Tarboro streets (the United Methodist Church), continue along West Green Street about 130 feet to a point opposite the southeast property line of the house at 105 West Green Street. Cross West Green Street and continue along the southeast property line of the house at 105 West Green Street to the rear (southwest) property line of the house at 108 North Pine Street. Turning left (southwest) and then right (northwest), follow the property lines of the house at 108 North Pine Street to the southeast edge of North Pine Street. Turn right (northeast) and follow the southeast edge of North Pine Street to and across West Green Street. Turn right (northwest), cross North Pine Street, and continue along the northeast curb of West Green Street approximately 275 feet to a point opposite the southeast property line of the house at 207 West Green Street. Turn left (southwest), cross West Green Street and follow this property line, along with the corresponding property line of the house at 206 West Nash Street, to West Nash Street. Turn right (northwest) and continue along West Nash Street to the northwest property line of the house at 206 West Nash, turn left (northeast) and follow this line, along with the corresponding line of the house at 206 West Green Street, back to West Green Street. Cross West Green Street, turn left (northwest) and continue, crossing Maplewood Avenue, to a point in line with the northwest edge of North Jackson Street. Turn left (southwest), cross West Green Street and follow the northwest edge of Jackson Street to its north corner with West Nash Street. Turn right (northwest) and follow West Nash Street to the northwest property line of the house at 304 West Nash Street. Turn right (northeast) and continue to the rear property line of the houses in the 300 block of West Green Street and follow these lines to the junction of West Green Street and Bragg Street, omitting the parking lot between 315 and 319 West Green Street. Cross Bragg Street, turn left (southwest) a short distance to the southwest property line of the brick apartments at 103 Bragg Street. Turn right (northwest) and follow this line to the rear of the property at 103 Bragg Street, turn right (northeast) and follow the rear property line of 103 Bragg Street to the rear property lines of the houses fronting onto Gray Street. Turn left (northwest) and continue along these rear property lines approximately 120 feet to the southwest property line of the house at 406 West Nash Street. Turn left (southwest) and follow this line to West Nash Street, turn right (northwest) and follow West Nash Street to its intersection with North Bruton Street, and turn right (northeast) and follow North Bruton Street to Gray Street. Turn left (northwest) at the Gray and Bruton streets intersection and follow Gray Street to the southwest property line of the house at 205 Gray Street (Wilson Arts Council). Turn left (southwest) and continue along this line to the rear property line of the house at 106 Whitehead Avenue. Continue to that house's southwest property line, turn right (northwest) and continue to and cross Whitehead Avenue. Turn left (southwest) and continue with Whitehead Avenue to West Nash Street, turn right (northwest) and continue to the northwest property line of 600 West Nash Street, turn right (northeast) and follow that property line (turning left and then right) to the rear property lines of 607, 609, and 611 West Vance Street. Turn left (northwest) and follow these rear property lines and the southwest property line of 112 North Rountree Street to North

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

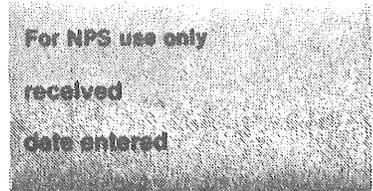
Item number 10

Page 2

Rountree Street. Cross North Rountree Street, turn left (southwest) and continue to a hedge marking the southwest property line of 107 North Rountree Street. Turn right (northwest) and follow this line in an imaginary line through a vacant lot (the rear of the lot of St. Therese's Catholic Church) to North Deans Street. Turn right (northeast) and follow North Deans Street to its intersection with West Vance Street (at the corner of which is St. Therese's Catholic Church). Turn left (northwest), cross North Deans Street, and follow the southwest edge of West Vance Street about 180 feet to the southeast property line of 807 West Vance Street. Turn left (southwest), continue to the house's rear property line, turn right (northwest) and continue, with the rear and southwest property lines of 112 North Raleigh Road to North Raleigh Road. Turn right (northeast) and follow North Raleigh Road to its intersection with West Vance Street. Turn left (northwest), cross North Raleigh Road, and continue along the southwest edge of West Vance Street to 907 West Vance Street. Turn left (southwest) and then right (northwest) around the property at 907 West Vance Street and then continue along the rear property lines of the odd-numbered houses fronting onto West Vance Street, crossing North Connor Street, to Cone Street. Turn right (northeast) and continue along Cone Street, crossing West Vance Street, to the rear property lines of the even numbered houses fronting onto West Vance Street. Turn right (southeast) and follow these rear property lines, crossing North Connor Street, to the middle of the 900 block of West Vance Street, to the rear property lines of 205 and 207 North Raleigh Road. Turn left (northeast) and then right (southeast), and follow the property lines of these lots to North Raleigh Road. Cross North Raleigh Road, turn left (northeast) and follow the southeast edge of North Raleigh Road to its intersection with West Lee Street, turn right (southeast) and follow West Lee Street to the rear property lines of the houses fronting onto North Raleigh Road. Then turn right (southwest) and continue along this rear line to the rear property line of the even-numbered houses fronting onto West Vance Street. Now turn left and follow these rear property lines, crossing North Deans Street (and including the three house lots at 204, 206, and 208 North Deans Street) and then North Rountree Street to the middle of the 600 block, to the junction of the northwest property line of the former brick commercial building at 609 West Lee Street now occupied by the stage shop of Atlantic Christian College. Turn left (northeast), continue to West Lee Street, turn right and continue, crossing Whitehead Avenue, to the south corner of West Lee Street and Whitehead Avenue. Here turn left (northeast), cross West Lee Street and continue with Whitehead Avenue to West Gold Street. Turn right (southeast) and continue to the rear property lines of the buildings fronting onto Whitehead Avenue, turn right (southwest) and follow these lines to the rear property lines of the even-numbered houses fronting onto the 500 block of West Lee Street. Turn left (southeast) and follow these rear property lines, crossing Bragg Street, to Hill Street. Turn right (southwest) and follow Hill Street, crossing West Lee Street, to the west corner of West Lee Street and Hill Street. Turn left (southwest), cross Hill Street, and follow the southwest edge of West Lee Street, crossing Maplewood Avenue, to the south corner of the intersection of West Lee Street and Maplewood Avenue. Turn left (northwest), cross West Lee Street, and continue along the rear property lines of the houses fronting onto the 200 block of West Lee Street, crossing North Pine Street. Continue along the rear property lines of the houses fronting onto the 100 block of West Lee Street to the rear property line of 407 North Tarboro Street. Turning left (northeast) and then right (southeast), follow the lines of

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

10

Page

3

this lot to and across North Tarboro Street. Here turn left (northeast) and, crossing West Gold Street, continue to the east corner of North Tarboro Street and West Gold Street. Turn left (northwest), continue along the northeast edge of West Gold Street to North Pine Street (to include the former Hackney Wagon Company). Turn right (northeast) at North Pine Street and continue to its junction with Woodard Street. Turn left (northwest) and continue along the southwest edge of Maplewood Cemetery to Hill Street. Here turn right (northeast) and continue along Hill Street to the rear boundary of the cemetery. Turn right (southerly) and continue along the rear property line of the cemetery to the rear property line of the former Hackney Wagon Company, and follow this line in a southeasterly direction to the northwest edge of North Tarboro Street. Turn right (southwest) and continue along North Tarboro Street to the rear property lines of the houses fronting onto the 100 block of East Gold Street. Turn right (southeast) and follow these rear property lines to the northwest edge of the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad. Turn right (southwesterly) and continue, crossing North Goldsboro Street, to the northwest edge of Railroad Street and continue along Railroad Street to and across East Vance Street. Follow the rear property lines of 212, 210, and 208 North Douglas Street, turn right (northwest) at the southwest property line of 208 North Douglas Street and continue to and across North Douglas Street. Turn left (southwest) to include the parking lot adjacent to Fire Station Number One. Continue with the rear and southwest property lines of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church to the corner of West Green Street and North Goldsboro Street. Here turn right (northeast) and continue approximately ninety feet to a point across from the southwest property line of the Varita Court Apartments. Turn left (northwest), cross North Goldsboro Street, and continue along the southwest property lines of Varita Court and the house at 204 North Tarboro Street. Cross North Tarboro Street, turn left (southwest), and continue approximately 100 feet to the beginning.

1
 First United Methodist Church
 100 West Green Street
 P

Erected in 1900-1904, this impressive Romanesque brick edifice, a prominent Wilson landmark at the corner of West Green and North Tarboro Streets, is the third building of the Wilson congregation. Organized in 1853, the Wilson congregation built its first sanctuary in 1858 on the present church property, about where the courtyard divides the present sanctuary from the 1956 educational building. This small frame sanctuary had a bell mounted on a platform outside the church. By 1875 the congregation had outgrown this building and a second frame building was erected across Tarboro Street from the present structure. The first church was then used as a school. Documentary photographs and the 1884 Sanborn Map records that this second frame church had a partially-inset, woodshingled square belltower and spire one-hundred feet tall at the center of the one bay-by-four bay structure. The fenestration contained narrow gothic-arched windows and a five-sided apse projected from the rear. Electric lights were installed in 1893. By 1899, with the membership reaching 500, the congregation began plans to erect a larger sanctuary. On December 4, 1899 the trustees acquired the lot of the Daniel Homeplace and hired Charles Hartge, a German immigrant living in Raleigh to design the new sanctuary. The cornerstone was laid in 1900 and as money was not plentiful, the building was not completed until 1904. The second church was then sold to J. J. Privette with the stipulation that the spire had to be removed and that the old building could be used only for public meetings. In time it became known as the "Opera House", much to the dismay of many church members. This building was demolished between 1913 and 1922 (SM).

The massive brick building was erected in the Romanesque style and displays the finest brick and terra cotta work in Wilson. It focuses upon the impressive three story eighty foot tall belltower at the corner of West Green and North Tarboro Streets. This tower has a pair of narrow windows on the first story. The second level is defined by engaged brick columns with terra cotta capitals which enframe a palladian window with corbeled brick drip molding on each face. Multiple bands of corbeled brickwork are above these windows. The third level, the tallest of the three, is defined by larger engaged columns and each face has a oculus with flanking narrow windows at the bottom and a large palladian opening with corinthian columns. A bell is sheltered within the open third story. A corbeled dentil cornice surmounts the third story. The tower is crowned by a peaked octagonal roof with pediment-shaped ornaments in the middle of each side. A conical spire is at each corner of the base of the tower roof and a bell-and-rod finial projects from the roof. A smaller, though similarly treated, thirty-five foot tall tower is in the center of the West Green Street (southwest) elevation. A steeply pitched gable roof crowns the main body of the church and has two cross gables fronting onto West Green Street one gable onto North Tarboro Street. The three gables contain large, two-story arrangements of palladian arched windows divided by pairs of engaged Corinthian columns with terra cotta capitals. The second story windows have an arched terra cotta drip mold with a terra cotta fleur-de-lis at the center and rock-faced stone sills. The first story windows have rock-faced stone sills and lintels. Both levels are filled with lovely opaque colored glass with floral and scrolled borders. The northwest gable end on West Green Street is identical to the other two except it has a double-lancet central window and does not have the pair of framing engaged columns. This gable was part of a church school addition in 1922. The peak of each of the three gables are covered with eight-sided red shingles and contains a narrow arched louvered window. A metal boxed cornice completes each gable. Entrances into the sanctuary are provided in the short tower on West Green Street and through an entrance adjacent to the tall tower on North Tarboro Street. Both have arched opaque glass fanlights surrounded

terra cotta molding and pilasters flank the double doors. The northwest elevation is similar to the northwest gable on West Green Street with the double-lancet central window but has the same moldings and dividing engaged columns as the North Tarboro Street elevation.

The interior of the sanctuary follows the Akron plan, with its pews curving around the chancel area in the northeast and two galleries of pews in the educational wing on the northwest. The main sanctuary ceiling is domed and is supported by four side vaults. Balconies are contained in the southwest and southeast vaults. The northeast vault contains the alter, the choir loft, and the organ pipes. The vaulted plaster ceiling in the sanctuary was once painted with Biblical scenes. Of note are the particularly lovely and colorful opaque glass windows. The southeast window is of Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane and the southwest window portrays the Bible. Foliate and scrolled forms embellish both windows. Stained glass windows originally lighted the alter area with natural light but these were removed in 1922 when the Sunday School wing was added. A chapel is contained in the northwest gable of the West Green Street elevation, the chapel's interior was redecorated in 1974.

In 1922 two additions to the church were made. The L-shaped educational wing added on the northeast elevation is mostly three stories tall, but above the entrance (on the southeast) it is four stories in height. The first two stories contain one-over-one sash windows with a continuous stone sill on the second story and a stone stringcourse. The third story has arched one-over-one sash windows unified by a continuous corbeled drip molding. A molded stone cornice and a paneled stone-capped parapet crown the three-story section. A similar cornice and unpaneled stone-capped parapet crowns the fourth story. Also at this time the northwest gable on the West Green Street was erected, enlarging the original one-story hipped roof section. In 1956 an extensive building program resulted in the construction of a large, two-story educational building to the northwest. Wilson architect Charles Collins Benton (1887-1960) was responsible for the design. The handsome seven bay-by-five bay, Flemish bond brick building was built in the Tudor Style and features a handsome central entrance with Tudor arch and oriol window set into a parapet gable. The casement windows have stone surrounds and the continuous sill on the first story doubles as a water table. Interior end chimneys frame the main elevation. This educational building is connected to the sanctuary on the northeast by the fellowship hall and kitchen which has a handsome gallery of Gothic arches along its southwest elevation. These three structures and a pierced brick wall along West Green Street enclose a delightful, brick-paved courtyard.

By 1922 the congregation had 850 members and membership increased until by 1952, with over 1600 members it had gained the reputation of being one of the largest and strongest congregations in the conference. Historically a congregation with the means to build new sanctuaries (its membership includes many of Wilson's leading tobacco families), First Methodist, the largest congregation in Wilson, has had the foresight to recognize the irreplaceable value of its location on the fringe of downtown. The congregation suffered a staggering loss on January 1, 1984 when a fire caused major damage to the sanctuary. The wall and tower and much of the roof remain standing, although several of the colored windows, recently restored at great expense, were destroyed. The congregation immediately decided to remain at this location. Studies by architects and engineers will determine whether the sanctuary can be restored, the congregation's desire. First United Methodist Church was designated as a Wilson Historic Property by the City Council on March 21, 1979.

2

Dr. Joseph V. Turner House
105 West Green Street

C

This two-story, three bay-by-two bay, brick Colonial Revival house was built between 1922 (SM) and 1925 (CD) for dentist Joseph V. Turner, who maintained offices in the First National Bank of Wilson Building on East Nash Street. Extending across the facade (northeast) is a three-bay porch carried by pairs of square pillars on raised brick pedestals; a balustrade with square balusters and paneled newels crowns the porch. The central entrance has a transom and the fenestration consists of single and double four-over-one sash windows and have cast concrete sills and brick soldier course lintels. A brick soldier course also forms the water table. The hipped roof is pierced by interior and chimneys and had paired brackets supporting the wide overhanging eaves. A screened porch occupies the rear elevation. A one-story brick addition was built on the north west of the house in the 1950s. The plaster interior has typical Colonial Revival moldings and has a large brick mantel in the entrance room. At the rear of the lot is a two-car hip roofed frame garage with folding doors and two-over two sash windows. A handsome brick wall encloses the rear and side yards.

3

Benton Apartments
106 West Green Street

C

This two-story, Tudoresque apartment building is the result of a 1939 remodeling of the previous frame house here that was undertaken by Charles Collins Benton (1887-1960), one of Wilson's most prominent twentieth century architects. The previous house was the large, two-and-a-half story, asymmetrical dwelling of John W. Godwin erected between 1897 (SM) and 1903 (SM), Godwin, the proprietor of the Five and Ten Cent Store at 108 South Tarboro Street, sold the house in 1911 to Joseph D. Taylor. Benton purchased the house in 1939 from Taylors' son, W. Herbert Taylor. The house is now veneered with brick on the first story and has a stucco finish with mock half-timbers on the second story. The asymmetrical plan, with its several projecting bays, and varied roofline was retained, but the porches were removed. The combination of the brick and stucco elevations with Tudoresque details creates a most picturesque building. These details include wavy siding on the roof gables, massive timber door surrounds, and large drop pendants underneath the front (southwest) projecting bay that covers a bay window. Benton added a two-story wing on the southeast which partially encloses a paved forecourt, and a two-story ell at the rear. The ell has a double tier of latticed porches. Benton resided in an apartment here until his death in 1960; his widow, Mary P. Benton, remained here until her death in the early 1970s. At that time the property was acquired by the First United Methodist Church whose impressive Romanesque church (#1) is at the opposite corner of the block; the church owns over half of this block.

4

Offices for Doctors and Johnson and Costabile
112-114 North Pine Street

I

This double office building was built in 1957 by dentist Artis D. Johnson and optometrist John D. Costabile. The flat-roofed brick building was designed by Wilson architect Atwood Skinner and built by local contractor Walton Smith. The unimaginative brick building, located on the corner of North Pine and West Green streets on the edge of the central business district, is incompatible with the surviving historic architectural fabric of the neighborhood. It was built on the site of a two-story frame house (SM, 1897) that is labeled on

Gray's 1882 map as the home of Dr. D. M. King. The house was a rooming house during the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s and was razed in preparation for the erection of the present building.

5

John H. Griffin House
108 North Pine Street

C

A one-story frame house was erected on this lot between 1897 and 1903 (SM). Between 1908 and 1912 (CD) John H. Griffin (1873-1935), the assistant postmaster, purchased the house and by 1922 (SM) had enlarged the house to its present two-story, three bay-by-three bay size. The house is weatherboarded on the first story, woodshingled on the second story, and has a flared bottom to the woodshingled story. It is sheltered by a hip roof that is pierced by interior and interior end chimneys (the latter having an exposed face) and has a slightly projecting northeast bay on the facade (northwest). A hip-roofed porch of paired pillars on brick pedestals extends across the facade and wraps around the first bay of the southwest elevation. Completing the exterior are a small central second story porch above the entrance, four-over-one sash windows, bay windows on each side elevation, and enlarged shed rooms across the rear. The interior was not accessible. At the rear of the lot is a ten foot-by-five foot frame outbuilding, a combination shed and smokehouse. Covered by a gable roof, the one bay-by-one bay structure has been enlarged along the northeast by a shed garage. The house, located on the fringe of the central business district, continues to be occupied by the widow of Henry F. Griffin (1903-1961), the builder's son.

6

Lucas-Barnes House
200 West Green Street

P

While the present house dates from a ca 1898 remodeling, there is strong evidence to suggest that the core of this two-story, double-pile house is the former Wilson Male Academy. In December 1863, Moses Rountree, a trustee of the Academy sold the property known as "the Male Academy Lot and now occupied as such" to Dr. Charles E. Deems, and Dr. Deem's Academy is shown on the corner of Green and Pine Streets on Mayo's 1872 Map of Wilson. Deems sold the property to Thomas Crowder Davis, the first Wilson County Clerk of Court, who in turn sold it in 1897 to Lucas. A measurement of the dimensions of both this house and the (former) Female Academy-Dr. James E. Gorham House (#57) one block northeast at 200 West Vance Street reveals that both buildings match the specifications stated in an ad for "sealed bids...for the erection of two buildings to be used as Academies in the town of Wilson" in July 16, 1853 Tarboro Southerner.

Lucas, a Wilson builder, brick maker and real estate man, remodeled the previous structure ca 1898 into this handsome Colonial Revival house. Between 1903 (SM) and 1908 (SM) the front (southwest) porch was extended to wrap around the North Pine Street (southeast) elevation and across the rear. In 1907 the house was sold to John Thomas Barnes, who had married Lucas's daughter, Minnie. Barnes was a prominent Wilson businessman and secretary-treasurer of the Barnes-Harrell Company. The Barneses remained here until their magnificent Tudoresque house was finished in 1927 at 1403 West Nash Street. The Lucas-Barnes House has since been occupied by numerous families and at two different times was rented as furnished rooms in the 1950s by Mrs. Betty P. Weeks and in the late 1960s and 1970s by Mrs. Annie L. Beaman, when it was known as Christopher's Inn. J. Robert Boykins, III bought the house in 1980 from Mrs. Beaman and his Toisnot Historical Company currently occupies the structure.

The large, three bay-by-two bay, double-pile frame house is typical of the finer turn of the century houses of Wilson. Sheltered beneath a slate-covered hip roof with front (southwest) hip dorner, the house has a modillioned cornice

and focuses upon the double tier of central entrances. Both have sidelights but only the first story entrance has a transom and is covered. The porch is carried by Tuscan columns and has a turned balustrade. The wide corner boards are treated as pilasters and serve to frame the house. Two, one-room ells at the rear are connected by a (now enclosed) porch; another screened porch is at the rear northwest. The interior is impressively finished with Colonial Revival elements, including a handsome closed stringer stair with paneled newels, several overmantels, and a tall wainscot with bracketed plate rail in the dining room. Only on the second floor do the original, traditional pilaster-and-frieze form mantels remain. The house is handsomely situated on a corner near downtown and serves as a prominent focus of the historic district.

7

Jarman-Wilkerson-Parris House
204 West Green Street
C

It is not known for whom this modest little cottage was built, but it is labeled on Gray's 1882 map of Wilson as the F. H. Jarman residence. From ca 1912 (CD) until ca 1929 (CD) farmer William E. Batts occupied the house and in ca 1936 (CD) George W. Wilkerson, a salesman at the General Supply Store, lived here. His widow, Elizabeth W. Wilkerson, remained here and married Bill Parris, but did not buy the house until after Parris's death in the late 1960s; she continues to reside here. The single pile, frame dwelling has a wraparound porch carried on turned posts with cut-out side scrolls and a turned balustrade and interior rear chimneys. A bungalow front shed dormer with triangular brackets was added in the 1910s or 1920s. Several ell and shed rooms enlarge the rear elevation. The interior was not available for inspection. There is but one outbuilding, a frame one-car garage covered with metal siding.

8

Farmer-Bird House
206 West Green Street
F

Sandborn Maps and the deed books indicate that Misses Katie, Sallee, and Elizabeth Farmer built this two-story, single-pile, frame house between 1903 and 1908 to replace an earlier one-story frame which they had built ca 1891. The second house, which has a triple-A roof and an exterior and chimney on the southeast gable end, was seriously compromised in 1963 when Matthew J. Bird, who had purchased the house in 1944, removed the front (southwest) porch and entirely aluminum sided the house, covering all the distinguishing elements. The rear ell was also extensively remodeled. In the rear of the lot are an old frame, one-car gable-roofed garage, and two cement block outbuilding which Bird erected before 1964; a three-car shed-roofed garage, and a sixty-five foot-by-forty foot warehouse for his downtown sporting goods store. His widow continues to live here and to operate Em-Jay Sporting Goods.

9

Hinnant-McLaughlin House
207 West Green Street
C

This elaborate Queen Anne cottage was built in 1911 for Berry and Rosa Lee Hinnant; Hinnant was the proprietor of the Hinnant Cycle Company at 110 South Goldsboro Street. He occupied the house until 1917 when it was sold to Joseph G. Overman, the owner of a grocery at 212 Maplewood Avenue. Overman defaulted on the loan in 1928 and the property was purchased by Charles S. McLaughlin, a salesman with the Southern Grain and Provision Company. He and his wife, Nora S. McLaughlin, remained in the house until their deaths, his in the 1950s and hers in the 1970s. Their son, Charles S. McLaughlin, Jr., continues to reside here.

The one-story, double-pile house is asymmetrically massed beneath a slate-covered hip roof that is pierced by interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps. Four gables--two pedimented ones on the front (southeast) and a clipped gable one at the rear of each side elevation--cover projecting bays. These gables have mock half-timbered tympanems and metal finals. The south corner of the roof has a bellcast flare that engages the richly ornamented wrap-around porch. The porch is carried by paired turned posts with solid curved brackets on the sides and has a turned balustrade; the smaller of the front gables projects to cover the steps. The windows contain sixteen-over-one sash enframed by flat surrounds. The rear elevation contains a pair of one-room ells unified by a screened porch. The interior is arranged around a large front room and rear hall and features an arch in the hall and is simply finished with modest Colonial Revival mantels and moldings. The only outbuilding is a shed-roofed, weatherboarded two-car garage at the rear of the house.

10

Rountree-Roney-Brett House
206 West Nash Street

P

Although there is no public record, this elaborately-detailed Queen Anne house is believed to have been built in 1888 (SM) for James E. Rountree (b.1863), a son of wealthy Wilson businessman, Moses Rountree (See Moses Rountree House, #148). It was built on the site of the ca 1854 house of Willis Napoleon Hackney (1824-1887), the founder of the Hackney Wagon Company (#212); Rountree bought the Hackney property in 1887. Little is known of Rountree's adult life other than he inherited a large amount of property from his father in 1889. Rountree did not remain in the house long for the property was sold in November 1892 to W. J. and Susie J. Davis and again in May 1897 to Frank Barnes, the president of the First National Bank of Wilson. In 1904 the property was sold again, to U. G. (Julius Garibaldi) Roney (1858-1919), a wealthy and prominent Wilson tobacconist. A native of Alamance County, Roney began his tobacco career as a salesman in Durham and in 1891 accepted the position of chief buyer for the American Tobacco Company in Wilson. This was just one year after the start of the Wilson tobacco market. He continued as chief buyer, buying as much as nine million pounds in a year, until his retirement in 1914. His widow, Sarah A. (Lea) Roney, remained in the house until her death in 1935. The house was then inherited by the Roney's daughter, Mildred Hazel (Roney) Brett, who had occupied the house with her mother after her father's death. Mildred Brett was married in 1912 to surveyor and engineer Lawrence (1884-1937), a native of Kansas who came to Wilson in 1909. Brett was a prominent engineer, was the proprietor of the Brett Engineering and Contracting Company, and was the first man to carry a surveying expedition across the Florida Everglades in the early twentieth century. He also was involved with major drainage projects in Newark, New Jersey, in northeastern Nebraska, and in the Mississippi Delta. Despite the loss of the house to foreclosure in 1937, Mildred Hazel (Roney) Brett resided in the house until her death in 1968. Lawrence Brett, Jr., purchased the family home and continues to reside there.

The Rountree-Roney-Brett House is an exceptionally complete and handsome example of the asymmetrically massed and richly detailed house form that was particularly popular in the last decade of the nineteenth century. The house is significant not solely because it is a remarkable survivor from an era when Nash Street was one of the most fashionable avenues in North Carolina, but also because it is an ambitious, well-executed dwelling that perhaps more than any other surviving residential structure in Wilson epitomizes the eclectic richness preferred in the late nineteenth century. The house follows the format of no single architectural style but rather is an interesting and unique blend of features expressing most of the then-current modes. The asymmetrical massing and use of several materials (weatherboards and shingles) is derived from the

Queen Anne style while the robust, turned trim of the veranda recalls the Eastlake creze. Much of the interior trim is Colonial Revival in styling.

The frame, three bay-by-four bay, two story asymmetrically massed house is set gable end to the street and has two, single story rear ells connected by an enclosed porch. By 1897 (SM), a one story "mother-in-law" wing in the same eclectic style was added at the southwest corner. The house is crowned by a hip roof with a large front gable. The absence of the tower on the northwest (removed by the present owner for structural reasons) exposes the curious roof form on the northwestern side and introduces a severe and awkward note into an otherwise graceful, satisfying scheme.

A richly detailed, Eastlake style porch gracefully wraps around three sides of the front of the house and sets the decorative tone for the entire structure. A small pediment at the main entrance and a curious pyramidal roof enliven the nearly flat shed roof. The exceptional balustrade is set with a range of circles cut into square panels topped by a spindle band that corresponds to the spindle frieze.

The first level of the southwest facade has full-length, one-over-one sash windows in the two south bays with the main entrance filling the northwest one. The handsome Eastlake style double entrance doors have gouge work decoration, colored glass in the upper panels. The second level features three windows with one-over-one sashes. The gable end of the main facade is elaborately detailed in the Shingle Style and includes a tripartite window. An arched barge board carried on elaborate sawn brackets and king-post style trussing at the ridge crown the gable. The side elevations continue the treatment of the facade. The ca 1897 wing projecting from the southwestern corner of the original house is merely an extension of the earlier scheme with the Eastlake veranda continued across its front.

The interior arrangement of the James Rountree House is that of a modified side-hall plan. A spacious L-shaped entrance stair hall services all the formal reception rooms. The staircase is impressive and rises from the front of the hall. The open stringer stair has a massive but graceful tapered octagonal newel accented with deep panels. The hall is brightly lit by the glorious color of the glass sashes of the octagonal bay located at the base of the staircase and the entrance door sashes. A tongue-and-groove wainscot is found in the hall. Of particular merit are the handsome door surrounds seen throughout the first floor. The front parlor has an exquisite Eastlake-style slate mantle that has been marbled and accented with both incised and painted decoration.

The dining room in the rear of the house is decidedly more Colonial Revival than any of the other rooms, and features an exceptional colored glass chandelier. The rest of the house is handsomely finished with traditional mantels and woodwork. The second story plan is distinguished by the airy suite of rooms across the entire front of the house. There are two outbuildings: a handsome, a square weatherboarded smokehouse that is original to the house, and a ca 1920s weatherboarded, two-car garage. The Rountree-Roney-Brett House was designated (as the James Rountree House) as a Wilson Historic Property on June 16, 1977.

11

John T. Williams House
208 West Green Street

C

This large, two-story frame residence was erected between 1893 (SM) and 1897 (SM) by John T. Williams, the proprietor of J. T. Williams and Company (dry goods) at 138 South Tarboro Street (1908 CD). His sons John P. and Joseph Williams built and owned much rental property in this Maplewood Street neighborhood. By 1912 CD) the Williamses had vacated the house and divided it into two apartments. It was purchased in the early 1930s by Joseph Franklin Deans, the owner of the

Farmers Warehouse, as rental property. It presently contains three apartments and is owned by Eagles; daughter, Minnie (Deans) Lamm. The original section of the house is sheltered beneath a hip roof and had projecting gables on each of the front (southwest) and side elevations. In the 1930s, (1930 SM) a two-story, gable-roofed section was added onto the front southeast, creating the present double gable facade. The porch was also altered at that time but retains its original chamfered posts although all the ornamentation has been removed. Surviving elements on the somewhat awkward house include woodshingled gables containing double, small, one-over-one sash windows, molded bargeboards, and interior brick chimneys. The interior has a beaded tongue-and-groove wainscot in the divided center hall and modest Victorian woodwork and mantels. In the rear of the lot is a three-car shed roofed garage that dates from the 1930s.

12

J. T. Williams Rental Houses
210, 212 West Green Street

C

These two, identical, two-story, gable front, rental houses were built ca 1899 by brothers, John T. and F. Marion Williams, who were partners in a dry goods store at 138 South Tarboro Street. The lots for both buildings were purchased from their parents, William G. and Elizabeth Williams, who lived next door at 208 West Green Street. J. T. Williams purchased his brother's house in June 1899 and retained ownership until he went bankrupt in the early 1920s. They were then sold to Annie Farmer. The houses remained in the Farmer family until the present owner bought them in 1975. The house at 210 West Green Street was divided into two apartments (one downstairs, one upstairs) in the early 1940s; 212 West Green Street had been a duplex since before 1928 (CD). Each of the two bay-by-two bay houses, the finest examples of this popular turn of the century form to survive in Wilson, has boxed cornices that return on the front gable to enframe an elaborate, cut-out vent and a projecting upper gable covered with woodshingles. The rear gable of the 210 house has a louvered vent, while that on the 212 house has a cut-out vent identical to the front vents. Three bay front (southwest) porches are carried by turned posts with side brackets and have square baluster railings; there are minor porch differences between the two houses. The side hall entrance has a transom. The fenestration consists of four-over-four sash windows in flat surrounds. Each house has an interior chimney and a wide rear ell. The 212 house also has a latticed rear porch with an enclosed end bay and a side entrance on the Maplewood Avenue (northwest) elevation that is sheltered beneath a bracketed hood. The interiors of both houses are side hall in plan with the hall having been divided. The typical Victorian moldings are symmetrical and have medallion cornerblocks. The mantels are modest and the several rooms have replacement Celotex ceilings.

13

Fidelity Cleaners--Maude's Flower Shop
300 West Green Street

F

Erected as rental property ca 1932 by Mrs. Fannie Moss on the rear lot of her house at 201 Maplewood Avenue, this small, two-bay wide commercial building was occupied from ca 1941 until 1957 by Fidelity Cleaners; since then it had housed Maude's Flowers; the first occupant is not known. The plain, stuccoed structure has a single door with transom and a large display window on the facade (southwest) and has a cast concrete-capped stepped parapet. There are two doors and two windows along the northwest elevation. The southeast elevation (facing the Moss House) is blind. A later cement block storage shed occupies the rear. The interior is divided into three rooms, has plastered walls, and a new suspended ceiling.

14

Wilson Primitive Baptist Church
301 West Green Street
P

This handsome Gothic Revival style building was erected in 1920 by the Wilson Primitive Baptist Church as their fourth structure. The congregation descends from a religious congregation organized in 1756 at the home of Elder John Thomas on Buckhorn Branch. The first meeting house was built in 1759 on Thomas' land. By 1800 this meeting house was falling into disrepair and the decision was made to move to the Toisnot community from which the town of Wilson later grew. A small frame church was built in 1803 on Tarboro Street near Barnes Street (now 208 South Tarboro Street) on land given by members of the pioneer Dew, Farmer, Simms, and Baines families. This building was replaced in 1859 by a larger, board-and-batten Gothic Revival church building; in 1875 the steeple was removed. By the early twentieth century the church on Tarboro Street was increasingly surrounded by commercial and industrial buildings and a move was begun to build a large structure elsewhere. This lot was purchased in 1917 from Graham Woodard and the present brick edifice was built in 1920.

The individual most associated with this church is Elder Pleasant Daniel Gold (1833-1920), whose impressive 1884 Queen Anne style residence (#71) stands at 304 West Vance Street. Gold came to Wilson in 1871 and was the editor of Zion's Landmark, the official organ of the Primitive Baptist Church, until his death in 1920. His. P. D. Gold Publishing Company was also responsible for the publication of The Daily News and The Wilson Times, now The Wilson Daily Times.

The impressive Gothic Revival style building was designed by prominent Wilson architect Solon Balias Moore (1872-1930) and built by the Wilson firm of Jones Brothers. Although small in size, the brick, cruciform plan Wilson Primitive Baptist Church aspires to lofty heights. Set gable end to the street, the steeply pitched roof and fine details give it a monumental quality often absent in churches of this size. The gothic arched stained glass windows are of particularly fine quality. Large triple windows with gothic tracery grace the front facade above the entrance and the side wings and paired narrow gothic windows punctuate the side elevations. Entrance is gained through two projecting vestibules opening onto Green and Jackson streets respectively. The Green Street entrance is more imposing, but both entrances boast a stone capped parapet and elaborate brick gothic arch door surrounds. The double doors come together in the form of a gothic arch and large iron hinges ornament the doors. The doors are set in deep corbeled surrounds.

The interior of the church has remained almost untouched since its construction. The lofty ceiling is enhanced by the exposed roof framing ornamented with gothic tracery. The floor is raked and two rows of original oak pews lead to the altar. The altar is flanked by two projecting rooms which house vestments and hymnals, etc. and which are accessible by two gothic arch doors. The original oak pulpit furniture is still in place, and wainscoting panels the lower walls in a gothic pattern. The Wilson Primitive Baptist Church was designated a Wilson Historic Property on March 3, 1981.

15

Rental House
105 North Jackson Street
C

This modest little frame cottage was built between 1897 (SM) and 1903 (SM), apparently by George M. Smith who had purchased the entire lot at the corner of North Jackson and West Green Streets from C. B. Strickland in 1883; the bulk of this lot is now occupied by the Wilson Primitive Baptist Church (#) at 301 West Green Street. This cottage is contained beneath a cross-gable roof which has two front (southeast) gables with boxed cornices that return to enframe cut-out ellipitical vents; the northeast gable projects to cover the projecting

northeast bay. A three-bay porch is carried by chamfered posts with molded capitals and simple side brackets; the balustrade has been lost. Shed rooms occupy the rear of the double-pile house. The center hall plan interior is pleasantly finished with modest Victorian moldings and mantels. The house has been used as rental property since at least 1928 (CD) and was divided into two apartments in the 1970s, at which a second door was added on the porch in place of an original window.

16

Lee-Harrell House
103 North Jackson Street
C

This handsome house was built between 1897 and 1903 (SM) and is mentioned in a deed of June 1, 1902 from Albert and Pattie Anderson to Jefferson D. Farrior as "the house now occupied by S. W. Veneable, Jr. and being a part of the lot conveyed to Pattie Anderson by F. A. Woodard by deed January 10, 1899". After a short ownership by builder J. T. Wilkins, the house was purchased in 1905 by grocer Jeff D. Lee, who resided here at least until 1928 (CD). The house was maintained as rental property in 1950 to sisters Mittie M. and Lucy A. Harrell. The Harrells occupied the house until 1977 when it was acuiqred by the present owner who undertook a sensitive renovation into offices. The two-story, single-pile, frame dwelling features a projecting central entrance bay that is crowned by a gable roof with boxed cornices that return to enframe a louvered ellipitical vent. A decorative sawn frieze panel extends across the gable. The end gables of the roof contain the same vents but are pedimented. Brick chimneys rise at the interior rear. A three-bay porch extends across the southeast facade and has raised Tuscan columns and square balusters. Fenestration consists of two-over-two sash windows on the first story and unusual six-over-two sash windows on the second story, all in flat surrounds. The rear elevation contains a hip-roofed ell and shed rooms; the former small porch has been enclosed. The center hall plan interior features a closed stringer stair with square newel and turned balusters, modest victorian and classical mantels, and molded surrounds with medallion cornerblocks.

17

Vacant Lot
300 West Nash Street
VL

This 68-by-114 foot vacant lot at the corner of West Nash and Jackson Streets was the site of a modestly-sized, asymmetrically-planned frame house built between 1893 (SM) and 1897 (SM), possibly for prominent Wilson electrical contractor J.W.W. Thompson, who occupied the house from ca 1908 (CD) until ca 1950 (CD). The house continued to be occupied until the mid 1960s when it was demolished. The site retains several pleasant street trees and has a frame, open-sided shelter that houses a farm produce stand during the warm months.

18

Vacant Lot
302 West Nash Street
VL

This 71-by-113 foot vacant lot was the site of a two-story, asymmetrical plan fram residence built between 1897 (SM) and 1903 (SM), apparently for William L. Manning, the superintendent at the Hackney Brothers factory downtown. Manning died in the mid 1910s and his widow, Mary Q. Manning, remained here until ca 1936 (CD) and rented rooms for the last several years. The house continued to be used for apartments and later as offices until it was razed in the late 1970s.

19

Boykin-Edmundson House
 304 West Nash Street
 C

One of the few surviving nineteenth century houses in the 200-400 blocks of West Main Street, Wilson's most fashionable address from the 1850s until the mid twentieth century when the encroaching central business district resulted in the demolition of most of the houses, the Boykin-Edmundson House was built soon after 1889 when J. R. and Ida Boykin bought this lot from prominent Wilson attorney Frederick A. Woodard. Little is known of Boykin other than he was born ca 1859, married in 1886 in Wilson, and was the owner of commercial property in the 100 block of East Nash Street across from the Wilson County Courthouse. In 1901 the house was sold to Haywood and Lillie Edmundson. Boykin later moved to Richmond County where he died in 1919. Edmundson, one of the pioneers in Wilson's tobacco market, came to Wilson from Greene County in the 1890s and with John P. Lovelace, Elbert A. Darden (#33), and John A. Clark, organized the Banner Tobacco Warehouse in 1899. Later in 1904 he, Lovelace, and Benjamin F. Lane opened the Liberty Tobacco Warehouse. Unfortunately, the Edmundsons did not enjoy this house for long. Lillie Edmundson died in 1905 and Haywood in 1909. The house was then inherited by their young son Haywood Edmundson, III. Elbert A. Darden was appointed guardian for the eight year old Edmundson, who moved with his aunt Bessie Rouse of Kinston to the Raleigh home of Dr. and Mrs. James Y. Joyner, also an aunt and uncle. Joyner was State Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1902 until 1919. During Edmundson's absence from Wilson the house was rented to Dr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Basye; Dr. Basye also had his osteopath office here. In 1922, after graduation from the University of North Carolina in 1921 and a year's graduate studies at Cornell University, Edmundson returned to Wilson with his Aunt Bess and took over the management of the farms he had inherited from his father. During the mid 1920s he refurbished the house, at which time the present molded siding was probably applied and the second story porch added. In 1931 he married Margaret Chamberlin Bridgers, the daughter of prominent Wilson businessman Furman N. Bridgers. Edmundson became one of the leading farmers in Wilson and Lenoir counties and was active in the business and civic affairs in Wilson. He died in 1948 and his widow and children remained in the house until shortly before it was sold in 1970 to George A. Weaver and Stephen L. Beaman, who undertook a sensitive renovation into offices for their law firm. Beaman now occupies the entire house.

Incorporating typical asymmetrical Queen Anne massing with Colonial Revival details, the handsome two-story, three bay-by-three bay frame structure is sheltered under a gable roof that is broken by pedimented gables on each of the elevations; these pediments enframe demi-lune lights. Two-story bay windows project from the front (southwest) and side elevations. The generous wrap-around porch has Tuscan columns and a railing of turned balusters. The central second-story porch that was added in the mid 1920s has a low railing wall and corner support that are covered with molded siding. The rear elevation contains two shed rooms separated by a (now enclosed) central porch. The central hall plan interior has a handsome closed stringer stair with turned balusters rising from a molded, square newel. The hall features an unusual three-part arch which divides the front and rear hall. Symmetrically-molded surrounds with medallion corner blocks, crown moldings, and typical mantels complete the interior. The second story follows the plan of the first story and is similarly though more simply finished. The only outbuilding on the large lot is a one-story, two-bay-by-one bay, two room smokehouse/shed under a gable roof. Much of the rear lot is occupied by a gravel parking lot for the staff and clients. The Boykin-Edmundson House was designated as a Wilson Historic Property on July 28, 1983.

20

Frozen Food Lockers, Inc.
302 West Green Street

C

This handsome, one-story, two-store, brick commercial building was constructed in the early 1930s and was first occupied by Barnes-Graves Grocery Company (William J. Taylor, proprietor) and the Wilson Merchant's Association in the southeast store, and by the Wright Ice Cream Company (William P. Wright, general manager) in the northwest storefront. Barnes-Graves were succeeded ca 1945 (CD) by Specialty Sewing Company, and later by Raleigh Wholesale Florist, and Holbrook Upholstery. By 1941 the Wrights had been succeeded by the Wilson Bottling Company, bottlers of carbonated beverages. In February 1944, Frozen Food Lockers was incorporated by prominent Wilson businessman Everette Blake, W. M. Wiggins, Ralph L. Fike, and E. B. Pittman. Frozen Food Lockers then occupied the northwest store and expanded to occupy the entire building in the 1970s. The brick (blond brick veneer on the front over red construction brick) one-story building contains three entrances (the northwest store had two entrances). The southeast (larger) storefront has a recessed central double door entrance flanked by display cases; its transom has been closed. The northwest storefront has two entrances, a smaller one on the southeast and a larger one on the northwest. Both have central entrances with classical pedimented surrounds and flanking windows (one-over-one sash windows on the southeast and large, square windows on the northwest) and brick soldier course lintels. The building's upper facade has a decorative band of geometric blue and green tiles inset into a double row of brick soldier courses with a raised upright header course border that extends across the entire facade and wraps around the corner. The multiple stepped, stone-capped parapet enframes a stuccoed panel enframed by raised brick on which FROZEN FOOD LOCKERS INC. is painted. The side elevations contain an irregular placement of doors and windows. Several concrete block additions occupy the rear elevation. The interior, while changed to accommodate the frozen food lockers and a wholesale and retail meat store, has suffered unnecessary changes only in the office where simulated wood paneling has been placed on the walls. The store continues to rent approximately 500 frozen food lockers.

21

House
303 West Green Street

F

Elizabeth Culpepper, who has lived in this neighborhood since 1894, says this altered one-story frame dwelling was built ca 1906 rental property by G. W. Stevens, who occupied the adjacent house at 305 West Green Street. She recalls that among the early tenants were Rom Purefoy Watson, a prominent tobacconist and the owner of R. P. Watson and Company (tobacco redrying plant) and Pete Chrisman, a police officer. The house has been altered and enlarged several times until little of its original character survives. It is now covered with asbestos shingles, has a central chimney, a front (northwest) center bay porch with slender Tuscan columns, and fake shutters. There are several ells and additions at the rear.

22

John B. Deans House
304 West Green Street

C

John Bruton ceans (1854-1917), a prominent Wilson contractor, erected this modest Queen Anne style house as his residence ca 1895 when he moved to Wilson from nearby Toisant (now Elm City) where he had been active ca 1884 to ca 1895. The one-story, three bay-by-two bay, center hall plan, frame house is sheltered beneath a tall pyramidal roof that has two front (southwest) gables; the northwest one projects to shelter a bay window. Interior chimneys pierce the roof. The two front southeast bays are sheltered by a decorative porch of turned posts with

side scrolled brackets supporting a spindle frieze; a turned balustrade unites the porch. The notably wide central entrance has a tall four-pane transom. Four-over-four sash windows with flat surrounds, molded and boxed cornices with returns on the front gables, and two short rear eaves complete the pleasant dwelling. Access to the interior was not permitted. The only outbuilding is a deteriorated metal covered shed. Mrs. Lula B. Deans (1864-1940) occupied the house after her husband's death until her own death. Since then it has been occupied by George C. and Eva Webb. Webb was a warehouseman with the Wainwright Tobacco Warehouse.

23

Stevens-Uzzell House
305 West Green Street
C

This modest frame, Queen Anne cottage was erected between 1897 and 1903 (SM) for Roselle T. Stevens, who had purchased the lot from George W. Blount in January 1871; it is not known where Stevens lived between 1871 and 1903. Stevens died in 1906 and his widow, Mallion C. Stevens, occupied the house until at least 1928 (CD), when she moved in with her daughter, Martha (Stevens) Roberts at 312 South Bynum Street (now Raleigh Road). The house was then rented to Olivia S. and Lucy Rogers until 1951 when Mrs. Stevens sold the house to lawyer Thomas R. Uzzell. He died in the late 1960s and his widow, Grace B. Uzzell, remained in the house until the mid 1970s when the house was divided into two apartments. In 1981, the house was purchased by John William Hunter and renovated into offices for the J. W. Hunter Construction Company, Inc. The one-story, asymmetrical house is sheltered beneath a hipped roof that has pedimented gables projecting to shelter projecting bays on both the front (northeast) and the southeast elevation; another gable balances the northwest elevation. Brick interior chimneys pierce the house. The wrap-around porch is carried by turned posts but lost its original turned balustrade, turned spindle frieze, and side post scrolls when Hunter renovated the house. The balustrade was replaced with a well-made, but inappropriate Chippendale railing; its delicate nature is all but lost on the house. Completing details include intricate cut-out vents in the pediments, two-over-two sash windows, and a handsomely molded and paneled door. The rear elevation is occupied by a hipped porch with closed end bay. The center hall plan interior displays a typically handsome turn of the century finish, including symmetrically molded surrounds with medallion cornerblocks, beaded tongue-and-groove board wainscots, and modest Victorian mantels. Two outbuildings remain at the rear of the lot, a small shed and a one-car, garage with adjacent shed; both are woodshingled and are contained beneath front gable roofs.

24

Barfoot Family Home
306 West Green Street
C

Mrs. Susan (Culpepper) Barfoot states that this substantial, two-story frame residence was built by her husband's grandfather, George Barfoot. According to her account, her husband, George A. Barfoot (1875-1964), remembered hearing as a small child that his grandfather had inherited a sizeable sum of money, but because he was a poor manager of money and property, it was put in the name of his son, James Jackson Barfoot, George A. Barfoot's father. The land was a gift from Larry D. Tomlinson, the brother of James J. Barfoot's wife. The deed, dated May 31, 1879, indicates that the house was built about then. James Jackson Barfoot, listed in the 1908 City Directory as a policeman, and his wife resided here until their deaths. It was then inherited by their son, George A. Barfoot, one of the earliest and most active real estate and rental agents in Wilson. Barfoot was the owner of much property in Wilson, much of which was subdivided and developed during the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s. His wife, whom he married in 1910, was the daughter of prominent carriage maker Cicero Culpepper; the Culpepper House (#26) stands

adjacent and northwest of this house at 308 West Green Street. The two-story, single-pile Barfoot House follows a form, often referred to as an I-house, that was popular throughout eastern North Carolina during the late nineteenth century. Sheltered beneath a triple-A roof, the house has boxed cornices which return on the front (southwest) to enframe a double louvered vent, on the northwest to enframe a brick exterior end chimney, and on the southeast to enframe a blind tympanem. The frieze is decorated with trios of raised diamond-shaped lozenges above the six-over-six sash windows. A hip-roofed porch carries across the front and wraps around the southeast elevation. It has turned posts with cut-out side brackets and a turned baluster railing. The earliest Sanborn Map of this area, 1893, shows the house with a one room rear ell and a small detached, square outbuilding; possibly a kitchen. By 1898 a porch had been added to the northwest elevation of the ell and a large detached outbuilding placed transverse at the rear of the ell. Between 1916 and 1922 the present, large, two-story, two-room deep ell was constructed and was finished identically to the front except for a bay window and curious overhang of the second story at the rear of the southeast elevation. The northwest elevation of the ell has an enlarged shed room. There is only one surviving outbuilding, a one-car, gable roofed garage. Assessment of the interior was not permitted.

25

Weaver-Simms House
307 West Green Street

C

This pleasant, one-story Victorian cottage is one of four similar houses that survive along West Green Street, a fashionable residential neighborhood in the 1880s. It was built soon after John L. Weaver bought this lot from George Blount, a prominent Wilson Lawyer, land owner, and newspaper owner in post Civil War Wilson. Blount served as mayor of Wilson in 1863 and 1865 and sat on the City Council from 1884 until 1887. Weaver came to Wilson in 1867 and became a successful hardware merchant, being a partner in Weaver and Clark on Tarboro Street. The Weavers occupied the house for only a short time, selling it in 1890 to Pauline (Blount) Simms, the daughter of George Blount and the wife of William W. Simms. Simms (1865-1932) was a successful farmer and large landowner and in 1899 he incorporated the W. W. Simms Company, a large saw and planing mill. The firm was an unqualified success and by 1928 the plant covered seven acres on Spruce Street near the Norfolk and Southern Railroad tracks and was responsible for producing much of the building material in the expanding town of Wilson. Simms retired in the late 1920s, leaving his company in the hands of his son Phillip B. Simms. Pauline (Blount) Simms died in 1913 at age forty-eight and Simms married Ruby Vinson. Simms died in 1932. The house was inherited by Phillip B. Simms (1892-1955); Ruby V. Simms moved into a house at 107 South Bruton. Phillip Simms, later the warehouse manager of the B. F. Goodrich Company store in Wilson, and his wife, Hattie (Batts) Simms occupied the house until their respective deaths in 1955 and 1965. The house then became rental property until 1977 when it was renovated by Harry Byers for offices. The house, purchased in 1980 by accountant John C. Anthony, Jr., continues as office space, a compatible use in this mostly residential neighborhood.

The one-story, three-bay wide, single-pile main block of the house is sheltered by a gable roof and is enlarged at the rear by a similar early twentieth century block that is sandwiched between the front block and the two-room rear ell. A decorative porch carried by turned posts with lateral brackets and having a lattice railing and frieze extends across the northeast facade and wraps along both the southeast and northwest elevations. Exterior end chimneys, returning boxed cornices, 1920s replacement four-over-one sash windows (triple on the front porch), a central entrance with transom, and rear shed rooms complete the house. The interior was altered in the 1920s to an informal arrangement of rooms such as is found in many bungalows; the original house was most likely central hall in plan. The moldings,

mantels, and french doors also date from the 1920s renovation. The only outbuilding is a frame two-car garage in the rear that was built between 1922 and 1930 (SM). The Weaver-Simms was designated as a Wilson Historic Property on October 28, 1982.

26

Cicero Culpepper House

308 Wset Green Street

C

The front block of this one-story, single-pile frame house was built ca 1873 for Larry D. Tomlinson, the owner of much property in this neighborhood. In 1894 he traded this house to Cicero Culpepper for a house on Spring (now Douglas) Street. Culpepper then undertook a major expansion of the house, adding a large rear ell and a transverse ell. Culpepper (1862-1943) was the operator of a successful carriage shop at 222 South Tarboro Street from 1907 until 1925 and also had farming interests. He occupied the house until his death in 1943, his daughter continues to reside here.

The original, front (southwest) block is a traditional single-pile, three bay-by-one bay frame block under a triple-A roof covered with standing seam metal. The gables each contain small windows with colored glass squares and are framed by returning boxed cornices; the front gable displays a woodshingled pattern. The central entrance has sidelights and transom with lancet-shaped panes (a ca 1895 addition). The decorative five-bay porch is carried by turned posts and as a vaguely Chinese Chippendale balustrade, and a square spindle frieze. The additions undertaken by Culpepper consist of a large, two-room deep, ell that occupies the northwest half of the rear elevation and which extends along Hill Street, a transverse rear wing which projects on the northwest beyond the ell with a pedimented bay window, a porch (now enclosed) and shed rooms on the southeast of the rear elevation, and a small hip-roofed bathroom onto the southeast of the front block. The simply finished center hall plan interior has modest mantels with grooved brackets and medallion motifs, simple molded surrounds, and moded baseboards. The center hall has been divided into a front and rear hall. Only a weatherboarded, gable-roofed, one-car garage survives of the three outbuildings shown on the 1930 Sanborn Map.

27

Moore Building

309 West Green Street

I

This unimaginative, one-story, flat-roofed, brick office building was built in 1962 for the law offices of Moore, Moore and Weaver. Designed by John Ashe, a draftsman with architect Atwood Skinner of Wilson, and constructed by Bill Strickland of Wilson, the building has a central decorative screen of pierced cast concrete block. The rest of the facade (northeast) is blind. The building was built on the site of a two-story frame dwelling erected between 1913 (SM) and 1916 (CD) for Lucien D. Magete, an employee of the Imperial Tobacco Company. Thomas J. Moore, the senior partner of the law firm, bought the house in the early 1930s (his wife was indirectly related to the Magetes) and lived here until 1962 when the house was razed. His son, Thomas M. Moore, the judge of the United States Bankruptcy Court in Wilson, is the present owner. The Bankruptcy Court offices presently occupy the building.

28

Simpson-Howard House

310 West Green Street

P

A. P. Simpson, a dry goods merchant, bought this lot at the corner of West Green and Hill streets in 1880 and had this delightful Victorian cottage built soon

thereafter; it is shown on Gray's Map in 1882. Simpson sold the property in 1885 to James F. Farmer, and the house changed hands six more times before James S. Howard purchased the house in 1920. Howard was a partner in Market Stores (grocery) with L. H. Flowers and Lawrence Brett; he later was general manager of the General Supply Company at 211 East Barnes Street and also farmed. Howard resided here until his death in 1959. The house was then conveyed to his daughter Dorothy (Howard) Dickinson who maintains the house as rental property.

One of the most elaborate and distinctive late nineteenth century cottages in Wilson, the one-story, double-pile frame house is sheltered beneath a cross-gable roof pierced by suttcoed interior chimneys with handsome corbeled caps. Each of the street elevations have projecting bays with bay windows. The roof gables have boxed cornices that return to enframe semi-circular louvers. The house's most prominent feature is the elaborate porch that wraps to cover both street elevations. Carried by chamfered posts with molded capitals, the porch exhibits some of Wilson's finest surviving sawnwork on the slat balustrade, the lacy scrolled brackets that flank the porch posts, and the delicate sawtooth frieze. The same frieze crowns three-sided by windows that are found on the projecting bays of each of the street elevations. The two doors are both enframed by large classical pilasters with entablature surrounds. The main, West Green Street, entrance has fluted pilasters and a dentiled cornice. The Hill Street entrance is similar, but has unfluted pilasters and a two-pane transom instead of an entablature. The windows contain six-over-six sash in flat surrounds. A transverse ell, a (now enclosed) porch, and two small, projecting rooms occupy the rear elevation. The center hall plan interior is plastered and has modest moldings and mantels. The front west room has been enlarged by the removal of its hall wall. Several rooms have beaded tongue-and-groove wainscots. The only outbuilding is a combined two car garage-shed that was erected after 1930 (SM). The Simpson-Howard House was designated a Wilson Historic Property on February 26, 1981.

29

Rental Duplex
311 West Green Street
C

This two-story, two-bay wide, triple-pile frame structure was erected between 1925 and 1928 (CD) as rental property. Featuring a handsome two-tier (northeast) porch supported by four doric pillars and engaged beneath the house's hip roof, the house is a fine example of the rental property which was being erected in Wilson during the 1920s for Wilson's expanding population. Completing the house are pedimented gables sheltering bay windows on each of the side elevations, an interior end chimney with exposed face, a decorative balustrade on the second story porch, and nine-over-one and twelve-over-one sash windows. The rear elevation is engaged by a two-tier porch with enclosed end bays taht contains the entrance for the second story apartment. The interior is simply finished and has modest Colonial Revival mantels. The duplex is currently occupied by the annex of the Untied States Bankruptcy Court Offices adjacent to the southeast at 309 West Green Street.

30

Gardner Apartments
312 West Green Street
I

These very incompatiable, one-story, brick apartment buildings were erected in the early 1980s on the rear and side lots of the John Y. Moore House (#32) at 314 West Green Street. Placed gable end toward the street, the buildings are veneered with recycled brick with mortar oozing from the joints. This half-hearted attempt to recapture elements of colonial Virginia architecture fails miserably. Perhaps most incompatible is that the entire front, rear, and side yards have been paved with asphalt, creating a barren and hot landscape that is

most out of place in a neighborhood that includes some of Wilson's finest and most decorative late nineteenth and turn of the century houses.

31

Moore Rental Duplex
313 West Green Street
C

Dr. Charles E. Moore had this one-story duplex built as rental property between 1922 (SM) and 1928 (CD) and it has been maintained as rental property since. The four bay-by-three bay, double-pile, frame structure is contained beneath a hip roof with false central gable and has interior chimneys. Two doors and double one-over-one sash windows occupy the northeast facade and are sheltered by a hip-roofed porch carried by replacement wrought iron posts. A pair of hip-roofed ells with interior chimneys and a shed-roofed porch occupy the rear elevation. Access to the interior was not permitted. At the rear of the lot is a deteriorated, shed-roofed, two-car garage that is covered with standing seam metal.

32

John Y. Moore House
314 West Green Street
P

John Y. and Addie C. Moore purchased this lot in June 1894 from E. T. Barnes and had this elaborately decorated, one-story, single-pile, Victorian cottage erected soon thereafter. Moore was the owner of Moore Livery and Sales Stables at 211 South Goldsboro Street (1908 CD) and was active in city government, serving on the City Council 1890-1891, 1898-1901, and in 1905. He was mayor from 1907 until 1909. Moore died between 1909 and 1912 and his widow continued to reside here until the mid 19s0s (CD). The house was vacant for a period in the late 1920s (1928 CD) and in 1934 was purchased by John W. Woodard, the deputy Wilson County Tax Collector. He and his wife, Mattie F. Woodard, occupied the house until they sold it in 1942 to J. Ivan Boykin, a partner in Boykin and Granger. Boykin died in the late 1960s and his widow, Effie L. Boykin, occupied the house until the present owner, Lela S. Gardner, purchased it in 1981. In the late 1950s the Boykin's had divided the house into two apartments; it continues as rental property. Sheltered under a triple-A roof the front block has an elaborate front (southwest) porch that is supported by chamfered posts and which wraps around the southeast end to connect a flat-roofed projecting room at the southeast rear. These posts are among the most lavishly ornamented in Wilson and have large molded capitals and intricately sawn side brackets featuring a cut out bird motif. Pendant drop, scrolled brackets support the cornices of both the porch and the house, the latter of which return at the gables to enframe peaked louvered vents. The central door with transom is flanked by somewhat attenuated six-over-six sash windows. Chimneys are at the rear of this block. The rear elevation is occupied by two, one-room ells and a two-room transverse wing that is connected by a (now enclosed) former porch. The rear sections also have returning boxed cornices but contain four-over-four sash windows. A shed room and a connection to the Gardner Apartments (#30) at 312 West Green Street occupy the rear of the transverse wing. The center plan interior has wide, molded surrounds and features several fine Eastlake mantels, especially the one in the dining room which has excellent gouge-work in the frieze. The dining room also has a beaded tongue-and-groove wainscot and a corner, built-in china cabinet. The house has been sumpathetically divided into two apartments and is well maintained.

33

Elbert A. Darden House
315 West Green Street
P

Designated by Wilson architect John C. Stout and built in 1902, this handsome

residence combines asymmetrical Queen Anne style massing with Colonial Revival details. It was built for Elbert A. Darden (1864-1930), a prominent Wilson businessman who was a co-founder of the Banner Tobacco Warehouse in 1899. His other business pursuits included being a member of the Board of Directors of Branch Banking and Trust Company from 1903 until his death, being the bookkeeper for Anderson Brothers and Woodard (proprietors of Watson's Tobacco Warehouse) from ca 1908 until ca 1913 (CD), and serving as the city auditor from ca 1916 until ca 1920 (CD). The two-story, frame house contains projecting bays on the front (northeast) and side elevations and is sheltered beneath a pyramidal roof that is pierced by banded brick chimneys with corbeled caps. Each of the projecting bays is surmounted by a pedimented gable that encloses a semi-circular window with keystone; a similar, but smaller, gable crowns the central entrance bay. A handsome porch carried by Tuscan columns with terra cotta Ionic capitals and connected by a turned balustrade occupies the front and southeast elevations and focuses on a square corner pavillion crowned by a pyramidal roof. A dentiled frieze enlivens the porch's cornice. Fenestration consists of single and double one-over-one sash windows. The rear elevation is occupied by a two-room ell with pedimented gable, and enlarged porch, and a two-story porch with stairway for the upstairs apartment. The spacious interior is center hall in plan and features an arched alcove in the front north parlor. A handsome mirrored overmantel in the dining room, crown molding, flat three-part molded surrounds, and an unusually large and heavy baseboard. After Darden's death in 1930, his widow converted the house into two apartments and in so doing, rebuilt and enclosed the stairs so that they arise from the exterior. She occupied the downstairs apartment until her death in 1942, after which it was occupied by several families until it was purchased in 1960 by James W. Douglas, a conductor with the Atlantic Coastline Railroad. Douglas resided here until his death in 1969 and his daughter continues to occupy the first story apartment. There are two outbuildings, a shed-roofed, frame storage shed and a tar paper and frame garage/shed.

34

William S. Anderson House
316 West Green Street

P

An impressively large, two-story Queen Anne style residence, this house was erected ca 1905 for Dr. Williams S. Anderson (1844-____), a prominent Wilson physician. It was erected on the site of an earlier Victorian dwelling (#) which he had erected about 1888. This earlier house was moved to the rear of the lot and now has an address of 206 North Bragg Street. A native of Wake County, Anderson began his medical training at the University of Pennsylvania and served in the 31st North Carolina Regiment from 1864 until the loss of the Civil War. After the war he completed his medical training at Washington University in Baltimore and graduated in 1868. He began his medical practice in Johnston County but moved in 1869 to the Wilson County community of Black Creek. On November 9, 1870 he married M. Virginia Woodard, the daughter of affluent Black Creek planter, Stephen Woodard. Anderson enjoyed a lucrative practice in the 1870s, but in 1882 he formed a partnership with Dr. Charles C. Peacock and sought a more promising career in the rapidly expanding town of Wilson. It is not known where he lived at this time. He was joined by 1880 by his younger brother, Dr. Albert Anderson, who after a short partnership with his brother, became a notable figure in State medical history as superintendent of the North Carolina Hospital of the Insane in Raleigh; he also founded the Wilson Sanitorium, Wilson's first hospital, in 1898 with Dr. C. E. Moore. The lot on which this house stands was purchased in 1888 and originally extended through the block to Vance Street. The house now at 206 Bragg Street, a typical, L-plan Italianate cottage, was erected in 1888 for Anderson's second marriage to Mary Jane (Bynum) Whitehead, the widow of prominent Wilson planter and businessman Howell Gray Whitehead who lived in the Davis-Whitehead-Harriss House (1858) (NR) (#340)

at 600 West Nash Street. The second Mrs. Anderson died in 1891, but not before deeding her husband interest in her extensive land holdings in Wilson County. In the early 1890s, Anderson married for a third time, to Isabella Banks.

This impressive, two-story, three bay-by-two bay, frame house is sheltered by a tall, slate-covered hip roof that is pierced by interior chimneys. The southwest facade has a central gable flanked by two smaller pedimented dormers. The gable contains a long, narrow Palladian window with colored glass in the upper sashes. The side elevations each have similar gable and dormer. All the gables and dormers have dentiled friezes. This same dentiled frieze carries around the house and porch. The two story front porch carries across the width of the house and is covered only at the center of the second story. It is carried by Tuscan columns and has a turned balustrade on both levels. The original central entrance with transom and sidelights was moved to the left (northwest) and another entrance with transom added in the 1940s when the house was converted into apartments. The Palladian motif is repeated in the second story entrance. The fenestration consists of one-over-one sash windows which have flat surrounds and louvered blinds; two-story bay windows are sheltered beneath each of the side gables. The rear elevation is occupied by a short one-story kitchen ell with hipped porch and a shed room with a rear porch carried by Tuscan columns that wraps to carry along the northwest side of the ell; another small porch is on the southeast side of the ell.

The well finished interior had an original central entrance hall which was divided when the house was divided into apartments. The new front entrance now leads directly to the (now enclosed) stairs which retains their paneled wainscot; a portion of the turned balustrade survives in the second story hall. Handsome Colonial Revival style mantels and symmetrically-molded surrounds with medallion cornerblocks are found throughout the interior. Especially fine are the corner mantel in the central hall, which has capitals composed of large, Ionic scrolls with accentus foliage, and a mirrored overmantel in the front right (south) parlor. The front left (west) parlor has pairs of folding, raised panel doors leading to both the hall and the rear parlor. The second story follows the same four-room plan as the first story.

The Andersons' occupied the house until their respective deaths, his in the mid 1920s and hers in the early 1930s. It was then used as rental property until Mrs. Cora Lee (Hilton) Batts, the widow of Carl Fitzhugh Batts, purchased the house in 1954. She continues to reside in the house and rents furnished rooms on the second story.

35

House

319 West Green Street

C

This two-story, asymmetrically-massed, two-story frame house is representative of Wilson's large collection of modestly-finished Queen Anne style turn of the century residences. Sheltered beneath a hip roof with projecting bays on all four elevations, the house features woodshingled gables and a simple, wrap-around porch carried on Tuscan columns. A similar but smaller porch covers the side entrance on Bragg Street. The front door is a handsome Eastlake one with panels enframed by moldings with medallion cornerblocks. The interior centers upon the hall, from which rises the closed stringer stair from a large paneled newell. Like most of the contemporary houses in Wilson, the moldings here are symmetrical and have medallion corner blocks. It is not known for whom the house was built, but a succession of families have occupied it since ca 1928 (CD). It was divided into apartments in the early 1970s and remains as such.

36

Wiggins-Hadley House
 206 N. Douglas Street
 P

The Wiggins-Hadley House, a handsome and well-preserved Italianate cottage, was built ca 1874 for James T. and Ella Gilliam Wiggins on North Goldsboro Street on the site now occupied by the Memorial Hall of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church. It was moved to this site in 1903. Wiggins (1844-1926) was a large landowner and prominent businessman, dealing in general merchandise and later in lumber and tobacco. He is believed to have planted the first lot of marketable tobacco in Wilson County during the late 1870s. He owned a mill south of Wilson that still goes by the name Wiggins Mill. In 1887 he sold the house to John C. Hadley and moved into the former St. Austin's Institute (1859) (fazed in 1937). Hadley (1845-1922) was also a prominent Wilson businessman, having founded John C. Hadley General Store in 1880. In 1906 it became Hadley, Harriss and Company in partnership with W.S. Harriss. Their building at 200 South Tarboro Street still stands. It was Hadley and his wife, Mary (Moore) Hadley, who had the house moved to this North Douglas Street site (one block southeast) in 1903 in order to build dwellings for their two daughters, Margaret R. (Hadley) Williams and Bessie J. (Hadley) Connor. Both of these twin houses have been razed, but the carriage house, originally situated between the two houses, survives at the rear of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church. Hadley apparently never occupied the house once it had been moved to North Douglas Street. The 1908, 1912-1913, 1916-1917, and 1920 City Directories and his 1922 death certificate all list his residence as the home of his son-in-law and daughter, Dr. Albert F. and Margaret (Hadley) Williams at 207 North Goldsboro Street. The Wiggins-Hadley House was apparently maintained as rental property, and remained as such through several ownership changes until it was tastefully renovated in the early 1980s for the law offices of Bobby G. Abrams and John E. Clark.

While the architect/builder of the house is unrecorded, it might very well be Oswald Lipscomb (1826-1891), the most prominent builder in Wilson during the mid and late nineteenth centuries. His forte was the Italianate and Gothic Revival styles, and this house bears a resemblance to his own house (#263) (ca 1871) at 213 North Pine Street.

The one-story, double-pile, center hall plan, frame house is sheltered beneath a low hip roof. A handsome and rare example of post Civil War middle class dwellings in Wilson, the house is decoratively finished in the Italianate style. The front (northwest) porch is carried by paired chamfered posts which are lavishly embellished with bold pendil brackets and is enclosed by a turned balustrade. The handsome double door entrance contains two elaborate Victorian doors with handsome surrounds. The entrance bay projects slightly and is sheathed with flush vertical beaded boards. Completing the house are six-over-six sash windows, bracketed cornices, a two-room rear ell, and a (now) enclosed rear porch and shed room.

The center hall plan interior is unaltered although three of the four original mantels have been replaced with turn of the century Colonial Revival overmantels. The hall is divided by a decorative wall that corresponds to the rear walls of the front parlors. This wall is exuberantly decorated with decoratively laid beaded tongue-and-groove boards with applied molding in diamond motifs. The finish of the ell is turn of the century and indicates that the ell dates from the 1903 move. The Wiggins-Hadley House was designated a Wilson Historic Property on March 21, 1979.

37

Fire Station Number One
209 N. Douglas Street
P

Even though disastrous fires had heavily damaged downtown Wilson in 1868 and 1884 and a volunteer fire department using ladders and buckets had been organized in 1876, it was not until 1887 that the City purchased its first fire engine. The first fire station was not erected until ca 1893 (SM) when a combined city hall-engine house was built on the site of the present Municipal Building at 112 North Goldsboro Street. In 1906 this municipal services building was replaced by an impressive two story city hall-police department-engine house-market house with a bold Romanesque tower. In 1925, after a fire had seriously damaged the old Wilson County Courthouse, fire chief Albert L. Lancaster was directed by the City Commissioners to offer suggestions for the improvement of the efficiency of the fire department. His report resulted in the purchase of this lot from him and the issuance of fire house bonds in early 1926. This handsome Mission Style fire house was designed by local architect Solon Balial Moore (1872-1930) and was constructed by another local firm, Jones Brothers. The site, building, and a new alarm system cost \$52,000; an additional \$10,000 was appropriated for new equipment. This increased awareness and commitment for fire prevention also resulted in new city ordinances for the prevention of fires and for the first time gave the building inspectors the power to enforce them. By November 1926 the new fire station was occupied.

The two-story, three bay-by-five bay brick building is sheltered beneath a hipped roof and has wide overhanging eaves supported by curved triangular brackets; these brackets are paired on the side elevations. The three front (southeast) bays are defined by brick buttresses with limestone caps that rest on stone plinths. The southwest plinth contains the cornerstone. Each bay contains a modern glass garage door at the street level and triple six-over-one sash with bracketed stone sills and brick soldier course lintels on the second story. The side and rear elevations contain replacement twelve-pane windows on the first story and double six-over-six sash windows on the second story, both levels with stone sills and brick soldier course lintels. Entrance doors with transoms are located in the southeast bay of the southwest elevation and in the center of the rear elevations. Of note is a brick soldier course water table that extends around the side and rear elevations. The first story of the interior is given over to engine bays and has exposed brick walls, a plastered ceiling, and simple Colonial Revival moldings for surrounds. An open stringer stair with a paneled and dentiled newel rises along the rear wall to the wide rear central hall on the second story. Of this hall are arranged five offices, two bathrooms, and three sleeping rooms. The large room occupies much of the front of the story. The second story retains its original plaster finish and contains two fire poles for quick access to the first story. At the rear of the lot is a one-story brick auxiliary building which originally contained the kitchen alarm room, storage room, and hose room. The building has arched panels over its six-over-three sash windows and double doors. The surrounds are composed of brick soldier courses with a raised header course drip mold: The sills are stone. Completing the building is a tile-capped brick soldier course at the parapet. The auxiliary building continues in its original functions. Fire Station Number One remains as Wilson's main fire station and is a landmark in Wilson's progress in the early twentieth century. It was designated a Wilson Historic Property by the City Council on July 28, 1983.

38

House
210 North Douglas Street
C

According to the owner, Mattie (Baker) Walton, the front two rooms of this house were once part of the Wilson Female Seminary (ca 1853), which stood one block north at the corner of North Goldsboro and West Vance Street. (The main seminary building, then known as the Dr. Jaems E. Gorham House, was moved ca 1905 to the corner of West Vance and North Pine Street where it now stands (#) as the Barefoot Apartments). Tradition says that this section was moved here and forms the core of this pleasant dwelling. Whiel this tradition is probably impossible to document, the house does display the same type of Italianate details that remain on the Gorham House Here the front gable roof has a bracketed cornice that returns to enframe an unusual picturesque louver in the front (northwest). The handsome porch is supported by pillars with molded caps and is enclosed by a railing of slender spindles; modest brackets also embellished the porch cornice. A small pediment at the center of the porch's hip roof marks the steps. The central entrance has a transom and sidelights and is flanked by six-over-six sash windows. An exterior end brick chimney is on the southwest elevation. Six-over-six sash windows complete the double-pile house and a hip roof with enclosed end bay occupies the rear elevation. The interior was not accessible but Mrs. Walton says that the mantels are of traditional pilaster-and-frieze type. It is not know who had this house moved here. In 1902 the lot, then known as the Winborne lot, was purchased by prominent Wilson businessmen Silas Lucas, J. C. Hales, and J. B. Deans; it is possible that they had the present house built as rental property. Only one owner, grocer B. B. Pridgen, apparently occupied the house and then for less than two years from September 1926 to May 1928, when it was purchased by the present owner. It has been maintained as rental property since.

39

Briggs-Baker-Walton House
212 North Douglas Street
C

This one-and-a-half story frame dwelling was built ca 1876 by Benjamin F. Briggs on a lot he had purchased in November 1875 from George W. Blount. Briggs returned home to Wilson after the Civil War and became Clerk of the Wilson County Court and afterwards the Sheriff of Wilson County from 1867 until 1873. In 1873 he had the elegant Briggs Hotel, Wilson's first large hotel, erected on East Nash Street; this Wilson landmark was razed ca 1955 for the construction of P. H. Rose and Company. One of his sons, Roscoe G. Briggs, was one of Wilson's pioneer tobacconists in the 1890s. In 1888 Briggs sold the house and built an impressive house at 204 North Goldsboro Street (razed ca 1920 for the construction of Varita Court Apartments). After several ownership changes, the house was purchased in October 1912 by Bettie (Harrell) Baker, the widow of grocer Edwin Baker. Bettie Baker resided here with her daughter and son-in-law, Mattie (Baker) and Charles Walton, until her death in 1937. Walton, a farmer and grocer, died in 1968 and his widow continues to occupy the house. The weatherboarded, T-plan house is an unusual survivor of Wilson's early post-Civil War houses. Sheltered beneath a cross gable roof, a series of cross gable dormers on the front (northwest) and East Green Street (northeast) elevations reflect the then popular Gothis Revival style. The elaborately decorated front window hood is unusual in Wilson and survives on only one other house, the J. O. Privette House (#80) at 404 West Vance Street. The front first story window contains twin, attenuated multi-pane sash. In 1950 the porch received wrought iron posts and in 1954 an intrusive (but removable) asbestos-sides store was added along the East Green Street elevation to house a gun and repair shop that Walton operated until his death. On the rear is

the original detached kitchen, now connected by the glass-enclosed rear porch. Entry into the central hall interior is through a handsome double-panel Victorian door. The open stringer stair rises from a large turned newel and curves to the second story. An intricately cut-out panel embellishes the ceiling over the steps. The interior was covered with Ponderosa pine paneling in the 1950s because the original plaster kept falling due to the vibration caused by the adjacent tracks of the Seaboard Coastline Railroad. The rest of the house retains its traditional mantels and modest woodwork. A two-car, metal sided garage opens onto East Green Street from the rear of the lot.

40

House

307 East Railroad Street

F

Built between 1913 and 1922 (SM), this modest one-story frame dwelling has been used for rental purposes since at least 1928 (CD). The unusual, L-plan dwelling is sheltered beneath a cross-gable roof and has returning boxed cornices, six-over-six sash windows and a front (east) turned porch. It has been substantially enlarged at the rear and at the north elevation. The interior has been completely remodeled with fake paneling and the removal of all the mantels.

41

House

309 East Railroad Street

F

The front, single-pile with rear shed rooms, section of this modest one-story frame dwelling was erected between 1897 and 1903 (SM) and originally had a rear ell connected by a breezeway; this breezeway was enclosed between 1913 and 1922 (SM). Simply detailed, the three bay-by-two bay dwelling has as its only distinctive features a central entrance containing paneled double doors. Six-over-six sash windows and an interior chimney complete the house. The only porch is a replacement central bay one. The interior was not accessible. Like the other modest frame dwellings facing the tracks of the Seaboard Coastline Railroad on this block of East Railroad Street, this house has been used as rental property since at least 1928 (CD).

42

House

311 East Railroad Street

F

The most substantial of the one-story frame dwellings facing the railroad on this block, this modest, asymmetrical plan house was built at least by 1897 (SM) and displays a decorative, yet restrained front (east) porch with turned posts, balustrade, and frieze. The double-pile, center hall plan house has a projecting north bay and is covered by cross gable roofs with round louvers in the gables being framed by the molded returning boxed cornices. The original central door was closed in the 1960s when the house was converted into a duplex, at which time the two porch windows were opened into doors. A small ell is on the rear. The plastered interior was not accessible but an elaborate Eastlake mantel could be seen in the front west parlor. The house has been occupied by tenants since at least 1928 (CD). The longest occupancy was that of J. Frank Bass, an employee of the Hackney Brothers Body Company, from ca 1936 until the 1950s.

43

E. C. Winstead House

313 E Railroad Street

F

This modest, one-story frame house was built between 1920 (CD) and 1922 (CD)

for E. Clarence Winstead, who held a variety of jobs in Wilson, including being Clerk of the Wilson County Selective Service System Board during World War Two. The double-pile, center hall plan house is contained beneath a broad hip roof and has a three-bay porch carried by simple pillars. The central entrance has side lights and a transom. The spacious central hall interior is covered with fake paneling and has modest Colonial Revival surrounds and mantels. Winstead and his wife, Annie G. Winstead, resided here until their respective deaths in the 1950s and the 1970s. Briefly divided into two apartments ca 1980, it is presently a single family dwelling.

44

House

319 East Railroad Street

F

This small, one-story, two-room rental house was built between 1903 and 1908 (SM) and may have originally been the servants dwelling for the impressive ca 1906 George W. Stanton House at 400 North Goldsboro Street; it is shown on the 1908 Sanborn Map as a part of the Stanton lot and continues to be owned by the same owners. The simple house has an interior chimney, returning boxed cornices, and six-over-six sash windows, but has lost its front (east) porch. The central entrance opens onto a small vestibule from which both front rooms are accessible.

45

Offices for Dr. Pruden

211 East Vance Street

I

This one-story, two-bay wide brick office building was built ca 1969 for the optometry office of Dr. Charles R. Pruden, Jr. The facade has Neo-Colonial Revival elements in its broken pediment entrance. The side elevations are blind. It occupies the site of a two-story frame house which had been built by 1897 (SM) and which was razed ca 1960.

46

Lucien S. Hadley House

209 East Vance Street

F

An asymmetrical two-and-a-half story frame house stood on this site prior to 1897 (SM) and between 1913 and 1920 (SM) it was either replaced or drastically remodeled into this two-story, asymmetrical Colonial Revival house. It is not certain for whom either of the houses were erected. An April 1920 deed from L. S. Hadley to J. W. and Fannie Jones refers to the property as the homeplace of L. S. Hadley. However, Hadley had just purchased the house in 1918 and in 1922 purchased it back. Perhaps J. W. Jones is the John W. Jones who is listed in the 1922-23 City Directory as a carpenter and Hadley conveyed the house to Jones to remodel. Anyway, the house as it now stands is sheltered beneath a hipped roof with projecting gable bays on each elevation and a two-story, shed-roofed section across the front. The front porch is carried by paired pillars on raised brick pedestals. Demi-lune gable lights, wide bargeboards, and two-story shed rooms with a sleeping porch on the rear complete the house. The exterior is covered with asbestos siding. The center hall plan interior features a handsome closed stringer stair with turned balustrade and paneled newel, paneled wainscot in the hall, and symmetrical surrounds with medallion cornerblocks. Hadley, the president of the General Supply Company, a general mercantile establishment, occupied the house with his wife, Ida S. Hadley until the early 1940s, when the house was divided into four apartments. It continues as rental property.

47

Hemby's Beauty Salon
207 East Vance Street

I

This small, intrusive, flat-roofed, frame commercial building was erected here ca 1949 (CD) for the battery store of Raymond H. Jones; it has been occupied by Hemby's Beauty Salon since the late 1950s. Covered with asbestos shingles the building has metal posts supporting a small porch across the front (southwest). There have been several additions on the rear. It was built on a portion of the lot of the pre-1897 (SM) house that stood at 300 North Goldsboro Street before it was moved to the rear of its lot in 1918 for the erection of the Colonial Apartments (#218).

48

Oettinger Apartments
206 East Vance Street

P

Built between 1925 (CD) and 1929 (CD), these four handsome, four-unit brick Colonial Revival apartment buildings were built for Jonas Oettinger, a partner in Oettinger's Department Store, "The Dependable Store." His monumental Colonial Revival residence stood to the northwest of these apartments; it was razed in the 1970s for the construction of the Wilson Elk's Lodge (#206). That house was echoed by this group of identical buildings, each of which boasts a two-story pedimented portico similar to that on the Oettinger House. Each of the two-story, three bay-by-three bay, triple pile buildings (three of which face East Vance Street and the other faces North Douglas Street) is sheltered beneath a clipped gable roof with returning boxed cornices enframing a round arched louver set in the stuccoed gable end. The dominant pedimented portico shelters all three front bays and is carried by monumental Doric columns. The stuccoed tympanum contains a demi-lune and is framed by dentiled returning boxed cornices. The portico's frieze is decorated with a circular medallion above each column. The first story porch consists of a central entrance for the second story stairs which is surmounted by a round fanlight with brick soldier course surround and stone keystone and spring blocks. The outer bays contain the entrances to the downstairs apartments, each with (now closed) sidelights and transoms. Similar entrance arrangements are found in the outer bays of the second story, where they open into a small balcony nestled between the columns and enclosed by a Smyrna cross motif railing. The center of the second story is occupied by two windows. Completing the handsomely detailing building are pairs of six-over-six sash windows with stone sills and brick soldier course lintels in the side elevations, interior chimneys, and shed rooms with (now closed) porches on the rear elevation. Each small apartment consists of a front living room, a middle bedroom, and kitchen and bath in the rear. They are simply finished with modest woodwork and mantels and fake paneling. At the rear of the complex are twelve brick auto stalls arranged in an L-plan beneath a flat roof.

49

House
205 East Vance Street

I

City directories indicate that this very modest, one-story dwelling was erected between 1941 and 1945 and that it has been occupied by at least four families since. The three bay-by-two bay frame house is sheltered beneath a shallow gable roof and almost appears to be of pre-fabricated construction of some kind. Its scale and finish are out of character with any historic neighborhood, even one in as much transition as this one.

50

Rental House
107 East Vance Street
C

Local tradition has it that this altered, two-story, double-pile frame house was built as the clinic of Dr. Elijah T. Dickinson, whose large two-story Colonial Revival house (razed ca 1980) stood immediately to the southeast at the corner of North Goldsboro and East Vance Streets. However, Dickinson, a prominent Wilson physician, maintained offices in the Wilson Sanitorium at 216 East Nash Street. He died between 1922 (CD) and 1925 (CD). This house was built between 1922 (SM) and 1928 (CD) and since the Wilson Sanitorium, Wilson's first hospital, closed between 1922 (CD) and 1925 (CD), it is possible that this house was built as a clinic for Dickinson after the close of the Sanitorium, but that he did not live to occupy it for more than a couple of years. The house has been maintained as a rental duplex since at least 1928 (CD). The three bay-by-two bay house, sheltered beneath a hip roof, is shown on the 1930 Sanborn Map much as it stands today, with a brick veneered first story southwest facade and flanking, one-story, brick veneered wings at the front of each side elevation. The wings are connected by a brick terrace that extends across the facade and is covered by a small, pedimented porch only at the Central entrance. The plainly finished house displays sloping soffit eaves (unusual in Wilson) and bungalow windows.

51

Deans and Manning Building
106 East Vance Street
C

The Deans and Manning Building, a handsome two-story, T-plan brick building, was built in 1938 as the educational building for the First Christian Church. To the southeast of this building is a parking lot at the corner of East Vance and North Goldsboro Streets. It was on this lot that the congregation erected their first church in 1871 and in 1898 replaced it with a much larger brick Gothic Revival edifice. When, in 1954, the congregation completed the erection of their larger sanctuary nearby at 207 North Tarboro Street, the brick church was razed. When the church built a new educational building on Tarboro Street in 1964-1965, the old education building, now known as the Deans and Manning Building, was sold to Charles Bedgood, Jr., Mickey Little, and H. H. Harriss who undertook major renovations to convert it from Sunday School rooms into dormitory space for students at Wilson Tech; it was known as the Vance Street Dorm. At that time, Wilson Tech was one of only seven community technical schools in the state and attracted students from all over eastern North Carolina. However by 1972 technical schools had begun in many communities and there was no longer need for students to travel great distances to such schools and the Vance Street Dorm was no longer required. At that time it was sold to the accounting firm of Bryan Deans and Willis Manning who converted it into office space. The building, designed by Wilson architect Thomas Herman (1885-1956), is handsomely finished with restrained Gothic Revival elements. The central entrance is contained in a gabled portal flanked by urn-topped pilasters and has a segmentally arched entrance (now containing a replacement glass door). Brick buttresses define the six bays of the East Vance Street (southeast) elevation, which forms the base of the T plan. The arms of the building lack the defining buttresses. The bays contain paired six-over-six sash windows with brick sills and brick soldier course lintels. Finishing the building are a cast concrete water table, an exterior end chimney, and slate roof. The interior is arranged around the central hall and has been completely refurbished with textured walls and suspended ceilings.

52

Rental House
105 East Vance House
C

Built between 1903 and 1908 (SM) and maintained as rental property since at least 1928, this two-story, two bay-by-two bay frame dwelling is an interesting variation of the gable front form popular during the early twentieth century for rental and speculative housing. Here the gable roof is clipped and the raking cornice is decorated with a cut-out sawtooth bargeboard. The rest of the house--boxed returning cornices, a decorative turned front (southwest) porch, two-over-two sash windows, and a side hall entrance--are typical. Unusual is the window arrangement on the porch which consists of a two-over-two sash window flanked by tall, two-pane windows. An enlarged shed room is at the rear of the northwest elevation. The only outbuilding is an altered and enlarged, hip-roofed former garage.

53

George Pappas House
101 East Vance Street
C

George Pappas (____-1956) had this two-story, brick, Colonial Revival style house built in 1940, the same year that his sister Margaret Papps erected a nearby identical house adjacent to him at 302 North Tarboro Street (#). Wilson architect Charles Collins Benton (1887-1960) was the architect of both houses. Pappas purchased this lot from his sister in 1939; she had bought the whole corner lot in 1938. Pappas was an immigrant from what is now Albania, came to Wilson ca 1922, and managed several restaurants in Wilson. The modest three bay-by-two bay house has three gabled wall dormers on the front (southwest) facade, interior end chimneys, a pilaster-and-entablature entrance surround, and a boxed and modillioned cornice. The house is flanked by a screened porch on the North Tarboro Street (northwest) elevation and a one-story, one-room wing on the southeast elevation. A flat-roofed room occupies the rear elevation. The interior was not available for inspection. The house has the same one-car, gable roofed garage as the adjacent Margaret Pappas House. Pappas resided here until his death in 1956; his widow remained here until her death in the early 1980s. It has been vacant since.

54

Rev. Frederick D. Swindell House
102 West Vance Street
C

The Reverend Frederick D. Swindell was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church South from 1904 until 1908 and had this two-story, two bay-by-two bay frame house erected ca 1908. Combining Colonial Revival elements with an asymmetrical Queen Anne plan, the modest house is sheltered by a hipped roof that has pedimented front (southwest) and southeast elevation gables than cover projecting bays; these gables contain demi-lune lights. A hip-roofed porch wraps across both the front and southeast elevations and is carried by Tuscan columns with Ionic terra cotta capitals, has a turned balustrade, and a dentiled frieze. A second front entrance was added in the 1960s when the house was divided into apartments. The rear elevation contains an ell which was raised to two stories during the 1960s conversion to apartments. The plaster interior is handsomely finished with Colonial Revival elements. The closed stringer stair in the front stair hall has slender turned balusters. The central hall has a sawn and scrolled spandrell hall screen (and a lowered ceiling in the rear hall). The mantels are typical Colonial Revival ones with the exception of the dining rooms mantel, which has tall columns with stylized volute capitals supporting an overmantel shelf. The original light fixtures remain in many of the rooms. At the rear of the lot is simple, weatherboarded,

one-car garage under a front gable roof. Rev. Swindell died soon after the house's completion; his widow remained in the house at least until 1928 CD. The house was occupied from ca 1936 until the 1950s by carpenter W. Smith Ashe and was converted into three apartments (two down, one up) in the 1960s.

55

Vacant Lot
104-106 West Vance Street
VL

This large, gravel parking lot, fronting 161 feet along West Vance Street and 126 feet along North Pine Street, occupies the site of two frame houses that were built at the turn of the century. The house at number 104 was a two-story dwelling and was maintained as rental property from ca 1928 (CD) until it was razed in the late 1970s. The one-story house at number 106, at the corner with North Pine Street, was occupied from ca 1916 (CD) until the 1950s by George W. Grady, the manager of the G. S. Tucker Furniture Company downtown. It was then occupied as rental property until it too was razed in the late 1970s. The lot, even though it does retain several of its large oak street trees, forms an incompatible void in the neighborhood.

56

John N. Hackney House
105 West Vance Street
C

John Needham Hackney (1894-1979), the son of George Hackney and the secretary-treasurer of Hackney Brothers, Inc., had this one-story, frame bungalow built in 1923. The house, handsomely finished with classical elements, features an engaged front (northeast) porch that is carried by Tuscan columns and enclosed by a square spindle balustrade. It is connected by an uncovered terrace to a small, similar porch on the left (southeast). The gable roof has a trio of gable attic dormers with round-arched windows having leaded glass panes and returning boxed cornices. Exterior end chimneys with stone shoulders, nine-over-one sash windows, a projecting bay on the rear of the southeast elevation, wood-shingled gables, and a two-room rear ell complete the house. Access to the interior was not permitted. In 1936 Hackney built a new house at 609 Raleigh Road and sold this house to the Herbert Walkers, who resided here until their deaths in the early 1960s. At that time the house was sold to the First United Methodist Church (which owns much of this block). The Church rented the house to tenants until 1983 when it was converted to a group home, its present use.

57

Dr. James E. Gorham House
200 West Vance Street
P

There is strong evidence to suggest that this large, impressively decorated, two-story, double-pile Italianate structure is the Wilson Female Seminary and dates from ca 1853. Thomas Crowder Davis, the first Clerk of the County Court when Wilson was formed in 1855, refers to the Gorham House as the old Female Seminary when he wrote at a later age of his memories of Wilson in the 1850s. Additionally, architectural measurements reveal that the Gorham House and the Lucas-Barnes House (#6) at 200 West Green Street both match the specifications stated in an ad for "sealed bids... for the erection of two buildings to be used as Academies in the town of Wilson" in the July 16, 1853 Tarboro Southerner. There is no record of who was awarded this contract. Perhaps it was Oswald Lipscomb (1826-1891), who came to Wilson in 1849 and built fashionable Italianate and Gothic Revival houses for Wilson's prominent citizens.

Dr. James E. Gorham (1822-1866) grew up on the family plantation, Strawberry Hill, in Pitt County and only moved to Wilson in 1861. He bought this building, then at the corner of Goldsboro and Vance Streets, from the Enterprise Lodge 100F converted the institutional building into a residence. Gorham died here in 1866 and his widow, Fannie A. Gorham, owned the house until 1905 when it was sold to Dr. E. T. Dickinson. Dickinson then moved it exactly two blocks northwest and built an impressive residence (razed 1981) on the old site. Dickinson, a prominent Wilson physician, maintained the house as rental property until selling it in 1945 to Wilson realtor George A. Barfoot. His widow continues ownership of the house, now known as the Barfoot Apartments.

The Dr. James E. Gorham House, possibly Wilson's oldest building, is an impressively finished Italianate structure. The two-story, double-pile frame house is sheltered beneath a low hip roof that is pierced by interior chimneys. The continuous boxed cornice with plain frieze is supported by a multitude of curved sawn brackets. Each of the front (southwest) and side elevations have porches, all carried by large chamfered pillars with molded caps, front scrolled brackets, and a bulbuous baluster railing. The front porch covers only the center bay and shelters the entrance which has a wide, ten-pane transom and a double set of sidelights, the inner set being added when the original double door was replaced by a single one. To the northwest of the entrance is an elaborately decorated five-sided bay window. The side porches are three bays wide, and similarly finished, although the North Pine Street (southeast) porch was added after the 1905 move in order to give this elevation a finished appearance to match the facade. Two twin ells, remarkably compatible with the original house, were added in the 1940s when the house was enlarged from two into its present four apartments. Although converted into new uses twice and moved once, a surprising amount of the original interior fabric remains. Unfortunately the wide central hall has been portioned into the various apartments and the original stair has been replaced with a quite plain closed stringer stairs. The only apartment inspected, the downstairs northwest one, retains its plaster finish, its traditional pilaster-and-frieze form mantels, its tall molded baseboard, its wide molded surrounds, and its two-panel Greek Revival doors. The interior of the bay windows has molded panels below the two-over-two sash windows and has a delicate, cut-out saw tooth frieze around the arched opening. The Dr. James E. Gorham House was designated a Wilson Historic Property on March 21, 1979.

58

Luper-Rowe House
202 West Vance Street
C

A modest one-story cottage, typical of many working class dwelling, this frame house was apparently built ca 1896 by prominent Wilson businessman David Oettinger and sold in August of that year to D. L. Luper; Luper's occupation is not known. Luper only remained here four years and the house changed hands four times before Howard M. and Esther Rowe purchased the house in 1917. Rowe was the Wilson County Sheriff (1916- CD) and apparently bought this house as rental property, but after his death in the late 1910s his widow moved here and occupied the house until her death in the 1950s. Since then several families have resided here; it is presently owner occupied. The double-pile house is sheltered beneath a hip roof that is pierced by stuccoed interior chimneys and that has a front (southwest) central false gable. A modest porch of chamfered posts with simple side brackets and a square baluster railing provides the principal ornamentation to the house. A hip-roofed ell and a screened porch occupies the rear elevation. The plastered center hall plan interior is equally plain and has modest columned Colonial Revival mantels.

59

(Former) Sanitary Fruit Market
203 West Vance Street

F

This curious two-story, concrete block structure was erected ca 1953 for the Sanitary Fruit Market of Luther M. Langley; the fruit market was on the first story and the Langleys lived on the second story. The first story has a central entrance flanked by display windows; all have been boarded up. A two-tier porch extends across the facade (northeast) and provides a porch for the second story, also three bays wide. A frame stair is located at the southeast of the porch. Another stair is at the rear of the building. The building is covered by a flat roof. Langley died in the early 1970s and his widow continued operation of the market until ca 1975 and vacated the apartment in the late 1970s. It has been vacant since.

60

Vacant Lot
204 West Vance Street

VL

This 48-by-225 foot vacant lot is the site of a one-story, double-pile frame house that was built at least by 1908 (CD). The original owner is not known, but the house has been occupied by several families during the years. Michael Barker, the proprietor of a dry goods store occupied it from ca 1916 (CD) until the late 1920s when his new house at 210 Maplewood Avenue (#280) was finished. The house was also occupied later by the Albert S. Thomases while their house (#93) at 513 West Vance Street was under construction. In the late 1960s the house was purchased and occupied by Walter C. Whitley, a partner in Contentnea Guano Company. The Whitleys vacated the house in the mid 1970s and it stood vacant for several years until it was razed in the early 1980s. The Whitleys heirs continue to own the lot.

61

Hagan Apartments
205-207 West Vance Street

C

Among the first apartment buildings erected in Wilson, this two-story four bay-by-two bay, four-unit frame building was built between 1913 and 1922 (SM) by R. E. Hagan, proprietor of R. E. Hagan and Company, sheet metal workers on a lot he had purchased in 1903. Built in the form of an urban townhouse rarely seen in early twentieth century eastern North Carolina, the building has a full width front (northeast) porch that shelters a pair of central entrances, each having a transom; Tuscan columns support the porch's hip roof. The windows contain one-over-one sash windows. A molded metal cornice crowns the facade; no doubt this cornice is, in part, due to Hagan's occupation as a metal sheet worker. The building is covered by a parapet roof with pent front. A large shed addition occupies the rear elevation. Originally weatherboarded, the house had been given a covering of pseudo-brick asbestos, probably in the 1940s. The facade has recently been vinyl sided. Each of the central doors opens onto identical small vestibules which provide entry into a downstairs apartment and to the stairs to the respective upstairs apartment. The vestibules feature an unusual decorative wainscot of pressed metal. Like many of the dwellings in this older, deteriorating, rental neighborhood, the Hagan Apartments are in need of a thorough, but sympathetic renovation, to restore the house to its prime.

62

House

206 West Vance Street

C

Typical of turn of the century Victorian architecture in Wilson, this modest, one-story, L-plan frame cottage boasts a variety of nice details -- a three-sided bay window in its projecting front (southwest) wing, scrolled spandrells, a small porch with turned posts, side scrolls, and turned spindle frieze (the balustrade has been lost), and boxed cornices which return to enframe diamond-shaped louvers. The four-over-four sash windows are contained in simple surrounds. The center hall plan interior retains much of its original Victorian finish, including molded surrounds, a modest Victorian mantel, and beaded tongue-and-groove boards on the ceiling. The house has been used as rental property since at least 1928 (CD).

63

Rental House

208 W. Vance Street

C

This rental house is another of the numerous distinctive two-story, gable front, double-pile frame rental houses that were built in Wilson at the turn of the century and during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Notable here are the lack of the projecting gablet at the peak of the front (southwest) gable and the absence of decorative woodshingles. The intricate cut out louver (front only), the side hall plan entrance with transom, and the four-over-four sash windows are typical. The door is a nice Victorian one with rounded arched glass panels in molded frames. An exterior stair to the upstairs apartment has been added along the northwest. The porch is carried by replacement pillars on brick pedestals with a low pierced wall balustrade. In the rear yard is a very deteriorated frame shed. The house currently contains two apartments.

64

Collinson Rental Triplex

209 West Vance Street

I

This modern, two-story, three townhouse, brick triplex is an unfortunate, late 1970s intrusion into the historic Maplewood neighborhood. The house is set at the rear of the lot, interrupting the rhythm of the streetscape. The large gravel parking lot that occupies the entire front of the lot is particularly objectionable. It occupies the site of two, one-story frame houses that dated from before 1908 (SM) and which were razed for the construction of this triplex.

65

Rental House

210 West Vance Street

C

Similar to the numerous other two-story, gable front houses that were erected during the early twentieth century as rental property, this house is larger than most because of a two-story, hip-roofed wing at the rear of the northwest elevation. A wrap-around porch is carried by Tuscan columns. The house has unfortunately been covered with brick pattern asphalt siding, but retains its upper projecting gablet, the returning boxed cornices, and the four-over-four sash windows. The side hall plan interior retains much of its original finish, including a modest mantel with bracketed shelf, the symmetrically molded surrounds with medallion corner blocks, the beaded tongue-and-groove wainscot, and a modest closed stringer stair. The front mantel is a Colonial Revival one with a mirrored overmantel. The house, located in a deteriorating rental neighborhood, continues as a two-unit apartment.

66

George Purvis House
212 West Vance Street

C

Blacksmith George Purvis (1849-1926) purchased this lot in December 1894 and had this typical, one-story, Victorian, frame cottage built soon thereafter. The three bay-by-two bay, double pile house is contained beneath a cross gable roof and displays a handsome turned porch along the West Vance Street (southwest) facade. Elaborately sawn brackets support the gable over the bay window on the southwest of the Maplewood Avenue (northwest) elevation. Molded and boxed cornices with returns, two-over-two sash windows, interior chimneys, and a short rear ell with shed porch complete the house. Inspection of the interior was not permitted. At the rear of the lot is a shed-roofed, weatherboarded, one-car garage with storage room. The house was converted into two apartments after Purvis's death in 1926 and remains as a duplex.

67

T. A. Wainwright House
215 West Vance Street

C

Originally situated on the corner of Goldsboro and Lee Streets, this house was built for T. A. Wainwright about 1870. After Wainwright's death in 1883, the house passed through the hands of several owners and in 1907 was purchased by Jefferson L. Farrior who moved it to this location and erected an impressive Neo-Classical Revival house on the Goldsboro Street site (the Farrior house was demolished in 1964 and is now the site of a parking lot). The Wainwright house has been rental property since and now contains four apartments, two on each story. The two-story, singlepile, three bay-by-two bay, weatherboarded structure has replacement brick piers supporting its front (northeast) porch. Handsomely turned Italianate brackets support the molded and boxed cornices which return to enframe the exterior end, single-shoulder brick chimneys. The fenestration has been much altered and extensive additions have been made on the rear. The former central entrance has been replaced by twin doors, each one leading to a separate stair to the second story apartments. Each of the two former porch windows has been replaced by doors to the first story apartments. All the apartments have been thoroughly remodeled with replacement walls and ceilings. The downstairs southeast apartment retains its pilaster-and-frieze form mantel, with a later overmantel. A side entrance at the rear northwest has returning boxed cornices and leads to a formerly separate dwelling that has been attached to this house as a fifth apartment.

68

Charles W. Gold House
300 West Vance Street

C

This transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival Style, two-story frame dwelling was erected ca 1898 for Charles W. Gold, a son of prominent Primitive Baptist minister and publisher P. D. Gold whose impressive Queen Anne Style house stands adjacent to the northwest at 304 West Vance Street. Soon after this house was completed Gold moved to Greensboro and with his brother P. D. Gold, Jr. (1876-1965) founded the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company in 1907. It is not known who occupied the house for the first years after Gold left, but E. J. Harrell, who purchased the P. D. Gold House in 1922, also acquired this house and maintained it as rental property until his death in 1983. The house, divided into two apartments, is presently vacant. The asymmetrically-massed house is similar to a number of contemporary Wilson houses and is sheltered under hip and gable roofs. Scrolled brackets supporting the projecting second story above the front (southwest) bay window and a Tuscan column porch supply the modest features

69

Peter Royall House
301 West Vance Street

F

Peter Jackson Royall had this simple, two-room dwelling erected in 1875 after his marriage to Mary Hearn. It was the earliest house built in this section of Vance Street. The three bay-by-one bay house is one of the few surviving board and batten structures in Wilson. A three-bay porch is carried across the facade (northeast) by chamfered posts with molded capitals; it has lost its railing. The houses' six-over-six sash windows are replacements. Completing the house are boxed cornices with returns and an interior chimney. A short ell and engaged shed rooms occupy the rear elevation. The interior was entirely remodeled in the early 1970s with replacement plasterboard walls and the mantels were removed. Only the modest moded surrounds remain. Royall came to Wilson in 1870 and was first employed at the Farmer and Wainwright Foundry. In about 1877 he purchased Farmer's half of the partnership. In 1878 he built a larger house adjacent to the northwest at 304 West Vance Street. This earlier house has been maintained as rental property since.

70

Peter Royall House
303-305 West Vance Street

C

Peter Royall, the prosperous proprietor of the Wainwright and Royall foundry, had this handsome two-story, single pile frame house built ca 1878 after his family had outgrown a much smaller adjacent house at 301 West Vance Street. The late Victorian house is three bays wide and is sheltered beneath a gable roof that has two small, front (northeast) gable roof dormers. The handsomely finished three-bay porch is carried by chamfered posts with molded caps, from which spring modest lateral brackets. The original central entrance was replaced by twin entrances (each with transom) in the early 1930s when the house was converted into a duplex. Completing the house are four-over-four sash windows, projecting eaves with sloping soffits (unusual in Wilson), a three-sided bay window on the southeast, and a two-story, one room ell and several additional rooms on the elevation. Noteworthy is the prominently molded bottom board on the house. Only the upstairs apartment was inspected. Reached by a steep, enclosed dog-leg stair that rises through the front of the former first story central hall, the second story is simply finished with modest surrounds and traditional mantels. Royall died before 1908 (CD) for in that year the house was occupied by his widow, Mary E. Royall, and his two daughters, Ada H. a music teacher, and Eva M., a school teacher. Mrs. Royall remained here at least until 1928 (CD) and the house has been maintained as rental property since the early 1930ss/

71

Gold-Harrell House
304 West Vance Street

P

This impressive, well preserved Queen Anne Style house was built ca 1884 for prominent Wilson minister and publisher Pleasant Daniel Gold (1833-1920) by one of Wilson's foremost builders, James E. Wilkins. Gold, a native of Rutherford County, came to Wilson in 1871 as the pastor of the Primitive Baptist Church (See Wilson Primitive Baptist Church (#19) at 301 West Green Street) and served area churches until his death in 1920. He was the publisher of Zion's Landmark, the news organ of the Primitive Baptist Church. Gold and his son, John D. Gold (1867-1954) formed the P. D. Gold Publishing Company. In 1898 they started the Wilson Times, and in 1902 they started the Daily Times; the two papers merged in 1936 to form The Wilson Daily News. It is now Wilson's only newspaper and is

owned and published by a granddaughter of John D. Gold, Margaret (Swindell) Dickerman. In October 1922 the property was purchased by Ephrain J. Harrell, then a salesman with Woodard Brothers and Company, wholesale grocers. Harrell (1884-1983), a native of Wilson, incorporated the Acme Candy Company in 1924, which he built into one of the largest manufacturers and wholesalers of candy in eastern North Carolina. Harrell and his wife, Thelma (Keith) Harrell (1900-1975) resided here until their deaths. The house is currently vacant. At the time of the house's construction Gold owned the entire block by Maplewood Avenue, and Vance, Hill, and Lee Streets. Tradition has it that the materials for the house were donated by Jerusha (Farmer) Woodard, a wealthy landowner and prominent member of the church. The large, two-story, T-plan building is crowned by a slate-covered cross-gable roof whose gable ends are decoratively framed with arched braces and king posts, creating a picturesque three dimensional effect on the otherwise restrained exterior. The spacious wrap-around porch was added by the Harrells in the mid 1920s. Carried by Tuscan Columns supporting a dentiled frieze and enclosed by turned balusters, the classically detailed porch blends well with the rest of the house. The fenestration consists of single and double windows containing tall Queen Anne Style sash composed of small pane divisions outlining a large central pane. The windows are handsomely framed by cornerblock surrounds and projecting molding window hoods and retain their louvered shutters. A decorative, three-sided bay is located on the front southeast. The rear elevation contains a two-story, similarly detailed ell, shed rooms, and (now enclosed) porches. The center hall, double-pile interior has undergone little alteration and reflects the same restrained character as the exterior. The closed stringer stair rises from the rear. Simple woodwork, classical overmantels, and an ornate spindle screen at the bay window complete the interior.

At the rear of the house is a two-story, gable frame outbuilding that in the 1920s was converted from a kitchen to a garage. Modest Queen Anne Style windows are found on the second story.

72

Frank London House
306 West Vance Street

C

This pleasant one-and-a-half story brick and woodshingle bungalow was erected between 1922 (SM) and 1925 (CD) for Frank London, the proprietor of a clothing store on South Tarboro Street that is still in business. The typically finished bungalow was inherited by London's daughter Minnie (London) Switzer, who continued the operation of the London Shop. Her husband, Julius Switzer, was the proprietor of The People (deparmtent) Store at 129-131 South Tarboro Street. The Switzers lived here until their deaths in the mid 1970s. Their son, Sidney Switzer, resided here until 1982, since then the house has been vacant.

73

Royall Rental House
307 West Vance Street

C

This charming little late nineteenth century, one-story, single-pile, three bay-by one bay Victorian cottage displays modest decoration on tis three bay front (northwest) porch. The porch is carried by chamfered posts with molded caps but has lost its side scrolls or brackets. A modest square spindle balustrade encloses the porch. Unusual on such a modest dwelling are the floor-to-ceiling, four-over-six sash windows which flank the central double door entrance. Also unusual here is the lack of transom at the entrance. A center chimney rises through the gable roof. The interior was not accessible. A rear ell and later hip-roofed addition occupy the rear elevation. According to Susan (Culpepper) Barfoot, the widow of Wilson realtor George A. Barfoot and a resident of this

block (306 West Green Street (#24)) since 1894, this house was built as rental property by Mrs. Mary E. Royall, the wife of Peter Royall who built the two houses adjacent to the southeast. A number of families have lived here through the years.

74

Switzer Apartments
308-310 West Vance Street
F

This two-story, flat-roofed, L-plan brick apartment building was built ca 1955 by Julius Switzer on a lot adjacent to the house of his father-in law, Frank London, at 306 West Vance Street. Julius and Minnie (London) Switzer were living in the London House at that time. The apartments were designed by Charles Collins Benton (1887-1960), one of Wilson's most prominent twentieth century architects. The building's major architectural elements are the central entrance pavillion and the windows which are arranged in groups of four in horizontal bands.

75

Overman-Bryan House
309 West Vance Street
C

M. B. Overman, the proprietor of a livery stable at 211 South Goldsboro Street bought a one-story house here in 1906 from John A. Corbett. Sanborn Maps show that the house was built prior to 1903. In 1922, Overman erected a new house (#281) at 208 Maplewood and sold this house to Martha Geneva Bryan, who had it raised to its present two-story height and gave the house its modest Colonial Revival features. The large, three bay-by-two bay frame house is sheltered beneath a large gable roof and has a projecting bay on the southeast of the front (northeast) facade and a large front shed dormer. The porch is carried by Tuscan columns and extends across the front, around the projecting bay, and wraps along the southeast elevation. Brick chimneys rise through the interior and have corbeled brick caps. The front projecting bay is crowned by a pedimented gable, as is a projecting bay on the southeast and a two-story, two-room ell. The second story of the ell contains a large sleeping porch. The house's fenestration contains six-over-one sash. Entry into the spacious interior is directly into the large front north room; the hall was removed during the mid-1920s enlargement. The house has a modest Colonial Revival finish with molded surrounds. The front mantel is a large brick one with a corbeled shelf. The rear mantel is a rather nice Eastlake one; it and several traditional pilaster-and-frieze form mantels are original. Mrs. Bryan, the widow of David T. Bryan, furnished rooms here until she sold the house in 1963 to Leila (Barnes) Andrews, the widow of John Milton Andrews. Mrs. Andrews continued to rent furnished rooms here to students at Atlantic Christian College and Wilson Technical Institute during the 1960s and 1970s. Mrs. Andrews, now 92, and her son continue to occupy the house.

76

Fannie and Anna Boyette House
311 West Vance Street
C

This two-story frame house was built between 1913 (SM) and 1920 (CD) for sisters Fannie and Anna Boyette; their mother, Frances (Deans) Boyette, the widow of L. B. Boyette, also lived here until her death in the mid 1920s. Fannie Boyette was a registered nurse at the Moore-Herring Hospital and later at Carolina General. Neither sister ever married. The two-bay-by-four bay house is sheltered beneath a cross gable roof with a pedimented dormer on the front (northeast). Interior chimneys rise through the triple-pile dwelling. The house lost its original full-width porch during renovations undertaken in

the late 1970s by the present owner. The replacement porch is an unsuccessful attempt to build a suitable replacement; it has a front gable roof and shelters only the southeast entrance bay. Prominent returning boxed cornices, louvered attic vents, one-over-one sash windows, an octagonal bay window in the center of the southeast elevation, and rear shed rooms complete the exterior treatment. The plastered interior has a side entrance hall but the stair is located in a transverse hall at the rear of the house. The modest interior features a brick mantel in the front parlor and an older mantel with bracketed shelf in the rear parlor. The Boyettes lived here until their deaths in the 1950s. Purchased at that time by Fannie (Raper) Moss, a niece of the Boyettes, the house was used as rental property until acquired by the present owner in the mid 1970s.

77

Hackney-Bowner-Riley House
313 West Vance Street

C

While local tradition states that this large, two-story Colonial Revival Style house was built in the late 1890s for Orpha (Brown) Hackney, the deeds do not bear out this tradition. Mrs. Hackney (1835-1902), the third wife of Willis Napoleon Hackney (1823-1887), the founder of the Hackney Wagon Company (#209), purchased this lot in February 1896 for \$1850 from Mary Greenwood and Lelia Cobb. The previous house on this lot, a charming Victorian cottage, was then moved to the rear of the lot where it survives at 208 Hill Street (#293). However, in 1899 Mrs. Hackney sold this lot at the corner of West Vance and Hill Streets to her son-in-law, W. D. Bowen, whose wife, Orpha (Hackney) Bowen, had died that same year. The sale price, \$2500, indicates that either this house had not yet been built or that the house was essentially a gift from Mrs. Hackney to her son-in-law. Bowen resided here until 1907 when the house was sold to J. S. Bynum for \$15,750, a sum that indicates a substantial improvement must have taken place on the lot. The Bynums sold the house in 1911 to their daughter Hattie (Bynum) Paris, who lived here until 1919 when she sold the house to John W. Riley, the proprietor of the John W. Riley and Company grocery at 204 South Tarboro Street (1922 CD). The Rileys occupied the house until the 1940s when a daughter, Mrs. Bertha (Riley) Crosby, the proprietor of the Luper-Riley Hat Shoppe, occupied the house until the late 1970s. In 1983 the Riley heirs sold the house to Richard Henry Berry, who is in the process of a thorough renovation. The large, triple-pile, two-and-a-half story frame house is sheltered beneath a slate covered truncated hip roof that has two pedimented dormers on the front (north-east) elevation and single dormers on the side and rear elevations. Despite the massiveness of the boxy, three bay-by-three bay house, the detailing is quite reserved. Simple Doric pillars carry the porch across the front elevation and across the Hill Street (northwest) elevation. Completing the house are one-over-one sash windows, projecting rectangular bay windows in the center of each side elevation, curved bracket like medallions that support the boxed cornice, and a one-and-a-half story rear ell with (now enclosed) porch. The entrance transom and sidelights contain excellent leaded panes. While the interior was not available for inspection, one could see into the front hall, which contains an impressive Colonial Revival Style staircase and a handsome archway.

78

Rawls-Brunson House
400 W. Vance Street

C

The core of this house was built ca 1891 for John R. and Ella Rawls, who also owned the lots on which the houses at 402, 404, 406, 408, and 410 West Vance Street were built in the early twentieth century. In the 1920s the house was

purchased by Robert D. Brunson, a flour broker, who remodeled the house into its present late Colonial Revival Style appearance. The aluminum-sided (ca 1970) three bay-by-two bay, one-story house has a pedimented colonial entrance with fanlight, a central eyebrow dormer, an arched and screened porch on the Hill Street (southeast) elevation, and an enlarged rear ell. The Brunson's also remodeled the interior, removed one wall of the former central hall and added Colonial Revival mantels. Some original molded surrounds, a typical late nineteenth century pilaster-and-frieze mantel, and some beaded tongue-and-groove wainscoting are the only surviving 1891 architectural elements. The William D. Murrays have resided here since 1952.

79

Corbett Rental House
402 West Vance Street

F

John A Corbett, a merchandise broker, had this two-story, frame house built in 1913 for rental purposes. The lot was purchased from Mrs. V. E. Rawls, who lived at 400 West Vance Street and whose husband once owned the lots on which the houses at 402, 404, 406, and 408 West Vance Street were constructed. This house follows the two-bay wide, gable front that was so popular in Wilson during the early twentieth century for rental and speculative property. The house's distinguishing characteristic is the front gable which is enframed by returning boxed cornices and contains twin, peaked louvered vents and a topmost section of woodshingling. The double-pile dwelling has been enlarged on the southeast elevation by a two-story shed addition which mars the traditional form of the house. An enlarged replacement porch extends across the front (southwest) and shelters the four doors, all with transoms, that lead to the four apartments. Two-story frame additions also enlarge the house at the rear. The only out-building is a deteriorated metal-sided lean-to shed that stands between (and is in part supported by) the neighbor's smokehouse and an oak tree.

80

J. O. Privette House
404 West Vance Street

C

This one-story frame cottage was erected ca 1891-1892 for J. O. Privette, a local jewelry store owner. It was inherited in the early 1910s by his daughter, Mary (Privette) Churchwell, the proprietor of Churchwell's Jewelers, a Wilson establishment still in business at 110 East Nash Street. The house has been maintained as rental property since at least 1928 and currently contains two apartments. The L-plan house is sheltered beneath a cross-gable roof and has a front (southwest) wrap-around porch which is carried by replacement Tuscan columns and which has been enclosed on the northwest. The windows of the south parlor--two windows onto the porch and two on the southeast elevation--contain four-over-six sash that extend from floor to ceiling. The windows on the southeast are covered by elaborate Victorian hoods with sawtooth trim and curved brackets; window hoods of this type are rare in Wilson and are seen only on one other Wilson house, the Briggs-Baker-Walton House (#39) at 212 North Douglas Street. The rear of the house has been expanded by an ell, a (now attached) transverse kitchen wing, and several shed rooms and enclosed porches. Boxed cornices that return to enframe peaked louvered vents and interior is simply finished and has modest surrounds, replacement Colonial Revival mantels, and a replacement ceiling.

81

Harry Walls House
405 West Vance Street

C

Although unfortunately covered with aluminum siding, this substantial Colonial Revival cottage still displays handsome colonial details, especially on its engaged porch with projecting central pedimented bay. The house was built in 1907 for tailor Harry Walls on a lot he had purchased from Andrew J. Simms whose house (#) stands immediately to the southeast at 211 Hill Street. The double-pile, three bay-by-two bay house is covered by a truncated hip roof through which rise interior chimneys with handsome corbeled caps. The generous engaged porch and the projecting pedimented entrance are supported by large Tuscan columns with a turned balustrade. The central entrance has a tall transom and is flanked by oversized one-over-one sash windows. Pedimented bays project from the rear of each side elevation. Twin one-room ells, enlarged shed rooms, and (now enclosed) porches occupy the rear elevation. The spacious central hall plan interior has a Colonial Revival finish that is representative of the middle tier of dwellings built during this period. Walls occupied the house until his death in the late 1940s. Since then the house has changed ownership several times. Walls' brother, Elmo P. Walls, was also a tailor in Wilson and lived for a number of years in the adjacent house at 407 West Vance Street. That house was razed to make way for the Israel Apartments.

82

J. T. Ellis House
406 West Vance Street

C

John T. Ellis bought this lot in January 1892 from J. R. Rawls and had this large, two-story, double-pile, frame dwelling built soon thereafter. Ellis was the bookkeeper at Oettinger's Department Store and resided here until his death ca 1930 (CD). His son, Robert P. Ellis, a tailor, and Robert's wife, Ella B. Ellis, continued to reside here until their respective deaths in the 1940s and 1950s. The house then became rental property and was divided into two apartments in the 1960s. It now contains three apartments. The side hall plan house is sheltered beneath a tall hip roof that has cross gables on the front (southwest) and both side elevations. A porch with Tuscan columns and turned balustrade extends across the facade and wraps around the front bay of each of the side elevations. A small pedimented gable marks the steps. One-over one sash windows comprise the fenestration. At the rear is an ell which connects to a two-room transverse wing which has engaged rear shed rooms, returning boxed cornices, and a central chimney. A stair has been added along the northwest elevation for the second story apartment. The downstairs apartment is handsomely finished in the classical style and features an overmantel with Ionic columns, paneled and molded wainscot in the side hall (the stairs have been removed), and the original decorated Victorian hardware. There is one outbuilding, a long shed-roofed storage building which appears to date from the 1960s.

83

Marshburn-Wainwright House
408 West Vance Street

F

This modest frame house was built in 1891 by James H. Marshburn the Chief of Police in Wilson. He had purchased the lot in February 1891 from John R. Rawls, who lived at the corner of Vance and Hill Streets. Marshburn did not reside here long and by 1961 (CD) was living on East Nash Street. Since then several families have occupied the house. In 1941, the house was purchased by Kate W. Wainwright, the widow of George C. Wainwright. She, and later her son, the present owner,

remodeled the traditional single-pile, one-story, triple-A house into its present Neo-Colonial Revival form, including the removal of the porch, the addition of aluminum siding and fake shutters, and the construction of a den on the southeast side. Two outbuildings remain on the lot, a small, gable-roofed smokehouse and a frame shed with a shed garage that was added by the Wainwrights.

84

Sudie H. Gay House
410 West Vance Street

C

This two-story, frame Colonial Revival dwelling was built in 1922 by Miss Sudie H. Gay (1874-1965); Solon Balias Moore was the architect. Gay taught music on this corner lot for over fifty years, first in the turn of the century house of her father, James Gay, which she had moved to the rear of the lot and which remains as rental property (#318), and later in this house. The three-bay wide house is sheltered beneath a gable roof and features a small, flat-roofed entrance porch supported by Doric columns and which shelters excellent beveled glass in the transom and sidelights. Porches also flank the house on each of the side elevations. The exterior was covered with aluminum siding in 1974-1975. The interior is finished traditionally with Colonial Revival elements. The house continues to be occupied by a niece of Miss Gay.

85

Everett Bridgers House
500 West Vance Street

F

Erected at least by 1908 (CD), this traditional one-story, single-pile, triple-A dwelling underwent a remodeling into its present Colonial Revival form. This included a removal of the wrap-around porch and the addition of the present pilaster-supported bonnet entrance. According to the present owner, Joe Anderson, these remodelings were undertaken in the late 1930s by Everett R. Bridgers, a clerk, who occupied the house from the late 1930s until the 1950s. Several families have occupied the house both before and after the Bridgers. Surviving original elements include molded boxed cornices which return to enframe a simple louvered vent on the front (southwest) and exterior end brick chimneys on the side elevations. An enlarged two-room ell occupies the rear elevation. Anderson states that the interior has been equally altered. At the rear of the lot is a one-car, gable-front, weatherboarded garage.

86

Vacant Lot
502 West Vance Street

VL

This 60-by-127 foot vacant lot was once the site of a modest one-story, single-pile frame dwelling that had been built at least by 1908 (CD). While the first owner is not recorded in the city directories, the house had been occupied by a succession of tenants from at least 1928 (CD) until it was demolished in the late 1970s. The house, as shown on the first Sanborn Map of this neighborhood in 1908, had a front porch and a rear ell; it was very similar to the adjacent house at 504 West Vance Street before that house was remodeled into its present colonial appearance.

87

Anderson Apartments
503-507 West Vance Street

C

This handsome row of two-story, brick and stucco townhouse apartments were erected ca 1922 by brothers Stephen W. and Wade H. Anderson. Stephen Anderson was a prominent merchant and later became president of P. L. Woodard and Company and Contentnea Guano Company. Wade H. Anderson was a prominent Wilson physician. The Colonial Revival structure contains ten townhouses, arranged in five identically finished pairs beneath a hip roof. Each pair is six-bays wide and has a central, two-bay, projecting entrance. The central pair's entrance has a hip roof while the others, two on each side, have gable roofs. Molded and boxed cornices return at the gable to enframe an applied wreath and swag motif. The twin entrances are sheltered beneath a porch carried by Tuscan columns and having a second story deck. The porch walls are stuccoed, creating a pleasant and emphasizing rhythm with the rest of the brick-veneered first story. This story contains six-over-six sash windows with stuccoed blind arches that have stone keystones and spring blocks. The sills and lintels are brick. A brick soldier course defines the separation of the brick first story and the stuccoed second story, which contains six-over-six windows. Interior chimneys separate each pair of townhouses and stuccoed exterior end chimneys with decorative inset brickwork in the stack flank each end of the building. The rear elevation is also broken by projecting bays and has rear porches with wooden posts and lattice screens. Each interior is pleasantly finished in a modest Colonial Revival fashion. French doors separate the front parlor from the rear dining room. The parlor mantel supports Tuscan columns. An open stringer stair with square newel and balusters rises in front of the door along the common wall of each pair to three bedrooms and one bath on the second story. At the rear of the lot is a replacement cement block, flat-roofed, ten-car garage.

88

Jefferson L. Pittman House
504 West Vance Street

F

Although the core of this one-story frame house was apparently built some time after 1886 when D. D. Nolley bought this lot from Jesse Kirby, the present house dates from a thorough remodeling of the house in the 1920s by Jefferson L. Pittman; he had purchased the house in 1919. Pittman, the proprietor of Pittman's Cash Grocery at 404 North Pender Street, lived here until his death in the 1940s. His widow, Gladys B. Pittman, then divided the house into two apartments and married Frank B. Eason. The Easons occupied the house until ca 1970 when the house was sold to the present owners. The three bay-by-four bay house features a small, central porch which is covered by a broken pediment with a coved ceiling and which shelters a handsome entrance with beveled transom and sidelights. A pedimented porch extends from the northeast elevation. A large ell extends from rear elevation. Unfortunately, the entire house, including the porch pillars, has been covered with aluminum siding. At the rear of the lot is a gable, frame one-car garage with shed room.

89

Jesse T. Webb House
506 West Vance Street

F

Erected at the turn of the century and mentioned in a 1907 deed as the "J. W. Porter residence at the time of his death", this traditional one-story, single-pile, frame dwelling lost much of its original character in a remodeling (ca 1960s) that resulted in a replacement front (southwest) porch and an application of

aluminum siding. Few distinctive elements remain intact. The house changed hands at least four times between 1907 and ca 1925 (CD) when Jesse T. Webb, a buyer for Oettingers Department Store, purchased the house. Webb, who retired in 1968, moved out of the house in 1982, and now lives in a Wilson nursing home. The house has been vacant for the past two years.

90

Robert S. Taylor House
508 W. Vance Street

C

According to Carl Taylor, his father had this modest one-story cottage built in the late nineteenth century when he moved from Taylors Township to Wilson to work as a wheelwright for the Hackney Wagon Company. Although portions of the front (southwest) porch have been enclosed or removed and the original window sash replaced with bungalow nine-over-one sash, the house retains much of its original modest charm, especially in the front projecting gable which has an elaborate cut out louver (similar to those on the Williams Rental Houses (#12) at 210-212 West Green Street) enframed by the returning boxed cornices. After Taylor's death before 1908 (CD), the house was occupied by his son Richard F. Taylor, a carpenter, and later his daughter, Rosa B. Taylor. The house has been vacant since the late 1960s. In the rear are a frame front gable, one-car carriage, a frame tool shed, and a shed-roofed carriage house.

91

Farmer-Joyner House
509 West Vance Street

F

Machinist (1908 CD) Larry J. Farmer purchased this lot in 1893 from J. M. Wells and had this house erected soon thereafter. The original, modest, one-story Queen Anne cottage under a cross gable roof bears little resemblance to the thoroughly remodeled house that stands in its place today. Gone is the original wrap-around porch which was replaced by a slate-covered terrace with a bellcast hood over the pilaster enframed central entrance and a covered porch on the south-east elevation. Perhaps the fluted columns with terra cotta Ionic capitals that support the porch are survivors of the original porch. The porch alterations and an application of asbestos shingles are the responsibility of Askew Clifton Joyner (-1964) and his wife, Nora (Farmer) Joyner, who bought the house in 1934 from the estate of Mrs. Joyner's parents. The plan of the center hall interior has also been modified and a suspended ceiling added, but the heavily molded surrounds and baseboards and several traditional pilaster-and-frieze form mantels survive. The Colonial Revival mantel with free standing Corinthian columns supporting a egg-and-dart molded shelf is not original to the house. The house has been rental property since the late 1960s.

92

W. Patrick Winstead House
510 West Vance Street

F

Erected in the early twentieth century (1908 CD), this modest, one-story, frame Queen Anne style dwelling was built for carpenter W. Patrick Winstead; it is assumed that he did the construction himself. He occupied the house until the 1940s and after a brief occupation by Larry Joyner, the house was purchased in the early 1950s by Harold May, whose son, Dan May, now occupies the house. Contained beneath a tall hip roof with gables over projecting bays on the front (southwest) and south-east elevations, the simply finished house has lost its original porch to a partial enclosing and the removal of the original posts. A front gable frame garage is at the rear of the lot.

93

Albert Thomas House
513 West Vance Street
C

Lena (Farris) Thomas states that this pleasant Tudoresque brick cottage was erected in 1937 for her husband, Albert S. Thomas, and herself. The architect was James McGeady (who in 1934 had designed an impressive two-story Tudoresque house (#94) for Mrs. Thomas's parents, Joseph and Rosa Farris, at 514 West Vance Street). Thomas operated a ladies and men's clothing shop and later was associated with Kaiser-Fraser Company in Rocky Mount and was a realtor. He died in 1977 and Mrs. Thomas remained here until 1980 when she built a new house in a suburb of Wilson. This handsomely finished, one-and-a-half story house features a many gables roof, several gables with mock-timbering, noteworthy decorative brickwork on the front exterior chimney, and a picturesque molded stone entrance surround. Brick soldier course lintels on the six-over-six sash windows and a porch with bracketed pillars on the Bruton Street elevation complete the house. At the rear of the lot is a two-story brick garage that has had its two car bays enclosed and has been converted into rental property.

94

J. Joseph Farris House
514 West Vance Street
C

Lena (Farris) Thomas states that this impressively-finished, two-story brick Tudoresque residence was erected in 1934 for her father, John Joseph Farris, the proprietor of Farris's Department Store at 109 South Tarboro Street. A native of Lebanon, Farris immigrated to Conway, South Carolina in the early 1900s, moved to nearby Farmville in 1915, and came to Wilson in 1921; he lived at 608 College Avenue before building here. This house, designed by Wilson architect James McGeady, features an asymmetrical arrangement of picturesquely-finished gables on the front (southwest) and side elevations. These gables contain mock half-timbering and are filled with brick laid in a herringbone pattern; a small front gable is stuccoed. The front southeast bay projects just enough to allow its slate-covered roof to sweep down to engage a portion of the central entrance porch. This porch is handsomely finished with a waist-level herringbone brick wall and a turned baluster screen. Other distinguishing details are the use of colored slate on the roof, brick soldier course lintels, a massive exterior end chimney with corbeled cap, and the use of stuccoed mock half-timbering on the side porch and porte cochere. The simply finished interior features typically dark stained woodwork, a handsome Tudor arched mantel, and a closed stringer stair in the transverse rear hall. A wonderfully picturesque, two-car, one-and-a-half story garage is finished with stucco and mock-timbering and complements the house nicely. Farris and his wife, Rosa (Salem) Farris, lived here until their respective deaths in 1944 and 1963. Also living here were their son, Charles Farris, Sr., who followed his father in the management of the Farris Department Store. The store closed soon after Charles' death in 1958. His widow, Lib (Saied) Farris, continues to occupy the family house.

95

J. L. Lawshe House
515 West Vance Street
C

This handsome two-story, frame Colonial Revival style house was built in 1919 for Jacob Linwood Lawshe, the proprietor of a successful contractor's supply business in Wilson. His former secretary, Mabel T. Askea, says that both Solon Balia Moore (1872-1830) and Charles Collins Benton (1887-1960), two prominent Wilson architects, had some input into the house's design. The double-pile house is

sheltered under a pyramidal roof with wide, bracketed eaves. Exterior end chimneys rise on the side elevations. The four bay wide southeast facade has a side entrance on the northwest which is sheltered by a curved hood that is supported by curved solid brackets. Above the door is a handsome leaded fanlight and small one-over-one sash windows flank the entrance. The fenestration consists of a triple six-over-one sash window on the first story and single six-over-one sash windows on the rest of the house. Flanking the house on the Bruton Street (southeast) elevation is a flatt roofed porch with doric columns and projecting curved rafter and on the northwest elevation a similarly-styled porte cochere. Entry is directly into the well-detailed front parlor which features a handsome Adamesque Colonial Revival mantel and an excellent ceiling cornice comprised of egg-and-dart molding a fret freize, and a garland swag. The stairs are located in a cross hall at the rear of the house. The contemporary two-car garage has just recently been converted into a plant house, using the two sets of glass french doors which were removed from the house. Lawshe remained in the house only until the early 1930s when it was sold to Larry I. Moore, who shortly thereafter conveyed it to Milton D. James. The proprietor of the Independent Ice and Fuel Company, James occupied the house until 1965 when Kathy B. Etheridge, the present owner, purchased it.

96

Wade H. Davis House
516 West Vance Street
F

This handsome two-story Queen Anne style residence was erected at the turn of the century for Wade H. Davis, the assistant manager of the W. J. Davis Machine Company (1908 CD). Davis later was a partner in Davis and Barner (fertilizer dealers) at 107 West Barnes Street (1928 CD). Davis died in the 1930s and his widow, Mary E. Davis, remained here until her death in the late 1940s. Divided into two apartments during the 1940s and 1950s, it has been a single family dwelling since at least 1964 (CD). The asymmetrical massing, the hip-roof with woodshingled gables, and the wrap-around porch carried by slender Tuscan columns are typical of Wilson's larger Queen Anne dwellings. Unfortunately, the house was covered with vinyl siding in 1983 and given fake, western-style shutters. The interior, although having fake paneled walls and lowered ceilings, retains much of its original details, including the handsome closed stringer stair with paneled wainscot, several elaborate mirrored overmantels, unusual bracketed hoods over the dining room doors, a hall arch, and some of the original hardware. The front entrance contains elaborate, double Victorian doors with transom.

97

Bateman Rental House
517 West Vance Street
C

Herbert Dalton Bateman, who lived nearby at 200 Gray Street (#337) and was president of Branch Banking and Trust Company from 1924 until 1952, had this modest, little front gable bungalow built as rental property between 1930 (SM) and 1936 (CD). His son, Harry Skinner Bateman, continues to maintain the house as rental property. The house has only a small front (northeast) porch carried by Tuscan columns sheltering the central entrance and a (now screened) porch on the southeast elevation. Such typical bungalow details as triangular brackets and exposed rafters complete the double-pile house. A one-car, front gable, frame garage is at the rear of the lot.

98

Borden-Corbett House
519 West Vance Street
C

A pleasant yet typical one-story, clipped gable bungalow; this frame dwelling was built by Sydnor J. Borden, a partner in Borden and Edmundson Insurance Agency,

soon after he purchased this corner lot in June 1915 from W. P. Anderson. The Bordens vacated the house during the early 1930s and the house was rented until 1944 when farmer J. Allie Corbett, Jr. and his wife, Annie (Borden) Corbett, a daughter of the builder, bought the house from her parent's estate. The Corbetts lived here until December 1982 when the property was sold to the present owner. Distinguishing bungalow elements of the house include the returning boxed eaves, the clipped gables, the front (northeast) gable dormer, the engaged front porch, and unusual fifteen-over-one sash windows. The interior features a modest Colonial Revival mantel and the oak and mahogany inlaid floors which are a hallmark of the better Wilson houses in the early twentieth century.

99

Stephenson Apartments
602 West Vance Street

I

These two, four-unit brick apartment buildings were built ca 1962 by Russell Stephenson, the present of the Stephenson Millwork Company. The narrow end of the building faces the street and intrudes upon the primarily bungalow nature of this streetscape. It occupies the site of a ca 1922 (SM & CD) two-story, frame house built for Wiley W. Tomlinson, a farmer and the secretary of the Wilson County Gin Company. From ca 1936 until its razing in 1960, it was occupied by Hubert and Beulah Stephenson, the parents of Russell Stephenson.

100

John Nackos House
604 West Vance Street

C

This handsome, Tudoresque bungalow was built in 1935 for John G. Nackos, a Greek immigrant, who came to Wilson in the early twentieth century who operated the New York Cafe at 107 South Goldsboro Street. The architect was Tommy Herman (1885-1956) of Wilson and the local firm of Wilkins and Wilkins did the construction. The brick, one-story house is distinguished by the use of stucco with mock timbers on the front (southwest) and side gables and by the diamond motif tiles set into the brick pillars which support the engaged porch and the porte cochere. Finishing details include brick soldier course lintels over the six-over-one sash windows and a row of soldier course brick laid in a basketweave pattern that form the water table. The typically handsome interior has a tiled mantel in the front parlor and several sets of glass french doors. At the rear of the house is a one-car garage also with mock timber and stuccoed gables. The Nackoses lived here until their deaths, his in 1981 and his widow's in 1983. The house is presently vacant.

101

Little-Dickerman House
605 West Vance Street

F

Beneath a most unfortunate application of aluminum siding (ca 1979) is a once rather handsome one-and-a-half story frame bungalow. The house was built in 1924 by contractor W. M. Jones for James H. Little, then a salesman with the Barner-Harrell (wholesale grocery) Company and later the proprietor of his own wholesale grocery at 217 East Barnes Street. Displaying an unusually broad front (northeast) gable that engages the porch, the house has lost most of its charm to the indiscriminant application of aluminum siding; even the raised porch posts and the triangular brackets have been covered. The Littles lived here until the 1950s, when the house was acquired by M. Paul and Margaret (Swindell) Dickerman, the publishers of The Wilson Daily Times (Margaret S. Dickerman is a granddaughter of newspaper founder John S. Gold). Mrs. Dickerman (since widowed) added the aluminum siding ca 1979.

102

C. J. Glover, Sr. House
606 West Vance Street

C

According to C. J. Glover, Jr., his father, Cleveland J. Glover, Sr. had this one-and-a-half story bungalow built ca 1918 following a popular gable end form. Wilkins Brothers of Wilson did the construction. While the house's porch and detailing is typical of Wilson's bungalow vocabulary of the early twentieth century, the distinctively buttressed and battered front (southwest) gable dormer is unusual. The well-finished interior features a handsome divider of raised pillars between the living and dining rooms, a large brick mantel and handsome woodwork. Glover, a farmer and bookkeeper, and his wife, Cleopatra (Taylor) Glover, lived here until their respective deaths in 1968 and 1976. Their son, C. J. Glover, Jr., and his wife continue to occupy the house.

103

W. D. Adams House
607 West Vance Street

C

This large, two-story Dutch Colonial Revival frame house was erected ca 1920 for William D. Adams, the vice-president of the Barnes-Harrell Company, the local bottlers of Coca-Cola. The Adames occupied the house until the mid 1960s when, after a brief interval ownership, it was purchased in 1967 by the present owner. The house's distinctive gambrel roof features a delightful eyebrow window on the front (northeast) and has round-arched attic windows in the gables. A handsome pedimented porch with an exposed, coved interior is carried by Tuscan columns and shelters the entrance which has a n impressive display of beveled glass in the elliptical fanlight and the sidelights. Sun porches occupy each side elevation. The house lost much of its crispness of line and detail when it was covered with aluminum siding in the mid 1960s. The interior is impressively finished with modling strips serving to break the living and dining room walls into panels, an elegant corbeled arch in the central hall that frames the handsome stair case, and heavy crown moldings. The mantels are surprisingly modes for such an elegantly finished interior.

104

Jarman-Marshall House
608 West Vance Street

F

This modes,t one-and-a-half story frame dwelling was erected ca 1940 by Cecil A. Jarman, then the dean at Atlantic Christian College and later (1950 CD) the college's acting president and the pastor fo the First Christian Church. The house has replacement wrought iron porch posts, a half-shoulder exterior end chimney, and modest molded boxed cornices with returns. A frame one-car garage is at the rear of the lot. The house was purchased in the early 1960s by Nathan D. and Ada M. Marshall, who lived here until their deaths in the 1970s. It has been rental property since.

105

George A. Lucas House
609 West Vance Street

C

This unusual two-story house was erected ca 1917 for insurance agent George A. Lucas. Lucas died in the early 1930s and his widow, Emma B. Lucas, lived here until the 1950s. Since then several families have occupied the house. The two bay-by-two bay frame house -- weatherboarded on the first stoyr and woodshingled on the second -- is covered by a broad cross gable roof that is distinctively

stuccoed on the front (northesat) elevation. This gable is further detailed by the arched hoods over the double second story windows, the brackets which support the gable, and a small gable window. A broad porch carried by tapered pillars on pedestals extends across the house. Completing the house are demi-lunes in the house gables, returning boxed cornices, a short rear ell, and handsome entrance with sidelights and transom. The side hall plan interior is handsomely finished in the Colonial Revival manner and features overmantels, a shoulder height wainscot with bracketed plate rail in the dining room, glass doors, and a handsome staircase.

106

CHESTER O. CLARK HOUSE
611 WEST VANCE STREET

C

This handsome one-and-a-half story, brick bungalow was erected between 1925 (CD) and 1928 (CD) for Chester O. Clark, a salesman with the Boykin Grocery Company. He remained here only until the late 1930s and the house has changed hands several times since. For a short period in the late 1950s and early 1960s it was owned by Atlantic Christian College and served as the president's home. The house is typical of those in Wilson with an engaged front porch, and displays a clipped gable roof and front (northeast) dormer, woodshingled gables, triangular brackets, and sturdy Tuscan columns supporting the porch with a connecting turned balustrade. Brick soldier courses enliven the house as lintels over the nine-over-one sash windows, as a surround at the central entrance with transom, and as a water table. The interior is also typical of its period and has glass french doors, a brick mantel, and simple Colonial Revival woodwork. At the rear of the lot is a complementary frame one-car garage with a brick facade, clipped gable roof, and woodshingled gables.

107

OUR REDEEMER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
AND PARSONAGE
610-612 WEST VANCE STREET

C

The organization of this congregation, Wilson's first Lutheran congregation on February 19, 1941 by the Reverend F. L. Lineberger was the culmination of a Sunday School which had met since September 29, 1937 in the Elijah Baines House at 400 Fairview Avenue; Lineberger had been installed as missionary for the Wilson area in November 1940. On May 10, 1941 the congregation purchased this lot at the corner of West Vance and North Rountree. Lineberger drew up the plans and specifications for the church, and served as both contractor and chairman of the building committee. Ground was broken on November 23, 1941, the basement poured by W. M. Jones and Company of Wilson on December 10, 1941, and masonry work begun on March 10, 1942. Lineberger purchased all material, supervised the day laborers, and contributed many days splitting and laying stone. The cornerstone was laid on April 26, 1942, the first service held in the basement on October 18, 1942, and a dedication service celebrated on February 21, 1943. The handsome, small church is erected of randomly-laid, rock-faced, grey Wake Forest granite and follows the ever-popular bellcote form of the Gothic Revival style as popularized by the modest church designs of Richard Upjohn during the 1840s and 1850s. The one-by-five bay structure presents a buttressed gable to West Vance Street from which projects the gabled and buttressed narthex. Gothic arches are seen in the central, double door entrance and in the paired sanctuary windows; the side bays are defined by buttresses. A similarly detailed side entrance projects from the rear of the North Rountree Street (northeast) elevation. The rear elevation contains basement windows at the bottom, individual Gothic arched windows at the outer ends the main floor, three Gothic windows in the gable (above the altar), and a large stone chimney

finished to resemble a massive buttress. The modest, pleasant plaster interior is plastered and has scissor trusses supporting the roof; a plastered Gothic arch divides the chancel from the nave. The appointments-- alter, pulpit, lectern, choir, and pews--are simple and have gothic motifs. The nave windows contain simple marble glass panes and the three-part chancel window contains brilliant blues and turquoises. A round window above the entrance in the Narthex contains the Martin Luther crest. In the mid-1940s a complementary, one-and-a-half story stone parsonage was built southeast of the church at 610 West Vance Street. Lineberger was also responsible for its design and construction. The house has a steeply pitched gable roof with three gable dormers on the front, eight-over-eight sash windows, and a rear ell with garage in the basement. The parsonage was occupied by the pastor until the late 1970s when it became the pastor's study and another parsonage was acquired. Rev. Lineberger served the congregation until a stroke in 1955 forced his retirement in 1956.

108

House

700 W. Vance Street

C

Typical of turn of the century architecture in Wilson, this asymmetrically massed two-story, frame house combines influence of both the Queen Anne and the Colonial Revival styles. Built ca 1908, the house is sheltered beneath a hip roof with a projecting front (west) pedimented gable that shelters a two-story bay window. The wrap-around porch, carried by Tuscan columns and enclosed by a square baluster railing, has been partially enclosed on the Rountree Street (south) elevation. A large two-story ell occupies the rear elevation. The builder of the house is not known, however, prominent farmer James S. Woodard occupied the house from ca 1916 (CD) until ca 1928 (CD). It has since been maintained as rental property, and is currently owned by Atlantic Christian College.

109

Jones-Cannady-Morrill House

702 West Vance Street

C

One of a number of similar bungalows in Wilson on which the end gable roof engages a full-width front porch, this one-and-a-half story frame house was built in 1917 for W. E. Jones, who sold it just two years later to farmer W. E. Cannady. Cannady's widow, Lillie Cannady, sold the property in the early 1930s to Samuel P. Morrill, a buyer for the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company. The Morrills occupied the house until the 1950s and it has changed hands several times since. Finished with typically bungalow details, the porch's raised pillars have unusual abstract curved brackets.

110

L. W. High House

704 West Vance Street

C

Luther W. High, the proprietor of the Wilson Dye Works, a cleaners on South Tarboro Street, had this pleasant and unusual one-and-a-half story bungalow built between 1920 (CD) and 1922 (SM). The large end gable roof engages the full-width front (southwest) porch and has a recessed central shed dormer that creates a deck over the central portion of the porch. Stucco over masonry on the first story and woodshingled in the gables, the house's form is a charming variation of a popular form of the bungalow; the complex roofline makes this one of the most picturesque of the modest bungalows in Wilson. Even more unusual is the completely-stuccoed one-car garage. The pleasant interior has nice tiled mantels, an enclosed stairs that rises in the center of the house, french doors, and a shoulder height wainscot in the dining room.

111

Mallie E. Ferrell House
706 West Vance Street

C

Mallie E. Ferrell, the proprietor of Taylor's Cafe, purchased this lot in March 1923 from prominent Wilson businessman Graham Woodard and has this pleasant one-and-a-half story, brick and woodshingled bungalow erected soon thereafter. Typical of the prevalent bungalow form in Wilson on which the end gable roof engages the front porch, this house is distinguished by the unusually prominent boxed returns on the front (west) gable dormer. Also notable are the relatively slender paired porch pillars and the brick soldier course water table. A metal porte cochere was added onto the (north) during the 1970s. The Ferrells lived here until ca 1928 (CD) and since then the house has been occupied by several families. It is currently maintained as rental property.

112

Mark B. Draughn House
708 West Vance Street

F

Real estate agent Mark B. Draughn, Jr. had this simple one-story, brick (vener) house built in the 1950s. Of typical tract house form, the four-bay wide house has a projecting gable that shelters the porch. The house's windows contain eight-over-one sash with fake shutters.

113

Sharpe-Bell House
800 West Vance Street

C

This handsome, two-story, three bay-by-two bay brick Bungalow style-inspired residence was built between 1920 (CD) and 1922 (SM) for Van B. Sharpe, the proprietor of Van B. Sharpe and Company, cotton buyers, at 105 North Tarboro Street. A photo of the house in the Solon Balia Moore collection leads to the belief that Moore was the architect. Sharpe lived here only several years and by 1925 (CD) he had sold the house to Dr. George Erick Bell and moved to a new house at 907 Broad Street. Dr. Bell, a native of Wake County, came Wilson in 1921 after his graduation from the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and became one of the town's leading physicians. He and his wife, Inza T. Bell, moved from this house to the impressive Edwin D. Barnes House at 1501 West Nash Street in the late 1940s, at which time the house was purchased by William D. P. Sharpe, Jr., and his wife, Aray G. Sharpe. (His relationship to the builder is unknown). Mrs. Sharpe (by then widowed) vacated the house in the late 1960s and several families resided here successively until the late 1970s when the house was acquired by Atlantic Christian College. Occupied for several years by Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity, the house is now a men's dormitory. The handsome house is set beneath a hip roof with projecting rafters and a front (west) bungalow style gabled dormers. The wrap-around porch extends from a porte cochere on the northeast, across the front, and around the first bay of the North Whitehead Street elevation. It is carried by pairs of large pillars on brick pedestals. Brick shed rooms occupy the rear elevation. The spacious interior has nice Colonial Revival mantels and a modest stair in the rear hall with a molded handrail that curls around the turned newel. A brick, two-car, flat roofed garage is at the rear of the lot.

114

Vernon Moss House
802 West Vance Street

C

Vernon Moss, Jr. states that his father, Vernon Moss, Sr., had this two-story, fable front frame house built about 1917 and resided here until about 1964 when,

due to old age, his father moved in with him. Moss was a merchant in downtown Wilson, the proprietor of Moss and Company, dry goods, at 134 South Tarboro Street. It is unusual to see this house type, a modest Queen Anne form that was popular during the early twentieth century for rental houses in the Maplewood neighborhood, in a neighborhood of Colonial Revival and Bungalow styles. It displays all the characteristic elements of its form--the front gable with returning boxed cornices enframing louvered vents (here peaked), woodshingles in the upper gable, and a side hall plan. The wrap-around porch is carried by pillars that have lost their decorative detail. The house has seen several additions on the rear. Behind the house is a three-bay, concrete block, gable-roofed garage that was built in the early 1940s.

115

Vernon Moss, Jr. House
804 W. Vance Street

F

Vernon Moss, III says that his father, Vernon Moss, Jr. had this pleasant one-story brick Colonial Revival house built in 1949 when he was in college and lived here until 1964, when he moved in with his son. The Mosses were the proprietors of Moss and Company, a clothing store, which Vernon Moss, Sr. had begun in the early twentieth century. (The Vernon Moss, Sr. House stands immediately adjacent to the south at 802 West Vance Street). This five bay-by-three bay house has its major stylish element a handsome entrance surround with the entablature supported by Roman fluted Doric pilasters on plinths. The Mosses have maintained the house as rental property since 1964.

116

Moss-Boyette-Barner House
806 W. Vance Street

C

Vernon Moss, Sr., who lived at 802 West Vance Street had this typically pleasant one-story frame bungalow built between 1922 (SM) and 1928 (CD) as rental property, and maintained it as such until it was sold in 1943 to J. Marvin Boyette. Boyette was a farmer and lived here until 1951 when he sold it to county employee Connie E. Barnes; Barnes continues to occupy the house. Wilson architect Solon Balias Moore (1872-1930) is attributed with the design. Distinguishing this typical end-gable-with engaged-porch bungalow form is the boldness of the returning boxed cornice, the decorated flared surround in the front (west) dormer, and the paired porch pillars which are joined with a starburst motif lattice. As usual, wood-shingled gables and shallow projecting bays add interest to the side and rear elevations. The modestly finished interior has a brick mantel in the front parlor, simple Colonial revival moldings, and glass french doors in the front rooms. A frame one-car, weatherboarded garage is at the rear of the lot.

117

Mitchell P. Farris House
807 West Vance Street

F

Katie (Brewer) Farris says that this typical, ranch style brick house was built for her husband, Mitchell Paul Farris, and herself in 1948. James A. McGeady of Wilson was the architect and Josh Winburn of Wilson was the contractor. Farris was the owner of Farris Motor Company. The one story house displays an unusual facade channeling -- every fourth course of brick is recessed -- which gives the house's brick veneered elevations an unusual textured quality. Typical of the post World War Two construction period are the square glass blocks which comprise the sidelights and transom. Mrs. Farris continues to occupy the house.

118

E. M. Blauvelt House
808 West Vance Street
C

A modest yet handsome frame bungalow, this one-and-a-half story, frame dwelling was erected in 1916 for Eugene M. Blauvelt, the proprietor of Blauvelt's Book and Jewelry Store at 112 South Tarboro Street. He, however, did not enjoy his house long, dying in the early 1920s (CDs). His widow, Margaret J. Blauvelt, did enjoy the house, living here until her death in the 1950s. It then became rental property until 1976 when Robert B. Brown, who had rented the house since the early 1960s, purchased it. The house is typical of numerous similar bungalows in Wilson and is distinguished by the front (southwest) hip dormer that flares at the base. The interior has its stairs in a transverse hall and has modest surrounds, brick mantels, and an unusual (for a modest bungalow) set of sliding wooden doors.

119

House
810 West Vance Street
C

This picturesque little cottage was probably built in the late 1910s (1922 SM) and has been occupied by a number of families since. The first recorded occupant was Frank A. Abbott, the secretary-treasurer of the Wilson Ice and Fuel Company, ca 1928 (CD). The small scale of the one-story, three bay-by-three bay frame dwelling contrasts with the boldness of the wide arched entrance porch that shows oriental influence, and the rustic trellises which accent the wide front (southwest) windows. The porch is carried on Tuscan columns and shelters the entrance which has full-length sidelights and a segmentally-arched wooden lintel. A screened porch occupies the southeast elevation and a hip-roofed ell with screened porch projects from the rear. The dwelling is one of the more fascinating found in Wilson's diverse bungalow vocabulary.

120

Graves Apartments
900 West Vance Street
C

This symmetrical, two-story Colonial Revival Style house was erected between 1925 (CD) and 1928 (CD) by W. W. Graves for his sister, Sallie Graves. Graves was a wealthy farmer and real estate developer and in 1923 erected an extraordinary Georgian Revival house one block south at 800 West Nash Street. The house on West Vance Street is five bays wide and has a small pedimented porch sheltering the entrance. Porches and interior end brick chimneys flank each of the side elevations. Miss Graves only occupied the house for a short period and in the early 1930s (1936 CD and 1930 SM) the house was greatly enlarged on the rear by a hip-roofed addition and was converted into four apartments, as it remains today. The interior's center hall has been divided for the various apartments, which are spacious and finished with nice Colonial Revival and Adamesque mantels.

121

Flowers-Willis House
906 West Vance Street
C

This handsome, two-story, double-pile Colonial Revival style residence was built between 1925 and 1928 (CD) for Frederick Flowers, the manager of the local branch of the Liggett and Myers Company (tobacco redrying plant). A photo of the just completed house is in the Solon Balias Moore Collection, and leads to the belief that Moore (1887-1930), a prominent Wilson architect, was responsible for the design. The house was purchased in the early 1930s by Dr. Harry Clay Willis (1887-

1966). Willis was born in Morehead City, received his medical training at Harvard, and came to Wilson in 1922 where he specialized in treating ailments of the ears, eyes, nose, and throat until his death. He first lived in the Anderson Apartments at 503-505 West Vance Street and later moved to 900 West Vance Street. Between 1922 and 1925 (CD) he had the handsome two-story Willis Building erected at 218-220 East Nash Street for his offices. He lived in this house until his death in 1966; it has been occupied by three families since. The Flowers-Willis House follows the so-called four-square form that was popular during the turn of the century and the early twentieth century. Here, the house is covered by a pyramidal roof that has a front (southwest) hipped dormer, and is pierced by an interior chimney; another chimney, half-shoulder in form, is along the northwest elevation. Wide boxed eaves, a trademark of the four-square form, are supported by pairs of curved brackets and extend around the house. The central entrance is sheltered by one-bay pedimented porch that is supported by trio of doric pillars. The windows contain double and single six-over-one sash in flat surrounds. A sun porch on the southeast, replacement for the original porte cochere, and a single shed room in the center of the rear elevation complete the house. The interior was not accessible. At the rear of the lot is a one-and-a-half story, concrete block, former two-car garage. Both car bays have been enclosed and the garage converted into a shop/storage shed.

122

C. H. Pierce House
908 W. Vance Street
C

This unusual, two-and-a-half story gable front brick bungalow was built for Christopher H. Pierce, the manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Company ca 1921; it was the first house on this block (1922 CD). The lot, located in the Rountree Place subdivision, was purchased in 1919 and the deed included the stipulation that no dwelling costing less than \$4000 could be erected on the lot. Pierce remained in the house only until 1927, and the house has changed hands seven times since and has been maintained as rental property on several occasions, as it is currently. The northeast facade is dominated by the large front gable which shelters the three bay-by-three bay, double-pile dwelling. The entrance with sidelights is located at the southeast of the facade and is sheltered beneath a gable supported by three triangular brackets. An uncovered terrace extends across the facade and is covered only on the wrap-around southeast elevation. The front windows contain double and triple nine-over-one sash with cast concrete sills and brick soldier course lintels. An interior chimney rises through the house. A small (now enclosed) porch is on the rear elevation. The interior is handsomely finished and has a beamed ceiling with light sockets at the junctions of the beams and a traditional stair hall with double-quarter turnstairs. A brick, one-car garage with brick soldier course lintel over the car opening is at the rear of the lot; it has been expanded by a frame shed along its northwest elevation.

123

Joyce J. Gibbons House
908 West Vance Street
C

Prominent Wilson realtor and developer W. W. Graves sold this lot at the corner of West Vance and North Connor streets to Joyce J. Gibbons in February 1929. Apparently this house was not built until ca 1931 because it is not shown on the 1930 Sanborn Map. Joyce J. Gibbons was a prominent tobacconist in Wilson. The 1928 CD lists him as an auctioneer at the Watson Tobacco Warehouse and living in Faison (forth-five miles south). He was later secretary-treasurer of the Carolina Tobacco Warehouses and president of the Big Star Tobacco Warehouse. He also served on the Wilson City Council from 1941 until 1943. The Gibbons House is a two-story, three bay-by-three bay Colonial Revival style residence under a gable roof. The

entrance is at the north corner of the west facade and is sheltered by a coved and pedimented porch that is supported by two Tuscan columns and decorated with molding and dentil trim. The door is enframed by a molded surround that arches to enclose a handsome semi-circular fanlight. The fenestration consists of six-over-six sash windows in flat surrounds with false shutters. A one-story porch, supported by Doric pillars, and an exterior end brick chimney is on the south elevation. The rear elevation is occupied by shed rooms. The exterior was covered (as sympathetically as possible) with vinyl siding in the late 1970s. The side hall plan interior has an arched doorway into the front parlor and traditional Colonial Revival moldings. The front mantel is a handsome Colonial Revival one with a crosssetted surround and a convex frieze. The only outbuilding is a one-and-a-half story, two-car, frame garage with a gable roof.

124

Goolsby-Webb House
909 West Vance Street

C

Built between 1922 (SM) and 1925 (CD) for William E. Goolsby, a tobacco buyer for W. T. Clark and Company, this two-story, four-square form frame dwelling displays typical bungalow elements on the front (northeast) and North Connor Street (northwest) elevation porches which have molding projecting rafter ends, at the cornices supported by pairs of curved bracketed, and at the double twelve-over-one sash windows. A low pyramidal roof covers the house and is pierced by interior and exterior end brick chimneys. The interior was unavailable for inspection. Outbuildings include a complementary pyramidal-roofed, one-car garage with storage area, a latter board-and-batten sided storage shed, and a modest trellis with seat. Goolsby only remained here until the early 1930s, and after a short occupancy by Thomas S. Ragsdale, William D. Webb, a tobacco buyer for R. P. Watson and Company, and his wife, Ella J. Webb, lived here from ca 1941 (CD) until the early 1980s. The house is presently maintained as rental property.

125

William H. Gurkin House
1000 West Vance Street

C

Prominent real estate developers George A. Barfoot and W. W. Graves sold this lot in Rountree Place to bookkeeper William H. Gurkin in July 1919, but this pleasant, two-story bungalow was not erected until between 1922 (CD) and 1925 (CD). Like the other lots in Rountree Place, this deed carried the stipulation that houses had to cost at least \$4000 and could not be sold to persons of African descent. Gurkin vacated the house ca 1936 (CD) and it has been occupied by five families since. The weatherboarded house is distinguished by a clipped gable roof and has such typical bungalow elements as woodshingled gables, double and triple nine-over-one sash windows, and triangular brackets. The front (southwest) entrance porch and the North Connor Street (southeast) side porch are supported by slender Tuscan columns. Of note are the battered surrounds at the gable louvers. The side hall plan interior has a replacement mantel and new crown molding. A pyramidal-roofed one-car garage/shed is at the rear of the lot.

126

William H. Sharpe House
1001 West Vance Street

C

This handsomely finished two-story, double-pile, brick, Colonial Revival Style house was erected between 1922 (SM) and 1925 (CD) for William Herbert Sharpe, the secretary-treasurer of the Boykin Grocery Company. The slate-covered gable roof has a central false gable which corresponds to the classical front (northeast) central porch that is carried by Tuscan columns. A similar porch flanks the house

on the North Connor Street (southeast) elevation and a porte cochere with latticed pillars and molded projecting rafters is on the north west elevation. Distinguishing the house are the dentiled boxed cornice, the demi-lune louvers in the gables, and the brick soldier course lintels over the double nine-over-one sash windows. The house is enlarged on the rear by a later frame addition. A brick, two-car garage is at the rear of the lot. Sharpe occupied the house until his death in the early 1970s.

127

House

1002 West Vance Street

C

This modest brick cottage was erected in the 1950s and has been occupied by a number of families since. The simply detailed, gable-roofed dwelling has the front projecting gable and exterior front chimney that is typical of this house type and features an arched entrance with granite surround brick soldier course lintels, and a demi-lune in the front gable.

128

T. Raymond Hassell House

1003 West Vance Street

C

This modest, one-and-a-half story frame bungalow has mock half-timbering in its front porch gables that imparts the feeling of the Tudoresque style to an otherwise very typical dwelling. It was erected ca 1937 for Thomas Raymond Hassell, the freight and ticket agent of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, and his wife, Maude M. Hassell. The Hassells occupied the house until their deaths, his in the 1950s and her in the early 1970s. The exposed rafters, double six-over-six sash windows, and an exterior end half-shoulder brick chimney are typical bungalow elements. There is a one-car, front gable, frame garage at the rear of the lot.

129

James C. Dempsey House

1004 West Vance Street

C

This delightful one-and-a-half story frame bungalow was built soon after March 1923 when tobacco buyer James C. Dempsey bought this Rountree Place lot. Dempsey and his wife, Ada B. Dempsey, the executive director of the Wilson County Tuberculosis Association, resided here until their respective deaths in the 1940s and the early 1980s. The gable-roofed, weatherboard and woodshingl bungalow has a wide gable front (southwest) porch that is carried on raised Doric pillars; a smaller porch on the southeast elevation echoes this porch. Substantial frame brackets, an exterior end, half-shoulder brick chimney, and typically bungalow windows complete the well-kept house.

130

Harris-Tonlinson House

1005 West Vance Street

C

The early history of this house is unclear. The 1922 Sanborn Map illustrates the house but the price differential of 1919, 1920, and 1923 deeds do not indicate that a house costing at least \$4,000, as stipulated in the 1919 deed, had been built. Connor C. Harris, a salesman, occupied the house from ca 1925 (CD) until ca 1936 (CD), after which it was rented until it was sold in 1944 to dentist Robert L. Tomlinson. Tomlinson resided here until his death in 1965 at which time the present owner, A. C. Joyner, acquired the house. Typical of the handsome Colonial Revival houses that were erected in the 1920s in the Rountree Place subdivision, this two-

story, three bay-by-two bay frame house features a small, center bay porch carried by Tuscan columns on the northeast facade, a flanking porte cochere on the northwest and a sunroom on the southeast, a bold boxed cornice that returns to enframe demi-lunes in the gable ends, and a small, central shed dormer. An enlarged ell (1940s) occupies the rear elevation. The interior is handsomely finished in the Colonial Revival manner and features a large tiled mantel which was unfortunately painted before 1965. The exterior has been covered with aluminum siding. A complimentary one-car garage is at the rear of the large lot.

131

James W. Spiers House
1006 West Vance Street
C

This lot in Rountree Place was purchased in 1926 by tobacconist James Waddell Spiers and this one-and-a-half story frame bungalow was erected before 1928 (CD). Spiers lost the house during the Depression and a number of families have occupied the house since; it is presently maintained as rental property. Sheltered beneath a tall clipped gable roof with returning boxed cornices, the house has a small front (northeast) central porch that is sheltered beneath a projecting gable and supported by Tuscan columns. Triple bungalow eight-over-one sash windows flank the entrance which has a transom and sidelights. The rest of the house is modestly finished. A pyramidal-roofed garage/shed is at the rear of the lot.

132

Robert E. Williams House
1008 West Vance Street
C

This pleasant, one-story, Tudoresque cottage was erected in the 1940s for George and Fannie Katzin who lived here only several years. A short term occupancy by Bess Adams (Peacock) Anderson led to the 1951 purchase by Robert E. Williams. The Williams remained here until 1967 and the house has changed hands twice since. The gable-roofed brick dwelling features a projecting entrance bay that has mock-timbering in the stuccoed gable and a Tudor arched door. A front exterior brick chimney also adds to the house's modest Tudor appeal.

133

Matthew J. Pate House
1009 West Vance Street
C

A typical one-and-a-half story frame bungalow with gable ends and an engaged front porch, this house features Western Stick Style lattice work between the paired pillars which support the porch roof; these pillars rest on a weatherboarded railing wall. The rest of the house -- front (northeast) gabled dormers, triangular brackets, deeply notched exposed rafters, and nine-over-nine sash windows--are typical of well-finished bungalows in Wilson. The house was built in the early 1920s for salesman Matthew J. Pate, whose January 1920 deed from Wilson developers George A. Barefoot (sic) and W. W. Graves stipulated that no dwelling could be erected that cost less than \$4,000. This was a uniform clause for all the lots in this Rountree Place neighborhood. The interior is traditionally finished and has modest Colonial Revival mantels and woodwork. Pate divided the house into two apartments ca 1941 (CD), at which time a second central door was cut, and he occupied one of them until the late 1940s. The house continues to be maintained as a duplex.

134

Julia F. Miller House
112 North Raleigh Road
F

Julia F. Miller, the widow of insurance agent Frank M. Miller, had this modest frame Colonial Revival house erected in the 1940s. The three bay-by-two bay structure is sheltered beneath a bellcast gable roof that sweeps to engage a full-width front (northwest) porch. Pillars support this porch and a balustrade crowns the porch's roof and supplies the house's main architectural feature. The central entrance is enframed by fluted pilasters supporting a dentiled entablature. Completing the house are flanking one-room wings, demi-lune windows in the house gables, six-over-six sash windows with louvered blinds, and a two-room rear ell. At the rear of the house is a one-room storage shed/play house. Mrs. Miller occupied the house until the early 1970s; it has been occupied by two different families since.

135

Apartment Duplex
114-116 North Raleigh Road
F

This modest two-story, townhouse duplex was erected in the 1950s (CDs) and is simply finished with Colonial Revival details. The gable-roofed, five-bay wide house has a front (northwest) porch that covers the central three bays and is carried by Doric pillars. The center window of the second story has been bricked in. A weatherboard, gable-roofed two-car garage is at the rear of the lot.

136

Rental House
202 North Raleigh Road
C

This modest, gable end, frame, one-story bungalow was built between 1922 (SM) and 1930 (SM), apparently as rental because the first recorded occupant, T. Raymond Hassell, the local agent for the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, never owned the property. The house has a front (northwest) porch that has replacement posts and a modern piored concrete floor. Typically bungalow elements, including woodshingled gables, complete the house. The only outbuilding is a small weatherboarded, shed-roofed storage shed in the rear yard. The house continues to be maintained as rental property.

137

Robert O. Blauvelt House
204 North Raleigh Road
C

This modest yet pleasant little one-story frame bungalow was built between 1925 (CD) and 1928 (CD) for osteopath Robert O. Blauvelt by his mother, Margaret J. Blauvelt. She had purchased the lot in 1917 and sold the house to her son in 1929. A good example of the more modest bungalow dwellings in Wilson, this house is sheltered under a gable roof with a hipped rear section and a front (northwest) gable porch. It displays such typical bungalow elements as woodshingled gables, clustered pillars on brick pedestals that support the porch, eight-over-one and six-over-one sash windows, and exposed projecting rafters. The central entrance has two high sidelights above panels. The small, engaged rear porch has been enclosed. The Blauvelts occupied the house until the 1940s; since then at least several families have resided here.

138

Graves Rental House
205 North Raleigh Road
F

This one-and-a-half story frame dwelling was built along modest Colonial Revival style lines as rental property ca 1932 by prominent Wilson farmer and real estate developer William W. Graves, according to his son, Thomas W. Graves. The gable-roofed house has a projecting front (southeast) bay and a gable sheltering the central steps to the porch, which is carried by square posts and has a square baluster railing. The typical, early 1930s house continues as rental property and was purchased from the estate of Mrs. Graves in 1981 by Ray Woodruff, the present owner. A simple, gable-roofed, frame garage is at the rear of the lot.

139

House
206 North Raleigh Road
C

This simple frame bungalow was built in the 1910s and is typical of the modest bungalows erected during that period. It is not known whether or not it was erected as rental property, as it has been maintained for a number of years. The occupant for the longest duration was Samuel G. House, the proprietor of House's Grocery at 415 South Goldsboro Street, who resided here from the mid 1930s (1936 CD) until the 1950s (1950 CD). The house's front gable engages the front (north-west) porch which is supported by doric pillars on brick pedestals. Other modest bungalow details on the three bay wide, triple-pile house include asphalt shingles in the gable, paired brackets, exposed rafters, and an exterior end half-shoulder chimney.

140

Harry B. Wells House
207 North Raleigh Road
C

This pleasant, four-square, Colonial Revival style house was built between 1925 and 1928 (CD), apparently as rental property, by W. W. Graves, a wealthy Wilson farmer and real estate developer who developed this Rountree Place neighborhood. The Sanborn Maps confirm a construction date between 1922 and 1928. In 1928 (CD) salesman James H. Durham is listed at this address and in December 1930 Graves sold the property to Harry B. Wells, the bookkeeper at the Colonial Ice Company. Wells resided here until his death in the 1950s, and his widow, Mrs. Cleora Wells, remained here until the early 1970s. It was then acquired by Donald Dale and purchased in 1973 by the Fairley Sessomes, the present owners. The two-bay-by-three bay, double-pile frame house has a full-width front (southeast) porch that has raised pillars on a railing wall. Pairs of curved brackets support the wide eaves of the pyramidal roof which is crowned by a metal ball finial. A small shed room occupies the rear elevation. The house was covered with vinyl siding about 1980 and was also given fake shutters at the one-over-one sash windows. The pleasantly finished interior features an unusual stair arrangement that rises transversely in the center of the hall from a small central landing that is accessible from both front and rear. The rooms are finished with modest moldings, Colonial Revival mantels, and french doors between the main parlors.

141

House
208 North Raleigh Road
C

This modest one-and-a-half story, frame bungalow was erected prior to 1922 (SM) and has been occupied by numerous families since. Mrs. John R. Raines, Jr. the

present owner, states that her husband, John R. Raines, Jr., bought the house in the late 1940s and lived here until after the death of his first wife in the early 1950s. The Raineses have maintained it as rental property since. The typically weatherboarded house has woodshingled gables, an engaged front (northwest) porch carried by paired pillars on brick pedestals, an exterior end half-shoulder brick chimney and a woodshingled shed dormer on the front. The fenestration contains one-over-one sash windows in plain surrounds. A small shed-roofed porch with enclosed end bay is on the rear elevation. At the rear of the lot is a deteriorated, two-car, weatherboard garage with woodshingled gables and added on lateral sheds.

142

William T. Batts House
210 N. Raleigh Road

C

This modest, front gable bungalow with an engaged front porch was built between 1922 (SM) and 1925 (CD) for William T. Batts, a salesman at the General Supply Company. The pleasant dwelling is finished with typical bungalow elements but unlike others of its genre in Wilson, it lacks woodshingled gables. The Battses occupied the house until the 1950s, since when it has been maintained as rental property.

143

Vacant Lot
212 North Raleigh Road

VL

According to the Sanborn Maps, this 56-by-112 foot lot at the corner of North Raleigh Road and West Lee Street has never been built upon, despite its advantageous location just two blocks from Atlantic Christian College. Now used occasionally as overflow parking for adjacent rental houses and duplexes, the lot has lost much of its grass and is now bare dirt. It does, fortunately retain several large hardwood shade trees.

144

St. Therese's Catholic Church
114 North Deans Street

F

This modest brick building was erected in 1955 as the St. Therese's School and has doubled as the sanctuary since while the parish plans to build on the vacant lot to the southwest. While there is no record of Catholics in Wilson prior to 1906, as Wilson became more cosmopolitan in her makeup enough Catholics arrived by 1920 to form a mission of St. Mary's Church in Goldsboro. In 1921 two houses were bought at the corner of Bragg and Gray Streets. One was moved to face Gray Street and became the chapel (now gone) and the other, the rectory, survives at 109 Bragg Street (#). In 1931 the Sisters of Providence of St. Mary (of Woods, Indiana) opened a parish school. The congregation grew and in April 1950 the Graham Woodard property was purchased on West Nash Street, which extended through to West Vance Street. The Woodard house was a monumental Neo-Classical Revival residence and was used as the convent; unfortunately it was demolished in the late 1970s and after the school had closed. This brick veneer over concrete block complex was erected at the West Vance Street part of the Woodard property in 1955 as the school and consists of a one-story, seven-room classroom building, a tall gymnasium, most of which is currently occupied by the sanctuary, and a small chapel opening onto West Vance Street. The school closed in 1976; the Sisters were called elsewhere. The building is typical of post World War Two school construction and has as its only distinguishing element a wide, cast concrete surround that enframes the tall, glass entrance on Deans Street. The interior of the chapel is very plainly finished and has exposed concrete block walls.

145
House
204 Deans Street
F

According to neighbor Mrs. Kemp at 208 Deans Street, this house was built ca 1926-1927, about six years after her house. It was built for a widow, Ellen Braswell, who lived here only several years. It has been maintained as rental property since and has changed ownership a number of times. The modest, one-story cottage displays Queen Anne asymmetrical massing and has a low hip roof with pedimented gables and a modest front (northwest) porch carried by Tuscan columns. The fenestration consists of double and triple bungalow six-over-two sash windows. It has been covered with asbestos shingles.

146
Rental House
206 North Deans Street
C

According to Mrs. Alonzo Kemp at 208 North Deans Street, this modest little bungalow was built ca 1923 for Richard E. Steward, who only lived here several years; it has been used as rental property since. The house is sheltered beneath a front clipped gable roof and has a small clipped gable roof sheltering its offset front (northwest porch); the resultant profile is quite pleasant. Woodshingled gables, triangular brackets, and exposed rafters complete the dwelling

147
Alonzo C. Kemp House
208 North Deans Street
C

Mrs. Sadie (Dew) Kemp states that her husband, Alonzo C. Kemp (1875-1955), a postal clerk, and she got the plans for this pleasant little bungalow from a book of plans. Carpenter Riley E. Adams erected it in 1921 on the lot they had purchased from Graham Woodard, who owned the entire block; this was a cow pasture when the Kemps purchased the lot. The total cost was \$3800. The one-story, three bay-by-three bay, triple-pile, frame house is contained beneath a front clipped gable roof and has a three-bay shed porch that is carried across the front (northwest) by wooden pillars on weatherboard pedestals. Woodshingled gables, triangular brackets, double windows, exposed rafters, a side gable-covered projecting bay, and an engaged screen porch on the rear elevation complete the house. Mrs. Kemp continues to live her.

148
Moses Rountree House (NR)
107 North Rountree Street
P

One of Wilson's oldest houses and the only example of local builder Oswald Lipscomb's Gothic Revival Style cottages, the Moses Rountree House was built about 1869 for Moses Rountree (1822-1887), the most prominent merchant in Wilson during the mid nineteenth century. Born on the family plantation several miles east of Wilson, Rountree embarked on his mercantile career in 1846 when he and his brother, Jonathan D. Rountree (1819-1865), organized a general mercantile firm. Their last building, a handsome brick building known for its excellent raised brickwork, was built between 1868 and 1882 and still stands (though somewhat altered) at 134-136 South Tarboro Street. Involved in numerous business adventures during his life, Rountree was also active in the town government and in the growth and development of Wilson's private educational institutes, including St. Austin's Institute (1858), Wilson Collegiate Institute (1872), and the first public grade school (1881). Josephus Daniels, who moved to Wilson in 1865 at age three and who later became the editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, the most influential newspaper in

eastern North Carolina, recalled in his Tar Heel Editor (1939): "He (Moses Rountree) was the oldest and most successful merchant in Wilson in my boyhood days, and the most beloved. He was the best salesman I ever saw."

In 1869 Rountree purchased eight-and-one-eighths acres from James Davis (See the Davis-Whitehead-Harris House (NR) (#340) at 600 West Nash Street) on what was then known as Nash Road. Rountree employed Wilson builder Oswald Lipscomb (1826-1891) to design and construct the house. Lipscomb had come to Wilson as a young man and in 1855 married Moses Rountree's sister, Penelope Lipscomb. He exerted considerable influence on Wilson's building tradition, building many substantial Gothic Revival and Italianate dwelling, of which only a handful survive. The Rountree House is his only surviving Gothic Revival design. The house is said to have been completed in 1870, the same year as the birth of the youngest of the four Rountree children. Rountree and his wife occupied the house until their respective deaths in 1887 and 1888. The house was inherited by their daughter Fannie (Rountree) Woodard, the wife of prominent lawyer F. A. Woodard. About 1890 the Woodards decided to build a magnificent Second Empire style house on the Rountree lot and the Moses Rountree House was moved to another part of the Rountree property. In 1894 Fannie R. Woodard deeded her father's house and lot to her son, Graham Woodard (1879-1950). About 1908 Graham Woodard erected a monumental Neo-Classical Revival house on the same block as the Rountree House. In 1920 Woodard sold the Rountree House to its tenant, Lucy J. Wooten, with the stipulation that the house be moved within four months to its present lot on Rountree Street, less than 200 feet from its original site. The house has changed hands several times since, and is presently for sale. Neither of the Woodard Houses survive.

The well-preserved, one-and-a-half story, L-plan house is sheltered beneath a gable roof with three front gables that contain pairs of gothic-arched windows with corresponding gothic louvered blinds. These windows contain four-over-four sash enframed by flat surrounds. The central entrance has a transom and sidelights and is sheltered beneath a porch carried by elaborate lattice paneled posts with similar frieze. Flanking the entrance are tripartite, Colonial Revival windows with a central six-over-six sash window with narrow two-over-two side panels; these were added in the 1930s. The side elevations are blind on the first story and have six-over-six sash windows flanking the interior end chimneys on the second story. The rear elevation and the long three-room ell are treated similarly to the front with gables containing gothic windows. Especially notable is a gothic-shaped Palladian window in the southwest elevation of the rear ell. A screened porch is at the rear and an enlarged and enclosed porch occupies the southwest elevation of the ell.

The plastered center hall plan interior is especially handsome. The spacious centerhall provides access to the side parlors through wide doorways and to the stairhall in the rear ell. The front hall and parlors have the extremely wide molded surrounds which are a trademark of Lipscomb's surviving houses. During the 1930s the original mantels were removed and replaced with tasteful Colonial Revival mantels. Of note in the hall are the rounded front corners of the hall, apparently just a decorative element to enliven the otherwise rectangular hall. The open stringer stair rises in two levels with an intermediate landing and has plain balusters, and a large turned newel. To the rear of the stair hall is the dining room, also with a replacement mantel, a rear stair, pantry, kitchen, and storage rooms. The second story follows the plan of the first and is especially noted for the expression of the exterior gables on the interior. The windows are set just above floor level and a deep V expresses the junction of the gable and the roof. Both front fireplaces have been closed.

The Moses Rountree House was designated a Wilson Historic Property on June 16, 1977 and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on March 10, 1982.

149

Charles L. Coon House
109 North Rountree Street
C

Prominent Wilson educator Charles L. Coon (1868-1927) bought this lot in December 1915 from F. A. Woodard and had this modest, two-story Colonial Revival style house erected in the four-square form soon thereafter. One of North Carolina's most outstanding early twentieth century educators, Coon is credited with creating a county school system for Wilson that set a pattern for consolidation in the state. Coon was the Wilson Graded School Superintendent from 1907 to 1927, and he was the county school superintendent for the last fourteen years of this period, 1913 to 1927. A native of Lincoln County, he was educated at the Lutheran School at Conover in Catawba County and at the age of eighteen began a teaching career that lasted the rest of his life. Coon held positions in education in the state and the South prior to his coming to Wilson.

Coon and Wilson built quite an educational reputation for themselves. In 1923, the Salisbury Evening Post asserted that "Wilson County is the educational leader of the state". Also in 1926, The News & Observer (Raleigh) said that Wilson County had, "the finest system of county schools in the state".

Upon his death in December, 1927, he was honored with the following eulogy in The North Carolina Teacher, February, 1928:

It is impossible to estimate the value of his contribution toward the realization of the ideals which meant so much to him... Through the consolidation of schools in Wilson County, he led the whole state in placing good school buildings, well-trained teachers, and longer school terms within reach of county boys and girls. To him belongs much of the credit for the present improved plan of certification of teachers, though he was far from satisfied with the system as it now stands.

The Coon House is typical of four-square dwellings and features a metal, pseudo-tile hip roof with front (southeast) gable dormer and a two-bay front porch carried by tapered pillars and having a square baluster railing. Two front doors date from the 1950s when the house was used as apartments. Finishing details include a triple one-over-one sash window on the porch, double and single one-over-one sash windows on the rest of the house, exposed rafters, a rear ell, and a partially enclosed rear porch. The interior is simply finished with Colonial Revival moldings and mantels. The simple, closed stringer stairs have been partially enclosed. Coon lived here until his death in 1927 and his widow, Carrie S. Coon, a teacher at Coon High School (names in her husband's honor), resided here until 1954. She then sold the house and it was converted into apartments. Atlantic Christian College owned it from 1958 until 1961 and used it as dormitory space. From 1961 until 1969 it housed the Gamma Lambda Chapter of Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity. Since 1969 the present owners, the Henry Linebergers, have maintained it as a single-family dwelling.

150

Hugh Yelverton House
111 North North Rountree Street
C

This substantial two-story, triple-pile brick residence was erected in 1916 for dentist Hugh P. Yelverton, a native of Fremont. The exceptionally well-finished three bay-by-four bay house is covered by a slate-covered hip roof that has a glass ventilation cupola at the peak. Interior and exterior end chimneys rise through the house. A front (southeast) hip dormer and a modillioned cornice lend variety to the roofline. The deep, full-width front porch is carried by fluted square columns that rest on brick pedestals; a square baluster railing joins the pedestals. The fenestration includes oversized eighteen-over-one sash bungalow windows on the porch and twelve-over-one sash bungalow windows on the rest of the house. Of note are the rock-faced stone lintels on the first story which are connected by a

brick soldier course. The handsome central entrance has a transom, sidelights and rock-faced lintels and sills, all enframed by fluted pilasters. A two-story ell with a sleeping room on the second story occupies the rear elevation. The interior was not accessible. Yelverton and his wife, Myra (Peebles) Yelverton, occupied the house until their respective deaths in 1972 and 1976. Their son, William P. Yelverton, continues to reside here. The only outbuilding is a brick, one-car garage with a flat roof and simple corbeled parapet.

151

Allie W. Fleming House
112 North Rountree Street

C

One of the most unusual and most picturesque bungalows in Wilson, the Allie W. Fleming House was built ca 1919 on a lot purchased in November 1918 from Wade H. Anderson, P. L. Woodard, and Charles R. Harper; Woodard lived on the lot immediately to the southwest at 610 West Nash Street. Allie Wiggins Fleming (1892-1952) was the son of Charles Mortimer Fleming (1862-1931), one of the pioneers of the Wilson tobacco market, the man given the credit with buying the first lot of tobacco sold in Wilson on September 10, 1890, and the man referred to as the "Grandfather" of the Wilson market because of his untiring efforts. In 1902 the elder Fleming became the manager of the Imperial Tobacco Company plant in Wilson and Allie Fleming joined him in 1914 as a commission buyer in the nearby Washington market. In 1916 Allie Fleming returned to Wilson to manage the Banner Tobacco Warehouse, which C.W. Fleming had purchased in 1912. The younger Fleming continued with these tobacco interests until his death. He also served on City Council from 1945 until 1951. In 1939 Fleming, a former summer semi-pro baseball player, joined with a group of businessmen to purchase the Ayden franchise of the Coast Plain League and re-establish professional baseball in Wilson. He was president and general manager of the "Wilson Tobacconists" for the several years they were active in Wilson. In 1952 the baseball stadium was renamed Fleming Stadium in his honor. Fleming lived in this house until his death in 1952, and his widow, Louise W. Fleming, resided here until her death in 1968. The current owners bought it at that time.

The one-and-a-half story brick stuccoed building is most noted for its rounded eaves on the clipped gable roof, which gives a remarkable fluidity to the design and imparts the rustic feeling of a thatched English cottage. Mock-timbering in the gables and mere wisps of eyebrow dormers heightens this picturesque English appeal. A stone-floored terrace extends across the three-bay northwest facade and is covered only at the center by a small gable porch (with mock-timbers) that is supported by massive stone pillars. Similar pillars also support the porte cochere on the southeast. Stone is used also for the interior and exterior end chimneys. Triple windows flank the central entrance and single and double nine-over-one sash windows are found on the rest of the house. The triple-pile house has a central projecting porch at the rear. The triple-pile house has a central projecting porch at the rear. The spacious interior focuses on the massive stone fireplace in the front living room. Traditional woodwork, a molded cornice, and an open stringer stair with square balusters completes the house. The one-car weatherboarded garage at the rear of the lot handsomely compliments the house, and has woodshingled gables, bracketed eaves, and a clipped gable roof. It retains its original folding garage doors. The Allie W. Fleming House was designated a Wilson Historic Property on October 27, 1983.

152

James A. Spiers House
113 North Rountree Street

C

James A. and Margaret W. Spiers bought this lot in September 1915 from the estate of lawyer F. A. Woodard and had this representative, four-square form, Colonial

Revival style house built soon thereafter. The Spierses lost the house during the Depression and it was purchased in 1939 by farmer Walter A. Brown. Brown and his wife, Ida A. Brown, only lived here until 1946, when it was sold to their daughter, who converted it into rental property. It now contains three apartments. The two bay-by-three bay, double pile house has a slate-covered hip roof with front (southeast) hip dormer and interior end chimneys. A porch is carried across the front by large pillars and has a square balustrade. Double sixteen-over-one sash windows, a large triple window on the porch, and beveled glass in the entrance complete the house. The interior has a traditional double quarter-turn stairs in the stair hall and modest Colonial Revival mantels and woodwork.

153

Lawshe-Barkley House

114 North Rountree Street

C

J. Linwood Lawshe, hardwood floor dealer (1916-1917, CD), purchased this lot in October 1916 from Wade H. Anderson and had this unusual Western stick style bungalow built soon thereafter. In March 1919 he sold the house to bookkeeper William T. and Annie (Deans) Barkley and built a handsome Colonial Revival house at 515 West Vance Street (#95). The one-story, double-pile frame dwelling shows an oriental influence in the peaked gables and the geometric openwork beams that fill the front (northwest) gable. Like several other significant Wilson bungalows, such as the Allie W. Fleming House (#151) adjacent to the southwest, the Lawshe-Barkley House has massive stone piers supporting the porch. Completing the bold design are such typical bungalow elements as triangular brackets, wood-shingled gables, and twelve-over-one sash windows. Flanking the central entrance are unusual triple windows composed of a central one-over-one sash flanked by sidelights containing six elongated panes (each just two inches wide) with two-inch squares at the top and bottom. An ell occupies the rear elevation. The house was covered with aluminum siding in the early 1970s. The interior has a spacious, informal arrangement with a beamed ceiling, tile mantel, and inlaid oak and mahogany floor in the front room. The Colonial Revival style woodwork is modest. The Barkleys occupied the house until the 1950s. The present owners, the third since the Barkleys, purchased the house in 1975.

154

Millon A. High House
105 East Lee Street
C

This pleasant one-and-a-half story dwelling was built in 1923 in a popular bungalow form -- a side gable roof extending to engage a full-width front porch. Here, deeply notched rafters and triangular brackets decorate the wide eaves and the front (southwest) gable dormer. The porch is supported by raised pillars and window boxes constitute the railing. Typically bungalow twelve-over-one sash windows and a rear ell complete the exterior. The interior is representative of modest bungalows of the period and has a handsome brick mantel in the front parlor, glass french doors, and simple woodwork. The house was erected for Millon A. High, the proprietor of the Five Points Filling Station and the Sudden Service Station. After High's death in the late 1930s, his widow Treacy (Barnes) High resided here until her death in 1983, at which time the present owner purchased the house.

155

House
103 East Lee Street
F

This tiny, three-bay wide, square cement block house was erected in the 1940s and has been occupied by several families since. The gable roofed house has a small front porch which is partially covered by a pedimented gable supported by Tuscon columns which appear to have been salvaged from another house. The windows contain casements.

156

House
100 West Lee Street
C

Built prior to 1882 (GM) at the corner of Green and Pine streets and moved to the middle of the 100 block of West Green Street between 1897 and 1903 (SM), this modest, one-story, frame Italianate cottage was moved to this location after 1930 SM), losing its rear ell and front porch in the process. The double-pile, three bay-by-two bay house is sheltered beneath a low hip roof pierced by interior chimneys. The only surviving distinctive exterior elements are the molded and bracketed boxed cornice, the entrance wide sidelights and transom, and the six-over-six sash windows in flat surrounds. The present porch consists of a shed roof with wrought iron posts and shelters only the entrance. The center hall plan interior has been altered with simulated wood paneling and suspended ceilings. Fortunately though, the modest pilaster-and-frieze form mantels and the symmetrical moldings with medallion corner-blocks survive. The house has been used for rental purposes since at least the 1930s.

157

Joe Ellis Rabil House
102 West Lee Street
C

According to Addie (Rabil) Farris, this pleasant, turn of the century frame cottage was purchased ca 1920 by her father, Joe Ellis Rabil (1883-1958), from the brothers of his wife, Nellie (Kannan) Rabil. Rabil emigrated in 1912 from Lebanon

and came to Wilson because his wife's brothers were here. George, John, Joseph, and Negepe Kannan were the proprietors of a general merchandise store at 130 South Tarboro Street and lived nearby at 106 West Lee Street (1928 CD). Rabil himself was the proprietor of a clothing store that went out of business on South Tarboro Street in the spring of 1984. The Rabils lived here until their deaths, hers in 1942 and his in 1958. The house has been maintained as rental property since. The traditional triple-A, one-story house is simply finished and has a front (southwest) porch with chamfered posts and a turned balustrade; the scrolls on the sides of the posts are gone. Six-over-six sash windows, returning boxed cornices, and louvered vents complete the house. The rear elevation contains two ells with a (now enclosed) porch in the middle. The interior was not visible. It is not known for whom the house was built, but it dates from before 1908 (SM).

158

Jackson-Kannan House
104 West Lee Street
F

This house was built between 1913 (SM) and 1915, when John Quincy Jackson sold it to Sieded, George, and Joseph Kannan; Jackson had purchased the lot in 1893. The Kannans, recent immigrants from what is now Lebanon, were the proprietors of Kannan Brothers (dry good) at 106 and 126 South Tarboro Street. The house follows early twentieth century two-story, gable front side hall plan form that was popular for rental and speculative houses. Here the house has lost much of its original character through an application of asbestos siding and the construction of a front (southwest) two-tier porch. A large ell occupies the rear elevation. The interior, although divided into apartments (two down, one up) does retain its original modest traditional Victorian and Colonial Revival mantels and moldings. The interior stairs have been removed. The house was lost by George Kannan during the Depression and was purchased in 1933 by Needham and Minnie Lee Holden who resided here until the 1940s. It was then converted into apartments and has changed hands several times since.

159

W. Edward Mercer House
105 West Lee Street
F

Once a handsome, two-story, Queen Anne residence, this house suffered drastically by a remodeling in 1982 by the present owner which resulted in the total loss of its original wrap-around porch. Carried by slender Tuscan columns, the porch featured a charming circular pavillion with a finial-crowned conical roof. The house was built ca 1906 by W. Edward Mercer, a bookkeeper, on a lot he had purchased from his parents, W. H. and Mary J. Mercer, at the rear of their (#298) at 315 North Tarboro Street. The rest of the asymmetrically massed dwelling survives. The hip roof has a front (northeast) pedimented gable that shelters a two-story bay window that projects on the northwest of the facade. A one-room, one-story wing on the southeast elevation has an elaborately sawn vent in its pedimented end. Boxed cornices, one-over-one sash windows, and a (now enclosed) rear porch complete the house. The entrance with transom and sidelights opens into the side entry hall in which the handsome open stringer stair rises; the stair has a turned balustrade that is anchored by a large paneled newel. Mirrored overmantels are located in the front parlors. The interior has also suffered from the addition of simulated wood paneling. The house was sold in the 1930s to John C. Horne, a farmer and later foreman at the nearby Hackney Wagon Company. He resided here until his death in 1982, at which time the house was altered.

160

Shakleford Duplex
106 West Lee Street
I

This one-story, brick rental duplex was erected in the early 1980s. Its long, low gable roof and brick exterior is incompatible on a block of primarily two-story frame houses dating from the turn of the century. It occupies the side of a two-story, asymmetrical plan frame house that was built prior to 1908 (SM) and which was razed in the 1970s.

161

Rental House
107 West Lee Street
C

Built between 1922 (SM) and 1930 (SM), this pleasant little one-story frame bungalow features an uncharacteristically shallow clipped gable roof that engages the full width front porch. A clipped gable dormer also occupies the center of the front (northeast) elevation. The porch is carried on paired pilasters on low pedestals. Woodshingled gables, triangular brackets, and one-over-one sash windows complete the house. The rear contains a full-width ell, also contained under a shallow clipped gable roof. The plastered interior has a fake paneling wainscot, but retains its plain surrounds and brick mantels. It has been used as rental property since at least 1928 (CD) and was divided into a duplex in the 1970s, at which time a second front door was added.

162

House
180 West Lee Street
F

This early twentieth century frame dwelling (1908 CD) is typical of the modest houses built for Wilson's working class. A gable-roofed front (southwest) room projects from the house's hip roof and serves to anchor the two-bay porch, which is carried by pillars. The house lacks any distinguishing detail other than boxed cornices that return to enframe simple louvers on the front room and on the rear ell. The interior, now divided into two apartments, is equally plain and has simple Victorian mantels and flat surrounds. The house has been used as rental property for many years.

163

109 West Lee Street
C

Roy Millhouse bought this lot at the corner of West Lee and North Pine Streets from Wilson realtor George A. Barefoot in 1922 and had this interesting, entirely woodshingled, two-story, double-pile, dwelling built that same year. According to the present owner, H. G. Piner, Jr. who purchased the house from his widow, Lucy (Kallam) Millhouse in 1979, the house was of prefab construction and was shipped to Wilson in a boxcar. Although it is not recorded that it was a house from the Alladin Company of Bay City, Michigan, the completely woodshingled exterior was common of early Alladin designs. This Colonial Revival style house has a gavel roof and a tall, steeply-pitched gable over the projecting vestibule on the southeast of the two-bay northeast facade. This entrance gable has two small windows with shutters. An unusual double half-shoulder exterior end chimney is on the northwest elevation and

has stone paved shoulders and a panel of decorative brick work diagonally laid in a basketweave pattern, with stone corner insets. A triple-six-over one sash window is on the front first story; double and single windows are found in the rest of the house. The rear elevation is occupied by full-width shed rooms and a later small sleeping porch on the second story. The interior was not visible. A matching, woodshingled, one-car garage with front gable roof is at the rear of the lot. Millhouse (1891-1969), a native of Iowa, came to Wilson in the mid 1920s and first worked as a chauffer, living at 105 West Lee Street (1925 CD). From 1929 until his death he was the proprietor of Millhouse Grocery, which was adjacent at 111 West Lee Street; the store was shaped like a windmill. His widow, Lucy (Kallam) Millhouse, operated the grocery for several years after her husband's death, had it razed in the early 1960s, and moved to Virginia shortly before her death in 1982. The house is currently maintained as rental property. A modest picket fence surrounds both the house and former store lots.

164

Hussey Rental House
200 West Lee Street
I

Contractor Hugh Mosley Hussey, III built this small, three bay-by-three bay, gable-roofed house in 1980 as a rental investment. It has simulated rough sawn vertical siding and false shutters at the front (southwest) central entrance and flanking doors. It was built on the site of previous rental house built before 1913 (SM).

165

Rental Duplex
202 West Lee Street
F

This one-story, concrete block rental duplex was erected between 1930 (SM) and 1936 (CD). Sheltered beneath a broad (southwest) gable front roof with exposed projecting rafters, giving the house a bungalow appeal, the four-bay-by-six bay, triple-bay structure has twin front entrances and casement windows. The hipped porch roof is carried by metal posts. The gables are covered with asphalt shingles.

166

Rental House
204 West Lee Street
F

Built between 1913 (SM) and 1922 (SM) as rental property, this plain, one-story, four bay-by-two bay, square plan house is sheltered under a low pyramidal roof and has a central chimney with corbeled cap. Remodeling has resulted in wrought iron porch posts, aluminum siding only on the southeast elevation and the enlargement of the rear shed rooms and porches. The interior was not inspected.

167

Fretz-Barnes House
205 West Lee Street
C

This modest, frame bungalow was erected in 1922 for Phillip and Hannah F. Fretz; Mr. Fretz was an employee at the nearby Hackney Wagon Company. Sheltered beneath a gable roof, the three bay-by-three bay, triple-pile house displays such characteristic bungalow elements as woodshingled gables, triangular brackets supporting the eaves, eight-over-one sash windows, exposed rafters, a brick exterior end chimney with double half-shoulders, bay windows, and a front gable sheltering the southeast two-thirds of the porch; the northwest third of the porch has a flat roof. Pillars with simple caps carry the porch and are connected by a railing of square balusters. Shed rooms are arranged across the rear. A frame, gable roofed, weatherboarded, three-bay outbuilding is at the rear; its three sections contain a storage room, a smokehouse, and a garage. Mrs. Fretz died in 1929 and Mr. Fretz remained here until the late 1930s. In the 1940s the house was purchased by Albert S. and Eva Barnes, who lived here until their death; their son continues to reside in the house.

168

Hussey Rental House
207 West Lee Street
I

Contractor Hugh Mosley Hussey, III built this small, three bay-by-two bay, gable roofed house in 1980 as a rental investment. It has simulated rough sawn vertical siding and false shutters at the front (northeast) windows and the central door. A small wooden stoop with railing is the only porch. It was built on the site of a frame bungalow which had been erected between 1913 and 1922 (SM) and which had been razed in the mid-1970s.

169

Grady Rental House
208 West Lee Street
F

This modest, one-story, two-room rental house was erected at the turn of the century (1908 SM) and is simply finished with a central stuccoed chimney, a simple shed porch on the front (southwest), and six-over-six sash windows in flat surrounds. It has been used as rental property for a number of years.

170

Taylor-Lively House
209 West Lee Street
C

This little, one-story, gable front frame house is typical of the modest forms the bungalow took in Wilson. It was erected between 1922 (SM) and 1925 (CD) for Herbert W. Taylor, who was a carpenter and who later worked for the Hackney Wagon Company. In 1955 the Taylors moved out of the house and it was rented to Vincent and Carmen Lively until 1978 when Carmen Lively (since widowed) purchased the house. The front gable roof engages the front (northeast) porch and is supported by pillars on brick pedestals. Bungalow four-over-one windows and an exterior end, exposed face chimney provide additional modest details. There is a small engaged porch on the rear elevation. The simple, traditional interior has plain surrounds and modest brick mantels.

171

Clarence Rowe House
210 West Lee Street
C

According to Louise E. Rowe, her father, Clarence Rowe (1886-1962), hired Thomas Thompson of Wilson to erect this pleasant bungalow in 1922; George Deans completed the construction. A farmer and automobile salesman, Rowe and his wife, Elva Deans (1886-1974), resided here until their deaths. The one-story frame house is typical of the many bungalows built in Wilson during the 1920s and has a full-width front porch engaged beneath the gable roof carried by paired pillars on raised brick pedestals; a square baluster railing unifies the porch. The central entrance has a five pane transom and is flanked by large ten-over-one bungalow style windows. The side elevations have half shoulder, brick, exterior and chimneys and are woodshingled on the upper half story with lattice panels at the top. A woodshingled shed dormer on the front, triangular brackets at the eaves, and a rear ell complete the house. The interior is typical of modest bungalows, with two front rooms and a rear central and transverse hall. Moldings are flat and only the living room's corbeled brick mantel survives. The upper story was never completed. At the rear of the house is a two-car, frame garage which is shared with the house at 212 West Lee Street. The builder's daughter continues to occupy the house.

172

J. Thomas Shepherd House
212 West Lee Street
C

According to longtime neighbor, E. Louise Rowe, this modest frame, one-and-a-half story bungalow was built in 1923 for Jasper Thomas Shepherd, the assistant manager of the National Oil Company plant in Wilson. It is typical of the numerous Wilson bungalows in which the gable front roof extends to engage the full-width porch, and is finished with such typical elements including woodshingles, triangular brackets, and tapered porch pillars on brick pedestals. The house was lost by the Shepherds in the Depression and has had many owners since. At the rear is a combination garage/shed which is shared with the Rowe House adjacent at 210 West Lee Street.

173

Jim Corbett House
214 West Lee Street
F

According to neighbor Esther Rowe, this simple, turn of the century, one-story, single-pile frame dwelling was substantially rebuilt in the late 1930s by carpenter James R. Corbett for his residence. Several families had rented here previously, including the Phillip Fretz's who later built a house nearby at 205 West Lee Street (#167), and Frank Winstead, the engineer at the Cherry Hotel. The rental house had been allowed to deteriorate during the 1930s, when it was vacant for several years. Corbett resided here until his death in the 1950s and his widow lived here until her death in the early 1970s. At that time the house was again converted to rental property; it has just again become owner occupied. The three bay-by-one bay main block, sheltered under a triple-A roof, is typical of modest early twentieth century dwellings in Wilson. The front (southwest) porch, has pillars on brick pedestals and is most likely a Corbett replacement. When the house was divided into two apartments in the early 1970s, an additional room was added onto the southeast and the rear, three-room ell was expanded. The modified interior retains its simple Colonial Revival moldings and mantels; the front mantel is brick.

174

Rental Duplex
301-303 West Lee Street
F

This one-story, frame rental duplex was erected between 1936 and 1941 (CD). Its modest bungalow form is seen primarily in the triangular bracketed front gable roof, the off central gable porch, and the exposed rafters. An engaged porch in the front (southeast) southwest corner, paired six-over-six sash windows, interior chimneys, and rear shed rooms complete the house. Both interiors are one-room wide three rooms deep. The only outbuilding is a frame, one-car garage with a gable roof and with a shed-roofed, one-car addition on the side.

175

Lee Street Apartments
305 West Lee Street
I

These three brick, one-story apartments building, containing eight units, were erected in 1975. The site originally was a portion of the rear lot of the Gold-Harrell House (#71) at 304 West Vance Street. The buildings are arranged with the gable ends toward the street; fortunately the buildings are set back seventy-five feet from the street.

176

Cutchin-Boykin-Rivers House
400 West Lee Street
C

John A. Cutchin bought this lot at the corner of West Lee and Hill Street in 1897 from Robert E. Lee and had this rambling one-story frame residence built soon thereafter. He defaulted on a mortgage and in 1902 the house was sold to Alfred B. and Geneva (Deans) Boykin. Boykin's occupation is listed (1908 CD) as United States Commissioner and dairy; later in the early 1920s he is listed as a real estate agent. He died between 1922 and 1925 (CDs) and his widow resided until her death in 1943. The house was then acquired by William M. Fields, a salesman with Watkins Foods. He and his wife, Clater (Fields) Rivers, resided here until their respective deaths in the late 1960s and in the late 1970s. Their grandson Ralph Pierce is the current owner. The one story, double-pile house is covered by gable roofs and has a projecting bay on the southwest facade. A wrap-around porch having turned posts and a turned balustrade extends across the front and along the Hill Street (southeast) elevation, connecting at the rear with a gable roofed ell room. The window sash on the porch are four-over-six and extend to the floor and have flat surrounds. The other windows contain four-over-four sash. Returning boxed cornices, simple square gable louvers, interior chimneys, and twin rear ells with a connecting screened porch complete the house. The entire house is built on a raised pier foundation which has lattice infill. The interior was not observed.

177

House
401 West Lee Street
F

This modest T-plan frame dwelling was erected between 1913 and 1922 (SM) and is typical of construction of that period. The cross gables of the roof are pedimented and enclose louvered vents and the windows contain two-over-two sash in flat surrounds.

The front (northeast) porch has turned posts but has lost its railing and any decorative sawn work which might have originally relieved the house's plainness. Shed rooms a one-room ell, and a (now enclosed) porch enlarge the house on the rear. Several families have resided in the house. The longest occupant was Purvis G. Liles, the secretary-treasurer of the Liles-Mallison Furniture Company at 106-108 West Barnes Street, the predecessor of the Swinson's Furniture Company that now occupies the same building.

178Harper Rental House
402 West Lee Street

C

Wilton Ceborn Harper built this modest one-and-a-half story frame bungalow as rental property in 1921-1922; George T. Lindsey was the first tenant (1922 CD). Except for a period ca 1970 when owner Earl E. Whisenant resided here, the house has been maintained as rental property since. It is representative of the popular bungalow form where the gable roof engages the front (here southwest) porch and which has central front gable dormer. Traditional woodshingled gables, triangular brackets, and Tuscan columns complete the dwelling.

179House
403 West Lee Street

C

This modest, traditional, triple-A frame dwelling was built between 1913 (SM) and 1922 (SM) and has been used as rental property for many years. Though displaying a simple turned front (northeast) porch as its only major element, this house is one of the few houses of such modesty that remain unaltered in Wilson. A deteriorated shed-roofed garage is at the rear of the lot.

180C.J. Strickland House
404 West Lee Street

C

Cab J. Strickland (1857-1922), the foreman at the Lucas Brick Yards (1908 CD) bought this house in 1901 from W.H. Morriss. As the house is typical of turn of the century dwellings in this neighborhood, it is doubtful that Morriss had lived here long. Strickland lived here until his death (his wife, Tempie Strickland, had preceded him in death) at which time the house was inherited by his daughter, Annie (Strickland) Harper. She had married Wilton C. Harper, a member of a prominent Smithfield family, in this house in 1904. Harper, a cotton buyer and statistician, and his wife resided here until their respective deaths in 1942 and 1951. Their daughter, Annie (Harper) Chamblee, continues to occupy the house. Built in a modest and popular Queen Anne style form with a hip roof and projecting bays, the one-story, double-pile, three bay-by-two bay, frame house features a porch that extends across the (southwest) facade and wraps along the first bay of the southeast elevation. The porch is carried by Tuscan columns and has a turned balustrade and turned spindle frieze. Additional stylistic elements of the house include returning boxed cornices, interior chimneys, and four-over-four sash windows. A single room ell, shed rooms, and a (now enclosed) porch occupy the rear elevation. The interior was not available for inspection. There are two outbuildings, a frame garage with a side shed room that contains a wash pot with chimney, and a recent, free-standing carport.

181

405 West Lee Street

F

This simple, one-story, single-pile, three bay-by-one bay frame house was built in the early twentieth century; it is shown on the first Sanborn Map of the area in 1922. It has a triple-A roof, returning boxed cornice, six-over-six sash windows, and a rear ell with enlarged porch. The house was remodeled in the 1960s with asbestos shingles and wrought iron posts on the three bay front (southeast) porch. The interior has also been modernized but retains its simple woodwork and very plain mantels.

182

Temperance B. Dew House

406 West Lee Street

C

Temperance B. Dew, the widow of W.L. Dew, bought this lot in 1910 and had this pleasant one-story Queen Anne style cottage erected along popular lines. The double-pile frame dwelling is sheltered beneath a cross gable roof with double front (southwest) gables, the left (northwest) one which projects to cover a bay window. A modest porch of turned posts with sawn side brackets and a turned balustrade shelters the front southeast two bays. A hip-roofed ell, a shed room, and a (now enclosed) porch occupy the rear elevation. The interior was not visible. The only outbuilding is a two-car, frame garage under a pyramidal roof that appears to have been built in the 1950s. Mrs. Dew lived here only until ca 1919 at which time the house was rented. From ca 1936 until the 1960s the house was occupied by members of the Hales Family. The present owner/occupant purchased the house in 1974.

183

407 West Lee Street

F

Like the other modest, one-story frame dwellings in this turn of the century neighborhood, this house was built along traditional lines and has a cross-gable roof. It has, however, been seriously compromised by a thorough remodeling into its present Neo-Colonial form. These alterations were undertaken in the 1960s and resulted in a near total, but not irreversible, loss of the house's original architectural character.

184

Barnes-Stallings-Simon House

408 West Lee Street

C

This two-story, double-pile, frame, Colonial Revival house was built in 1902 for clerk J.H. Barnes on a lot he had purchased in May of that year from W. H. Morriss. Barnes unfortunately died before 1912(CD) and by 1916 his widow had sold the property to John W. Stallings, a salesman and dry goods merchant. The Stallingses remained here until selling the house in 1944 to Habib Simon. In 1966 his widow, Madeline L. Simon, sold the house to J.W. Blackwell. Mrs. Margaret A. Raburn has rented furnished rooms here since ca 1970. The simply finished dwelling is sheltered by a hipped-roof with a central false gable, interior chimneys, and roof crests. A porch carried by Tuscan columns and having a square balustrade extends across the front (southwest) and wraps along

the first bay of the southeast elevation. The central entrance has a transom and sidelights and is flanked by oversized one-over-one sash windows with excellent diamond-shaped leaded upper panes. A side bay window, rear ell, and shed rooms complete the house. The interior was not accessible but it could be seen that the central hall had been divided to provide entrances for the seven small apartments.

185

John E. Alphin House
409 West Lee Street

F

John E. Alphin, a partner in Alphin and Thompson, plumbers, had this modest Colonial Revival style house built ca 1914 on a lot he had purchased in September 1913 from J.B. Farmer. The rectangular plan, two-story, three bay-by-two bay house is sheltered beneath a low hip roof pierced by interior brick chimneys. The three-bay front (southeast) porch is carried by Tuscan columns and has a square spindle balustrade; it shelters the central entrance which has sidelights and transom. The windows contain one-over-one sash. The original siding was covered (it appears in the 1950s) by red brick-patterned asphalt siding on the first story and white asbestos shingles on the second story. The rear shed rooms and ell have also been covered with asbestos shingles. The central hall plain interior is plastered and has a typically modest Colonial Revival finish. The open stringer stair rises from the front of the hall and has a square newel. The only outbuilding is a two-car, pyramidal roofed, weather-boarded garage in the rear. The Alphins lived here until their deaths. In 1950, their children sold the house to John William and Myrtle (Etheridge) Finch. Finch, a retired farmer from Stantonsburg Township died in 1960. His widow continues to occupy the house.

186

Rental Duplex
411 West Lee Street

C

This modest little, gable front form bungalow was erected during the 1910s apparently as rental property and was divided into two apartments during the 1950s (CD), at which time a second entrance was added onto the front (northeast) porch. The front gable extends to engage a full-width front porch carried by a tapered pillar on brick pedestal at each corner. The balustrade has square spindles. Interior chimneys pierce the triple-pile frame dwelling, the rear of which is covered with a hip roof. The oversized porch windows contain ten-over-one sash and the rest of the windows contain six-over-six sash. The interior is simply finished and has modest columned mantels. The house has had several ownership changes and continues as rental property.

187

Barnes-Driver House
412 West Lee Street

C

One of the largest and most impressive dwellings in this part of Wilson, this two-story, three bay-by-two bay frame house was built in the Colonial Revival style in the early twentieth century for Boise A. Barnes, a clerk in several businesses. Between 1925 (CD) and 1928 (CD) the house was sold to

grocer John A. Driver and Barnes moved to a house at 409 West Bynum Street (now Raleigh Road). The Driver family occupied the house until the late 1970s, when it was divided into four apartments as it remains today. The house's hip roof has gables on all four elevations with the front (southwest) gable containing a Palladian window; this window is repeated in the three-part window in the center of the second story. The extensive porch is carried by paired pillars on brick pedestals across the front and down the first bay of each of the side elevations. The pedestals are connected by a turned balustrade and a pedimented gable with stick style ornamentation marks the central steps. Completing the house are the slightly projecting entrance with sidelights over panels, one-over-one sash windows in flat surrounds, bay windows at the rear of each of the side elevations, banded interior brick chimneys, and a one-room ell and shed rooms on the rear. The handsomely finished interior is typical of the period and has a closed stringer stair, Colonial Revival and brick mantels, a beaded tongue-and-groove wainscot, and symmetrically molded surrounds with modillion corner blocks.

188

Vacant Lot

500 West Lee Street

I

This 105-by-148 foot vacant lot at the corner of West Lee Street and Bragg Avenue was the site of a one-story frame dwelling that was most likely erected at the turn of the century, even though this area does not appear on the Sanborn Maps until 1922. It is then shown as a T-plan house with a side wing and rear ell. The wrap-around porch featured an octagonal pavillion at the south corner. It is not recorded for whom the house was built. It was razed in the late 1970s and the lot is only barren of tree cover.

189

House

504 West Lee Street

F

Erected along modest early twentieth century lines, this one-story, single-pile, triple-A, frame house displays characteristic molded and boxed cornices that return at the gables, exterior and chimneys, and four-over-one sash windows. The porch is an unfortunate replacement. Twin rear ells extend from the rear of the modest dwelling. The house has been occupied by tenants for a number of years. A prominent occupant during the 1920s and 1930s was Jacob D. Batts, a buyer for Oettinger's Department Store. It was divided into two apartments ca 1941 (CD) at which time a second front (southwest) door was added to the (southeast) of the original entrance.

190

Adams Apartments

505 West Lee Street

I

This intrusive, one-story, brick triplex was erected in the late 1970s as rental property by William D. Adams, Jr., the president of the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Wilson. The gable-roofed structure is typical of the unimaginative rental property that was erected during the period that attempted unsuccessfully to capture some hint of the currently popular neo-colonial forms.

191

Henry D. Walker House

506 West Lee Street

C

This traditional, one-story, triple-A frame house was built ca 1897 by shoemaker Henry D. Walker on a lot he bought that year from K.E. Herring. Walker did not reside here long, for by 1912 (CD) he was living at 508 Whitehead Avenue. This house has been used as rental property for many years. The three-bay-by-one bay house is nicely finished with woodshingled gables enframed by returning boxed cornices. The shed front (northeast) porch is a replacement. An ell with engaged porch and shed room occupies the rear elevation. This is one of the few one-story, triple-A houses in Wilson that is decorated with woodshingles, a common turn of the century facade treatment.

192

Vacant Lot

506 West Lee Street

F

This 62-by-220 foot vacant lot was the site of a house which had been built between 1913 (SM) and 1922 (SM) and which had been used as rental property for a number of years prior to its demolition in the early 1970s. The lot presently is grassy but void of any tree cover.

193

L.C. Woodall Duplex

508 West Lee Street

F

L.C. Woodall, a retired furniture dealer, states that he had this stuccoed rental duplex built in 1953. His father, Harvey Vance Woodall, a part-time contractor, did the construction. The four bay-by-five bay structure is sheltered beneath a hip roof and has a projecting front gable porch that shelters the front (southwest) four bays. A smaller, two-bay porch occupies the rear elevation. In the rear is a two bay-by-one bay cement block, shed-roofed shed.

194

Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in North Carolina State Office

509 West Lee Street

I

This modest, one-story, flat-roofed brick (vener over cement block) office building serves as the state headquarters of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ). Erected ca 1960 and designed by architect Robert Atkinson of Greensboro, it replaced previous offices which were behind the old Wilson Christian Church (#) on Vance Street, where they had been since the early 1920s. The plainly finished building was enlarged on the rear in 1974. It enjoys a location convenient to Atlantic Christian College at 600 West Lee Street, the church's only church-affiliated college in North Carolina.

195

J.E. Adkins House
510 West Lee Street

C

Retired salesman J.E. Adkins states that he had this pleasant, classically-detailed bungalow built in the mid 1920s. Solon B. Moore was the architect and Sam Winstead did the construction. A noteworthy example of the one-story, gable-roofed form of the bungalow with an engaged front porch, this brick and woodshingle dwelling is given an air of classical sophistication by the use of Palladian windows in the front (southwest) gable dormer and on the side elevations. The porch is carried by heavy Tuscan columns on short brick pedestals. Finishing details include stone sills, brick soldier course lintels, the single and double bungalow eight-over-one sash windows, a brick soldier course water table, projecting rafters, side bay windows, and an unusual hip-roofed central ell on the rear. The typically modest interior has brick mantels, simple surrounds, and glass doors. Adkins continues to occupy the house.

196

J. Guy Thorn House
511 West Lee Street

C

This pleasant, one-story, single-pile frame dwelling was erected in 1908 for J. Guy Thorne, a livestock salesman for Clark Brothers and Petters, according to his daughter, Mable (Thorne) Askea, who occupies the house. She further states that Parker Kidder was the builder. The house is sheltered beneath a triple-A roof with returning boxed cornices and has a three-bay porch of turned posts, balustrade, and spindle frieze that is characteristic of modestly scaled dwellings in Wilson at the turn of the century. The central entrance has a transom, the windows contain four-over-four sash, and chimneys are interior rear. The rear elevation is occupied by double one-room ells and a (now enclosed) porch. By 1925 Thorne had moved to 705 Woodward Avenue. The house was then maintained as rental property until ca 1941 (CD) when the Askeas moved into the house.

197

Bryant-Strickland-Boyles House
512 West Lee Street

Deed records show that M.A. and Erie (Bullard) Bryant bought this lot from Warren and Jerusha (Farmer) Woodard in May 1900; they probably had this modest frame cottage built soon afterward. They resided here only until 1906 and the property was sold five times before 1923 when Frances Strickland purchased the house. The Stricklands occupied the house only for several years and rented it from ca 1936 (CD) until 1944 when it was sold. It changed hands twice more before Robert J. and Lossie H. Boyles purchased it in September 1946. The Boyleses resided here until the 1950s, when they vacated the house. It has since been a rental house. The pleasant T-plan house is sheltered beneath a cross gable roof and has a small, two-bay front (southwest) porch that is carried by turned posts with cut-out side scrolls and a turned balustrade. Four-over-four sash windows, returning boxed cornices, and twin rear ells joined by a (now enclosed) porch complete the house.

198

513 West Lee Street

F

Only the chamfered posts on this L-plan, one-story, frame dwelling give an indication fo what must have once been a rather pleasant, decorative porch on this turn of the century cottage. The rest of the house has suffered from an application of asbestos siding and the addition of modest Neo-Colonial Revival details. Several families have occupied the house; the present owners, the Roy L. Etheridges have been here since ca 1950.

199

Mrs. Lillie Lewis House

514 West Lee Street

C

According to Carolyn (Giles) White, the core of this house was built as a frame dwelling for her grandfather, Dr. George W. Lewis a general practitioner and surgeon; he bought the lot in 1900. After his death in 1934, his widow, Lillie Lewis, had the house torn down to the framing and had this unusual and somewhat awkward, brick-veneered residence erected. Jim Baltzegar was the contractor. The one-and-a-half story house is a curious combination of Colonial Revival elements under a mansard roof. The house's original front (southwest), northwest, and rear elevations' projecting gabled bays survive and combine with the several gable dormers on the mansard roof to create a most varied roofline. A generous porch carried on paired pillasters with a turned balustrade extends across the front to a porte cochere on the southeast elevation. Completing the house are triple nine-over-one sash windows with brick sills and brick soldier course lintels and a brick soldier course watertable with stone accents at the corners. The spacious interior has plain Colonial Revival surrounds and a variety of modest Colonial Revival style mantels. Mrs. Lewis lived here until her death in 1942 at which time the house was inherited by her daughter Carrie (Lewis) Grice, whose husband, Roma C. Grice, was the proprietor of Grice's Seed Store on South Tarboro Street. Grice divided the house into several apartments (an advantageous location less than one block from Atlantic Christian College) and the Grices occupied one of the apartments until their deaths in the early 1970s. The house is currently maintained as rental property as a single unit.

200

House

516 West Lee Street

F

This pleasant, but unfortunately aluminum siding-covered, Victorian cottage was built at the turn of the century and has been used as rental property since. The L-plan house is sheltered beneath a pyramidal roof that has prominent front (southwest), side and rear gables that cover the bulk of the house. The handsomely finished front wrap-around porch is carried by large chamfered posts with molded brackets, elaborate scrolled front brackets and a bulbous turned balustrade; any side brackets on the posts have been lost. The interior retains symmetrically molded surrounds with medallion cornerblocks and simple molded Victorian mantels. Moderate alterations, including the lowering of the ceiling, have occurred on the interior.

201

Joseph Branch Paschall House
601 West Lee Street

C

Joseph Branch Paschall, a farmer, and his wife, Louise Oliva (Martin) Paschall purchased this lot in December 1887 from prominent Wilson landowners Warren and Jerusha (Farmer) Woodard and had this modest, traditional frame house erected soon afterward. (The Farmer family at one time owned most of Wilson northwest of the railroad.) Paschall later operated a cotton gin (1912 CD). The Paschalls resided here until their deaths, his in 1932 and hers in 1939, and the house has been occupied by at least four families since. The three bay-by-one bay house sports a modest wrap-around porch of turned posts with side brackets and a Chippendale-esque railing. A shed dormer has been added in the center of the northwest facade. Two rear ells, the larger one being one-and-a-half stories in height, and a (now enclosed) porch occupy the rear elevation. The house, located across the West Lee Street from Atlantic Christian College, is in a neighborhood with a high percentage of rental property.

202

Barefoot-Rogers House
603 West Lee Street

C

Now occupied by the Faculty Staff House of Atlantic Christian College, this pleasant, traditional, two-story, single-pile frame dwelling under a triple-A roof was erected at the turn of the century for Larry Barefoot, an employee of the Wilson Dispensary at 231-233 South Goldsboro Street and later the keeper of Maplewood Cemetery. Barefoot built a larger house adjacent at 605 West Lee Street where he died in 1925 and this house was maintained as rental property for several years before it was sold to Henry M. Rogers, the treasurer of the Farmer's Cotton Oil Company. Rogers resided here until the mid-1970s when the house was purchased by Atlantic Christian College (which is located across the street). It was used for several years as the rare book library before it became the faculty lounge. The house is modestly finished and has woodshingles and a peaked and louvered vent in each of its three gables, a simple front (northeast) porch with slender Tuscan columns and a square balustrade, returning boxed cornices, and four-over-four sash windows in flat surrounds. A short ell and a (now enclosed) porch occupy the rear. The center hall plan interior has been modified by the removal of the walls of the front hall, creating one large space that spans the house. The interior is finished with a robust Eastlake mantel, replacement Colonial Revival mantels, symmetrically-molded surrounds with medallion cornerblocks, and beaded tongue-and-groove wainscoting in the rear hall.

203

Larry Barefoot House
605 West Lee Street

C

Elizabeth (Barefoot) Richardson states that her father, Larry G. W. Barefoot, had this frame, four-square, two-story bungalow built ca 1922 by Samuel Winstead. The hip-roofed house features broad boxed eaves, a front (northeast) porch carried by tapering pillars on pedestals, and bungalow

five-over-one sash windows in flat surrounds. Barefoot, the superintendent at Maplewood Cemetery, died in 1925 and his widow, Ellen Barefoot, resided here until her death. Their daughter, Elizabeth (Barefoot) Richardson, occupies the house presently.

204

Zelie Motzno House
607 West Lee Street

C

This modestly-finished, one-and-a-half story brick bungalow was erected between 1925 (CD) and 1928 (CD) for Zelie Motzno, the proprietor of Motzno's Grocery adjacent at 609 West Lee Street. Built in the popular gable end form with an engaged porch, this house is distinguished by Palladian windows in the front (northeast) dormer and gable ends, dentiled cornices, and the raised Tuscan columns supporting the porch. As is typical in Wilson's bungalows, the upper gables and the dormer are woodshingled. The front of the interior has been opened into one large space and is simply finished with traditional Colonial Revival elements. Motzno died before 1936 (CD) and his widow, Mary E. Motzno, occupied the house until her death in the late 1960s. Since the mid 1970s the house has housed offices for the Math Department at Atlantic Christian College.

205

Motzno and Company
609 West Lee Street

C

This modest, one-story brick neighborhood grocery was built between 1925 (CD) and 1928 (CD) for the grocery store of Zelie Motzno. The building replaced an earlier (at least by 1913(SM)) grocery that was at 607 West Lee Street. The simply-finished building has a recessed double door entrance that is flanked by glass display cases. A transom (now covered) with a brick soldier course lintel spans the storefront. The upper facade contains a stuccoed panel that is enframed by an upright header course and which contains a painted sign STAGE AND SCRIPT SCENE SHOP. The side elevations contain four high, six-pane windows with brick soldier course lintels and brick sills. The interior retains a modest pressed metal ceiling that, instead of the more popular geometric square motif, is comprised of a narrow linear motif that runs in bands. Motzno died before 1936 (CD) and was succeeded in this store by the College Grocery (Roy L. Etheridge, proprietor), the College Coffee Shop (Wiley K. Winstead, proprietor), and by Tuffy's restaurant. The building was purchased by Atlantic Christian College in the mid 1970s and used as a class room for a period of time. It is now used as the stage shop for the college's theatre department.

206

Adams Apartments
111 East Gold Street

I

This one-story, four unit, brick apartment building was erected in the early 1980s by W.D. Adams, III, a local realtor, as investment property. It was built on a section of land that was previously Goldsboro Street Extension. When that street was closed in the late 1970s the lot became available for development.

207

W.D. Hackney, Jr. House
109 East Gold Street

C

Willis Douglas Hackney, Jr., the assistant secretary-treasurer of the nearby Hackney Wagon Company (#212), built this handsome two-story, woodshingled and weatherboarded bungalow between 1920 (CD) and 1922 (SM). Nearly identical to the adjacent house of his first cousin, Thomas Jennings Hackney, this house is enlarged at the rear by a two-story ell and a two-story projecting wing on the rear of the southeast elevation. The front (southwest) porch of this house is carried by Tuscan columns and continues with an uncovered terrace to connect with the side (southeast) entrance. The front entrance has an unusual battered surround. Hackney, later the president of the Hackney Tire Company at 126-128 South Douglas Street, resided here until his death in the 1950s; his widow, Genevieve Hackney, remained here until her death in 1962. It was occupied for over ten years by the John Q. A. Jeffereys and has within the past eight years been divided into two apartments.

208

Hackney-Burton-Meeks House
107 E. Gold Street

C

This charming, two-story bungalow was erected between 1916 (CD) and 1920 (CD) for Thomas Jennings Hackney (1889-1971), then the general superintendent, but later the vice-president (1925-1948), the president (1948-1956) and the chairman of the board (1956-1971) of the nearby Hackney Brothers Wagon Company (#212). He was a grandson of Willis Napoleon Hackney (1823-1887), who founded the company in 1854. The house was possibly erected for Hackney's marriage in 1917 to Evelyn Gray Jones. Nearly identical to the adjacent W.D. Hackney, Jr. House (the Hackneys were first cousins), this two bay-by-two bay, side hall plan house is weatherboarded on the first story, woodshingled on the second, and is enlivened by front (southwest) and southeast two-story bay windows. It is sheltered beneath a slate-covered front gable roof that has a palladianesque louver in the woodshingled gable and a modillioned cornice. Typical bungalow eight-over-one sash windows comprise the fenestration. A full-width shed-roofed porch is carried by tapered pillars on brick pedestals. The handsomely finished plaster interior has arched entrances from the entry hall to the rear stair hall and to the front parlor. The mantels are modest Colonial Revival ones and the woodwork is equally modest. A one-car with a gabled roof and peaked louver is at the rear of the lot. In 1922 the Hackney Wagon Company sold the house to William A. Burton, a superintendent at the company, who occupied the house until his death in the late 1930s; his widow, Juanita H. Burton, remained here until the 1940s. After a brief occupancy by Luther D. Lanier, the house was sold in the 1950s to Arthur Meeks, the proprietor of Meek's Gulf Service. Meeks resided here until his death in 1981. The house is presently for sale.

209

Edwin F. Killette House
105 East Gold Street

C

Apparently another of the several neighboring houses built by W. D. and George Hackney of the nearby Hackney Wagon Company, this large, two-story, two bay-by-three bay frame house was occupied from ca 1922 (CD) until ca 1945 (CD)

by Edwin F. and Lizzie Killeto, although they never owned it. Killeto (1866--1923) was a carpenter and was active in Wilson's government. He served on the city council from 1903 to 1911 and from 1919 to 1921, acted as fire chief from 1913 to 1919, and served two terms as mayor, 1915 to 1919 and 1921 to 1923. As mayor, he was also judge of the police court. Since ca 1945 numerous families have occupied the house, which was divided into two apartments in the 1950s; it now contains three apartments. The hip-roofed house features a decorative wrap-around porch carried by pairs of turned posts with side brackets, a turned balustrade, and a dentiled frieze. Pedimented roof gables are located on the front (southwest) and over projecting bays at the rear of each side elevation. A two-room ell with porch occupies the rear elevation.

210

T. Floyd Barnes House
103 East Gold Street
C

Although the original owner is not known, this pleasant little double-pile cottage was erected between 1903 (SM) and 1913 (SM) (this area was not shown on the 1908 SM). The hip roofed frame dwelling features a front (southwest) three-bay porch that has turned posts with cut-out side brackets, a turned balustrade, and a dentiled frieze. The rest of the house is simply and traditionally finished. Between 1925 (CD) and 1928 (CD) the house was acquired by auto mechanic T. Floyd Barnes, who later was the custodian at the Wilson County Courthouse. He died in the 1950s and his widow, Lillian A. Barnes, resided here until her death in 1980. It has been maintained as rental property since.

211

Hackney-Barrett-Boykin House
101 East Gold Street
C

This modest little, one-story, double-pile (with projecting front (southwest) bay) cottage was built at the turn of the century (1908 SM). It was apparently built as rental property by the Hackney Wagon Company (#212) who were constructing a new plant immediately to the northwest. Both of the first recorded occupants were workers at the Hackney factory (1928 CD). In 1923, the company sold the house, which was then maintained as rental property until 1947 when Noble H. Boykin, a carpenter with the Jones Construction Company, purchased the house. He and his wife, Elizabeth K. Boykin, resided here until their respective deaths, his in 1967 and hers in 1980. Members of their family continue to occupy the house. Sheltered beneath cross gables pierced by interior chimneys, the modestly finished house has a simple porch of turned posts and a turned balustrade and a (now attached) former kitchen wing placed transversely at the rear. The interior was not available for inspection.

212

Hackney Wagon Company

108 West Gold Street

P

This seven-acre complex of one-story brick industrial buildings was erected in the early twentieth century to house the Hackney Wagon Company, one of Wilson's leading and best known early industries. According to the monograph of the company, Hackney - the History of a Company, by T.M. Daniel, Jr. (Wilson, NC: Hackney Brothers Body Company, 1979), the firm was founded in 1854 by Willis Napoleon Hackney (1823-1887), a native of Nash County who came to Wilson in 1852. While none of the early buildings survive at their original downtown location, a handsome row of four, three-story brick structures at 215-231 East Nash Street do remain. Built between 1885 and 1922, these structures were united by a common facade in 1922 and constitute the most impressive row of commercial buildings in Wilson. The Hackney Wagon Company prospered in the post-Civil War redevelopment period and in 1885 was called "one of the few large manufacturers of carriages and wagons in the Southern States." By the turn of the century, the company was bursting at the seams and the downtown site was becoming too crowded for its expanded manufacturing operations. This larger complex was then begun along West Gold Street near the Atlantic Coastline Railroad and a number of brick buildings were built between 1903 and 1922. The company's operations were gradually moved here; the downtown buildings have since been occupied by retail establishments. As manufacturing in the twentieth century turned from wagons and carriages (in 1912 the Hackney Company had an annual capacity of 15,000 wagons and actually supplied one-sixtieth of all wagons required to meet the country's demand) to motorized truck bodies, the Hackney Wagon Company and its parallel company, Hackney Brothers Company, began to specialize in refrigerated truck bodies and school bus bodies. The company continued to expand and by 1930 (SM) had expanded to the nearby block bounded by Herring, Pender and North Goldsboro (Extension) streets and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. In the 1950s this second plant on East Gold Street was gradually abandoned in favor of the new manufacturing complex on Herring Street, where the Hackney Brothers Body Company continues today (the word Body was added to the title in 1928). The old complex on West Gold Street was then mostly taken over in 1958 by the Collapsible Container Company, Inc., a manufacturer of tobacco hogsheads. Several other buildings have been used as a wholesale lumber yard, and as storage. The whole complex is owned by the City of Wilson whose maintenance shop is immediately north of the site.

The component buildings are:

A. Former PAYROLL OFFICE: This five bay-by-one bay brick office building was erected in the 1940s as the payroll office. It occupies the site of the original, ca 1903 (SM) building of this complex which burned in 1945. Since 1976 it has been occupied by offices of the Southeastern Timber Company, Inc.

B. WAREHOUSE AND PRINTSHOP: This 80-by-90 brick warehouse (adjacent to Gold Street) was built between 1903 (SM) and 1908 (SM) and was enlarged by 1913 (SM) with the erection of the adjacent 80-by-150 print shop (1913 CD). The combined, one-story, simply-finished brick building is fourteen bays wide and contains twelve-over-one sash windows with segmental lintels and stone sills. The ends have parapet gables. Across the top of the southeast elevation of the warehouse is a faded painted sign, HACKNEY WAGON CO. SINCE 1854. This building is now used by the Collapsible Container Company as storage. The interior was not inspected.

C. WAREHOUSE: Located immediately northwest of the warehouse-printshop and separated by the railroad spur (built between 1903 and 1908), this smaller, 45-by-270 brick building has a stepped parapet on the West Gold Street (southwest) elevation and only several double sliding entrances along each of the long sliding elevations. In a deteriorated condition, a portion of the northwest wall has been removed and a section of the southeast wall is braced by telephone poles to prevent its collapse. It has a large painted sign, CAROLINA PLYWOOD DISTRIBUTORS, INC. on both its West Gold (southwest) and North Pine (northwest) street elevations. The front of the building is currently used as a uniform warehouse by the City of Wilson and the rest of the building is used by various city departments for storage. A double row of large interior posts support the roof trusses.

D. BOILER ROOM - BLACKSMITH SHOP. Perhaps the most architecturally distinguished building on the complex, this small two bay-by-eleven bay brick building measures only 30-by-100 feet and was erected after 1930 (SM). Its main (northwest) elevation (facing the warehouse-printshop) contains a double door and ten, twelve-over-twelve sash windows with segmental surrounds and brick sills. The southeast elevation has been covered with corrugated metal and has been enlarged by a metal, 25-by-15 foot shed at the northeast. It also has a parapet gable and is used as wood storage by Collapsible Container Company.

E. RAILROAD CARS. These railroad cars were purchased in the 1960s by Chuck Whitley and moved here with plans to eventually refurbish them and use them as a restaurant. They are now abandoned and thoroughly vandalized. The three cars are an Illinois Central Railroad Club car, an Illinois Central Railroad kitchen car, and a Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad coach car (#1612).

F. ENGINE ROOM/MACHINE SHOP. Located northeast of the warehouses, this 30-by-65 foot brick, two bay-by-five bay building was erected between 1913 (SM) and 1922 (SM). It is simply finished and has large sixteen-over-sixteen sash windows with stone sills and brick soldier course lintels. It also is currently used by Collapsible Container Company.

G. BODY, BOAT, AND TRAILER SHOP. Also erected between 1913 (SM) and 1922 (SM), this 45-by-140 foot brick building is very simply furnished and has five large (now closed) loading bays along the northeast elevation.

H. PLANNING AND WOODWORKING SHOP. Built between 1908 (SM) and 1913 (SM), this 80-by-100 foot brick structure originally contained the woodworking machinery and was later the machine shop. Having a large, parapet gable on the southwest, the building has fifteen bays (all closed) along its North Tarboro Street (southeast) elevation that used to contain nine-over-nine sash windows. The interior is one large space with a double row of posts supporting the roof. This building is actively used by Collapsible Container, whose offices are in the west corner.

I. BLACKSMITH AND TIRE SETTING SHOP. Similar in age and form to the attached Planning and Woodworking Shop, this 80-by-120 foot building has nine bays along its North Tarboro Street (southeast) elevation containing two large loading doors and seven, partially enclosed twelve-over-twelve sash windows with segmental lintels. This building contains the main assembly area of Collapsible Container Company.

J. WHEEL ROOM. Built between 1913 (SM) and 1922 (SM) as the wheel assembly shop, this 80-by-100 brick building (under a very low gable roof) has exceptionally large sixteen-over-sixteen sash windows and two entrances (one with sidelights and a transom and a (now removed) gabled roof along its North Tarboro Street (southeast) elevation. This building, now vacant, was used as a wholesale plumbing supplies warehouse in the 1960s and 1970s.

K. DRY KILN. Built between 1913 (SM) And 1922 (SM), this 80-by-40 foot brick building is contiguous with the WHEEL ROOM and the STORAGE ROOM, separated only by fire walls. Itt was originally used to dry the wood used in construction. Its southeast elevation contains a painted sign NOLANE COMPANY - ELECTRICAL, REFRIGERATION, PLUMBING SUPPLIES, the name of the wholesale company which occupied these three buildings in the 1960s and 1970s.

L. STORAGE ROOM. Also built between 1913 (SM) and 1922 (SM), this simple 80-by-150 brick warehouse has only three double delivery doors along its North Tarboro Street (southeast) elevation. It too was occupied by the Nolane Company during the 1960s and 1970s and, like their other two buildings, is now vacant.

213

Maplewood Cemetery
Woodard and Maplewood Streets

C

Wilson's impressive Maplewood Cemetery, the final resting place of the men and women who were important in the growth and development of Wilson during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, is set in a park-like setting shaded by mature hardwoods and features an impressive Mission Style entrance designed by prominent Wilson architect Solon Baliias Moore (1872-1930) and constructed in 1922. The cemetery was established in 1876 when the town bought fourteen acres of land from Warren and Jerusha (Farmer) Woodard; the land was a part of the extensive Farmer family landholdings on which Wilson developed. At that time the remains in the former town cemetery on South Goldsboro Street (now the site of the Woodard-Watson Tobacco Warehouse) were moved to Maplewood Cemetery, as were those who died in the Wilson Military Hospital during the Civil War. In 1887, the town purchased an additional fourteen acres from the Woodards to enlarge the cemetery (The area to the nominated includes the old section of the cemetery, approximately twenty-three of the twenty-eight acres purchased from the Woodards. The entire cemetery presently covers about fifty-six acres). In 1902 an impressive obelisk monument was erected by the John W. Durham Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Jesse S. Barnes Camp of Confederate Veterans over the mass grave of the Civil War dead. The statue was made in Petersburg, Virginia. In 1909 an 1861 cannon was added to the mound. The blond brick Mission Style entrance is one of the handsomest cemetery gates in North Carolina. It is symmetrically composed with a central arched vehicle passage flanked by two-story pavillions covered with tiled hip roofs and terminating with end buttresses containing arched pedestrian gates. The first stories of the pavillions originally contained the offices of the cemetery superintendent and the second stories are open, round-arched porches. Prominent stone keystones and spring blocks and molded rafters decorate the handsome structure. The offices were moved in 1963 to a new brick office building at the west corner of the cemetery (not included in the nomination).

In the early years of this century great care was taken to landscape the cemetery and it was treated as a park, featuring a summerhouse (now demolished) and many shady paths. In the older section are many impressive tombstones marking the graves of Wilson's leaders. Of interest at the graves of Rebecca M. Winborn and Professor A Danton. Rebecca (Murphy) Winborn (1831-1918), a native of Franklin County, was the maker of the original Stars and Bars, the Confederate Flag, which was first displayed in Louisburg on March 18, 1861. The flag had been designed by Major Orren R. Smith of Franklin County. Her grave is marked by a stone placed by the North Carolina Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy on April 9, 1921. "Professor" Antoine Szegadi Danton was a carnival highdiver who was killed in a diving accident in Goldsboro on May 13, 1904. The J.J. Jones Carnival, of which Danton was a member, had played in Wilson the week before and Danton had made many friends here, particularly one lady friend. It was the expressed wish of the thirty-four-year-old Hungarian native that if he should die or be killed in America, he wished to be buried in Wilson. And so he was.

214

St. Timothy's Episcopal Church

202 North Goldsboro Street

P

Occupying a prominent location at the corner of North Goldsboro and East Green streets, this handsome brick church building was built in 1906 in the Gothic style. Local tradition states that it was designed by Wilson architect Charles Collins Benton (1887-1960), even though he would have only been 23 at the time and his obituary in The Wilson Daily Times on October 26, 1960 lists him as the architect of the St. Timothy's Educational Building but not the sanctuary. It is the second home of the Wilson Episcopal congregation which was organized in 1856. Early Episcopalians in Wilson were communicants of Calvery Episcopal Church, Tarboro. For several years the congregation met in the Old Masonic Lodge Building in the 100 block of South Lodge Street. This lot at Green and Goldsboro streets was purchased in 1860 and a board-and-batten Gothic style church was completed in early 1861. The builder is unknown, but prominent Wilson architect Oswald Lipscomb (1826-1891), who built many fine Gothic and Italianate residences in Wilson, donated \$25.00 toward the construction of the church and may have had a hand in its design. Growth of the congregation was rapid, from eight communicants in 1861 to sixty-two in 1876. A rectory was erected in 1880 (razed ca 1920). In 1887, St. Timothy's assisted the black community in establishing St. Mark's Episcopal Church, which is still an active mission in Wilson. From 1891 until 1912 the St. Mark's operated a parish school which was considered the best educational institution in the black community. By 1893 St. Timothy's had 170 members and began to plan for the erection of a larger church. Work finally began on the erection of the present Gothic church in 1906 with the first service held in the church on Easter Sunday 1908. In 1924-1925 the Parish House was added on the southeast of the sanctuary and was designed by the Wilson firm of Benton and Benton (brothers Charles C. and Frank W.) In 1959 Anderson Hall (educational building) was built, again with Benton and Benton as architects, and in 1962 the Memorial Building (nursery and pre-school) was added with Wilsonian Atwood Skinner as the architect.

The sanctuary is a handsome, yet modest, one bay-by-five bay building erected of smooth red brick in the Gothic style. The slate gable roof terminates in a large square, two-story bell tower in the center of the North Goldsboro Street (northwest) facade. This two-story tower contains a buttressed

projecting vestibule on the front first story with a large gothic arched entrance. The large double door is paneled with gothic motifs and is studded. The door knob plate is cast iron and has an elaborate gothic design. Large buttresses are located at the front corners of the tower and quaterfoil windows pierce the intermediate level. The second story of the tower has a louvered and arched opening on each of the four faces that is flanked by stone-capped buttresses. The crenellated parapet is stone-capped and a short, octagonal, slate-covered spire with cross crowns the tower. A small octagonal tower (containing a spiral stair) is along the northeast elevation of the tower. A small, gable-roofed, one bay-by-two bay baptistry extends from the East Green Street (southwest) elevation of the tower. The cruciform plan church has gabled transepts on each side of the church which contain large four-lancet gothic windows of stained glass. The transepts and the bays to the nave, which contain smaller four-lancet gothic windows are all buttressed. The chancel area has a triple lancet window on the East Green Street elevation and two, three-part transoms on each elevation. The rear (southeast) elevation is blind.

Entrance into the church is through the vestibule into the narthex, from which an enclosed spiral staircase rises to the rear balcony in the tower and from which access is provided to the baptistry. The lovely sanctuary is handsomely finished with dark stained wood and the gable roof is carried by large wooden gothic arches pierced with trefoil motifs. A large, plastered, gothic arch leads to the chancel area. The handsome, large altar is elaborately embellished with carved gothic motifs and contains statues of Saint Timothy, Saint Peter and Saint Paul. A tall, gothic arched and paneled wainscot and gothic motif choir pews and modesty rails complete the chancel. The triforium of the chancel has four, colorful, three-part windows depicting the four apostles. The pulpit is octagonal and elaborately embellished. The marvelous wooden lectern is the figure of an angel with up-reaching arms to carry the Word of God. Four sections of organ pipes - two just inside the chancel arch and one each on the southeast wall of the transepts - add to the impressive interior; the free-standing organ console is located in the rear of the northeast transept. This transept contains a large handsome gothic door leading to the 1924-1925 Parish House. The interior is bathed in the vibrant colors which emit from the church's brilliant stained glass windows. These windows, replacements for the simpler original windows, were installed between 1964 and 1975 and display scenes from the Life of Christ. Completing the impressive interior are gothic style pews and handsome hanging lights.

To the northeast of the sanctuary stands the 1924-25 Parish House. Designed in the picturesque mode to complement the church, the two-story, three bay-by-three bay building has two cross gable dormers that have finely molded bargeboards and drop pendants. Large gothic windows are on the first story with diamond-paned casement windows on the second story. The main interior room has a massive, gothic-arched, stone mantel and ceiling beams which rest on scrolled corbels. Church school rooms occupy the second story. (A matching rectory was built 1927-1928 but was moved ca 1959 and later demolished to make way for the present fellowship hall.) Anderson Hall, built in 1959, is a large two-story, three bay-by-seven bay, gothic styled, slate-roofed building that is connected to the Parish House. Anderson Hall has projecting side bays (much like transepts) near the front and has a gothic arched entrance. The front of the first story contains the church office, the middle section a fellowship hall with beamed ceiling and three-lancet gothic windows, and the rear is occupied by the

kitchen. Church school rooms on the second story are arranged along a central hall. To the northeast of Anderson Hall stands the one-story Memorial Hall, a Sunday school and day school addition that was erected in 1966. It is sheltered beneath a cross gable roof with false half-timbering in the gables.

At the rear of Memorial Hall stands the one-and-a-half, brick garage of the former Hadley House, a large dwelling built between 1903 and 1908 (SM) on the site where Memorial Hall now stands. The two-car garage, erected between 1913 and 1922 (SM), is two bays-by-four bays and is sheltered under a bellcast, slate-covered, hip roof with a high dormer on each elevation. Its fenestration consists of six-over-one sash windows in segmental openings. The garage is presently being used by St. Timothy's as a soup kitchen.

215

Varita Court Apartments
205 North Goldsboro Street

P

This impressive, three-story U-plan brick apartment building was erected in 1923-1924 for Jesse B. Williams (1864-1936), a Wilson planter and businessman. A native of Tennessee, Williams came to Wilson in the 1890s during Wilson's first post-Civil War boom and in June 1890 married Mattie (Branch) Gay, the daughter of Alpheus Branch, Wilson's merchant prince and the founder of the forerunner of today's Branch Banking and Trust Company, and the widow of Edwin Gay, the proprietor of a local dry goods store. With this marriage came a measure of financial independence which enabled Williams to invest in a number of businesses. In about 1903, the Williamses erected the first of Wilson's large Classical Revival residences. In 1908 the Williamses moved into a smaller house, where MAttie Williams died in 1914. In 1923, Williams purchased the B.F. Briggs House on North Goldsboro Street and commissioned Tommy Herman (1885-1956), then a draftsman with the architectural firm of Benton and Benton and later a prominent architect with a flourishing practice of his own, to draw up plans for the Varita Court Apartments. The apartments were named for his daughters, Virginia Williams and Rita Gay Williams; the latter being the adopted daughter from Mattie Williams' first marriage.

Designed in a simple U-shape, the three-story, brick apartment building is impressively finished in the Tudoresque style. The wings of the nine bay-by-eight bay building enclose a formal, symmetrical central court which focuses upon the handsome projecting central entrance. Set in a three-story bay that is faced on the first story with stone, the double door entrance has an arched stone hood that is heavily molded and is surmounted by a rounded parapet. Similar bay windows are located in the center of each of the front (southeast) wings. The building's noteworthy Tudoresque details are limited to the front and court elevations and consist of handsome exterior end chimneys treated as buttresses and having decorative twin octagonal flues, a projecting brick soldier course water table, a dentiled, continuous sill under the third story windows, a molded stone cornice above the third story windows, and a stone-capped crenelated parapet. Stone sills, brick soldier course lintels, small round arched windows, inset colored tile accents, and a handsomely-arched brick courtyard wall with incised stone panels - VARITA COURTS, complete the handsome courtyard. The crowning jewel is the impressive Art Nouveau style stained glass frieze on the hood over the entrance. A central oval medallion containing the letter V is flanked by the faces of two lovely maidens (perhaps representing

Virginia and Rita Williams). Their flowing tresses of brown, amber, and olive-green glass fill the rest of the frieze. This is without question the finest example of secular stained glass in Wilson. The building's fenestration consists of single and double six-over-six and nine-over-nine sash, arranged asymmetrically on the side and rear elevations. The entrance lobby is handsomely finished in the Colonial Revival style with doric pilasters, a molded cornice, excellent cast iron wall furnace grates, and a handsome floor of colored Art Deco tiles. The stairs, located in the center of the building and in each wing, are metal and have paneled closed stringers and handsome newels. The moldings throughout the twenty-four unit building (eight per floor) are modest. Each of the individual apartments are simply finished and are of standard size, with two exceptions, William's private suite which he occupied until his death in 1936, and Herman's small bachelor apartment, which he occupied until ca 1928 (CD). The apartments have changed ownership several times since Williams' death.

216

B.P.O.E. Lodge

208 North Goldsboro Street

I

This non-descript metal structure was built in 1975 by the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks Lodge Number 840 as their meeting quarters. It stands on the site of the impressive Neo-Classical Revival residence of Jonas Oettinger (1857-1936), one of a dozen Neo-Classical Revival residences with monumental porticoes that were built in Wilson. Oettinger and his brother, David, were owners of Oettinger's Department Store at 100-106 East Main Street, a Wilson institution that was given the well-deserved motto of "The Dependable Store." Oettinger's Department Store closed in 1969. This house was maintained as a rooming house from the late 1940s until its demolition in 1975 to make room for the Elk's Lodge, a thoroughly unfortunate replacement.

217

Adrian N. Daniel House
209 N. Goldsboro Street

C

Adrian Nathan Daniel, the bookkeeper of W. T. Clark and Company, tobacco dealers, had this handsome, two-story, brick house built in 1925 on the site of an antebellum house. Prominent Wilson architect Solon Balias Moore (1872-1930) designed the house, an exceptionally fine example of Moore's skill with the Colonial Revival Style. The five bay-by-four bay triple-pile dwelling is sheltered beneath a hip roof of green tile carrying a front hip-roofed dormer. The chimneys are interior end. A handsome one-story porch, carried by Doric columns, shelters the central three bays of the first story facade (southeast). The central entrance has a leaded fanlight and sidelights with brick soldier course surround and stone spring block and keystone. The central window on the second story is a palladian arrangement of a central nine-over-one sash flanked by narrow six-over-one sash. The other windows in the house are single or double nine-over-one sash with the exception of the dining room which has a raised central window flanked by nine-over-one sash windows. All the windows have brick soldier course lintels and stone sills. A brick soldier course also forms a water table. A sun porch flanks the house on the front southwest and the middle of the second story southwest elevation contains a stuccoed bay window. The rear elevation contains a one room brick ell and a (now enclosed) porch. The interior was not available for observation. Three outbuildings are located at the rear of the lot. The largest is a two-story, two-car, brick garage sheltered under a pyramidal roof. It has small, paired, four-over-one sash windows on the second story with stone sills, boxed eaves, and brick soldier course lintels over the car doors. The other outbuildings consist of a small, shed-roofed, frame storage shed and a handsome trellis arbor/gazebo. Daniel occupied the house until his death in 1981.

218

Colonial Apartments
300 North Goldsboro Street

P

Among the first apartment houses to be erected in Wilson, the handsome Colonial Apartments were built in 1918 (cornerstone) by architect-builder H. T. Crittenden. They were built as an investment by farmer Albert A. Privette (1870-1933) on the site of the former T. J. Hadley House, a grand Italianate residence erected in the 1890's by one of Wilson's leading merchants. Built in an H-shape, the three-story, twenty-four unit, nine bay-by-ten bay, brick building stands prominently at the corner of North Goldsboro and East Vance streets. The handsome Colonial Revival style building is nicely finished with limestone details. The long, twin, front wings (the legs of the H enclose a central courtyard. The central double door entrance is sheltered beneath a classical, dentiled, stone entablature hood which is supported by stone Tuscan columns and surmounted by a stone balustrade. The frieze contains COLONIAL in relief. The front (northwest) of the long wings are each four bays wide with triple one-over-one sash windows flanked by engaged brick-walled porches. Cut stone is used for the sills, the broad lintels, and the caps on the porches. Each side elevation contains an almost symmetrical arrangement of single and double windows interspersed with two, three-story bay windows. The rear apartments, smaller than the front apartments, are contained in shorter wings and, in addition to their corner porches, share interior porches. An impressively bold metal cornice with dentils and modillions

and a stone frieze crowns the front and side elevations. The lobby and the enclosed central stairs are contained in the cross arm of the H-plan. Separating this central lobby from the entrance lobby for the apartments are two pairs of fluted columns with composite capitals. The apartments, eight to a floor (two to a wing) are shotgun in plan and extend the length of the respective wings. The front (northwest) apartments are twice as large as the rear (southeast) apartments. The apartments are finished with modest Colonial Revival moldings and, though long and narrow in plan, are spacious and feature the private porch, many of which have been screened. Privette built an adjacent house at 302 North Goldsboro Street soon after the Colonial Apartments and lived there until his death in 1933. In 1936 his heirs sold the Colonial Apartments to lumbermill owner and real estate developer D. C. Williams, Jr. Williams died in October 1983 and the apartments continue to be owned by his estate.

219

Privette-Johnston House
302 N. Goldsboro Street
C

Albert A. Privette, a farmer and the owner of the adjacent Colonial Apartments, had this modest one-and-a-half story brick bungalow built in the early 1920's. He resided here until his death in 1933. The house was sold in 1934 to Hugh Buckner Johnston, Sr., the business manager and bookkeeper for the Watson Tobacco Warehouse Company. Johnston lived here until his death in 1958 (his wife, Ruth (Thomas) Johnston, had died in 1946). His heirs sold the house in 1961. It was occupied by the engineering firm of F. T. Green and Associates from the mid 1970's until 1979, when their new office was completed across the street. Since then the house has been occupied as offices for the Community Development Department of the City of Wilson. The house, representative of many modest bungalows in Wilson, has woodshingles in its side gables and on the front (northwest) gable dormer and is finished with typical bungalow details. The front porch has wrought iron posts and railing and the rear porch has been enclosed. The interior, while retaining its nice, original tile-faced fireplaces and simple woodwork, has fake paneled walls and acoustical tile ceilings. These alterations were undertaken by F. T. Green and Associates.

220

F. T. Green and Associates Building
303 N. Goldsboro Street
I

This modern, well-designed frame building was erected in 1979 by F. T. Green and Associates, Engineers, Planners, and Surveyors as their offices. Sheltered beneath a dominant hip-on-hip roof and covered with diagonal siding, the building is nonetheless out of place in this historic Woodard Circle neighborhood, even though many of the most impressive dwellings have been demolished. The ca 1875 William C. Gorham house originally stood on this site and was razed in 1976. Adjacent to the southwest stood the turn-of-the-century Dr. E. T. Dickinson House which F. T. Green and Associates razed in the 1980s and which is now the site of a 2311-manicured lawn. Flanking the Gorham House on the northeast was the Jefferson D. Farrior House, a monumental 1907 Neo-Classical Revival style house that was demolished in 1964 for a city-owned parking lot.

221

Cora and Sallie Farmer House

304 North Goldsboro Street

C

A noteworthy (and rare survivor) of the handsome Queen Anne style residences that were built in the then fashionable Woodard Circle at the turn of the century, this house was built between 1897 (SM) and 1903 (SM) for unmarried sisters Cora Farmer (1858-1929) and Sarah L. (Sallie) Farmer (1855-1921). The house was built on the site of the house of their father, Larry D. Farmer (_____-1887), whose residence is shown at this location on the 1882 Gray's Map. The house has changed hands nine times since the death of Cora Farmer in 1929 and has been occupied by several families. Since 1973 it has been occupied by the office and studio of architect B. Atwood Skinner, Jr. now known as Skinner-Lamm Associates, P.A. The two story, asymmetrically massed house has several pedimented gables and dormers on its hip roof and features a decorative wrap-around porch of turned posts with side scrolls and a turned balustrade. Of note are the lattice panels at the top of each of the gables. An unfortunate application of vinyl siding (by Skinner in the early 1970s) hinders the fanciful character of the house. On the interior, only the handsome stair hall and central hall are unaltered and feature a noteworthy dog leg closed stringer stair and large paneled newel. Paneled wainscoting, symmetrically molded surrounds with medallion cornerblocks, and double sliding doors into the front parlor complete the entry. Several mantels in the rest of the house survive. The interior suffers from a lowered acoustical ceiling done during conversion to office space. The Cora and Sallie Farmer House was designated as a Wilson Historic Property on October 27, 1983.

222

Willis N. Hackney House

306 North Goldsboro Street

C

Willis N. Hackney, the president and manager of the Hackney Tire Company, had this handsome brick Colonial Revival style residence erected in the early 1930s; the architect and contractor are not recorded. The large, two-and-a-half story, five bay-by-three bay house is crowned by a slate roof that contains three dormers on the front (northwest) and one on the rear. An interior end chimney stands on the southwest elevation. Both side elevations are occupied by enclosed one-story sun porches. The front porch is carried by Tuscan columns and shelters the central three bays and the central entrance is enframed by pilasters and an entablature but lacks a transom or sidelights. The windows contain six-over-six sash with brick sills. Shed rooms and short ell with a glass-enclosed porch occupies the rear elevation, on which the central door has a transom and sidelights. A tall brick chimney rises from the center of the short ell. Handsomely finished in the Colonial Revival style, the interior features an elaborate Rococo Revival mantel in the front parlor, a modest mantel in the southwest sun porch, plaster crown moldings, and an open-stringer stairs in the rear hall. Molded surrounds, a wide archway, and multi-pane glass doors complete the interior. The second story contains two large bedrooms, each with a bathroom. There are two frame outbuildings, a two-bay wide, front gable shed and a somewhat deteriorated two-car, shed-roofed garage. A wall of concrete blocks encloses the rear yard. The Hackneys lived here until their deaths in the early 1970s. At that time the house was purchased by Doris Turner; she currently has the house for sale.

223

Parking Lot
307 North Goldsboro Street

I

This 121-by-222 foot, gravel parking lot at the corner of North Goldsboro and East Lee streets was the site of the impressive Neo-Classical Revival Style houses erected in 1903 for Jefferson D. Farrior (1861-1934), the proprietor of a successful livery stable on South Tarboro Street. Considered one of the most ambitious of its genre of houses in Wilson, the large brick house featured a monumental semi-circular front portico carried by four Ionic columns. One-story porches carried by pairs of Ionic columns wrapped across the front and down the side elevations and connected to a porte cochere on the West Lee Street (north-west) elevation. The Farrior House was demolished in the early 1960s. Prior to the construction of the Farrior House this site had been occupied by the T. A. Wainwright House (#67), built ca 1870, which the Farriors had moved to its present location at 215 West Vance Street. The lot presently is used by the City of Wilson as an employee parking lot. While paved only with loose gravel, the lot does retain several of its street trees which helps to alleviate the void of the lot.

224

Vacant Lot
308 North Goldsboro Street

F

This 103-by-295 foot lot (extending through the block to East Railroad Street) was the site of a two-story frame house that had been erected ca 1897 (SM). It was known for many years as the James S. Whitehead House. Whitehead, an insurance agent, and his wife, Annie R. W. Whitehead, occupied the house from ca 1921 (CD) until the late 1930s. It was then occupied by several families consecutively until it was razed in the 1950s. The lot is well-maintained and has several nice shade trees.

225

William Walls Houses
310 North Goldsboro Street

C

According to William M. Walls, the present owner, this house was built ca 1904 for his father, George William Walls; the contractor was E. F. Killelte. Walls was a trained tailor, studied at the School of Design and Fitting in Philadelphia, and came to Wilson with his family. (His two brothers, Elmo and Harry Walls (#81) were also prominent Wilson tailors.) He operated a large and successful tailoring business in the Briggs Hotel (now gone) on East Nash Street for a number of years and sewed clothes for Wilson's most prominent and wealthiest citizens. He also made clothes for Governor Charles B. Aycock (Governor 1901-1905) and for the Ringling Brothers Circus. He and his wife, Ollie (Barnes) Walls, the daughter of wealthy planter and businessman Calvin Barnes, who was one of the first farmers in Wilson to raise tobacco as a cash crop, lived here until their deaths. The plans for this handsome, large Queen Anne style frame dwelling were, according to family tradition, purchased by Walls from tobacconist John P. Lovelace who had built an identical house between 1903 (SM) and 1906 at 103 South (now the site of the parking lot behind the Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Building at 123 West Nash Street). The slight

asymmetrical massing, the woodshingled gables, and the wrap-around porch carried by Tuscan columns are trademarks of the Queen Anne style but the detailing of the house reflects the increasing popularity of the Colonial Revival Style. A one-story ell, shed rooms, and a screened porch occupy the rear elevation. The spacious center hall plan interior is handsomely finished in the Colonial Revival Style. According to William Merrill Walls, the builder's son, the interior woodwork was purchased by his father from sawmill owner W. W. Simms (#25) who had chosen this woodwork for a house that was never built because of Mrs. Simms' infirmity. The interior features an impressive closed stringer stairs and Colonial Revival mantels with overmantels, all of which retain their lovely, original dark finish. The focus of the house is the exceptional pressed metal ceiling in the dining room. While Wilson's late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings are noted for their variety of pressed metal ceilings, such ceilings for residential use are indeed unusual. This is one of only two such ceilings in Wilson. The other is in the ca 1911 L. T. Dildy House at 1001 West Nash Street. This ceiling is a grid pattern, embellished with foliate and egg-and-dart moldings. The cornice is a classically--inspired one that is often seen in Wilson's commercial buildings. The hall and the front parlor ceilings were painted by an itinerant artist who also painted the ceilings of the Jefferson L. Farrior House and the Jonas Oettinger, two impressive Neo-Classical Revival houses that once stood on North Goldsboro Street; both have been demolished. These ceilings in the Walls House were covered with white paint a number of years ago.

226

George W. Stanton House
400 North Goldsboro Street

P

One of the most impressive Queen Anne-Colonial Revival Houses that survive in Wilson, this large, two-story frame residence was built in 1907 for George W. Stanton, the descendant of a family of prosperous Wilson County planters. Stanton (1879-1933) was a wealthy Wilson real estate agent, at one time was a cashier for the Branch Banking Company, and served as the United States Postmaster in Wilson from 1924 until his death in 1933. It was during his tenure that the impressive Classical Revival style post office at 224 East Nash Street was completed. Stanton's widow, Effie B. Stanton, occupied the house until ca 1940, at which time the house was purchased by O. R. Cockrell, Sr., a grocer who moved to Wilson from Zebulon in the late 1930s. He and his wife, Lucy (Lloyd) Cockrell, lived here until their respective deaths in 1964 and 1968. Having stood empty for several years in the early 1970s, the house is presently maintained by the Cockrell's son as rental property.

The three bay-by-two bay frame house is sheltered beneath a slate-covered hip roof that is broken by projecting, hip-covered bays on the front (northwest) and side elevations and by two hip-roofed dormers; mental finials mark the peaks of the roofs and dormers. The handsome wrap-around porch is carried by Tuscan columns with Ionic terra cotta capitals (there is no balustrade) and features a semi-circular projecting section in front of the northeast bay. The bay contains the house's most distinctive feature, a highly unusual arched triple window containing sash of multiple lancet shaped panes over a single sash. These three windows are enframed by pilasters with molded capitals and surmounted by a bold, three-part arched transom filled with dozens of two-inch square panes in a lattice pattern; this exceptional window sets the noteworthy finish

for the rest of the exterior, which includes several good stained glass windows in the stair hall.

The interior stair hall is without question the finest of its period in Wilson. Boldly executed in dark stained oak, the impressive closed stringer stair has a turned balustrade that rises from a massive newel. The intermediate landing features an elliptically-bowed front. The hall's paneled wainscot rises with the stairs. The stair hall mantel is a large classical one with fluted Ionic columns and an elaborately molded shelf. Large sliding doors lead into the front parlor and from the parlor to the dining room. Both rooms, in place of mantels, have large, tall, and impressive mirrors that are flanked by composite columns and have a molded shelf. An unusual archway at the rear of the front hall leads to the rear hall and to the angled door into the dining room. The rest of the house is modestly finished in the Colonial Revival style. An enclosed, dog-leg, rear stairs rises from the back service hall. Minor alterations were undertaken in converting the house into apartments. Most significant was the erection of a dividing wall in the stair hall to make the occupied rooms easier to heat. This wall can be easily and completely removed when desired.

227

Vacant Lot

410 North Golsboro Street

I

The grassy 135-by-290 foot lot was the site of the Walter F. Woodard House, one of the three impressive Woodard brother houses on this block for which the Woodard Circle neighborhood derived its name; only the David Woodard House (#227) survives. Walter F. Woodard (1871-1923), like his brothers, was a farmer. The three of them also built Wilson's third tobacco warehouse, now known as the Watson Warehouse, in 1890 and owned it until ca 1900. This house was the first of the three Woodard brother houses to be built and was erected ca 1897 (SM). The asymmetrical plan, two-and-a-half story house was, like the other Woodard houses, a large frame Queen Anne Style house and helped to make the Woodard Circle neighborhood one of the finest residential addresses in Wilson during the early twentieth century. Woodard lived here until his death in 1923 and his widow, Mattie H. Woodard, remained here until her death in the 1950s. The house was razed several years after Mrs. Woodard's death. The lot now is vacant of any buildings and fortunately retains many of its large oak trees.

228

James T. Cheatham House

402 North Goldsboro Street

C

Built ca 1916 (CD) for James Theodore Cheatham, the manager of the Export Leaf Tobacco Company, this substantial Colonial Revival residence was one of the handsomest houses erected in the prominent Woodard Circle neighborhood during the early twentieth century. The two-story, double-pile house has lost much of its impressiveness with the removal of its one-story porch during the 1950s and 1960s. As it now stands, the house focuses on the central bay of the northwest facade. The first story contains the entrance with transom and sidelights, the second story has a handsome palladian window arrangement with doric pilasters and a dentiled cornice, and the roof has a gable dormer with a small, palladian

window. The fenestration consists of single and double twelve-over-one sash windows with stone sills and brick soldier course windows. The oversized porch windows contain thirty-over-one sash. The main block of the house is covered by a slate clipped gable roof with interior and interior end chimneys. Completing the house are a modillioned cornice with returns, two-story, hip-roofed wings on the rear elevations, a one-room rear ell with engaged porch carried by chamfered posts, rear shed rooms, and a brick soldier course water table. The handsome porch, known from documentary photographs, was carried by paired Tuscan columns and was connected by a turned balustrade. A similar porch on each of the side elevations was connected by an uncovered terrace. A balustrade with corner newels ran around the roof of all three porches. The spacious interior is handsomely finished in the Colonial Revival style. It features a wide center hall with a shoulder-height, three-tier, paneled wainscot, molded surrounds, large sliding doors to each of the front parlors, and a handsome closed stringer stair with its paneled newel set on the diagonal. The front parlors have over-mantels; the rest of the mantels are modest. The interior walls have, unfortunately, been covered with simulated wood paneling and has new ceilings. Mr. and Mrs. Cheatham occupied the house until their respective deaths in the 1940s and in 1956. Occupied during the 1960s by Leroy W. Thomas and vacant for several years ca 1970, the house is now occupied as a rooming house for men.

229

Vacant Lot

405 North Goldsboro Street

I

The grassy 115-by-290 foot lot was the site of the impressive two-and-a-half story Queen Anne Style residence built between 1897 (SM) and 1903 (SM) for James Edward Woodard, one of the three Woodard brother houses that were built on this block; only the adjacent David Woodard House (#227) survives. James Woodard, like his brothers, was a successful farmer and resided here until his death in 1915. His widow, Mary H. Woodard, resided here until her death in the mid 1960s. The house was razed soon thereafter. The lot retains its several large shade trees.

230

David Woodard House

409 North Goldsboro Street

P

This handsome, large, two-story frame Queen Anne residence was one of three large houses built on this block at the turn of the century by sons of Warren and Jerusha (Farmer) Warren. Members of the Farmer family were large landowners in Wilson and much of present Wilson north of the railroad was once owned by them. Warren and Jerusha Warren built a one-story house on Goldsboro Street by 1882; this house was razed between 1897 and 1903 and replaced with three impressive Queen Anne residences for the Woodard's three sons; Walter Farmer (1871-1923), a farmer; James Edward (_____-1915); and David Woodard (1868-1922); all three were farmers. It was from these three Woodard Houses that Woodard Circle, one of Wilson's most fashionable neighborhoods between 1897 and 1917, derived its name. Unfortunately, the neighborhood has suffered major losses of its fine houses. This is the only survivor of the seven large residences which once stood on the northwest side of North Goldsboro Street between Vance and Gold Streets. The three Woodard brothers were the second owners of

Wilson's first tobacco warehouse (now known as the Watson Warehouse), owning it from 1891 until ca 1900. In 1901, David Woodard married Nellie Moye of Wilson; this house was apparently erected at that time. The three bay-by-two bay, asymmetrically-massed house is sheltered under a tall hipped roof that has pedimented gables on each of the four elevations. The front (southeast) gable contains a palladian window and the other three contain single round-arched windows. A porch carried by turned posts connected by a turned balustrade wraps across the South Goldsboro and East Gold Street elevations; a pediment extends slightly on the facade to cover the central steps. Fenestration consists of single or double one-over-one sash windows in flat surrounds. The central entrance has colored glass in the transom. Two rear ells, one gabled and the other hipped, occupy the rear elevation. A two bay-by-two bay hipped wing extends from the front of the southwest elevation and was added after 1930 (SM). The gabled rear ell was enlarged in 1980 by Legal Services of North Carolina, Inc., who purchased the house in 1979. It was designed by Shields/Wyatt Associates of Rocky Mount to blend with the older part of the house. The interior basically follows its original plan, although some rooms have been subdivided into offices. The stairhall contains a handsome closed-stringer stair with slender turned spindles, a large newel, and paneled wainscot. The mantel in the front room is a large, elaborate Colonial Revival corner overmantel. New ceilings have been added. Woodard lived here until his death in 1922 and his family then moved in with E. L. Tarkenton at 803 West Nash Street. The house was then used as rental property and was divided into three apartments ca 1950. It remained as apartments until renovated into offices by the present owner in 1980.

231

Andrew D. McGowan House
204 Tarboro Street

C

This two-story, brick Colonial Revival, four-square house was built between 1922 (SM) and 1925 (CD) for Addie E. McGowen, the widow of prominent Wilson businessman Andrew D. McGowen. McGowen was the president-general manager of the Quinn-McGowen Furniture Company and the president of the Wilson Furniture Company before his death in the early 1920s. The three bay-by-four bay, triple-pile brick house is sheltered beneath a slate-covered pyramidal roof and has a wrap-around terrace covered by a three-bay porch on the front (northeast) and a one-bay porch on the southeast elevation; Tuscan columns carry the porch. Double and single bungalow style, twelve-over-one sash windows and interior chimneys complete the house. The spacious interior retains its Colonial Revival mantels and woodwork. McGowen occupied the house until the late 1930s. Since then, several families have occupied the house. In the late 1960s the house was renovated by Talmadge L. Narron and Roy R. Holdford, Jr. as law offices. The law firm of Narron, Holdford, Babb, Harrison, and Rhodes continues to occupy the house.

232

Jesse W. Thomas House
206 North Tarboro Street

C

This pleasant one-and-a-half story brick-veneer bungalow was built between 1922 (SM) and 1925 (CD) for Jesse W. Thomas, the president of Thomas-Yelverton Company, furniture dealers and funeral directors. Displaying typically bungalow

elements, the house is distinguished by the use of stucco and mock-timbers in the gables and the atypical front shed dormer. The interior is handsomely finished with Colonial Revival woodwork and a robust Adamesque mantel. Thomas lived here until his death in the 1950s. In the late 1960s the residence was sympathetically converted into offices and now houses offices for Automated Services, Inc., Nora H. Hargrover, attorney, and J. Russell Kirby, attorney. Kirby is the owner.

233

First Christian Church
207 North Tarboro Street

C

Organized on April 27, 1871, the First Christian Church (then known as the Disciples of Christ) congregation outgrew two church buildings at the corner of North Goldsboro and East Vance Streets before this handsome stone-neveered Gothic edifice was erected in 1952-1953 at the corner of North Tarboro and West Vance Streets (exactly one block northwest of the previous site). The first building, built in 1871, is known only from Sanborn maps and was a frame structure, forty-by-fifty feet, twenty feet to the eaves, and had an inset cupola on the roof. In 1898, this church was replaced with a handsome brick, Gothic Revival edifice with an impressive octagonal tower covering the corner entrance. Built in the then-popular Akron plan, the building was constructed by prominent Wilson builder John B. Deans (see his house (#22) at 304 West Green Street). Planning for the present, much larger church began in the late 1930s. In May 1950 the church was offered the site of the house (by 1893, SM) of George Hackney (1854-1948), a prominent Wilson industrialist and church member, for a new building. (Hackney's grandfather, Willis Napoleon Hackney (1823-1887), was the founder of the Hackney Wagon Company in 1854 (#212) and was one of the seventeen charter members of this congregation). Ground was broken for the present sanctuary on May 18, 1952, the cornerstone laid on October 20, 1952, and the church dedicated on January 24, 1952. The church history does not list the architect or contractor.

The large (147-by-70) church is sheltered beneath a prominent front gable roof and is faced with randomly-laid ashlar sandstone. The southeast facade has a handsomely detailed, gothic-arched double-door entrance with a large, three-lancet, gothic-arched window occupying the upper facade. A smooth-stone surround enframes the entire entrance bay, which is flanked by buttresses. Small, side wings with blind ends project from the front of each of the side elevations. The tall body of the church is five bays deep and is flanked on each side elevation by short side aisles. Colored glass windows occupy the window openings. On the roof, corresponding with the interior crossing, is a delicate, tall iron spire, enlivened with Gothic motifs. Projecting from the rear of the West Vance Street (northeast) elevation is a similarly styled chapel. The interior is impressively finished in the Gothic style. The roof is carried by gothic arches that spring from corbels; the side aisles are also arched. The handsome recessed chancel is finished with gothic arches and motifs. The brilliant colored windows, displaying Christian symbols, infuse a truly Gothic appeal to the serene interior. Featured in the northex is a Victorian window from the 1898 church. The chapel is similarly, though more modestly finished.

In 1959, the church purchased the adjacent apartment house property of Charles Collins Benton (1887-1960), a prominent Wilson architect. Here was erected in 1964-1965 a large, two-story, 75-by-135 foot Education Building. Designed by Wilson architect Atwood Skinner to compliment the sanctuary, the building's stone-veneered elevation are composed of series of stylized Gothic arches.

234

G. E. Gauss Company Building
208 North Tarboro Street

I

Designed by Wilson architect Atwood Skinner and built ca 1968 for the G. E. Gauss Company, whiskey brokers, this one-story brick building is covered by a hip-on-hip roof. The building is totally incompatible with the historic streetscape of North Tarboro Street, Wilson's oldest neighborhood. Vertical window panels complete the unusual structure. The building, in addition to the Gauss Company also houses the State Farm Insurance offices.

235

Connor-Lucas House
210 North Tarboro Street

C

This charming Queen Anne cottage was built between 1893 and 1897 (SM) for George W. Connor, the eldest son of highly respected Wilson Judge H. G. Connor. A prominent Wilson attorney, the young Connor was appointed Judge of the Superior Court in 1913 and was elevated to the North Carolina Supreme Court in 1924. He was also active in state politics, serving in the House of Representatives from 1909 until 1913. By 1908 (CD) the house had been sold to Wyatt G. Lucas (1876-1939) and Connor had moved to 205 North Goldsboro Street to a house that no longer stands. Lucas was the son of Silas Lucas, the founder of Wilson's local brick industry, and he carried on the family's brick business until his death. His widow, Sallie R. Lucas, occupied the house until her death in the 1950s and his daughter-in-law, Claudia S. Lucas, the widow of Silas R. Lucas, occupied the house from the 1950s until her death in the early 1970s. Since then it has been converted into several shops and offices. The one-and-a-half story frame house is one of the few houses in Wilson covered with German siding. The asymmetrically-massed house is sheltered by a slate-covered hip roof that is enlivened by a projecting pedimented gable, a hip extension, and hip-roofed dormers. The small front porch is an elaborate one with turned posts and balusters, side cut-out scrolls, and a spindle frieze. Two-over-two sash windows in plain surrounds, corbeled caps on the interior brick chimneys, and a two-room hip roofed ell complete the house. The rear porch has been enclosed. The center hall plan interior is handsomely finished with symmetrically molded surrounds with medallion cornerblocks, a turned baluster staircase, and modest Victorian mantels with turned columns and bracketed shelves.

236

Parking Lot
212 North Tarboro Street

I

This 75-by-100 foot asphalt-paved parking lot at the corner of North Tarboro and East Vance Streets was the site of a two-story, double-pile, frame house that was razed in the 1950s. Originally one-story tall, it had been built

before 1888 (SM) for James W. Davis, a prominent Wilson merchant. It was enlarged in the early 1890s with a transverse rear ell (which was removed in the early 1910s), and was raised to two stories between 1913 (SM) and 1922 (SM). The house was inherited by Davis' daughter, Sue (Davis) Blount, the wife of Charles E. Blount. She resided here until her death in the 1950s, after which the house was razed. Several street trees do survive, but the large expanse of asphalt is incompatible with this historic neighborhood.

237

Rountree-Rackley House
301 North Tarboro Street

C

Although a house shown on this site on Gray's 1882 map of Wilson is labeled as "M. Rountree", it is known that Moses Rountree (1824-1887) was living at that time in his house (1869) (NR) at 107 North Rountree Avenue. His grandson, Moses Rountree (b. 1895), who grew up in the house at 301 North Tarboro Street, has memories of being told that the house had been moved from a lot on Barnes Street, perhaps at the time of the marriage of his father, Herbert Rountree (1859-1927), in 1892. Indeed, in 1893 Herbert Rountree purchased this lot at the corner of Tarboro and Vance Streets from his brother James E. Rountree. Herbert Rountree, a traveling salesman, occupied the house until 1914 when he moved to Oxford. In 1918 this house was purchased by Claudius Cecil Rackley, a leading Wilson contractor who added the dormers, changed the porches, and updated the interior.

The original builder is not documented, but the house is believed to be the work of Oswald Lipscomb (1826-1891), the most prominent builder in Wilson during the middle and late nineteenth century. The Rountree-Rackley House has exceptionally wide interior moldings which are also found in two houses which Lipscomb built, the Davis-Whitehead-Harriss House (1853-1870) (NR) (#340) and the Moses Rountree House (1869) (NR) (#148).

The pleasant one-and-a-half story frame house stands at the corner of North Tarboro and West Vance Streets. The three bay-by-two bay, double-pile house has a mansard roof covered with polychrome slate. Replacement porches carried by large stuccoed Tuscan columns are on each street elevation. The original porch, as indicated on the 1897 Sanborn Map, wrapped around the corner. The entrance has ca 1920 sidelights and transom and is framed by double Doric pilasters. The four-over-four sash windows are contained in simple, flat surrounds; the dormers have pairs of smaller six-over-six sash. Completing the modest exterior finish are a boxed cornice and two rear ells with an enlarged and enclosed rear porch. The central hall plan interior has exceptionally-wide molded surrounds, a molded crown cornice, and a replacement tile mantel with studded iron bars accents. The stair was reversed in 1952 when the house was converted by Elton Winstead Rackley (1911-1963), Claudius' son and also a contractor, into four apartments. The stair is now enclosed and rises from a small vestibule just inside the front door; its original turned balustrade does survive on the second story. The second story hall features an arched alcove in the front dormer. The entire house is now occupied by the antique shop of Mrs. Lucinda Boykin Rackley, the widow of Elton Winstead Rackley. At the rear of the lot is a simple, two-car, weatherboarded garage with a gable roof that was erected by the Rackley's ca 1922 (SM).

238

Margaret Pappas House
302 North Tarboro Street

C

Mrs. Katherine Pappas states that her mother-in-law, Margaret Pappas (1888-1959) had this two-story, five bay-by-two bay, single-pile brick house built in 1940. Charles Collins Benton (1887-1960) was the architect and E. W. Rackley was the contractor. Mrs. Pappas, an immigrant from what is now Albania, came to Wilson as a widow in 1923 and worked with her brother George Pappas in the operation of several restaurants in Wilson. In 1938 she bought the lot at the east corner of North Tarboro and East Vance Streets. In 1939 she sold the section fronting onto 101 East Vance Street to her brother; they both erected very similar modest houses in 1940. The house of Margaret Pappas has gabled dormers that are flush with the front (northwest) elevation and an interior end chimney. The fenestration consists of six-over-six sash windows on the first story and casements on the second story. A raised band of stretcher bond between the stories serves as a string course. The rear elevation contains a two-story brick ell and a one-story frame section with pedimented gable. The handsome Colonial Revival finish features a round-arched french door between the two front rooms, a modest Colonial Revival mantel with fluted pilasters, an open stringer stair, and simple molded surrounds. In the rear is a one-car brick garage with a front gable roof with wavy sawn boards in the gable; it nearly abuts an identical garage at the George Pappas House. Mrs. Pappas' son, Thomas Pappas (1911-1978) occupied the house until his death; his widow continues to reside here.

239

Asa E. Bishop House
304 North Tarboro Street

C

This handsome, four-square plan, two-story frame dwelling was erected between 1897 and 1903 (SM), apparently by John A. Griffin as rental property; the Misses Jane and Suan Griffin (relationship unknown) were living here in 1908 (CD). The house changed hands three times between June 1907 and November 1913 when Asa E. and Cornelia B. Bishop purchased the house. Bishop was a partner in the Carolina Laundry (now gone) at 237 South Tarboro Street. The Bishops remained here until their deaths in the 1930s and the property was sold by their daughter, Grace (Bishop) Dew in 1940 to George and Alice Renfrow Dew. The house has changed hands several times since and has been maintained as rental property since the early 1960s. The two bay-by-two bay house is sheltered beneath a slate-covered hip roof that has cross gables on the front (northwest) and side elevations. These gables are decorated with wide, molded fascias and contain cut-out scrolled spandrells. Tuscan columns connected by a turned balustrade support the front porch. Completing the house are a three-sided bay window at the rear of the southwest elevation, one-over-one sash windows, and a rear ell. A second door was added next to the side hall entrance when the house was divided into two apartments in the 1960s. The interior was not accessible.

240

Daniel-Williamson-Knight House
305 North Tarboro Street

F

According to J. Marshall Daniel, Jr., this unfortunately altered two-story Queen Anne dwelling was erected in 1910 for his father, James Marshall "Mack" Daniel, a dry goods merchant at 129 South Tarboro Street. He lost the house

during the Depression and it was purchased by salesman James H. Williamson; his daughter, Nell (Williamson) O'Neal Knight continues to reside here. The large, L-plan house has suffered greatly by the loss of its front (southeast) porch and a thorough application of asbestos shingles and fake shutters, all undertaken ca 1968 by the Knights. Surviving elements include the leaded upper sash in the oversized porch windows and modest ridge crests on the roof. The interior has also seen much remodeling. The only outbuilding is a two-car, shed-roofed garage covered with pseudo-brick asphalt siding.

241

Ernest L. Cobb House
306 N. Tarboro Street

C

According to Agnes (Cobb) Petway, her father, Ernest L. Cobb (1881-1953) bought this house ca 1909 from Jim Griffin; Sanborn Maps show that the house was built between 1897 and 1903. The proprietor of the Wilson Marble and Mantel Company, Cobb was also a primitive Baptist Minister and preached in Saratoga, Durham and in Norfolk, Virginia. In the 1940s Cobb bought the Addie E. McGowan House at 204 North Tarboro Street (#231), moved there, and kept this house as rental property. It has changed hands several times since Cobb's death but remains as rental property. It is currently vacant and in a deteriorated condition. The house is an excellent example of the popular two-story, front gable, Queen Anne dwelling that was so popular at the turn of the century and during the early twentieth century for rental property. Here the definitive front gable with its woodshingled upper projection and its intricate cut-out louver, all enframe by the returning boxed cornice, is particularly nice. The porch is a replacement one with tapered pillars resting on brick pedestals.

242

Harper-Weathersby-Atkinson House
308 North Tarboro Street

C

This modest, one-story frame Victorian cottage is like other similar ones in Wilson, but has lost some of its original charm to renovations. It was erected ca 1902 by real estate developer Silas Lucas apparently on speculation. He had purchased the lot in 1900 and in April 1902 sold the house to H.H. Harper. The house went through three short term ownerships before 1927 when William A. Weathersby bought the house. Weathersby was deputy sheriff in 1928 (CD), was later elected sheriff (1936 CD), and lived in this house for several years before building at 1007 West Nash Street. The house was then purchased by Miss Hattie Atkinson, who lived here with her sister, Ella (Atkinson) Hinton until their deaths. The house was then converted into rental property by their niece, Nell (Richardson) Knight, the present owner. The six-bay wide house is sheltered beneath a cross gable roof and has a front (northwest) porch that is carried by chamfered posts with molded caps and has a sawn slat railing. The post's side scrolls have been lost. Each of the two front doors has a transom and four, tall, nine-over-nine sash windows open onto the porch. The roof gables are pedimented. Asbestos shingles now cover the original weatherboards. The double-pile house is expanded on the rear by several ells, shed rooms, and porches. Only the interior of the south-west apartment was inspected. Its simple, modest interior has a suspended ceiling, replacement Colonial Revival style mantels, and modest molded surrounds.

243

House

309 N. Tarboro Street

F

A one-story frame house stood on this lot prior to 1897 (SM) and was raised to two stories by 1903(SM). The traditional single-pile, front block is covered by a triple-A roof that has returning boxed cornices. The rear is occupied by two-story shed rooms. The house was unfortunately altered in the 1970s by the removal of the original porch and the erection of the present two-tier central porch. The house is said to have been erected for Andrew D. McGowen, the president-general manager of the Quinn-McGowen Furniture Company. The McGowens vacated the house by 1925 (CD) and it has been occupied by many families since. It is currently maintained as two apartments.

244

Fryar-Lancaster House

310 North Tarboro Street

C

J.L. and Catherine Fryar bought this lot in 1871 from G.W. Blount and are assumed to have built this modest frame house soon thereafter; the first Sanborn Map of this area, 1897, shows a house on this lot. The one-story, double-pile house is sheltered beneath a hip roof that is unusually tall for Wilson. This roof is pierced by stuccoed interior chimneys and has a central gable dormer that contains a pair of four-over-four sash windows. The front (northwest) porch is carried by square posts with elaborate lateral sawn scrolls above the molded capitals. The square baluster railing is an obvious replacement. The central entrance has a transom and sidelights and is flanked by six-over-six sash windows. Between 1913 and 1922 (SM) the original rear ell was substantially enlarged, a projecting, one-room wing added on the southwest elevation and the porch wrapped around the same elevation; a small projecting room was added onto the rear of the northeast elevation. The plastered central hall plan interior is simply finished with molded surrounds and traditional pilaster-and-frieze form mantels. The Fryars lived here between 1925 and 1928 (CD). The house was inherited by their daughter, Rosa (Fryar) Lancaster, the wife of interior decorator Walter P. Lancaster. They also lived here until their deaths, his in 1940 and hers in 1960. Their daughter, Emily Lancaster, continues to occupy the house.

245

James A. Mercer Duplex

311 North Tarboro Street

C

This handsome two-story frame duplex is indicative of the popularity and versatility the bungalow enjoyed in Wilson. Sheltered beneath a clipped gable roof with a central hipped dormer with buttressed sides, the four-bay wide duplex has twin front (southeast) porches with very shallow hip roofs carried by paired paneled pillars on pedestals and projecting curved brackets. Pairs of curved brackets support the boxed cornice which returns on each of the ends. Each entrance has multi-pane floor-length sidelights. Fenestration consists of nine-over-one sash in flat surrounds. A central two-story ell and flanking side porches occupy the rear elevation. The interiors are double pile and have an enclosed stair that rises from the front along the party wall. The mantels are simple brick ones with modest corbeled brickwork. The woodwork is simple. The

duplex was built ca 1922 by plumber James A. Mercer, who lived next door in his father's ca 1881 house (#248). The duplex was built on a portion of the corner lot that William A. Mercer purchased from O.J. Jones and Margaret Lancaster in November 1881.

246

Della S. Griffin House
312 North Tarboro Street

F

Built ca 1905 by George H. Griffin on a portion of the Griffin property at 314 North Tarboro Street, this house was sold in 1907 to Della S Griffin, the widow of his brother, Henry Griffin. The modest Queen Anne cottage lost much of its appeal when the house was covered with asbestos siding, probably in the 1940s. Contained beneath a hip roof with front (northwest) hip dormer, the house has a bayed projecting southwest bay and a small, two-bay northeast porch carried by turned posts with side scrolls and turned balustrade. Interior chimneys with corbeled caps rise through the house. The windows have four-over-four sash windows. A one-room ell and enlarged and altered shed rooms occupy the rear elevation. The only outbuilding is a weatherboarded gable-roofed, one-car garage. Della Griffin occupied the house until the 1940s and was succeeded by her daughter and son-in-law, Granville B. and Annie Stella (Griffin) Forkner. Since the early 1960s several families have occupied the house.

247

Griffin House
314 North Tarboro Street

F

This modest late nineteenth century (1897SM) frame house is believed to have been built for members of the Griffin family, who also, ca 1905, built the Della Griffin House adjacent to the southwest at 312 North Tarboro Street. The first recorded occupant of the house is a son of Della Griffin, H. Russell Griffin, who is listed here in 1925 (CD). He resided here several years and since the early 1930s at least five different tenants have occupied the house. The traditional one-story, single-pile house has a triple-A roof, a replacement front (northwest) wrought iron porch, a central stuccoed chimney, and six-over-sash windows. Across the rear are engaged shed rooms and a (now attached) former kitchen. A bathroom addition was added on the northeast (East Lee Street) elevation. A small frame, gable-roofed shed is at the rear, as are several sections of a deteriorating picket fence. The house continues as a single rental unit.

248

William H. Mercer House
315 North Tarboro Street

C

This lot at the corner of North Tarboro and East Lee streets was purchased in November 1881 by William A. Mercer, who had this pleasant Victorian cottage erected soon thereafter. The L-plan, one-story, dwelling is sheltered beneath a cross-gable roof that has boxed cornices which return to enframe diamond-shaped louvered vents. Interior and interior end brick chimneys rise through the house. The southwest facade has a three-bay porch that is supported by chamfered posts with molded caps; the side brackets have been lost. The

deteriorated balustrade is composed of intricately cut-out slats in an urn motif. The windows contain four-over-four sash windows. The rear elevation is occupied by extensive ells with an altered porch. The center hall plan interior was not visible. It is not known for how long Mercer occupied this house, but members of his family occupied the house (except for two periods, ca 1928, and during the 1940s and 1950s), until the 1960s. Since then several tenants have resided in the house.

249

Rental Duplex
400 North Tarboro Street
F

This nondescript asbestos shingle-sided duplex was erected in the 1940s as rental property and has been maintained as such since. The house is sheltered beneath a gable roof and has a pair of rear one-room ells with an engaged porch between the ells. The lot was the site of a little frame building that was built between 1913 and 1922 (SM) (address 101 East Lee Street) and that was occupied by a grocery (1922 SM), a synagogue (1930 SM), the Little Flower Library (1936 CD), and the Lee Street Recreation Center (1941 CD).

250

House
401 North Tarboro Street
I

This inappropriate one-story, brick veneer dwelling was built in the early 1980s. Of very modest character, the small three bay-by-two bay, gable roof house is void of any significant architectural elements.

251

G. Alonzo Flowers House
404 North Tarboro Street
C

G. Alonzo Flowers, the manager of the Ever-Ready Hardware and Grocery at 227 South Goldsboro Street, built this modest one-story frame bungalow in 1922 (SM and CD), but resided here only several years before his death between 1925 and 1928 (CD). His widow, Carrie Flowers, occupied the house until her death in the 1940s, and their daughter Gertrude M. Flowers continued to occupy the house until the 1950s. The house was then occupied by Mrs. Emma C. Taylor until the late 1970s when the present owners purchased it for their residence. The three bay-by-four bay, triple-pile dwelling is sheltered beneath a dominant gable front roof that has asphalt shingles in the gables, triangular gable brackets and exposed rafters. The front (northwest) porch is covered by a broad, shallow, gable porch with a latticed stick style decoration in the open gable. Short tapered pillars on the tall brick pedestals support the corners of the porch. Short pedestals flank the steps with frame flower boxes spanning the distance between the short and tall pedestals. Two central entrances, the off-center one being a 1950s addition, double eight-over-one sash windows, an interior end chimney with exposed face on the southwest elevation, and a one-room rear ell complete the exterior. The interior is simply finished. The only outbuilding is a greatly modified frame shed; it is now used to store a fishing boat.

252

Barrett Rental House
405 North Tarboro Street

C

This handsome, yet modest, one-and-a-half story bungalow was erected in 1922 by Joseph E. and Annie E. Barrett as rental property; she purchased the lot in June of that year from J.N. Pearce. The Barretts lived two houses northeast at 409 North Tarboro Street in a house which no longer stands. Mr. Barrett was a printer. The bungalow is unusual in that its gable front does not engage the front (southeast) porch, which is carried on raised tapered pillars. It has a central second story uncovered porch. Lateral shed dormers, woodshingled gables, nine-over-one sash windows, triangular brackets, and an exposed face, interior end half-shoulder chimney further define the house's bungalow appeal. There is no rear ell but rather a small (now enclosed) porch engaged into the center of the elevation. The modest interior contains brick mantels, glass french doors, and typical woodwork. Mrs. Barrett maintained the house as rental property until her death in 1947, when the house was sold to sheetmetal worker Samuel e. Agnew, who had rented the house since the early 1930s. Agnew had erected an impressive brick Colonial Revival house in 1920 at 1210 West Nash Street, but lost it during the Depression. The Barrett house continues as rental property.

253

Russell W. Hathaway House
406 North Tarboro Street

C

This modest, gable front, one-story, triple-pile bungalow was erected in 1924-25 for Russell W. Hathaway, a clerk at J.W. Riley and Company. He sold the house before 1936 (CD) and the house has been occupied by several families since; it is currently maintained as rental property. The dominant front gable roof engages a front (northwest) porch and is supported by tapering pillars on brick pedestals that are connected by a square balustrade. The gable contains a single one-over-one sash window. The slightly off-center entrance is flanked by one-over-one sash windows. An interior end (with exposed face) chimney, exposed projecting rafters, and a rear, shed-covered porch completes the house, which is covered with aluminum siding. The interior is simply finished with plain moldings and modest columned Colonial Revival mantels.

254

Hinton-Davis House
407 North Tarboro Street

C

One of the most unusual bungalows in Wilson, this house was built between 1922 (SM) and 1925 (CD) and was first occupied by Morphus Hinton, a clerk with J.W. Riley and Company. Several families have occupied the house since. The one-and-a-half story house is sheltered under a gable roof that has a large front (southeast) shed roof wall dormer and a projecting, gable-roofed bay at the rear of the northeast elevation. The distinctive porch has a broad, low-pitched roof with stick style decoration in the gable. A trio of pillars at each corner support the roof. Of note is the unusual tapering exposed face of the interior end chimney on the southwest elevation. Other distinctive elements of the house are triangular brackets, exposed rafters, wood-shingled gables on the northeast. The fenestration consists of single and double six-over-six sash

windows in flat surrounds. A one-room ell is on the rear elevation. The interior was not accessible. The house shares a shed roofed two-car garage with attached woodshed with the house adjacent to the southwest at 405 North Tarboro Street.

255

Grady D. Strickland House
408 North Tarboro Street

C

Built before 1903 (SM) this modest but pleasant frame dwelling is among the oldest in this neighborhood. The one-story, single-pile, three bay-by-one bay house features a modest front (northwest) porch carried by chamfered posts with a square balustrade. The balustrade appears to be a replacement for the original and normally one would expect to find brackets or scrolls, even if modest ones, on the posts. The central entrance with transom and sidelights, six-over-six sash windows in flat surrounds, a stuccoed interior rear chimney, and returning boxed cornices complete the house's modest turn of the century detailing. On the rear elevation are two structures which have been added onto or incorporated into the house; one is especially well finished. At the rear of the lot is a frame, weatherboarded shed/smokehouse. The house was purchased in 1922 by carpenter Grady D. Strickland from Frank Rountree, who had only owned it two years. The house possibly was built by Mary K. Crews and Bessie (Johnson) Brothers. The land originally was included in the vast holdings of Jerusha (Farmer) Woodard whose ca 1880 house stood to the southwest and which was replaced at the turn of the century by the three impressive houses of her sons; only the David Woodard House (#230) survives. Strickland, who in the 1908 City Directory is listed as a cornicemaker, occupied the house until his death in the 1950s. It has been occupied by several families since.

256

Rental House
410 N. Tarboro Street

F

Built prior to 1903(SM), this modest late nineteenth century frame dwelling has been occupied by tenants at least since 1928 (CD). It may very well date from the turn of the century when the Hackney Wagon Company expanded their downtown operations to a site immediately north of this house. The two-room house has a central stuccoed chimney, six-over-six sash windows, and a replacement front porch. It is expanded on the rear by shed rooms and an ell. The plaster interior is plain and features a bracketed late nineteenth mantel, a brick early twentieth century mantel, and flat surrounds.

257

Barnes Rental House
203 North Pine Street

C

This handsomely detailed, front gable, two-story frame house is the finest of a number of similar Queen Anne style dwellings that were erected in the Maplewood neighborhood at the turn of the century as rental property. Built between 1903 (SM) and 1908 (SM), the house's front gable roof with projecting gablet is uncharacteristically embellished with a dentiled frieze on the raking returning boxed cornices, modest brackets supporting the gablet, and a sawn,

scrolled spandrell. Many of these gablets in Wilson are woodshingled, but this one is uniquely covered with metal shingles. Also unusual are the cross gables on the side elevations. A decorative porch carried by turned posts with side brackets supporting a spindle frieze and enclosed by a turned balustrade extends across the front (southeast) of the house; the wrap-around porch on the southwest has been enclosed. The fenestration contains two-over-two sash. The side hall plan interior has been divided into apartments but most of the handsome woodwork remains, including the closed stringer stair with paneled Colonial Revival newel and the symmetrically molded surrounds with medallion corner-blocks. The house was owned for a while in the early twentieth century by John Thomas Barnes, a wealthy Wilson businessman who lived next door in the Lucas-Barnes house (#6) at 200 West Green Street. A number of families have lived in the house through the years.

258

(former) House-Horton Dental Laboratory
205 North Pine Street

F

Only the outline and form of this house remain to give an indication of what must have been a rather typical, yet pleasant, Queen Anne style cottage which was erected here between 1897 (SM) and 1903 (SM). The earliest record of an occupant was Stephen J. Watson, a partner in Mayo and Watson Hardware at 127 South Tarboro Street. His widow, Fannie Watson, continued to occupy the house until the mid 1930s (1936 SM) at which time it became rental property. In the late 1960s the house suffered a major remodeling into the present dental laboratory. This included the removal of all of its wrap-around porch, the alteration of all but one window (a pair of floor-to-ceiling windows on the southwest facade) and a thorough application of asbestos shingles.

259

(former) North Carolina Employment Security Commission Building
207 North Pine Street

I

This inappropriate, one-story, flat-roofed brick veneer over cement block commercial building disrupts the visual character of this street of modest, one-story frame dwellings. Erected in the 1960s in the phoney Georgian style, the building is an awkward combination of colonial elements.

260

House
208 North Pine Street

F

This modest one-story Queen Anne Style cottage was erected between 1893 (SM) and 1897 (SM) and has been maintained as rental property since at least 1928 (CD). The asymmetrical plan is simply finished and has a front (northwest) projecting gable, small roof dormers, and a small porch with chamfered posts with simple side scrolls; the balustrade has been lost. The house was covered with asbestos shingles in the late 1940s.

261

House

209 North Pine Street

F

Unfortunately altered with wrought iron porch posts and aluminum siding, there is nothing left to indicate the level of ornamentation this one-story, L-plan Victorian cottage displayed. Several similar contemporary cottages in Wilson have quite nice, yet modest, millwork decorating their porches. Built between 1908 *SM) and 1913 (SM), this house has been occupied by numerous families since.

262

Farmer-Vick House

210 North Pine Street

C

Although the wrap-around porch on this traditional, one-story, single-pile, triple-A house is an early twentieth century replacement, a handsomely designed Eastlake mantel in a rear room indicates that this house was probably built in the 1880s, possibly sooner. The house is shown on the first Sanborn Map of the area in 1893. The simply finished three bay-by-one bay front (north-west) block has attenuated two-over-two sash windows in flat surrounds, boxed cornices that return to enframe louvered vents, and stuccoed interior rear chimneys. Of note is the molded edge of the bottomboard. The rear is enlarged by twin ells, shed rooms, and (now enclosed) porches. The central hall plan interior is plastered and retains its original modest moldings. It is not certain for whom the house was built. In 1921 John W. and Sallie D. Vick purchased the house (through a third party) from Sam and Kate Farmer. The Farmer family owned much land in Wilson, at one time owning much of what is now Wilson. Vick was the floor manager of the Watson-Centre Brick #2 Tobacco Warehouse for Anderson Brothers and Carter. The house was inherited by his son, James G. Vick (1897-1961), a salesman for Parke-Davis Drug Company. His widow continues to occupy the house.

263

Oswald Lipscomb House

213 North Pine Street

P

Oswald Lipscomb (1826-1891), Wilson's leading builder in the mid and late nineteenth century, built this charming one-story Italianate cottage as his residence soon after buying the lot in April 1871 from L.C. Murphy. A native of Virginia (the son of Ruben and Elizabeth Lipscomb) Lipscomb had a greater impact on the building of Wilson during his career (ca 1849-late 1880s) than has any individual since. He was responsible for the construction of a large number of impressive Gothic Revival and Italianate style residences for Wilson's wealthiest and most prominent citizens. Unfortunately, most of these have been razed. These survivors are included in the Old Wilson Historic District: The Davis-Whitehead-Harriss House (#340) (1858/ca 1872) (NR), the Moses Rountree House (#148) (1858) (NR), and this house. A fourth, the Rountree-Rackley House (#237) (ca 1880/ca 1918) is attributed to Lipscomb. Lipscomb is said to have come to Wilson in 1849, the same year he married Penelope Rountree, the daughter of prominent Wilsonian Lewis Rountree. His wife died in 1862 and in 1869 he married Sallie Barnes (1842-1927), the daughter of Edwin Barnes. In addition to his building business, Lipscomb in 1874 entered into a partnership with his

brother-in-law J.T. Barnes in the operation of a sash and blind factory on Pine Street near Lee Street (in the old Wilson Historic District, see the Dildy Rental Houses (#268) in the 300 block of North Pine Street). By 1884 a planing mill had been added to the operations. In the late 1880s Lipscomb sold his interests to Barnes because of failing health, and he died on February 4, 1891.

In April 1871 he purchased this half acre lot at the corner of North Pine and West Vance Streets from L.C. Murphy; it is assumed that this house was erected soon thereafter. The house's conservative and straightforward appearance is consistent with Lipscomb's other designs. Its most striking feature is the broad front (southeast) gable which shelters the single-pile main block. The deep cornice is supported by pairs of scrolled brackets and returns on the front to enframe an unusual, seven-sided louvered vent. The three-bay front porch is carried by heavy chamfered posts with molded caps, enclosed by a balustrade of slender turned balusters, and has a slightly projecting pediment covering the center steps; the porch's cornice also has pairs of brackets. The central entrance has a multi-pane transom and side-lights. Tall, replacement one-over-one sash windows flank the entrance. A small, one-room wing on the southwest and the rear ell along West Vance Street continue the finish of the front of the house. Both are covered by gable roofs and have one-bay porches, carried by identical posts, that shelter entrances with sidelights. The southwest porch has a pedimented roof; the larger West Vance Street (northeast) porch has a hip roof. Shed rooms and (now enclosed) porches occupy the rear elevation. The plastered center hall plan interior has been divided into three apartments and was updated with Colonial Revival elements in the early twentieth century. The entrance now opens onto a small vestibule which divides the hall. Surviving original elements include an arch at the rear of the hall that springs from paneled pilasters, modest molded surrounds (curiously enough, Lipscomb's own house does not have the exceptionally wide, molded surrounds seen in the Davis-Whitehead-Harriss House, the Moses Rountree House, and the Rountree-Rackley House), and one, two-panel Greek Revival door. Colonial Revival features include modest mantels and mahogany and oak floors with corner geometric key motifs which were popular in Wilson's better early twentieth century floors. The Lipscombs did not reside here long, selling the house in 1884 to L. and Frieda Edwards. Since then the house has changed hands at least eleven times and has been occupied by a number of families. Longtime owner/occupants have been John and Sarah E. Hutchinson, 1886 to 1903, and sheet metal worker and cornice maker Robert E. Hagen (and heirs), 1905 to 1935.

264

Dildy Rental House
302 North Pine Street

F

Sanborn Maps indicate that this modest, one-story, three bay-by-one bay frame dwelling was built before 1908. Featuring a triple-A roof with molded boxed cornices that return at the gables, the house suffered the replacement of its porch during a ca 1970 remodeling by John A. Dildy (1914-1976). The windows have been shortened and the interior chimney replaced. A number of families have resided here.

265

Dildy Rental House
304 North Pine Street

F

Built between 1908 and 1913 (SM), this two-story, two bay-by-two bay, double-pile frame house has been occupied by numerous families during the years. A twin to the adjacent house at 306 North Pine Street, it has a gable front roof with returning boxed cornices that frame a simple rectangular louvered vent, a replacement interior chimney, and six-over-six sash windows. During a remodeling ca 1970 by John A. Dildy (1914-1976), the owner of Dixie (building) Supply Company and the renovator of numerous rental properties in Wilson, the original full width front porch was altered with a lowered poured concrete slab porch, replacement porch posts, board-and-batten siding and a brick wainscot. A metal exterior stairs to the second story was added on the southwest elevation and the rear porch enclosed. The interior was not inspected; it is assumed to have undergone the same remodeling as the twin at 306 North Pine Street.

266

Rental House
305 North Pine Street

C

This pleasantly-detailed, one-story, three bay-by-one bay, traditional, triple-A dwelling was erected at the turn of the century (1908 CD) and has been maintained as rental property since at least 1928 (CD). Unusual here is the sawtooth molding on the frieze of the front (southeast) porch roof, which is carried by pairs of Tuscan columns raised on tall brick pedestals. A square spindle railing encloses the porch. When the house was divided into apartments, the central door was replaced with a double window and the flanking windows were altered into doors. The modest interior retains several molded mantels, modest moldings, and a beaded tongue-and-groove board ceiling. The hall has been divided for bathrooms.

267

Dildy Rental House
306 North Pine Street

F

Identical to the adjacent house at 304 North Pine Street, this two-story, front gable dwelling was also built between 1908 and 1913 (SM) and suffered the same unfortunate remodeling ca 1970. Its interior has been completely re-done with fake wood paneling and its mantels have been removed.

268

Dildy Rental House
307 North Pine Street

F

This frame, T-plan with ell house under a cross gable roof was built between 1897, when the Sanborn Maps indicate the W.W. Simms and Company sawing and planing mill was located on the northeast portion of the 300 block of North Pine Street, and 1908, when this house first appeared on the maps. The 1903 map for the adjacent blocks to the southwest indicates only that this area was occupied by "deteriorated frame dwellings". Number 307 (along with once identical rental houses at 309, 311 and 313) was remodeled into a duplex ca 1960 by

John A. Dildy (1914-1976), the owner of the Dixie (building) Supply Company. At that time the window sash were replaced, the porch replaced, and board-and-batten siding added to the porch walls. Surviving elements on the weather-boarded house included the molded returning boxed cornice and the rear shed; the rear porch has been removed. The interior was not inspected. The Simms planing and saw mill was at the site of the Barnes and Lipscomb Planing Mill, ca 1884, belonging to Wilson's leading nineteenth century architect, Oswald Lipscomb (1826-1891). Oswald built many fine Italianate and Gothic style dwellings in Wilson, although only several survive.

269

Dildy Rental House
308 North Pine Street

F

Built between 1897 and 1903 (SM) and occupied by numerous families during the years, this modest two-story, two bay-by-one bay frame dwelling is sheltered under a gable roof with flush gable ends. The front and rear elevations have boxed cornices. Remodeled ca 1970 by a building supply company owner John A. Dildy (1914-1976), the house now has a lowered cement porch floor, replacement porch posts, a brick wainscot on the porch, and replacement windows. The rear ell has been remodeled also.

270

Dildy Rental House
309 North Pine Street

F

Originally T-plan in shape under a cross-gable roof, this rental house was given its present hip roof during remodeling into a duplex about 1960 by John A. Dildy (1914-1976). At that time the replacement windows, wrought iron porch, board-and-batten siding on the facade, and the brick wainscot on the porch were added. Like the other houses in the 300 block of North Pine Street, this dwelling appears on the first Sanborn Map of this area in 1908 and has been used for rental purposes since its erection.

271

Vacant Lot
310 North Pine Street

F

This 42-by-115 foot vacant lot was the site of a two-story, double-pile, frame house that was erected at the turn of the century (1903 SM) and razed between 1928 (CD) and 1930 (SM). The house's only recorded occupant was G.C. Wooler, the operator of a restaurant in 1928 (CD). The lot has been vacant since.

272

Dildy Rental House
311 North Pine Street

F

This modest, T-plan frame dwelling was built prior to 1908 when this area was first shown on the Sanborn Maps. City directories indicate numerous families have occupied the house prior to ca 1960 when John A. Dildy (1914-1976)

acquired the house. Dildy, the owner of Dixie (building) Supply Company, was also a contractor and remodeled many rental properties in Wilson, including most of the houses in this 300 block of North Pine Street, converting them from single-family rental houses to duplexes. The integrity of the once-pleasant dwelling with cross gable roof, returning boxed cornices and rear ell, has been damaged by a replacement wrought iron porch, board-and-batten siding on the facade, replacement windows, and a brick wainscot on the porch.

273

Dildy Rental House
313 North Pine Street

F

Originally identical to the adjacent dwelling at 311 North Pine Street, this rental house differs only in the manner of alterations undertaken by John A Dildy during a ca 1960 conversion from a single-family dwelling to a duplex. Here the replacement porch has wood posts and the board-and-batten siding is limited just to the porch interior and the enclosed rear porch. It also has replacement windows.

274

Piver-Moss House
201 Maplewood Avenue

C

This boldly designed, two-story Queen Anne House was built ca 1901 for J.B. Piver. But he did not own it long, for it was sold in 1910 to James H. Williams, the president of the Barnes-Graves Grocery Company, who sold it in 1919 to planter James G. Raper. Raper never lived here but gave it to his daughter, Fannie (Raper) Moss, the wife of Henry R. Moss, a salesman. Moss died in the 1930s and his widow divided the house into two apartments in the 1940s. She and her son, Henry R. Moss, Jr., occupied one of the apartments until their deaths, hers in 1975 and his in 1983. The house continues as rental property. The two-story house sits prominently at the corner of Maplewood Avenue and West Green Street and serves as a fitting entrance into the Maplewood neighborhood. Gabled wings project from each of the street elevations of the slate-covered hip roof and have decorative windows enframed by returning boxed cornices. The elaborate porch has turned posts with front and rear brackets that join to create an arcade effect at the steps; the balustrade contains turned balusters. The windows contain one-over-one sash in plain surrounds. The irregular plan interior centers upon the central hall, and is traditionally finished with a closed stringer stair with turned balusters and newels, symmetrically-molded surrounds with medallion corner-blocks, and simple Colonial Revival mantels. The entrance transom contains modest colored glass panes.

275

J.T. Williams Rental House
202 Maplewood Avenue

C

Built before 1903 (SM) and typical of Wilson's modest turn-of-the-century Victorian cottages, this L-plan frame house was apparently built as rental property for J.T. Williams, the proprietor of a dry good store. It is one of four rental properties which are illustrated on a plat map of "City Property belong to J.T. Williams Estate" dated January 15, 1923. It is sheltered beneath

a cross gable roof with elaborate cut-out louvers enframed by returning boxed cornice. The small front (northwest), chamfered post-supported porch has lost its balustrade. An ell and shed room enlarge the house at the rear. The pleasant dwelling continues as rental property.

276

Rental Duplex
203 Maplewood Avenue

F

This unusual duplex appears to be a combination of two, three bay-by-one bay blocks placed end to end; each has a two-bay front (southeast) porch carried by square posts and has a multi-pane transom over the entrance. While a one-story dwelling appears on this site on the 1903 Sanborn Map, the present figuration occurs after 1930 (SM). Bungalow four-over-one sash fill the window openings. The house has been maintained as a rental duplex since at least 1928(CD).

277

Rental House
204 Maplewood Avenue

F

This modest, single-pile frame dwelling dates from at least 1903 (SM) and is typical of simple late nineteenth century frame dwellings. The one-story house has uncharacteristically small six-over-six sash windows. It has lost its original porch posts and now has wrought iron posts. It has been occupied as rental housing for many years.

278

Rental House
205 Maplewood Avenue

C

This T-plan, one-story, turn of the century frame cottage was possibly built by J.B. Piver, who owned the large Piver-Moss House (#274) at 201 Maplewood Avenue and who sold the house in 1908 to the Boykin-Townsend Realty Company. Since then it has changed five times and has been rental property for a number of years. The house is sheltered beneath a cross gable roof with returning boxed cornices. Its porch is a 1920s replacement and has square pillars on brick pedestals. The front windows contain bungalow four-over-one sash; the other windows have two-over-two sash. A one-room rear ell, shed rooms, and enlarged porch occupy the rear elevation.

279

Corbetts Flooring Company
206 Maplewood Avenue

I

This two-storefront commercial building was built as rental property in the early 1960s by Jimmy Womble on the site of two modest turn of the century rental houses which were razed. Of cement block construction with a brick veneered facade (northwest) the building's modern lines and undetailed facade are out of place in a historic neighborhood. The smaller southwest store has always been occupied by Corbett's Flooring Company. Haye's Grill and presently Short's Grill has occupied the northeast store. Both stores have large plate glass front windows.

280

Rental House
207 Maplewood Avenue

F

Built before 1908 (SM) and occupied by a succession of tenants since at least 1928 (CD), this turn of the century, double-pile, frame cottage has a projecting right (northeast) bay and a cross-gable roof. There are two front doors (both with transom lights), and four-over-four sash in the windows. The front porch wraps around the projecting bay and is carried by pillars on brick pedestals. Returning boxed cornices, stuccoed interior chimneys, and a (now enclosed) rear porch complete the modest dwelling. The house was covered with asbestos shingles during the 1950s. It is located in what was one of Wilson's earliest neighborhoods, one that is now almost exclusively occupied by rental dwellings.

281

Matthew M. Overman House
208 Maplewood Avenue

C

This frame, four-square form, Colonial Revival style residence was erected between 1920 and 1922 (CD) for MATtthew M. Overman, a clerk with the mercantile firm of J.H. Gill and later the proprietor of Overman's Grocery at 600 West Spruce Street. Overman did not occupy the house long, for by 1935 (CD) it had been divided into three apartments. It has continued as rental property since. The two bay-by-four bay, two-story dwelling is sheltered beneath a cross gable roof that has a pedimented woodshingled dormer on the front (northwest) facade. The returning boxed cornices on the rear and side elevations are especially prominent. The broad hipped porch roof is carried by paired pillars on brick pedestals. A square baluster railing connects the pedestals. The side hall entrance has wide sidelights. Completing the house are bungalow eight-over-one sash windows, interior and interior-end chimneys, and a (now enclosed) engaged porch in the rear east corner of the first story.

282

House
209 Maplewood Avenue

F

This altered one-story frame dwelling was erected between 1936 (CD) and 1941 (CD) and was first occupied by William H. Batts, the manager of Weil's Fertilizer Works. The three bay-by-two bay house has a projecting front (south-east) bay and a small porch of replacement wrought iron posts. Batts lived here until the 1950s and several families have occupied the house since.

283

Michael Barker House
210 Maplewood Avenue

C

This handsome, four square, two-story brick bungalow was built in the late 1920s for Michael Barker, a dry goods merchant. Barker died in the 1940s and his widow, Anna Barker, remained here until the 1950s. Since then the house has been occupied by several families and is currently occupied by two rental apartments. The house displays such typically bungalow details as a pyramidal roof

with a prominent hip dormer, wide eaves supported by pairs of curved brackets, bungalow four-over-four sash windows, and a front (northwest) porch carried by paneled pillars on brick pedestals. Brick soldier course lintels add variety to the brick veneer. The interior has been completely altered with the removal of the mantels and the placement of fake paneling on the walls.

284

Everett's Grocery
211 Maplewood Avenue

F

A pleasant but late example of the small brick neighborhood groceries which dot the Old Wilson Historic District, this one-story grocery was built between 1930 (SM) and 1936 (CD) for the grocery of Robert D. Finch. Later operated by W. Elton Bissette (1941 CD) and then known as the L and M Grocery (1950 CD) (Luther M. Langley, proprietor) it did not become known as Everett's Grocery until the late 1950s when it was operated by Herman R. and Ida P. Everett, who lived nearby at 203 Maplewood Avenue. The grocery continued until the early 1970s when it closed. The storefront consists of a central recessed entrance with flanking display windows; a transom is seen only above the door. A brick soldier course lintel spans the storefront and a simple double row of corbeled bricks crowns the parapet gable. The southwest elevation has four small, high windows, each containing three-pane windows; the northeast elevation is blind. The plaster interior is quite deteriorated.

285

Rental House
302 Maplewood Avenue

C

This modest one-story frame house shows up on this lot between 1913 (SM) and 1922 (SM), but its decided late nineteenth century indicates that it was moved here from an unknown location. It was sold in 1918 by prominent and wealthy Wilson merchant Jonas Oettinger to Michael Barker, the proprietor of a dry goods store on South Tarboro Street. (See Michael Barker House (#) at 210 Maplewood Avenue). The property remained in the Barker family until 1969 and continues as rental property. The three bay-by-two bay house is sheltered beneath a tall hip roof has a front (northeast) gable. Of particular interest are the floor length, six-over-six sash windows that flank the slightly off center entrance. The turned posts on the porch retain their spindled side brackets but the porch balustrade has been lost. The interior retains its nicely molded and bracketed Victorian mantels, its symmetrically molded surrounds with medallion cornerblocks, and a beaded tongue-and-groove board wainscot. A deteriorated frame one-car garage survives at the rear of the lot.

286

Dildy Apartments
304 and 306 Maplewood Avenue

F

John A. Dildy (1913-1976) the owner of the Dixie (building) Supply Company in Wilson and the owner and renovator of much rental property in Wilson had these two identical, two-story apartment buildings built in the early 1960s, according to his son. Each of the three bay-by-three bay structures is

contained beneath a low pitched roof, has paired six-over-six sash windows, projecting side bays with stairs to the second story, and are covered with board and batten siding. Each building contains four apartments. A shed porch with wrought iron posts shelters the two entrances on the front (northwest). The apartments are now an integral part of the Maplewood neighborhood, now predominately occupied by rental property.

287

Barnes Rental House
305 Maplewood Avenue
C

Built along the same lines as the other gable front two-story frame houses that were so popular during the early twentieth century for rental property, this basically intact example was apparently built in the mid-1910s by Kate Barnes; she purchased the lot in March 1913. The Sanborn Maps confirm a date between 1913 and 1922. Sold in 1932 to C.F. Young, who owned several rental properties in the area, the house has been occupied by many families since and has been owner occupied since 1980. The house displays the woodshingled upper gable paired louvers, returning boxed cornices, and side hall plan that is characteristic of this form. Only the porch has been altered by the removal of its decorative elements.

288

Jack G. Spiritos House
307 Maplewood Avenue
F

This modest, late Colonial Revival style brick dwelling was built ca 1941 (CD) for Jack G. Spiritos, the proprietor of the Carolina Fruit and Vegetable Market at 304 East Nash Street. The one-story house is contained beneath a gable roof and has a projecting bay with a bay window on the southeast facade. A flat-roofed porch is supported by paired pillars. On the southwest elevation is a diminished side wing and an exterior end brick chimney. Spiritos resided here until the 1950s; since then three families have occupied the house.

289

Rental House
308 Maplewood Avenue
C

Built between 1908 and 1913 (SM) and maintained as rental property since at least 1928 (CD), this modest one-story, double-pile, three bay-by-two bay frame dwelling is sheltered beneath a low hip roof with a false front gable containing a round-arched window. Interior chimneys pierce the roof. A front (northwest) porch is carried by turned posts with cut-out, scrolled lateral brackets. A second entrance was added to the right (northeast) of the central one in ca 1936 (CD) when the house was converted into a duplex. The windows contain two-over-two sash windows. A two-room, hip-roofed ell with interior chimney and enlarged shed rooms occupy the rear elevation.

290

Chagaris-Gliarmis House

309 Maplewood Avenue

C

Mary I. Gliarmis states that this pleasant little bungalow was built for confectioner Peter D. Chagaris, an immigrant from Greece. Chagaris bought the lot in December 1921 from Wilson realtor and developer George A. Barefoot, and the house was built ca 1924. (He is listed at 203 West Hines Street in the 1922-1923 City Directory.) Chagaris lost the house during the Depression and Gostos "Gus" and Mary I. Gliarmis, the proprietors of the Star Cafe at 423 East Nash Street, bought the house in the late 1930s. The house was divided into two apartments in the early 1960s, at which time two entrances were built to replace the original central one. Gliarmis died in 1966 and his widow, Mary I. Gliarmis, continues to occupy one of the apartments. The one-story, triple-pile frame house is sheltered beneath a dominant (southeast) front gable roof that extends to engage a full width front porch supported by tapered pillars on brick pedestals. The front gable is woodshingled and contains a round-arched louvered vent. Completing the house are four-over-one sash windows, an interior chimney, exposed rafters, and a shed rear porch. The modest interior has simple moldings and Colonial Revival style mantels with fluted columns.

291

James E. Wilkins House

310 Maplewood Avenue

C

This decorative Victorian cottage was built ca 1882 for James E. Wilkins (1835-1904), a prominent builder who built many of the finer houses in Wilson during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A native of Virginia, Wilkins erected many outstanding buildings, such as the famous old Atlantic Hotel (1878) in Morehead City, before moving to Wilson in 1882 from Kinston. This one-story, single-pile house is sheltered beneath a triple-A roof that has interior end chimneys at each end. Elaborate scrolled brackets support the boxed cornice which returns to enframe an unusual three-part, arched louvered vent in each gable. The decorative front (northwest) porch is carried by pillars which have molded caps and elaborate scrolled brackets and sawn lateral scrolls; the balustrade has been lost. The central, double door entrance has a two-pane transom and doors with long upper glass panes over single panels. The six-over-one sash windows are enframed by flat surrounds. There are two rear ells. The one-room southwest ell is original to the house and has the same bracketed and returning cornice as the main block. The two-room northeast ell appears to be an earlier house that was incorporated into the house. This gabled block has a central chimney, six-over-six sash windows, and returning boxed cornices; there is no ornamentation on this block except for the early twentieth century porch which has molded capitals on its lattice posts. A shed roofed section connects the two ells. The interior has seen moderate alterations during a conversion into a duplex but the excellent molded surrounds, an unusual mantel with large, scrolled pilasters, and elaborate Victorian hinges survive. The older ell block has traditional pilaster and frieze mantels. The southwest apartment was not available for inspection. Wilkins died here in 1904 and his widow moved to a larger residence, the Wilkins-Walston House (#339) at 205 Gray Street, which her sons Robert, William, and James E. had built for her. (Wilkins Brothers was one of Wilson's most prominent and busiest contracting firms during the first half of the twentieth century.) She died in 1911. The

house on North Tarboro Street has changed hands several times since and has been occupied by tenants for a number of years. The northeast apartment has a street address of 211 West Lee Street.

292

Gold Rental - J.T. Smith House

311 Maplewood Avenue

F

Another unfortunately altered example of the two-story, front gable form that was so popular during the early twentieth century for rental property, this aluminum-sided house was built by 1908 (SM) by the prominent Gold family. At the turn of the century the Golds owned much of this block and had erected two impressive residences ca 1884 (#71) and ca 1898 (#68) nearby to the southwest at 304 and 300 West Vance Streets. This house remained as rental property until purchased in 1936 by John Thomas Smith, who resided here until the 1960s. The alterations, including replacement of the original porch posts with wrought iron posts, were undertaken in the 1960s by R.D. Duke, Jr. The interior was given a covering of fake paneling, but retains its closed stringer stair with square balusters and newel, its symmetrically molded surrounds with medallion corner-blocks, and its modest Victorian mantels. The only out-building is a two-car weatherboard garage that dates from the 1950s.

293

Barfoot Rental Houses

204, 206 Hill Street

C

George A. Barfoot (1875-1964), a prominent Wilson realtor and developer, built these two, nearby identical houses in 1910 as investment rental property. He had purchased the lots from Cicero Culpepper, a prominent carriage shop owner, who lived at 308 West Green Street (#26); these lots were part of the rear yard of the Culpepper property. In 1910, the same year these houses were erected, Barfoot married Culpepper's daughter Susan. (Mrs. Barfoot continues to live in the Barfoot Family House (#306) at 306 West Green Street, adjacent to her father's house.) These two rental houses follow a front gable, two-story, two bay-by-two bay form that was popular during the early twentieth century for rental and speculative dwellings. Unfortunately, these two, originally weatherboarded houses, were covered with asbestos shingles in the 1940s. The only difference between the two houses is on the porches. The porch at the 204 house shares the facade with a three-sided bay window while the porch at 206 extends across the entire facade. Both porches have turned posts with side cut-out brackets, a square balustrade, and a square spindle frieze. Only the first story interior of 204 was inspected. It had modest Victorian mantels and symmetrically molded surrounds with cornerblocks. City directories indicate that each house was occupied by a single tenant until 1977 when both were converted into duplexes with one apartment on each story. At that time a second door for the downstairs apartment was added to the right of the original door that leads to the side hall and the stairs.

294

Savage-Culpepper House
205 Hill Street

C

Mrs. Jane Savage bought this lot in October 1894 from Mrs. Patience Farmer and had this modest, one-story, two bay-by-two bay, frame house erected soon thereafter. The hipped roof has a front (southeast) dormer and a southwest gable, both with oversized molded bargeboards. A large central chimney rises through the house. The full width front porch has a shed roof which is supported by tapering turned posts; the railing is composed of an unusual woodshingled, low wall. The porch shelters two doors; the southwest door was added in the 1970s when the house was divided into a duplex. The windows contain two-over-two sash enframed by flat surrounds. A short one room ell and an enlarged shed room occupy the rear elevation. The side hall plan interior is finished with typical late nineteenth century elements, including symmetrically molded surrounds with medallion cornerblocks and plinths, beaded tongue-and-groove wainscots, and corner Victorian mantels. It is not known for how long Savage lived here; however, by 1909 the property was in the hands of the Boykin-Townsend Realty Company. From 1913 until 1925 the house was owned and occupied by Tempie J. Batton, the Wilson County Register of Deeds. From 1925 until the 1940s the house was owned by Reuben A. Culpepper, a woodworker and the brother of Ciceror Culpepper who lived across Hill Street at 308 West Green Street. Occupied by Jadie R. Hicks in the 1950s, the house was purchased in the 1950s by David T. Deans, who, with his wife, continue to occupy one of the two apartments; their son is the present owner.

295

Silas E. Warren House
207 Hill Street

C

This pleasant, little one-story frame cottage was erected in 1895 for Silas Warren and has been occupied by several families since. According to neighbor Elizabeth Culpepper, who has lived in the house of her father, Cicero Culpepper, at 208 West Green Street since 1894, an early occupant was Edmund Martin Pace (1836-1906), one of the most prominent and tireless promoters of flue-cured tobacco in the Carolinas and Virginia. Hailed as "tobaccoland's traveling troubadour", Pace was active in the 1890s in Wilson's fledgling tobacco market and in a 1906 pamphlet touted Wilson as the best market for tobacco farmers. The three bay-by-two bay, double-pile house is contained beneath a cross gable roof with boxed cornices that return to enframe peaked louvered vents in each of the front (southeast) gables. A three-bay porch is carried by chamfered posts with molded caps below lateral cut-out decorative brackets and has a railing of cut-out slats. The central entrance has a transom and is flanked by attenuated six-over-six sash windows in flat surrounds. Interior chimneys pierce the roof. A one-room ell and shed rooms occupy the rear elevation. The interior was not visible. The only outbuilding is a 1930s, two-car, gable-roofed garage. Long term occupants of the house included Mrs. Gertrude W. Riley from the late 1930s until the early 1950s, and Bessie M. Fields since the early 1950s. Blaney Fields, the husband of the present owner and occupant, died here in 1956, several years after moving into the house.

296

Winstead-Tatum House

208 Hill Street

C

According to Martha Woodard Davis, who has lived all her life across the street at 211 Hill Street, this charming Victorian cottage was erected at the adjacent corner of West Vance and Hill Streets and moved here to make room for the construction of the impressive Hackney-Bowen-Riley-Crosby House (#77) at 313 West Vance Street ca 1896. It is not known when this cottage was built, but Orpha Hackney purchased the corner lot from Mary Greenwood and Lelia Cobb in 1896 and the cottage was moved to this Hill Street location soon thereafter (the present site is the rear of the original property). Occupants of the cottage while still on Vance Street included John Winstead and his sisters, Clee and Zell, who were longtime teachers at the nearby Margaret Hearne Graded School and for whom the Winstead School was named in the 1930s. George Tatum occupied the house for a number of years in the 1920s and 1930s. The cottage is stylistically related to the nearby John Y. Moore and Simpson-Boykin houses and probably dates from the late 1880s or early 1890s. The one-story, three bay-by-one bay frame block is contained under a triple-A roof and is lavishly embellished with sawn details. The three bay front (northwest) porch is carried on chamfered posts which have molded caps, front scrolled brackets, and lateral cut-out scrolls. Only one section of the urn-shaped, sawn slat balustrade survives. The boxed gables return to enframe intricate, cut-out, circular vents. The end gables sport elaborate scrolled bargeboards; it is assumed that the front gable had a bargeboard originally but that it has been lost over the years. Small scrolled brackets support the cornices and complete the house's decoration. Converted to rental property after being moved and later divided into apartments (now three), the house has been expanded by several rear ells and a side wing. Both of the house's original Eastlake mantels remain. The interior has molded surrounds and replacement ceilings. The house's Victorian decoration, which includes the finest surviving bargeboard in Wilson, is among the most intact in town.

297

Harriss Apartments

209 Hill Street

I

This intrusive, five-unit, one-story, brick apartment building was built in 1968-1969 on the site of a handsome house built 1880 by carpenter J. A. Duvall for his residence. Duvall had purchased the lot from A. J. Simms, for whom Duvall had erected a residence to the northeast of this house between 1874-1877; the Simms-Davis House (#299) still stands at 211 Hill Street. The Duvall house was sold ca 1892 to J. R. Uzzell, whose family occupied the house until 1959. After several ownership changes, the house was dismantled and rebuilt in Stantonsburg ca 1968.

298

Hill Street Grocery

210 Hill Street

I

This frame, asphalt-sided neighborhood grocery was built in ca 1946 (CD) for the Hill Street Grocery, operated by Clyde P. and Doris Hocutt. Hocutt had been a member of the City of Wilson Police Department since the late 1920s and

served as Chief for several years (1945 CD) before suffering a stroke. According to Martha Woodard Davis, who has lived all her life across the street at 211 Hill Street, a building permit was issued for a neighborhood grocery in this residential area on a hardship basis. The small, one-story building has two entrances, each flanked by display windows and a flat roof. Hocutt died in the 1950s and his widow continued operations of the store until her retirement in the late 1970s; it has been vacant since. The store is located at the rear of the Orpha Hackney House at 313 West Nash Street and is owned by the owner of the Hackney House, who, as part of his planned restoration of the Hackney House, plans to raze the Hill Street Grocery.

299

Simms-Davis House
211 Hill Street

C

This handsome, but modest, one-story frame dwelling was erected between 1874 and 1877 for Andrew Jackson Simms (1828-1903). J. A. Duval was enlisted to build the house. (Duval later erected a dwelling for himself at 209 Hill Street; it was moved to Stantonsburg ca 1959). A native of the Black Creek area, Simms was active in the early government in the county and the town of Wilson. He served as the first Clerk of the Superior Court in Wilson County from 1855 until the Civil War and after the war acted as Deputy Sheriff of the county. From 1886 until 1892 he served as the tax collector of Wilson and was responsible in 1889-1891 for the collection of the taxes which provided for the erection of Wilson's first white school building in 1891. In 1892 he resigned his post as the tax collector and acted as a court appointed commissioner to sell by public auction at the courthouse door lands involved in court settlements. He died in the house in 1903. His widow remained here until 1912 when she sold the property to J. C. Grady, who sold the property in 1916 to Thomas Edgar Davis. Davis, traveling salesman, farmer, and later real estate salesman, lived in this house until his death in the early 1970s. His widow, Pattie (Uzzle) Davis, and his daughter, Martha Woodard Davis, the retired City Clerk, continue to reside here. The conservatively styled, one-story, L-plan, Victorian frame cottage stands at the corner of Hill and West Vance Streets and is one of the oldest residences in the neighborhood. Sheltered beneath gable roofs pierced by interior brick chimneys, the three bay-by-three bay house has a front (southeast) porch that wraps around the right (southwest) projecting bay and both side elevations. The porch has simple columns and a turned baluster railing. A small gable marks the steps. A central entrance, four-over-four sash windows with simple surrounds and louvered shutters, and rear shed rooms complete the house. The simply finished center hall plan interior was modified slightly by the Davises ca 1917. The front of the center hall was opened to make one large room on the northeast, glass french doors were installed, and a new mantel added in the northeast room. The rest of the house retains its original trim, including flat paneled aprons beneath the window sills.

300

A. F. Smith House
304 Hill Street

C

Calina Smith states that this modest, one-story, two bay-by-two bay bungalow was built in 1925-1926 for her parents, Alex F. and Lemma (Felts) Smith; Mrs. Smith drew the plans for the house. A gable roof shelters the house and

has a projecting gable roof over the northeast porch; an uncovered terrace continues across the full width of the facade (northwest). Of note are the french doors with sidelights that open onto the terrace. Paneled porch pillars on brick pedestals, exposed rafters and side bay windows complete the house in typical bungalow fashion. The plastered interior has an unusually small entrance vestibule, a brick mantel, and simple surrounds. Miss Smith continues to occupy the house.

301

Thomas J. Herring House
305 Hill Street

C

Thomas J. and Nancy M. Herring bought this lot in 1895 from prominent Wilson merchant Jonas Oettinger and had this modestly-finished Victorian cottage erected soon thereafter. Sheltered under a broad cross-gable roof with returning boxed cornices, the house features a front (southeast) porch carried by chamfered posts with molded caps that support elaborately sawn lateral brackets. The railing has been lost. Completing the house are a central entrance with transom and sidelights and six-over-six sash windows. The interior was not visible. Herring died before 1908 (CD) and his widow remained here until her death between 1916 (CD) and 1920 (CD). The house was then maintained as rental property by their children until it was sold in 1971. It has changed hands twice since but remains as rental property.

302

Gold Rental House
306 Hill Street

F

An unaltered and uncharacteristically large example of the two-story, gable-front rental house that was prevalent in Wilson during the early twentieth century, this house was built for newspaperman John D. Gold (1867-1954). He started two newspapers, in 1896 and 1902, which combined in 1936 to form The Wilson Daily Times, Wilson's only newspaper today. Built between 1913 (SM) and 1922 (SM), the house is an unusual three rooms deep (instead of the typical double-pile), and features a nice front (northwest) porch carried by chamfered posts with simple molds caps, simple side brackets, and a turned balustrade. Gold occupied the house briefly after the death of his first wife and he, and his heirs, maintained the house as rental property until 1968. It has been owner/occupied since 1975.

303

Daisy Herring House
307 Hill Street

C

Daisy Herring (1880-1945) had this modest, one-story, gable-front bungalow built ca 1913. A popular bungalow form in Wilson, this house unlike the others, displays a classical finish with a pedimented front and a continuous boxed cornice extending around the house. A more typical finish to this form would be a woodshingled front gable and exposed rafters, as seen on the Chagaris-Gliarmis House at 309 Maplewood Avenue. The Daisy Herring House was built on land she had acquired from her father, Thomas J. Herring, whose house is adjacent to the southwest at 305 Hill Street. Between 1922 and 1925 (CD) she began the Wilson

Floral Company here with her brother, Groves L. Herring (1886-1969), who also resided here. The front (southeast) pedimented roof of the house projects to engage a full width porch and is supported by tapered pillars on brick pedestals. A trio of four-over-one sash windows are in the pediment's typanum. Oversized four-over-one sash windows flank the slightly off-center entrance. The triple-pile house has interior brick chimneys. Before 1930 (SM) the Herrings erected two greenhouses at the rear of the 215 foot deep lot. The largest measured 125-by-25 feet in size. Both the greenhouses have been razed but the former shop remains, although in a deteriorated condition. Daisy Herring operated the Wilson Floral Company and resided here until her death in 1945. Her brother continued until he retired ca 1960. His widow, Frances M. Herring, continues to occupy the house.

304

Tadlock-Jordan House
308 Hill Street

F

According to neighbors, this typical two-story, front gable was one of several rental properties erected by W. B. Young, a prominent Wilson day goods store proprietor, in the Hill-Lee Streets area. This house was built between 1913 and 1922 (SM) and by 1922 (CD) Young's bookkeeper, A. C. Tadlock was living here. The house had several occupants until Larry E. Jordan, a painter at the Hackney Brothers Body Company purchased the house in the 1940s. Jordan continues to occupy the house and has altered it with a covering of asphalt shingles. This house has several noticeable differences from the numerous other similar houses that were built during the early twentieth century as rental property in Wilson. This house does not have returning boxed cornices and sports a full-width front (northwest) porch that is carried by tapered pillars on brick pedestals and continues to a porte cochere on the southeast. Sanborn Maps show that the porch and porte cochere is a post 1930 replacement of the original. An ell with engaged porch extends from the rear elevation.

305

Vacant Lot
309 Hill Street

I

This 71-by-219 foot vacant lot was the site of a single-pile, one-story frame house which has been erected at least by 1908 (SM). Like many of the modest houses of its period, the house had a front (southeast) porch and a one-room rear ell. The first recorded occupant was Mike Gianoulis (1925 CD), the co-proprietor of Pete and Mike's Cafe, one of the more renowned cafes in the tobacco warehouse district. Gianoulis occupied the house until the 1950s. Several other families resided here successively until the house was razed in the late 1970s.

306

Young Rental House
314 Hill Street

F

This two-story, gable front dwelling was erected between 1913 and 1922 (SM) by William B. Young (1863-1948), a prominent Wilson merchant (Young Mercantile Company at 129 South Tarboro Street) who erected several rental properties

in this neighborhood. It was built in a popular early twentieth century form in Wilson -- a gable front, two-bay structure with a projecting upper section. Unfortunately, this house has been significantly altered with a replacement porch, a one-story wing on the southwest, and an application of aluminum siding.

307

House

307 Hill Street

I

This modern, one-story, frame tract house was built in the early 1980s. It is sheltered beneath a low gable roof, is covered with pseudo vertical board siding, and has an engaged carport at the north corner. The house is inappropriate for a historic district.

308

Wells-Carr Apartments

103-105 Bragg Street

C

This two-story brick apartment building was built by Frances Wells between 1928 (CD) and 1930 (SM) on a rear portion of the lot on which stood the house (now gone) she shared with her parents, the Stephen C. Wellses. Wells (1850-1933) was a prominent tobacconist and was co-owner of the former Wells-Whitehead Tobacco Company, Wilson's most successful venture in cigarette manufacturing from 1900 to ca 1908. This four-unit apartment building is sheltered beneath a tall hipped roof which has exposed rafters and is flanked by interior end brick chimneys and projecting picturesque porches. The building is stuccoed above the continuous brick soldier course which forms the sills for the six-over-six sash windows on the six-bay second story; the typanems of the side porch gables are also stuccoed. The first story facade (southeast) has a pair of central doors leading to the second story apartments and triple six-over-six sash windows with brick soldier course lintels and brick sills. Heavy curved triangular brackets support a flat roof over the entrance. A shallow projection in the center of the rear elevation has a lattice porch. In the rear yard is the remaining foundation and cement floor of the former brick garage. Bryan C. Carr, the secretary treasurer of the Planters Tobacco Warehouse, purchased the apartments in 1936; his sons are the current owners.

309

(former) Sisters of Providence of St. Mary's Convent

107 Bragg Street

C

This attractive, two-story, Colonial Revival brick building was erected by St. Therese's Catholic Church in 1940 to house the Sisters of Providence of St. Mary's (of Woods, Indiana) who had come to Wilson in 1931 to operate a parish school. The school and the chapel occupied a building (now gone) that was purchased in 1922 from J. J. and May Best and which was moved from the adjacent vacant lot to the northeast to face onto Gray Street. The former rectory at 109 Bragg Street survives. The five bay-by-three bay, gable-roofed building is placed with its gable end to the street and displays an interior end chimney and a pedimented entrance flanked by eight-over-eight sash on the street side. The northeast facade has a handsome, broken pediment entrance hood and eight-over-

eight sash windows with brick soldier course lintels and stone keystones. Five gable dormers punctuate the second story's boxed cornice. A single room is on the northwest elevation. When the Sisters moved their convent to the impressive Graham Woodard house in the early 1950s (razed in the late 1970s), this brick convent was sold to M. A. Pittman and Charles Cooke, who converted it into four apartments. It remains as such today.

310

Joseph J. Best House - (former) Catholic Rectory
109 Bragg Street

C

This modest one-story frame house was built between 1920 (CD) and 1922 (CD and SM) for Joseph J. Best, an employee of the Thomas-Yelverton (furniture) Company. In 1927 it was purchased by Mrs. Mosley Hussey and given to the St. Therese Catholic Church, who occupied the house as their rectory until the 1950s, when the church built on the Graham Woodard property at 114 North Deans Street (#144). The house also served as the convent for Sisters of Providence of Saint Mary's until the completion of the new convent in 1940 at 105 Bragg Street (#309). The house that stood at 107 Bragg Street was moved in 1927 to face Gray Street (directly northwest of the Best house), where it was occupied by the parish school and chapel until 1955; it has since been razed. This house is sheltered beneath a hip roof with gable dormers on the front (southeast) and side elevations. A simple wrap-around porch carried by Tuscan columns and bungalow four-over-one sash windows complete the house. After the church vacated the rectory ca 1955, it was purchased by M. A. Pittman, Sr., who converted it into rental property. His son, Dr. M. A. Pittman, Jr., continues to maintain it for rental purposes.

311

J. Will Gardner House
201 Bragg Street

C

J. Will Gardner, the floor manager for Anderson Brothers and Carter, the proprietors of the Watson (now Centre Brick #s) Tobacco Warehouse on South Goldsboro Street (1922-1923 CD), bought this lot in 1916 and between 1922 (SM) and 1930 (SM) raised to two stories a one-story frame house which had been built before 1913 (SM). The present, three bay-by-two bay frame house has asbestos shingles on the first story and woodshingles on the second story and is a pleasant example of the modest two-story bungalow dwelling in Wilson. Major features include the typical Tuscan column supported front (southeast) porch, a central six-over-one sash window on the second story that is flanked by narrow four-over-four sash windows, and a hip roof with projecting rafters. Gardner died between 1928 (CD) and 1936 (CD) and his widow, Fannie O. Gardner, divided the house into three apartments and resided in one until she sold the house in 1944. It has been maintained as rental property since.

312

House
203 North Bragg Street

C

This modest yet handsome one-and-a-half story frame bungalow was erected between 1913 (SM) and 1922 (SM) and has been used as rental property since at

least the late 1930s; it has been a duplex since ca 1945. It was built in a form popular in Wilson during the 1910s and 1920s, having a gable roof with a central front dormer that engages the full width front (southeast) porch. Here the porch is carried by paired slender posts with lattice trim and has a lattice railing. The four bay-by-three bay house has a pair of central entrances, each with transom and nine-over-nine sash windows. Woodshingling on the upper gable and the dormer, triangular brackets, decoratively notched exposed rafters, side bay windows, and a rear ell complete the exterior. The interior was not visible.

313

Eatman-Bunn House
205 North Bragg Street

C

Charles H. Eatman, a salesman at Hadley, Harris and Company, had this modest frame house built in 1908 on a lot he had purchased from real estate developer R. E. Townsend. In 1917 he sold the house to Samuel Oscar Bunn (1881-1955), a livestock dealer with the Dillon and Bryan Livery. Bunn lived here until his death in 1955 and his widow, Gillie (Scott) Bunn, a dressmaker remained here until her death in 1976. The house was divided into two apartments in 1950. The one-story, single-pile frame dwelling is sheltered under a hip roof that has an unusual clipped false central gable. The three-bay front (southeast) porch is carried by paired pillars on raised brick pedestals; these are replacements for the original turned posts. The northeast bay of the porch was enclosed during conversion into apartments. The windows contain two-over-two sash windows with flat surrounds. A two-room wide ell with rear shed porch occupies the rear elevation. Inspection of the interior was not permitted.

314

Dr. W. S. Anderson House #1
206 Bragg Street

C

This charming, modest frame Victorian cottage was erected in 1882 for Dr. William S. Anderson, a prominent Wilson physician. It originally stood to the southwest at the corner of West Green and Bragg Street and was moved to this location in 1905 to enable the erection of Anderson's impressive new, Colonial Revival house (#34) at 316 West Green Street. This double-pile, center hall plan cottage has a projecting bay on the front (northwest) and its porch is elaborately finished with chambered posts with molded caps, cut-out side scrolls, and front brackets; the railing has been lost. The rest of the three bay-by-two bay weather-boarded exterior is modestly finished with returning boxed cornices at the gables and six-over-six sash windows in flat surrounds. The Victorian double doors are enframed by elaborate detailed Eastlake pilasters and are covered by a molded hood. They open onto the plastered center hall which is divided by a marvelous hall screen that is crowned by the finest cut-out scrollwork that survives in Wilson. Diagonally-laid beaded tongue-and-groove boards panel the screen and a stylized dentiled hood covers the door. The rest of the front hall is finished with handsome moldings and a wainscot. Unfortunately, the rest of the interior has suffered major alterations, including the removal of the walls between the front and rear northeast rooms (leaving only the chimney to divide the rooms), new paneling, and lowered ceilings. Several original mantels, including two modest Eastlake ones, do survive in other rooms. The house was maintained as rental property by the Andersons until it was sold in 1946 to James L. and Hattie E. Mattox, who lived here until 1975.

315Anderson Duplex
207 Bragg Street

C

One of the most intact examples of the several similar gable front, two-story frame dwellings built at the turn of the century and in the early twentieth century as rental or speculative property, this dwelling was built ca 1918 by brothers Stephen W. and Wade H. Anderson. Stephen Anderson was a prominent businessman (later president of P. L. Woodard and Company and the Contentnea Guano Company) and Wade Anderson was a prominent Wilson physician and was president of the Moore-Herring Hospital. According to W. Dalton Sharp, the owner and current president of P. L. Woodard and Company, Steven Anderson lived here shortly before his marriage in 1919. The Anderson brothers later built the Anderson Apartments (#87) adjacent to the northeast at 503-507 West Vance Street ca 1922. This two bay-by-two bay duplex is characterized by the dominant front gable roof. The houses's boxed cornice returns to enframe twin, peaked louvered vents and a triangle of decorative woodshingles at the top of the (southeast) facade. A three-bay porch extends across the first story and has turned posts and balusters. Single windows are found on the rest of the house. A large brick interior chimney with corbeled cap pierces the roof. A rear ell with a porch along its northeast elevation occupies the house. The interior was not visible. Sharp purchased the duplex in 1975 from the Andersons' heirs.

316Israel Apartments
210 Bragg Street

I

This ten-unit brick apartment building was built in 1977 at the corner of Bragg and West Vance streets on the site of three frame houses that were built before 1913 (SM). These houses were used as rental property for many years and two had been razed prior to Israel's purchase of the property in 1977. Perhaps the most intrusive aspect of the apartments is the large, gravel, unshaded parking lot that occupies three-fourths of the lot.

317Rental House
303 Bragg Street

C

This traditional, one-story, triple-A, frame dwelling was erected at the turn of the century and is representative of the modest dwellings built in this neighborhood for Wilson's working class. In 1919, the house was purchased from H. F. Barnes, the deputy sheriff (who did not live here) by William Herbert Sharpe, the secretary-manager of the Boykin-Grocery Company. He lived here until 1927 when he built a larger, Colonial Revival house at 1001 West Vance Street (#126). Sharpe maintained the house as rental property until 1977 when his heirs (he died in 1974) sold the house to the present occupant. The modestly finished house has a front (southeast) porch carried by paired pillars on brick pedestals and returning boxed cornices at the gables; only the front gable contains a peaked louver. The rear elevation is occupied by twin ells and has a (now enclosed) engaged porch. The single interior has an altered center hall plan, molded surrounds, and modest Victorian mantels, several which have been replaced by brick or Colonial Revival mantels.

318Gay-Adkins House
304 Bragg Street

C

This frame, one-story house was built ca 1891 for sawmill owner James Gay at the adjacent corner of West Vance and Bragg Streets. About 1920 the house was moved here so his daughter, Sudie Gay, could erect a home for herself at 410 West Vance Street (#84). The house was then maintained as rental property for about twenty-five years. The double gables of the northwest facade are typical of this period by the narrow floor-to-ceiling four-over-two sash windows are rarer. The porch has chamfered posts but has lost all of its ornamentation. At the rear is a former outbuilding (also with returning boxed cornices) which has been attached to the house by (now enclosed) porches. Access to the interior was not permitted. In 1946 Sudie Gay sold the house to John S. Adkins, a clerk at Gay and Company, a dry goods store begun by a brother of James Gay in the late nineteenth century; Sudie Gay served as the company's secretary for many years. Adkin's widow, Mrs. Nannie W. Adkins, continues to occupy the house.

319House
305 Bragg Street

F

This modest, traditional, one-story, single-pile frame house was built at the turn of the century and was used for many years as rental property until the present owner/occupant acquired it in 1971. Now covered with aluminum siding the gable roofed house has a modest Tuscan column front (northwest) porch, returning boxed cornices and four-over-four sash. The rear ell was enlarged when the house was divided into a duplex in the early 1940s. The modest interior is plastered and the southwest wall of the center hall has been removed to enlarge the southwest parlor.

320Thomas Apartments
307 North Bragg Street

I

Wilson attorney Allen Thomas had this six-unit brick apartment building erected ca 1977. Placed gable end to the street, the building's scale and lack of detail is incompatible with the modest, one-story frame house on this block; the complete lack of landscaping is also objectionable. It was built on the site of a one-story, asymmetrical plan frame dwelling which was said to have been erected at the turn of the century when this neighborhood was being developed.

321House
308 North Bragg Street

I

This non-descript, one-story, frame, ranch style house was erected in the early 1980s on the site of a modest frame dwelling that was said to have been built about 1885. The previous house was a single-pile dwelling with a central chimney and a long rear ell with transverse wing. The original porch had been replaced in the 1920s. The present house is sheltered beneath a low gable roof and has a projecting carport on the northeast corner of the front (northwest) elevation.

322

Lee-Adkins House
310 Bragg Street

C

The early history of this decorative L-plan Victorian cottage is uncertain. Deeds indicate that the house was erected in 1891-1892 by Jefferson D. and Jennie Lee. It was sold in 1892 to B. A. Howard, and then in 1896 to J. B. and Annie B. Farmer, and then in 1915 to Joseph M. Adkins. The house remained in the Adkins family until the late 1970s. Since it is known that the Farmers and Adkins lived across the street in the Farmer-Adkins House at 311 Bragg Street, then this house must have been used as rental property since ca 1896; it has definitely been used as a duplex since at least 1928 (CD). The house is sheltered under a cross gable roof and is decorated with modest Victorian details. The front (northwest) porch has chamfered posts (now shortened and resting on brick pedestals) with side scrolls and a turned baluster railing. A three-side bay on the projecting northeast wing is embellished with molded panels and pendant brackets. The porch shelters two entrances, both in the location of original windows, while the original center hall entrance has been closed for a window. The surviving windows are four-over-four with flat surrounds. The boxed cornices return at the gable ends. The rear of the house has an extensive ell with wrap around porch and shed rooms. The plastered interior is very modest and has simple Victorian mantels and molded surrounds.

323

Farmer-Adkins House
311 Bragg Street

C

J. B. and Annie B. Farmer bought this lot at the corner of Bragg and West Lee Streets in 1896 from B. A. Howard and had this traditional, one-story, single frame house built. It is similar in form to the other houses in this neighborhood of modest turn of the century houses. Its distinctive elements include a triple-A gable roof, a wrap-around porch of Tuscan columns, and an intricate sawn porch balustrade. Stuccoed interior rear chimneys, double two-over-two sash windows on the porch, single six-over-six sash windows on the other elevations, and an enlarged rear ell complete the house. Farmer sold the house in 1915 to Joseph Michael Adkins, a clerk at P. L. Woodard and Company. He resided in the house until his death in the 1960s and his widow resided here until her death ca 1977, when it was sold to the present owner. The house is presently maintained as rental property.

324

Bragg Street Grocery
310 N. Bragg Street

C

One of several, small brick neighborhood groceries erected in the Old Wilson Historic District during the early twentieth century, this simply detailed building was built at the corner of North Bragg and West Lee Streets between 1922 (SM) and 1928 (CD) for William R. Raper, who lived at 308 North Bragg Street in a house that no longer stands. First known as Raper's Grocery, it was a branch of Wilson's Progressive Grocery Store during the 1930s and early 1940s, and was known as the Bragg Street Grocery from the mid 1940s until it closed in the early 1970s. The Bragg Street Grocery was managed by James D. Barnes for

most of this period and was taken over by James R. Felton ca 1970. The store-front is now completely boarded up. The only distinguishing element of the building is a brick soldier course enclosing a brick panel in the upper facade; such panels were common in Wilson's commercial architecture of the 1920s.

325

Gardner-Nassif House

102 Gray Street

C

Another handsome, yet typical example of the bungalow in Wilson, this extremely pleasant one-and-a-half story dwelling was erected between 1922 (SM) and 1925 (CD) for J. William Gardner, a tobacconist with the firm of Anderson Brothers and Carter, the proprietors of the Watson Tobacco Warehouse (now the Centre Brick #2 Tobacco Warehouse) on South Goldsboro Street. Sheltered beneath a clipped gable roof with woodshingled gables and front (southwest) shed dormer, the house's distinguishing element is the round-arched hood that shelters the central entrance; there is no other porch. Flanking the entrance are triple nine-over-one sash windows. The Gardners vacated the house before 1936 (CD). Two families occupied the premises before the late 1940s when Charles J. Nassif, the proprietor of the Hub Department Store on South Tarboro Street acquired the house. He resided here until the mid 1970s.

326

Goff Rental Duplex

104 Gray Street

I

This intrusive, one-story, gable-roofed frame duplex was erected ca 1978 by contractor Kinchen M. Goff as rental property. The lack of any landscaping makes the typical tract-type house even more obtrusive in this tree-shaded Whitehead Place neighborhood. It was built on the site of a two-story frame house erected between 1913 (SM) and 1922 (SM) that was razed in the early 1970s.

327

J. E. Crute House

105 Gray Street

C

This large, but modestly finished two-story house was built between 1913 (SM) and 1916 (CD) for James E. Cruite, the proprietor of the Banner Tobacco Warehouse. The asymmetrically massed house's slate-covered hip roof with gables covering projecting bays on the front (northeast) and southeast elevations is typical of the Queen Anne Style. It is simply finished with a wrap-around porch and woodshingled gables. Shed rooms and a small porch occupy the rear elevation. The plaster interior has a stairhall which contains the closed stringer stair, modest Colonial Revival mantels and woodwork, and an arch between the front and rear halls. Crute and his wife, Mary Crute, lived here until their respective deaths in the 1940s and the 1950s. It was then sold to Lester L. Quick, the chief clerk of the Atlantic Coastline Railroad; he continues to occupy the house. Three frame outbuildings survive in the rear: a two-door, gabled-roofed smokehouse; a shed-roofed shed that is open along one side; and one section of a nice lattice fence.

328

Wilkins Family House
106 Gray Street

C

This handsome bungalow, seen in minor variations throughout Wilson, was built between 1922 (SM) and 1925 (CD) for three (all unmarried) children of prominent Wilson builder, James E. Wilkins (1835-1905). (See the James E. Wilkins House (#291) at 310 Maplewood Avenue and the Wilkins-Walston House (#339) at 205 Gray street.) The three were Robert Sherwood Wilkins (1878-1935), a contractor; Lynwood K. Wilkins (1885-1933), a salesman at Gilmer's Department Store downtown; and Mary Lucerne Wilkins (1873-1942). Robert S. Wilkins was a partner in Wilkins and Wilkins Construction Comapny with his brother James E. Wilkins, Jr. (1877-1954); another brother, William Brockett Wilkins (1875-1956), later joined the firm. One of Wilson's most active construction firms in the early twentieth century, the Wilkinases erected dozens of houses many of which are still standing. They no doubt were responsible for the construction of many modest bungalows--like this one--in Wilson. The partnership dissolved in 1935 upon the death of Robert S. Wilkins, even though James E. and William B. were active until World War II. Upon the death to Mary L. Wilkins in 1942, James E. Wilkins, Jr. and his wife, Gertrude (Applewhite) Wilkins (1892-1971), acquired the house and resided here until their deaths with their daughter, Helen (Wilkins) Balkum, and her husband, Elbert F. Balkum. The Balkums continue to occupy the house. Distinguishing elements of the house include the clipped gable roof and front dormer, the engaged porch carried by tapered pillars on brick pedestals, and the woodshingled gables.

329

(former) Presbyterian Manse
107 Gray Street

C

This typical, two-story, frame Dutch Colonial Revival style house was built as the Presbyterian manse in 1927 and continued as the manse until the early 1960s when the First Presbyterian congregation built a new manse closer to their sanctuary on Sunset Drive. (The congregation had moved from their earlier church at the corner of West Nash and Jackson Streets (now a vacant lot) in the 1950s.) The manse has been a private residence since. Sheltered under the characteristic gambrel roof (here slate) with large front (northeast) and rear dormers, the modestly finished house has a coved and pedimented porch gable that is carried by Tuscan columns and that shelters only the central entrance. Double six-over-six sash windows, a shed-roofed (now screened) porch on the southeast elevation, and an exterior end (with exposed faced) brick chimney that is flanked by demi-lune lights complete the house. A simple shed addition is on the rear. The simply finished interior is typical of the period, with the stairs located in the rear hall. At the rear of the lot is the one-car garage sheltered beneath a slate-covered, front gable roof.

330

Ada Royall House
108 Gray Street

F

Ada Royall, the daughter of Peter J. Royall who built two houses at 301 and 305 West Vance Street in the 1880s, had this modest, frame, one-story, Tudor Revival house erected in 1935. The house has a steep gable roof with a large

front (southwest) central gable which is bell cast on the southeast and incorporates a small projecting porch on the northwest. Enlivening the facade is an eyebrow over the northwest bay, a round arched central entrance, and a small engaged porch in the southeast corner. A large ell with a (now enclosed) porch occupies the rear elevation. The house was aluminum-sided in the 1960s. The interior was not available for inspection. At the rear is a one-car, front gable, weatherboard garage.

331

Judge Henry Groves Connor House
109 Gray Street

C

Erected in 1907 at the corner of Gray and Bruton Streets, in the once prominent Whitehead Place neighborhood, this large, one-and-a-half story frame residence is one of several in Wilson that represents a transitional period between the Queen Anne and the Colonial Revival styles. Its asymmetrical massing and projecting side wings are more typical of the Queen Anne style, but its detailing is Colonial Revival in style. The house was built for Henry Groves Connor (1852-1924), a prominent Wilsonian, judge, and banker. He was the son of David Connor of Wilmington, who moved to Wilson in 1855 to work on the construction of Wilson County's first courthouse. Connor studied law with the Wilson firm of Howard and Whitfield and in 1870 married Whitfield's daughter Kate. Connor was admitted to the bar in 1873, practiced law in Wilson between 1873 and 1885, represented this district in the State Senate in 1885, and that same year received an appointment to the Superior Court. In 1893 he resigned from the bench to discharge his duties as the executor of the large estate of Alpheus Branch (1843-1893), the founder of the Branch Banking Company (now Branch Banking and Trust Company) and one of Wilson's wealthiest and most prominent citizens. While administering the Branch will, Connor was elected president of the company, a position he held until his appointment as an associate justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court in 1902. From 1899 until 1901 he was also a member of the North Carolina House of Representatives. In 1909 he was appointed by President Taft to the judgeship of the United States Eastern District Court, a position he held until his death in 1924.

The Connors first lived in his father's house at 325 East Nash Street (now the site of the Thomas-Yelverton Funeral Home), later occupied the house at 202 West Nash Street (now the site of Southern National Bank) and during the late 1880s moved to a farm one mile west of Wilson on the Raleigh Road. However, the growing Connor family (there were nine children and three more died in infancy) necessitated a still larger house, and this house on Bragg Street was completed in 1907. Connor's oldest son, George Whitfield, became a prominent attorney and served with distinction as a State legislator, judge of the superior court, and associate justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court. Henry Groves Connor, Jr., also became a prominent attorney and legislator and built a residence (#336) in 1905 at 408 West Nash Street (directly southwest from where his father would build). The oldest daughter, Mary Groves (Connor) McNair, built a residence (#334) between these two Connor houses in 1925. The third son, Robert Digges Wimberly Connor (1878-1950), was a prominent historian, the secretary of the State Historical Commission from 1903 until 1921, a prominent professor at the University of North Carolina, and was the first archivist of the National Archives from 1934 until 1941.

The Connor's residence is a large, two-story, three bay-by-two bay, double-pile, weatherboarded dwelling that is sheltered beneath a slate-covered hip roof with bellcast eaves. The roof contains gables that cover projecting bays on the front (northeast) and side elevations and a hip-roofed front dormer; all have metal ball finials. The slightly projecting central entrance vestibule is partially sheltered by the projecting front left (southeast) parlor and has large sidelights and a transom enframed by flat surrounds. A one-story, slate-roofed porch is carried by unluted columns with terra cotta Ionic capitals. It extends across the entire facade and wraps around both side elevations to the projecting wings. Two large, two-story ells occupy the rear elevation. The first story of the northwest ell is original to the house (1908 SM); the first story of the southeast ell was added between 1913 and 1922 (SM). Both were raised to two stories after the death of the Connors. The southeast ell has a (now enclosed) sleeping porch on the second story.

The center hall plan interior, although divided into four spacious apartments (two upstairs, two downstairs), retains its original Colonial Revival finish. The spacious center hall contains an elaborate, double-quarter turn, closed-stringer stairs with two intermediate landings, and a turned baluster railing. The front parlors contain handsome overmantels. The other mantels are modest period ones. The only significant change in the house during conversion into apartments was the division of the halls with easily removeable walls. Rear stairs rise from the (now closed) rear porch. The only outbuilding is a two-car, hip-roofed, frame, weatherboarded garage that was built between 1922 and 1930 (SM).

Both Mr. and Mrs. Connor died in 1924. The house was then sold to William M. Farmer, the cashier at The Citizens Bank. The house was lost during the Depression, acquired by the Home Owner's Loan Corporation (a corporation created by Congress in 1933 to handle property defaults), and purchased in 1943 by fruit dealer Oscar W. Sasser. The Sassers divided the house into apartments. Sasser died in the 1950s and Mrs. Sasser occupied one of the apartments until her death in 1979. The current owner has recently thoroughly painted the house in preparation for new tenants in all four apartments.

332

Mark B. Draughn House
110 Gray Street

F

This modest one-and-a-half story, frame Colonial Revival house was built between 1930 and 1936, apparently as rental by Marvin D. Ownes, the Clerk of the Superior Court. In 1941 (CD) Lee Woodard occupied the house and in May of that year the house was sold to Mark B. and Minnie Bell Woodard Draughn. Mr. Draughn was a fertilizer dealer. He died in the 1950s and Mrs. Draughn resided here until her death in 1980. The central bay of the five-bay southwest facade contains the entrance which is enframed by fluted Doric pilasters supporting a classical entablature with a central keystone. Eight-over-eight sash windows flank the entrance. A flat-roofed porch with replacement wrought iron posts flanks the house on the southeast. There are no rear appendages. Access to the interior was not permitted. At the rear of the lot is a weatherboarded, one-car, gable-roofed garage.

333

Bridgers Rental House

112 Gray Street

C

This pleasant little one-and-a-half story, brick Colonial Revival house is a charming, though late, addition to the streetscape of this early twentieth century neighborhood. Sheltered beneath a gable roof that has two gable dormers, the five bay-by-two bay dwelling features a central entrance with a rounded hood and paneled blinds at the twelver-over-one sash windows. A front (southwest) uncovered brick terrace, and rear ell and shed rooms complete the house. A similar, brick one-car garage is at the rear of the lot. This rather substantial rental house was built in the late 1930s for Furman Bridgers, the manager of the Farmers Cotton Oil Mill; Tommy Herman (1885-1956) was the architect and Wilkins and Wilkins did the construction. The first occupant was Mrs. Lucy Anderson. Bridgers died in 1956 and the house was sold by his heirs in 1964. It has been owner-occupied since then.

334

Mary Groves Connor McNair House

104 North Bruton Street

C

Mary Groves (Connor) McNair (1874-1959) was deeded this lot in 1925 from in the division of the estates of her parents, Judge Henry Groves and Kate (Whitfield) Connor, who had both died in 1924. This lot was a portion of the rear lot of her parent's home (#331) to the northeast at 109 Gray Street. Her brother, Henry Groves Connor, Jr., had built a house adjacent to the southwest at 408 West Nash Street in 1905. Mrs. McNair was the widow of Harvey C. McNair, who died prior to 1908 (CD). The McNair House is a large, two-story, frame house built in a cruciform plan and covered with a cross gable roof. The street facade (northwest) has an unusual arrangement of a central exterior end chimney flanked on each side by a single door with transom on the first story and a nine-over-one sash window on the second story. Curved brackets support a molded boxed cornice which returns to enframe the chimney shaft, which is flanked by quarter-circular, louvered vents. The front, two-bay porch is covered by a hip roof that is supported by three handsomely latticed posts. The fenestration and the bracketed and returning cornices are repeated on the other elevations. The southwest elevation has a recessed entrance in the northwest corner of the projecting wing; a large curved bracket decorates this porch. The interior was unavailable for observation. Mrs. McNair remained in the house until her death in 1959. From ca 1936 until 1959 her daughter, Kathy McNair Fleming, lived here also and operated a kindergarten here. After Mrs. McNair's death the house was sold to Clyde E. Baucom who used it as rental property. In 1976, the Reverend Max O. Flynn acquired the property and, although he sold the house in 1980, his Foursquare Gospel Church still occupies the house.

335

E. L. Jordan House

406 West Nash Street

P

One of the most elaborate and delightful Queen Anne style cottages in Wilson, the E. L. Jordan House was erected ca 1883 on a lot purchased from Alpheus Branch, the founder of a bank that is now known as Branch Banking and

Trust Company. Little is known about the Jordans, since most of the family members died only fourteen years after moving to Wilson. Eugene L. Jordan (1854-1896) grew up on his father's farm about one mile north of Wilson and, after his marriage in 1882 to Ida Hodges, built this house and moved to Wilson, where he continued the operation of the family farm. In 1893, Jordan purchased a lot at the corner of Park Avenue and Kenan Street from Wiley Daniel and erected a conspicuous residence which no longer stands. However, their occupation of this house was short as Ida Jordan died in 1895 and Eugene Jordan died in 1896. The Jordans sold their Nash Street home to John H. and Meyda Cutchin in 1892. Cutchin, a partner in Cutchin and Brown, men's furnishings and shoes, occupied the house only until 1911, when it was sold to William E. Batts. The house has changed hands five times since and from 1950 until 1956 was owned by Wilson architect Thomas B. (Tommy) Herman (1885-1956), who maintained it as rental property. The longest occupant of the house was W. Herbert Ellis, the secretary-treasurer of the General Supply Company (1928 CD), who lived here from 1918 until 1950. The present owner, Charles Hubert Allen, purchased the house in 1957, lived here a short period, and operated Allen and Walston Interiors here for several years. The house is currently occupied by Allen's framing shop.

The one-story, three bay-by-three-bay frame house is sheltered beneath cross gables and features exquisite Victorian ornamentation on its front (south-west) wrap-around porch. The porch is supported by turned posts, which have lateral cut-out brackets that connect to a spindle and sawtooth frieze. A delicate turned balustrade connects the posts. The porch terminates at the south corner with a charming octagonal pavillion that is crowned by a turned finial. The projecting northwest bay contains an octagonal bay window handsomely finished with decoratively-laid, beaded tongue-and-groove siding and bracketed cornices; a similar, though not as elaborate, bay window is in the center of the northwest elevation. Additional embellishments on the house are dentiled raking cornices in the gables, bracketed cornices which return to enframe peaked louvered vents, an elaborate cut-out circular vent on the southeast, and a sawtooth-embellished hood over the handsome double-door entrance. The plastered center hall plan interior displays a handsome Victorian finish and features one original Eastlake mantel, modest moldings, and a replacement Colonial Revival mantel. Several of the rooms have lowered ceilings and several mantels have been removed. Shed rooms and the (now enclosed) rear porch are on the rear elevation. The only outbuilding is a deteriorated, combination storage house-carriage house under a gable roof and with returning boxed cornices. It is presently used for storage. The E. L. Jordan House was designated a Wilson Historic Property on May 27, 1978.

336

Connor-Peacock House

408 West Nash Street

F

This unfortunately altered (asbestos shingles and wrought iron porch posts) house was built soon after Henry Groves Connor, Jr., bought this lot in March 1905 from T. M. Anderson. Connor, the son of prominent Wilson jurist, H. G. Connor, Sr., was a respected Wilson attorney. (His father built an impressive house (#331) on an adjacent lot at 109 Gray Street in 1909 and in 1925 his sister, Mary Groves (Connor) McNair, built an unusual dwelling (#334) between them at 104 Bruton Street.) Connor lived in this house until his death in the

mid 1940s at which time it was sold to James W. Peacock, the president of the Peacock-Morgan Tire Company. Peacock died in the 1950s and his widow, Bess (Adams) Peacock remained here until her death in the early 1980s; for several years ca 1970 she operated The Nook Gift Shop in the house. The house currently doubles as an apartment and a vacuum sales and service center. The two-story, asymmetrical dwelling is sheltered beneath a broad gable roof with several projecting pedimented wings and shed dormer. The interior has not suffered the extent of alterations as the exterior and retains its unusual enclosed stair, its molded cornices, and its handsome molded surrounds with sunburst motif cornerblocks.

337

Herbert D. Bateman House

200 Gray Street

C

Reese B. Simpson, a teller and later accountant with the Branch Banking Company, bought this lot at the corner of Gray and Bruton Streets in 1907 and by 1908 (SM) had erected a one-story frame house here. By 1913 (SM) the house had been raised to two stories. In 1916 he sold the house to Herbert D. Bateman and moved to West Nash Street. Bateman (1877-1956) a native of Washington County, graduated from the University of North Carolina and taught school for several years before entering the banking business in 1903. He was a state bank examiner from 1911 until 1916 when he came to Wilson as cashier for the Branch Banking and Trust Company. In 1918 he was elected vice president and in 1924 he became president, a position he held until his retirement in 1952. His first wife, Ida (Tucker) Bateman died in 1921 and in 1927 he married Lottie (Skinner) Cooper, the widow of George B. Cooper. The house was expanded and brick veneered following this marriage, according to his son, Harry Skinner Bateman. Robert S. Wilkins of Wilson was the contractor. The two-story, four bay-by-two bay, double-pile, side-hall plan house is sheltered beneath a slate-covered hipped roof that has two hip-roofed dormers with louvered fronts on the southwest facade. The front southeast corner has a two-story, projecting section that was erected ca 1928 by Bateman. A deep porch extends across the front and is supported by stone-capped brick pillars and has a stone-capped brick balustrade wall. Completing the exterior are a handsome side hall entrance with leaded elliptical fanlight and sidelights, a front entrance with transom and sidelights to the ca 1928 sun porch on the southeast elevation, interior chimneys, six-over-one sash windows with brick soldier course lintels and brick sills, and a large rear ell. The side hall plan is handsomely finished in the Colonial Revival style with molded surrounds and an impressive stairs. A two-car, brick garage is at the rear of the house. A substantial brick wall encloses the spacious, well-landscaped and maintained yard. Bateman, in addition to his local banking position, was a trustee of the University of North Carolina from 1932 until 1956 and was a member of the first State Banking Commission, serving from 1937 until 1951. He gained a statewide reputation for his handling of the 1931 run on banks in Wilson. He and his wife occupied the house until their deaths in 1956 and 1971 respectively. Their son, Harry Skinner Bateman, a retired vice-president of Branch Banking and Trust Company, continues to occupy the house.

338

J. C. Brown House
204 Gray Street

F

J. Baxter Bown states that this one-and-a-half story, Prairie Style bungalow was built for his father, Jennings Caney Brown (1878-1931), ca 1910. His father was a native of Asheville and this house was copied from one Asheville. Wilkins and Wilkins of Wilson was the contractor. The three bay-by-two bay house has an unusual porch with a front gabled second story carried by large brick piers over the southeast two-thirds of the front (southwest) elevation. It has an unusual window arrangement with free-standing pillars. The hip roof that covers the house has hip dormers on the side and rear elevations and interior and interior-end-with-exposed-face chimneys. Fenestration is twenty-eight over one on the front and sixteen-over-one on the sides. Entrances with side-lights and transoms are found in the center of the facade and on the Bragg Street elevation. Unfortunately, a thorough application of aluminum siding in 1964 obscures the house's detailing. The spacious central hall plan interior is handsomely finished in the Colonial Revival manner. The wide central hall has a massive, corbeled brick mantel and shoulder-height paneled wainscot. Double sliding doors lead to the side parlors which have columned Colonial Revival mantels. The stairs are located in the rear hall. The front rooms display the same oak and mahogany inlaid floors which are common to many of the finer houses erected in Wilson during the 1910s and 1920s. Brown was the owner of Brown Motor Company on East Barnes Street. His widow moved out of the house for several years after his death and the house was rented; it was divided into two apartments during World War II. Mrs. Brown moved back into the house ca 1950 and remained here until her death in 1974. Her son continues to maintain an apartment here.

339

Wilkins-Walston House
205 Gray Street

C

Mrs. Ella Wilkins, the widow of James E. Wilkins (1835-1904) bought this lot in 1906 from William P. Anderson and had her sons, James E. Jr., Robert S., and William B., build this two-story Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style residence in 1906-1907. The elder Wilkins came to Wilson from Kinston in 1882 and succeeded Oswald Lipscomb (1826-1891) as Wilson's most prominent builder and erected many of the fine late nineteenth century and turn of the century houses from Wilson's leading families. His own residence (#291) at 310 Maplewood Avenue survives. His sons succeeded him as one of the most prominent and busiest contracting firms in Wilson during the first half of the twentieth century. Though smaller in size than its contemporaries in the Whitehead Place neighborhood, a prestigious early twentieth century address, the two-story, frame house is pleasantly proportioned and tastefully ornamented. The house is asymmetrically massed with projecting bays on the front (northeast) and side elevations that are sheltered beneath pedimented gables. A hip roof with a stuccoed interior chimney and pedimented dormer crowns the main body of the house. The slate-covered roof is ornamented with ridge crests. The front porch is carried by unfluted columns with Ionic terra cotta capitals and has a turned balustrade. This porch wraps around the Gray Street-Rountree Street corner and

has small pediments marking each street entrance. The fenestration consists of one-over-one sash in flat surrounds and boasts a colored glass window in the entrance bay. The rear elevation is occupied by later two-story shed rooms and a (now enclosed) porch. The interior features a handsome dog leg stair in the front stair hall. Several handsome Colonial Revival mantels survive but the front mantels were removed when the front parlor and former dining room were completely carpeted for use as art galleries. The second story follows the plan of the first story. Mrs. Wilkins died in 1911 and the house was sold the next year to Theodore C. Tilghman, the general superintendent of the Dennis-Simmons Lumber Company. The Tilghmans resided here just ten years, selling the house to Ruth and Henry Hyman Walston, Jr. Walston (1887-1969) was a prominent livery owner and livestock salesman in Wilson. The Walstons undertook moderate changes to the interior, added the two-story shed rooms in the 1930s, and lived here until their deaths. In 1974 the Walston heirs sold the house to the Arts Council of Wilson, Inc., who sensitively converted the house into offices, galleries, and studios to promote the arts in Wilson. At the rear of the lot is a handsome two-story carriage house under a clipped gable roof with returning boxed cornices. This frame structure, now used by the Arts Council as storage, is one of the few surviving two-story carriage houses in Wilson; its history is unknown. The Wilkins-Walston House was designated a Wilson Historic Property by the City Council on March 21, 1979.

340

Davis-Whitehead-Harriss House (NR)

600 West Nash Street

P

James Davis (1832-1908), the first owner of this house, was the grandson of North Carolina's first printer, James Davis of New Bern. He came to Wilson in 1853 and married Adeline Gay Rountree, a sister of prominent Wilson merchant Moses Rountree (who in 1869 erected an impressive Gothic Revival House (#148) (NR), which, with the Davis-Whitehead-Harris House, are the best surviving examples of the work of prominent Wilson builder Oswald Lipscomb). Davis bought the land upon which this house stands in 1858 and had a modest, one-story house erected soon thereafter. Davis was involved in a successful downtown general supply store with his brother, Thomas Crowder Davis, who was the first clerk of the Superior Court when Wilson County was created in 1855. James Davis was something of a scholar and Josephus Daniels in the Tarheel Editor recalled that Davis "had the best library in town". In 1872 Davis sold the house to Howell Gray Whitehead (1838-1887), a captain in the Civil War and a prominent Wilson farmer and businessman. Whitehead employed prominent Wilson builder Oswald Lipscomb (1826-1891) to enlarge Davis' house and the resultant two-story frame Italianate residence is one of Lipscomb's finest houses. In 1887 Whitehead died and his widow died two years later. In 1891 the house was sold to William J. Harriss, a native of Charlotte County, Virginia, who moved to Wilson after the Civil War and established a large general supply store. A prominent businessman, Harriss was one of the organizers of the Wilson Cotton Mill (in 1884) and held interests in two tobacco warehouses and the First National Bank. After the death of Harriss in the early 1900s and of his widow, Fannie S. (Sheppard) Harriss in 1939, the house was occupied, successively by his son, James B. Harriss and his grandson, Herbert H. Harriss, Jr. In 1979 the house, which had been allowed to deteriorate, was purchased by Douglas W. and June Stewart, who thoroughly restored the house in the early 1980s. The impressive house is today one of the few survivors of Lipscomb's houses and is the finest Italianate style residence in Wilson.

Standing on a spacious wooded lot at the corner of West Nash Street and Whitehead Avenue, the two-story, single-pile house is little altered from the ca 1872 expansion of the original ca 1858 one-story house. The front, single-pile, three bay-by-one bay block has a projecting center entrance bay and is covered by a cross gable roof that is flanked on each end by exterior end brick chimneys. The house was given a robust Italianate finish with bracketed cornices and noteworthy battered surrounds on the front (southwest) double door and the floor length front porch windows. The one-story porch is carried across the front by large chamfered posts with ornate brackets that spring from a molded cap and has molded rondelles on each face of the posts. A turned balustrade encloses the porch. A similar porch is along with Whitehead Avenue (southeast) elevation of the ca 1872 two-story rear ell, which is finished identically to the front block. Six-over-six sash windows are used throughout the main house, except on the porches where pairs of narrow, one-over-two sash fill the battered surrounds. Of note are that both gable ends were originally blind; the northwest elevation remains so, the southeast elevation has a somewhat awkward early twentieth century window on each level. At the rear northeast is a one-story ell (dining room) and a side wing (added in two stages between 1908 and 1922 (SM)) that closely follows the detail of the front of the house. A compatible bathroom was added on the rear in the 1940s.

The interior centers around the spacious central hall that contains the impressive curved staircase with a massive, turned octagonal newel. Of note are the plaster medallions which remain in the hall and in the northwest parlor and the deep, plaster crown moldings. The southeast parlor suffered a water leak and has lost its original plaster work. Both front parlors retain their original Eastlake mantels. The surrounds are the extremely wide, molded ones which are a hallmark of Liscomb's surviving works. Much of the original hardware survives also. The transverse rear hall (with entrance to Whitehead Avenue) contains a much simpler stair with turned newel and square balusters. Unique in Wilson are the glass globes set beneath the cornice in the corner of each of the rooms in the front block and ell. Still filled with their original fire-retardant chemical, these globes were a popular, late nineteenth century fire prevention measure. That most of the globes survive intact is rare. The rest of the house -- the second story, the ell, and the dining room -- are tastefully finished with traditional late nineteenth century woodwork and mantels. Several outbuildings are on the lot. The largest is a two-story, three bay-by-two bay carriage house that was erected between 1913 (SM) and 1922 (SM). With a hip roof and central double-tier porch, the carriage house is now used as rental property. To the north of this is a small, gable-roofed frame storage shed. Behind the house are two frame structures which the Stewarts moved here from nearby Warren Street and which have been resided with weatherboard and converted into a garage/storage shed and a workshop. The Davis-Whitehead-Harriss House was designated a Wilson Historic Property on April 27, 1978 and entered onto the National Register of Historic Places on June 14, 1982.

341

W. P. Anderson, Jr. House
106 Whitehead Avenue

F

This modest, yet pleasantly detailed one-and-a-half story Colonial Revival style cottage was erected ca 1935 for William P. Anderson, Jr., a buyer for the Whitehead and Anderson Tobacco Company. Placed gable end to street, the frame

dwelling is simply and cleanly detailed with a front (northwest) bay window and nice lattice porch posts on the southwest elevation. The interior focuses on the handsome open stringer stair with slender spindles and has modest woodwork, Virginia A. Anderson, resided here until her death in the early 1980s.

342

Vacant Lot
107 Whitehead Avenue

F

This 75-by-160 foot vacant lot was the site of a two-story frame house that had been erected between 1925 (CD) and 1928 (CD) for Herbert H. Harriss, the son of William J. Harriss. The elder Harriss had lived in the adjacent Davis-Whitehead-Harriss House (#340) (NR) from 1891 until his death in the early 1900s; the Harriss family continued to occupy this adjacent house until the late 1970s. Herbert H. Harriss (1879-1947) continued in his father's tobacco interests by organizing the Smith Tobacco Warehouses A., B., and C in 1927, 1928, and 1947, respectively. Harriss occupied this house until his death in 1947, after which it was divided into several apartments. It was razed in the early 1970s. The lot was purchased in 1979 by Douglas and June Stewart when they purchased the Davis-Whitehead-Harriss House from the Harriss heirs. This vacant lot is sheltered beneath several shade trees and provides an excellent buffer for the rear of the Davis-Whitehead-Harriss House, one of the most important houses in Wilson.

343

Walston Carriage House
108 Whitehead Avenue

F

According to D. Stuart Walston, this two-story, frame carriage house was built ca 1906 by the Wilkinses when they built their adjacent house (#339) at 205 Gray Street. The carriage house, sheltered beneath a distinguishing clipped gable roof, was originally one story. Walston continues that his father, H. Hyman Walston, who had purchased the Wilkins House in 1921, raised the carriage house to two stories in the late 1920s by jacking up the first story and adding the first story. At that time the carriage house was also moved about thirty feet further from the rear of the house onto a piece of land that Walston had purchased from Mrs. Anderson. Completing the house building are four-over-four sash windows and a full-width shed roof that extends from the northeast elevation and provides further shelter for the automobiles. Helping to support this shed are several of the unfluted Ionic columns which have been removed from the Wilkins-Walston House. The Walstons' cook and nurse occupied the apartment on the second story. The carriage house is presently used as storage.

344

William G. Carr House
109 Whitehead Avenue

C

Built in 1907 for tobacconist William Carr (1867-1930), a principal in the firm of Cozart, Eagles and Carr, the operators of the Centre Brick Tobacco Warehouses, this large, two-story frame residence is a handsome example of the large Colonial Revival houses that were built in the Whitehead Place neighborhood

during the early twentieth century. Designed by Wilson architect Solon Baliias Moore (1872-1930), the two bay-by-two bay house is crowned by a slate-covered hip roof with dormers that is broken by slightly projecting bays on the front (southeast) and side elevations. Of note are the squat pilasters that flank the dormers' windows. The wrap-around porch is carried by pillars on brick pedestals, has a turned balustrade, and shelters the central entrance with beveled glass sidelights and transom. The one-over-one sash windows retain their original louvered shutters. Completing the house are interior end brick chimneys with banded stacks and corbeled caps and an enlarged two-story rear ell, porch, and shed rooms. The spacious interior is equally well-appointed in the Colonial Revival style. Its large entrance hall contains the impressive closed stringer stair with turned balusters, has traditional moldings and a paneled wainscot, and a raised Tuscan column hall screen. Large, double sliding doors lead to the front parlor which contains a handsome Adamesque Colonial mantel. The rear stairs also have a closed stringer with turned balusters, but is more modest than the front stairs. Carr died in 1930 and his widow, Sallie H. Carr resided here until the early 1960s, when the present owners purchased the house. There are three outbuildings: a gable-roofed smokehouse with returning boxed cornice and exterior end chimney, an enlarged two-car frame garage, and a handsome bungalow-style gazebo with molded rafter ends and a diagonally-laid latticed top.

345

Woodard-Eagles House
113 Whitehead Avenue

C

Mrs. Dorothy (Davidson) Eagles states that this large, impressive (although somewhat altered) Colonial Revival house was built ca 1912 for Calvin Woodard, a prominent and successful wholesale grocer. In 1918, her father-in-law, Benjamin Franklin Eagles, purchased the house. Eagles, a prominent Wilson businessman, was a partner in the insurance firm Eagles-House Company and also farmed. His son, B. F. Eagles, Jr. (1906-1966), Dorothy Eagles' husband, also resided here and was a salesman for the Andrew Jernigans Company, a subsidiary of the American Tobacco Company, and, with his wife, was the proprietor of the North State Bonded Tobacco Warehouse (1936 CD). The large, two-story, symmetrically-planned house is sheltered under a slate-covered hip roof that has metal roof finials and several hip dormers. In 1933 B. F. Eagles, Sr. hired Wilson architect Tommy Herman (1885-1956) to divide the house into four apartments, at which time much of the former wrap-around porch was removed, resulting in the three separate, rather awkward porches that are now here. The porches are carried by unfluted columns with Ionic terra cotta capitals and have a dentiled frieze and turned baluster railing. The house's fenestration consists of single, double, and triple one-over-one sash windows. The three front entrances are also replacements. The rear of the house has a large, central two-story ell that is flanked on each side by two-story porches. The interior, although divided into apartments, retains most of its original handsome Colonial Revival finish, including mahogany and oak floors laid with a corner Greek key motif, a Tuscan column-supported elaborate ball-and-spindle hall screen, a coved ceiling in the former dining room, paneled wainscots, and Colonial Revival mantels. The Eagleses, father and son, resided here until their respective deaths in 1949 and 1966; Dorothy D. Eagles continues to occupy one of the apartments.

346

Dr. Oscar Hooks House
115 Whitehead Avenue

P

One of only a few entirely stuccoed bungalows in Wilson, this impressive one-and-a-half story house was erected in the mid 1910s for dentist Oscar Hooks (1879-1971). A native of Wayne County, Hooks was a graduate of the Dental School at the Medical School of Virginia and came to Wilson about 1908 (CD). For most of his Wilson practice he was in partnership with Dewey Boseman in the First National Bank of Wilson Building at 113 East Nash Street. Hooks' wife, Flora (Aycock) Hooks, died in 1962 and Hooks sold the house shortly before his death in 1971. The present owners purchased the house in 1974. Designed by architect Berewell Riddick of Suffolk, Virginia, the house is handsomely finished beneath a broad gable roof that sweeps to engage the front (southeast) porch. A broad front gable dormer with triangular brackets occupies the front of the roof; a similar, but smaller dormer is on the rear. The porch is carried by low arches that rest on massive corner pillars. The railing is a double metal pipe set between the pillars and the pedestals that flank the steps. The porch floor wraps around the West Vance Street (northeast) elevation as an uncovered terrace and connects to a bay window. Handsome french doors containing beveled panes open onto this terrace. Fenestration consists of bungalow five-over-one and three-over-one sash windows. A stair bay window is located on the southwest elevation and a shed-roofed ell enlarges the rear. The spacious interior is plastered and focuses on the large tiled mantel in the front room. The three center tiles contain a colorful rural scene which was unfortunately painted by the present owner. The rest of the interior has french doors with beveled panes, and traditional modest Colonial Revival woodwork. The stairs are located in the rear transverse hall. At the rear of the lot is a charming, complementary, stuccoed one-car garage that is sheltered beneath a cross gable roof. The Dr. Oscar Hooks House was designated a Wilson Historic Property on October 27, 1983.

347

Farris Rental House
300 Whitehead Avenue

F

This unimaginative brick tract house was built as rental property by Charles Farris in the early 1930s. The one-story, three-bay wide dwelling is sheltered beneath a low gable roof and has a projecting central gable that rests on slender brick piers to cover the entrance. The house stands on a lot that was originally the rear gardens of the Mrs. Wade Davis House (#96) at 516 West Vance Street. The house continues as rental property, primarily for students at nearby Atlantic Christian College.

348

Turlington-Morrison House
301 Whitehead Avenue

C

Brame P. Morrison, the present owner, states that this traditional, one-and-a-half story brick bungalow was erected ca 1913 for Randall A. Turlington, a partner in the Turlington and Morrison Drug Store in the Briggs Hotel (razed

ca 1955). Turlington left town ca 1918, and after being rented for four years, the house was purchased by M. Stuart Morrison, Turlington's former partner. Morrison lived here until his death in 1956 and his son, Brame P. Morrison, who is also a pharmacist, continues to occupy the house. The house is typical of those medium-sized bungalows on which the gable roof supports a large gable dormer and which has a front (southeast) porch supported by tapered pillars on brick pedestals; a square baluster railing connects the pedestals. The handsomely detailed house includes such characteristic bungalow elements as wood-shingled gables, deeply-notched projecting rafters, and an interior end (with exposed face) half-shoulder brick chimney. The one-over-one sash windows have brick sills and brick soldier course lintels and a brick header course forms a water table. A one-room ell and a (now enclosed) porch occupy the rear elevation. The interior is handsomely finished in the Colonial Revival manner and features a beamed ceiling in the main rooms, double sliding doors, and a brick mantel with bracketed shelf. The closed stringer stairs rise from a rear transverse hall. The interior's original brass hardware survives. The only outbuilding is a frame, front-gable, one-car garage at the rear of the lot.

349

Perry Case House
303 Whitehead Avenue
C

This pleasant, modest Colonial revival dwelling was built in the late 1930s for Perry Case, the registrar and a professor of art at nearby Atlantic Christian College. The art building at Atlantic Christian was renamed in Case's honor. The one-and-a-half story, gabled house has two small dormers on the front (southeast), a projecting room on the front right with a demi-lune gable light, small bay windows on the front and northeast elevations, and an unusual, shed-roofed central porch with arched spans carried by pairs of slender pillars. An ell enlarges the house on the rear. The interior is plainly finished with simple Colonial Revival woodwork and a single brick mantel. The house was long occupied by the Cases: several years after his death in the late 1960s, Mrs. Case moved to Raleigh. It was maintained as rental property until 1981 when the present owner acquired the house. It is occupied by the owner's son, a student at Atlantic Christian College.

350

Etheridge Family House
305 Whitehead Avenue
F

This modest, one-story, frame, Colonial Revival house was built ca 1941 for Norman L. Etheridge, who sold the house to his brother Russell ca 1960. The three bay-by-two bay house is sheltered beneath a gable roof and has a small central porch that covers only the entrance bay. This porch has a modest pediment roof which has a coved ceiling. The porch is supported by replacement wrought iron posts. Completing the modest house are double, six-over-six sash windows, a small side wing on the northeast, and a rear ell. Mildred (Edwards) Etheridge, the widow of Russell Etheridge, continues to occupy the house.

351

W. T. Lamm House
306 Whitehead Avenue

F

According to neighbors this modest, one-story Queen Anne residence was built in the early 1900s (perhaps by a Winstead). It was occupied by W. T. Lamm, the founder of the W. T. Lamm Cotton Company and one of the largest cotton buyers in eastern North Carolina from ca 1915 until 1927 when his impressive Tudor Revival residence was completed at 410 Raleigh Road. Since 1927 a succession of people have occupied the house, including John M. Waters, a professor at nearby Atlantic Christian College, during the 1930s. It is sheltered beneath a hipped roof with projecting front (northwest) and side bays, a wrap-around porch is carried by tapered pillars on brick pedestals. Completing the house are four-over-four sash windows with bungalow style twelve-over one sash windows on the porch, boxed cornices that return to enframe panes of colored glass in the gables, and a rear ell with shed rooms and partially enclosed porch. Asbestos shingles were applied in the 1950s. The entrance into the central hall plan interior has a transom and sidelights. The right (southwest) wall of the front hall has been removed, creating an enlarged west parlor. The interior has simple moldings and all the mantels have been removed. The house was occupied in the mid 1960s by the day school of the Wilson Council of Churches. Since 1968 it has been the location of the Flynn Christian Home, a rehabilitation home for alcoholic men.

352

Parking Lot
307 Whitehead Avenue

I

This 69-by-160 foot gravel parking lot was the site of a two-story frame house that was built in the early twentieth century. Although this area of Wilson is not shown on the Sanborn Maps until 1922, the house illustrated on that map -- a double-pile dwelling with bay windows on both the front (southeast) and northeast elevations and a wrap-around porch -- is typical of the type of dwellings that were erected in Wilson during the first part of this century, the same time that this College Place neighborhood was developing. The house was used as rental property until the early 1960s when it was acquired by Atlantic Christian College. Occupied first by the Sigma Pi Fraternity and later known as the Whitehead Annex, the house was razed in the early 1970s to help meet the parking needs of the college's expanding student population.

353

Lamm Rental Duplex
308 Whitehead Avenue

F

Charles Anthony had this non-descript brick rental duplex erected in the early 1950s and sold it within several years to Floyd L. Lamm, who continues to maintain it as rental property. The gabled roof, ranch type dwelling is six-bays wide and is located near Atlantic Christian College, convenient to the students who comprise much of the neighborhood's rental population.

354

Liverman-Ross House
309 Whitehead Avenue

F

Similar to other early twentieth century, two-story, two bay-by-two bay, front gable houses in Wilson, the Liverman-Ross House was unfortunately altered during the 1950s or 1960s with asbestos siding and replacement wrought iron porch posts. Neighbors say the house was erected ca 1915 for Elias E. Liverman, a blacksmith. He died before 1925 (CD) and since ca 1928 (CD) the house has been occupied by several families. It was purchased in the 1950s by Mildred Ross who lived here until the early 1970s; it has been rental since. The modest dwelling has a pedimented front gable, boxed returns on the rear gable, arched louvered gable vents, one-over-one sash windows, and an enlarged rear ell. Now owned by nearby Atlantic Christian College, the house is threatened by eventual expansion of the college. This expansion has already resulted in the demolition of the adjacent house at 307 Whitehead Avenue for a parking lot.

355

James H. Nixon House
311 Whitehead Avenue

F

According to neighbors, this four-square, hip-roofed, two-story frame dwelling was erected ca 1913. Dentist Vernon M. Barnes occupied the house for several years ca 1925 (CD) and was followed in the house by Clyde Cecil Rackley, Jr., and accountant and the son of C. C. Rackley, a prominent Wilson contractor, ca 1928 (CD). The house was purchased in the late 1930s by upholsterer James H. Nixon, who later in the 1950s and early 1960s operated his upholstery shop here. He died before 1970 and his widow occupied the house until the mid 1970s. Located less than 200 feet from Atlantic Christian College, it has been student rental property since. The modest dwelling has a front hip-roofed dormer, interior chimneys, two-over-two sash windows, and a full-width front porch with slender Tuscan columns and turned balustrade. The rear elevation has stairs for the second story apartment. A simple, front gable, frame, two-car garage is the only outbuilding.

356

House
312 Whitehead Avenue

F

This altered, one-story, frame cottage was most likely built in the late nineteenth century when this College Place neighborhood was being developed. Having entrances and porches facing both Whitehead Avenue (northwest) and West Lee Street (northeast), the house is sheltered beneath a cross gable roof. This house has been covered with aluminum siding and the porches have been modified. The interior, although divided into three apartments, retains much of its original modest Victorian finish, including the handsomely molded surrounds, the modest mantels, and the stair. The interior is arranged around both a center and transverse hall. The first recorded occupant of the house (1928 CD) was John H. Dupree, a farmer. Since then, a number of families have lived here. It was divided into apartments in the 1950s.

357

Chisman W. Austin House

402 Whitehead Avenue

C

The builder of this pleasant, modest, front gable is not known, but Sanborn Maps indicate that it was built between 1913 and 1922. From ca 1936 until the early 1970s, it was occupied by Chrisman W. Austin, a traveling salesman and later a printer at Stallings' Printers (#361) at 410 Whitehead Avenue, and his wife, Louise M. Austin, a music teacher. Displaying a characteristically woodshingled front gable over an engaged front porch, the house is finished with traditional bungalow elements. Mrs. Austin divided the house into two apartments ca 1970, at which time one of the front porch windows was enlarged to make a door. It remains as a duplex, occupied primarily by students at Atlantic Christian College across Whitehead Avenue.

358

Edward B. Stallings House

404 Whitehead Avenue

C

According to Nora Stallings, her father, Edward B. Stallings (1870-1963), had this small, hip-roofed frame house erected ca 1903. The two bay-by-three bay dwelling has a front (northwest porch that has turned columns with side brackets and square balusters. A steeply-pitched false roof gable with diamond-shaped louver, one-over-one sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and an enlarged rear ell complete the house. In the 1940s, a hip-roofed garage was added along the northeast elevation of the house. Stallings was a printer and from 1925 until his retirement in 1952 he occupied the Cousins-Stallings Building (#361) at the nearby corner of Whitehead Avenue and West Gold Street. He lived in this house until his death; his daughter continues to reside here.

359

Ruth Herring House

406 Whitehead Avenue

F

According to Thomas J. Herring, his mother, Ruth (Beaman) Herring (1877-1925), had this modest one-story frame dwelling erected about 1914; her husband Thomas L. Herring had died in 1910. The L-plan house is sheltered beneath a hip roof that has a central false gable. The house has suffered the loss of its original front (northwest) porch in the 1940s; only two chamfered posts with side scrolls survive to support a replacement gable roof that covers the central entrance. Four-over-four sash windows and an enlarged rear ell complete the house. The house was covered with aluminum siding in 1958. Since Mrs. Herring's death in 1925, her son has occupied the house except for a period between 1932 and 1945 when he was employed away from Wilson; it was maintained as rental property during that time.

360

Cousins-Johnston-Barnes House
408 Whitehead Avenue

C

According to research by Wilson historian Hugh Buckner Johnston, Jr., this small, one-and-a-half story, front gable bungalow was built ca 1917 by Major T. Cousins, who also operated Cousins Grocery adjacent to the northeast at 408 Whitehead Avenue. He sold the house and the store in 1919 to J.H. Dupree, who sold the house that same year to Hugh Buckner Johnston, Sr., the bookkeeper at the Watson (now Centre Brick #2) Tobacco Warehouse. Johnston remained here until 1935 and then the house was purchased by Otto Barnes, a meat cutter. Barnes' widow, Mrs. Amie H. Barnes, continues to occupy the house. The modestly finished house has a front (northwest) porch which is covered by a hip roof that is carried by paneled pillars on brick piers in the corners. It also has a handsome square baluster railing with a Smyrna cross central motif. Triangular brackets support the front and rear gables. The windows contain six-over-one sash and an unusual six-pane window is located on the second story's northeast elevation. A small, enclosed porch occupies the rear elevation.

361

Stallings Printing Shop
410 Whitehead Avenue

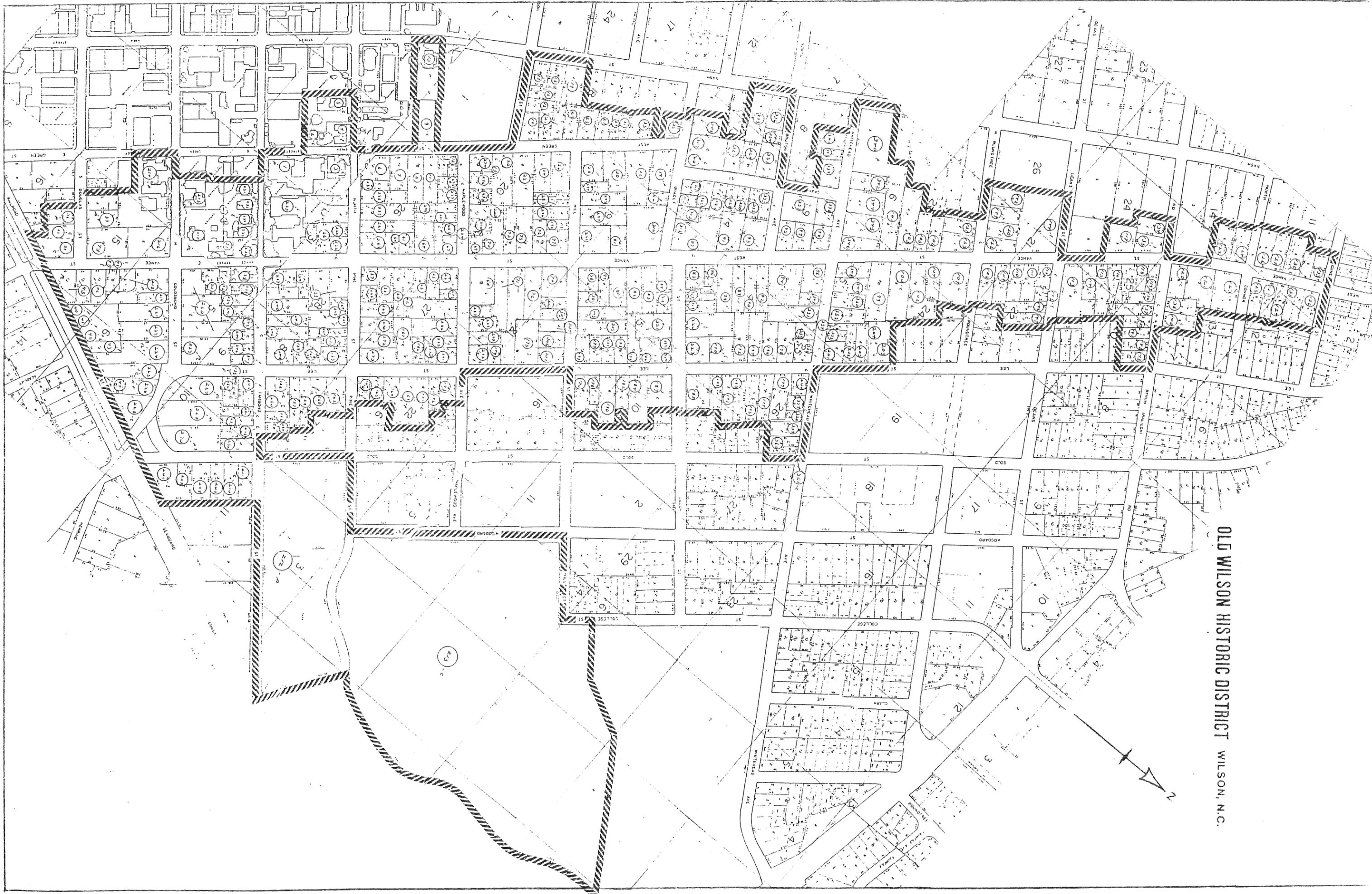
C

According to research by Wilson historian Hugh Buckner Johnston, Jr., this small, one-story, brick building was erected ca 1916 for a neighborhood grocery operated by Major T. Cousins; Cousins had previously operated a general store at 629 West Lee Street. Both locations were across from Atlantic Christian College and enjoyed the student trade. Cousins was wiped out in the post World War One depression and sold the store in 1919 to W. O. Lappin, who later that year sold it to J. H. Dupree. A grocery continued here until at least 1922 (CD) and in 1925 Edward B. Stallings moved his printing shop here from another location on the same street, where he had been in business since at least 1908 (CD). Stallings, who lived nearby at 404 Whitehead Avenue, continued in business here until his retirement in 1952. He died in 1963 at the age of 93. The business was sold and in the early 1970s it moved to a downtown location, where it continues today. The building is the most intact of the several neighborhood groceries that were erected in the district during the early twentieth century. The building is laid in five-to-one common bond brick and has central recessed front (northwest) double door entrance that is flanked by (now boarded up) display windows. Of note are the fluted cast iron columns that support the upper facade. These columns have foliate capitals with rope molding and are among the few such columns surviving in Wilson. There is no transom. The upper facade has a recessed panel and a simply corbeled cornice. The side elevations are stepped and are capped by cast concrete. The ivy-covered rear elevation has a central door. The interior was not inspected. The store, owned by Atlantic Christian College across Whitehead Avenue, has been vacant since the early 1970s and faces an uncertain future.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

Old Wilson Historic District

1. N. 84-5-897
NE side 200 block W. Green Street looking SE from intersection of W. Green Street and Maplewood Avenue (L-R) entries 12 (two houses), 8, 7.
2. N. 84-5-874
SW side 100 block Gray Street looking SE from 200 Gray Street (R-L) entries 331, 329, 327.
3. N. 84- 5-887
NE side 400 block W. Lee Street looking NW (R-L) entries 180, 182, 184, 187.
4. N. 84-5-893
SW side 300 block W. Vance Street looking NW (L-R) entries 70, 73, 75, 76.
5. N. 84-5-889
SE side N. Douglas Street 200 block (R-L) entries 36, 38, 39.
6. N. 84-5-882
SE side 400 block N. Goldsboro Street looking SW (L-R) entries 228, 226, 225.
7. N. 84-5-884
Intersection N. Goldsboro and E. Gold Street looking N. (L-R) entries 230, 209, 208, 207.
8. N. 84-5-951
entry 1 (First United Methodist Church)
9. N. 84-5-891
entry 10 (Rountree-Roney-Brett House)
10. N. 84-5-953
entry 213 (Maplewood Cemetery Gates)
11. N. 84-5-880
entry 71 (Gold-Harrell House)



OLD WILSON HISTORIC DISTRICT WILSON, N.C.

