

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		No. 19
			No. 39

DATE See individual listings

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

- No. 148
- No. 162
- No. 181
- No. 184
- No. 210
- No. 221

The Rockingham Historic District is a concentrated area of primarily mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century structures located east of the downtown commercial center. Although most of the 200-plus buildings are residential in character, the district also includes the city's two oldest surviving religious institutions, the oldest remaining school structure, notable landscape features, and a significant family cemetery.

Rockingham, the county seat of Richmond County, surveyed and platted in 1784, is situated on a plateau between two swiftly flowing streams: Hitchcock Creek on the north and west and Falling Creek on the south and east. Rockingham's architectural fabric and landscape are products of its geographic location, its position as the county seat of Richmond County, and its powerful textile based economy.

Few documents substantiating the growth of Rockingham before 1885 have been recorded to date. The general consensus, however, is that residential neighborhoods first developed north and east of downtown. Rugged topography discouraged development to the west, and over the years commercial growth expanded to the south.

The Rockingham Historic District is distinguished from its surroundings as the largest, most cohesive historic neighborhood in Rockingham. Beyond the western boundary of the district is the downtown commercial core, and beyond the remaining three boundaries are areas of newer suburban construction and less significant structures.

The principal thoroughfare running through the Rockingham Historic District is Fayetteville Road, the original rough road from the Appalachian Mountains to Cross Creek (now Fayetteville). Between 1850 and 1870 early pioneers of textile manufacturing in the Rockingham vicinity constructed impressive residences on substantial grounds along this major thoroughfare. In later years their descendants tended to build equally notable houses on three to five acre lots subdivided from the original family estates. Infill structures of a smaller scale have been constructed since 1920, further reducing the average residential lot to one acre. Handsome plantings, broad lawns, and good upkeep, however, maintain the sense of spaciousness of earlier decades.

The Fayetteville Road area is today characterized by a pleasant mixture of housing types unified by their spaciousness, landscaping, scale, and detail. Houses are generally large and most are two stories in height. Frame construction was utilized almost exclusively; long leaf yellow pine was indigenous to the area and was an inexpensive building material. Brick masonry is rarely found within the district; its use is generally reserved for chimneys and foundation piers. Dwellings are typically set back over thirty feet from the street and sit on lots with full front and back yards. The residential roads are generously lined with tall willow and water oaks, which contribute to the harmony of the streetscapes.

Few houses are architecturally pure: the eclectic use of style and details however, project an image of an evolving, well-to-do neighborhood unsurpassed in Richmond County. Because of the resources available and the desire to maintain a symbol of their status, wealth

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owners of older houses continually remodelled to keep pace with changing architectural trends. Particular note of these major alterations will be made.

Of the more than 200 structures in the district, approximately sixty-six percent contribute to the architectural and historic qualities which over the years have evolved into the unique character which is Rockingham. Of these, nine percent are of pivotal importance. Twenty-four percent of the structures are considered fill and have neither an especially positive nor an especially negative impact on the general characteristics of the district. The number of non-contributing structures is surprisingly low; only six percent are definite intrusions. Most of the buildings, both contributing and non-contributing are in good or excellent condition.

Existing structures in the Rockingham Historic District illustrate a broad and gradual evolution of architectural development from the 1830s to the present. There is no single period of outstanding significance dominating the area, but rather several fine examples of the transitional and eclectic evolution of nineteenth and twentieth century architecture, which can be used to trace the historic and architectural development of the town.

The Steele-Johnson-Cole House (No. 137) at 816 Fayetteville Rd. is stylistically and chronologically the oldest extant structure in Rockingham. Built in 1838 the formal arrangement of the flat elevations and classical detail of the house display elements of both the Federal and Greek Revival styles. The square mass of the two story brick construction and the beautifully scaled and articulated window and door openings are indicative of the Federal style, whereas the trabeated door transom and single gable roof with returns are characteristic of Greek Revival. A one story brick Italianate addition was added to the east elevation in ca. 1870. It is suggested that the cornice brackets were added to update the main portion of the house at that time.

Although there was an awareness of fashionable architectural design in Rockingham during the mid-nineteenth century, as is evident in the Steele-Johnson-Cole House (No. 137), builders were more apt to adopt familiar, traditional housing types. The two story, three bay farmhouse, one room deep with a central hall, was lifted from its country environment and placed in an urban setting. The Steele-Fisher House (No. 153) at 613 Fayetteville Road is representative of this type. Built by Dr. Robert Johnson Steele in ca. 1845, the house form characterized by its tall narrow profile and broad front facade now features a triple-A roof configuration. The cornice brackets and varied, decorative window treatments enhance the principal facade. In 1846 Dr. Steele's cousin, Colonel Walter L. Steele constructed a similar house (No. 150) on a neighboring lot at 621 Fayetteville Road.

The Greek Revival Style, popular in the architecture of the antebellum South, made its appearance in Rockingham residential construction during the 1850s. The Robert L. Steele, Sr. House (No. 147) at 705 Fayetteville Road is regarded as one of the finest and most impressive of the Greek Revival houses in Richmond County. The rectangular two story frame house is broad in proportion and is fronted by an unusually handsome one story porch. Its fluted Doric columns and frieze of triglyphs and metopes add rich distinction to the classical image of the structure. The double doors of the entry are framed by plain colonnettes which support a massive entablature, further enriched

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by a transom of beveled leaded glass and sidelights. Two story paneled pilasters act as corner molds. The bracketed and paneled cornice of the low hipped Italianate style roof enrich the severity of the Greek Revival elements. The crowning feature of the structure is its belvedere, a small room projecting above the roof which affords an excellent view of the surrounding cityscape and provides additional ventilation.

Architects and builders of the mid-nineteenth century often modeled commercial structures and homes after recently excavated and rediscovered Greek ruins such as the Parthenon (5th century B. C.). Locally, the temple fronts of these ancient monuments were loosely interpreted as two-tiered pedimented porches as illustrated by the Leak-Wall House (No. 37) at 405 E. Washington Street and the Leak-Aycock-Covington House (No. 160) at 515 Fayetteville Road. Generally, the supports of these projecting porches utilized a simplified form of the Greek orders. Later in the century owners might replace these simple Doric or Ionic supports with richer and more elaborate Corinthian columns. The fluted Corinthian columns and balustrades from the upper and lower tiers of the Leak-Aycock-Covington House are probably twentieth century substitutions for an earlier yet similar arrangement. Mantels in the rear portions of this symmetrically planned house are simple and classically derived. The front rooms have been embellished with an exuberance of plasterwork including a medallion, also from a later period.

The Leak-Wall House (No. 37) built in 1853 several hundred yards southwest of the Leak-Aycock-Covington House, is fronted by a similar porch but of more severe design. The porch supports in this case have simple, vernacular Doric capitals; the spindles of the upper and lower balustrades are not turned, but are upright and plain. The front rooms of the double pile house feature marble mantels and the stairs of the central hall are adorned with curvilinear stair scrolls. The parquet floors of the first floor rooms and second story hall, and the magnificent marble parlor mantels, although unique to Rockingham, were probably installed in this century. In the early 1920s the east yard received a formal garden designed by the noted landscape architect, E. S. Draper, of Charlotte (1894-). The garden displays balanced placement of garden structures, statuary, and plant material along a central axis to create an elegant space enclosed by fencing and other architectural elements. The Stewart House (No. 128) at 1004 Fayetteville Road constructed in ca. 1860, is also fronted by a one story, well proportioned pedimented porch. The Victorian scrolled brackets with hanging pendants, square porch supports, and balusters were added to update the appearance of the porch in later years.

Little residential construction is recorded between the years of 1865 and 1870. The modest available economic resources were used to recover from the Civil War devastation and to expand the infant textile industry. The traditional two story house remained common in the Rockingham Historic District after the war. No longer plain, the exterior was enriched with a flourish of applied Italianate ornament. Such houses were a transition from the simple vernacular farmhouse to the exuberance and asymmetry found in the later Victorian, Italianate, and Queen Anne Styles, and were also the curvilinear romantic opposite of the formal linear Greek Revival Style. The W. T. Covington House (No. 25) at 519 Rockingham Road and the Frank McNeill House (No. 226) at 321 N. Randolph Street are representative of this transitional architecture. These single pile houses have

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have been expanded by the construction of a rear ell, while the central front bay projects slightly, disrupting the formerly flat surface characteristic of the Greek Revival Style. Windows are longer and more narrow, and the single leaf arched panel door features splayed side surrounds with rounded rather than rectangular transoms and sidelights. Porch posts are square with paneled bases and porch and roof cornices are supported by imaginative scrolled Italianate brackets.

The Leak-Scales House (No. 148) at 704 Fayetteville Road also dates from this transitional period, but is a bit more asymmetrical in organization. The exterior of the L-shaped house is sheathed in beaded weatherboard siding. More typical of late Victorian style, the low gabled roof features decorative chimney caps, a bracketed cornice with paneled frieze, and returns at the gable ends. The paired, narrow, double-hung windows have decorative surrounds, and the angular front bay window is enriched with a bracketed and denticulated cornice. Although the present porch placement is similar to that of the original, the classical Doric columns, dentil cornice, and balustrade were added in the 1950s.

The second half of the nineteenth century was characterized by a great diversity and richness of architectural styles within the Rockingham Historic District. Some residences constructed in the 1890s were more distinctive than others as much depended on the whim and fancy of the owner or designer. The culmination of this eclecticism, known as the Queen Anne Style, is found locally in the W. C. Leak House (No. 27) at 506 Rockingham Road. Its builder took full advantage of the individual expression encouraged by the style in a liberal use of decorative elements. The front porch, corner balcony, and three story tower are embellished with a lively display of turned posts, brackets, ornamental panels, bosses and medallions. Fish-scale slate shingles and metal finials add to the textural richness and picturesque silhouette of the roofline.

Typically, however, the decorative treatment on houses of this era is restricted to porch and roof trim. The original porch of the former W. L. Parsons House (No. 33) at 408 E. Franklin Street, as seen in documentary photographs, was embellished with upper and lower balustrades, spindle frieze and elaborately scrolled brackets. Similar brackets with hanging pendants still trim the cornice of the multi-gabled roof. The roof configuration, its decorative shinglework, and louvered attic vents are almost identical to those found on the Steele-Fowlkes House (No. 146) at 708 Fayetteville Road.

Other houses of note from the late Victorian period include the Ledbetter-Leath House (No. 143) at 804 Fayetteville Road with a particularly fine bracketed cornice and polygonal paneled frieze, and the John Armistead House (No. 155) at 607 Fayetteville Road with elaborate interior detail. The multi-gabled roof, turned porch posts, and balusters of the John W. Brigman House (No. 231) at 311 N. Randolph Street are also representative features of the era, as is the notable angular front bay window of the Minor T. Hinson House (No. 228) at 317 N. Randolph Street.

In the early 1900s fortunes were being made in the textile industry and the newly acquired wealth was manifested in a burst of residential construction in the Fayetteville Road and Randolph Street areas. Rockingham's elite who regarded the house as a visual symbol of prosperity were drawn to the theatrical and grandiose expression

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of the Neo-Classical Style.

W. M. Covington moved from his house on Old Ellerbe Road to 1001 Ann Street (No. 177) in 1911. Having commissioned Wheeler and Stearn of Charlotte to design a fashionable residence, the firm provided him with a textbook example of the style. The grand two story frame house is fronted by a two story portico with paired, fluted Ionic columns. A wrap-around porch and balcony further enhance the exterior. The firm of Wheeler and Stearn was also responsible for the design of the elegant Dr. A. C. Everett House (No. 198) at 201 Everett Street.

Most of the houses constructed during this boom period were built in the Colonial Revival Style. The locally popular design is characterized by its two story rectangular box-like form, hipped roof, and restrained classical detail. The W. B. Cole House (No. 142) at 806 Fayetteville Road and the LeGrand Everett House (No. 234) at 208 N. Randolph Street are excellent examples of the style. The truncated hipped roofs of both houses are enriched with dormer windows and balustraded upper decks or widow's walks, also regular features of the style. Other notable examples of the Colonial Revival Style within the Rockingham Historic District include the Samuel S. Steele House (No. 125) at 1011 Fayetteville Road, the Dr. Robert S. Cole House (No. 144) at 801 Fayetteville Road, and the Homer Baldwin House (No. 106) at 1212 Fayetteville Road. A. C. Dumas, a local contractor, was responsible for the construction of many of the Colonial Revival houses in Rockingham. The Robert L. Steele House (No. 58) at 804 E. Washington Street, the James M. Ledbetter House (No. 57) at 803 E. Washington Street, and the John Dockery House (No. 235) at 202 N. Randolph Street were among his commissions. These three houses are of brick construction--the first brick residences in Rockingham since the 1938 Steele-Johnson-Cole House (No. 137).

Very popular in Rockingham during the early 1900s was a vernacular cottage style which is a transition between the earlier Victorian and the emerging Colonial Revival styles. Easily identified by a compact, three bay, one story mass with a pyramidal roof, the houses utilized detail from both styles. The B. T. Stephenson House (No. 127) at 1005 Fayetteville Road has a projecting bay window but Colonial Revival porch detail. The Hinson-Porter House (No. 115) at 1105 Fayetteville Road is more symmetrical. The front parlor slightly projects from the facade, but without a bay window. A decorative false gable is located opposite the projecting parlor gable for an added sense of symmetry. This type of structure culminates with the Minnie Dockery House (No. 201) at 205 Everett Street. Beautifully proportioned with a symmetrical three bay facade, classical entrance, and veranda on three sides, this house is a fine one story example of the Colonial Revival Style cottage in Rockingham.

South Randolph and Leak streets boast an unusually outstanding collection of Bungalow houses, a style which dominated residential building in Rockingham from 1912 to 1925. So concentrated is the collection that for many years this area of town was referred to locally as Bungalow Street. The Mial Leak House (No. 14) at 409 Leak Street with its highly distinctive dormer windows and the W. F. Long House (No. 11) at 225 S. Randolph Street with its unique cobblestone foundation and chimney, are among Rockingham's finest representations of the style. The east yard of the Leak Bungalow is enhanced by a complimentary gazebo structure with lattice work sides, a slate covered conical roof,

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and flanking arbors. A parterre garden with seasonal flower displays is representative of the classic gardening inclinations of the period. The Bungalow style as originally conceived in California was sided with wood shingles. Rockingham illustrations of this treatment include the F. B. Garrett House (No. 129) at 1001 Fayetteville Road and the T. T. Cole House (No. 224) at 403 N. Randolph Street.

Rockingham houses built from the 1920s to World War II display a wide diversity of styles. The more formal William H. Entwistle House (No. 131) at 916 Fayetteville Road is built in the Georgian Revival Style, a dependent of the Colonial Revival Style. Constructed in 1938, the house is finely proportioned on a grand scale with enriched ornament and exhibits a nicely detailed cornice and pedimented entry (the entry copied from the eighteenth century Hammond-Harwood House in Annapolis).

The Henry Rancke House (No. 141) at 807 Fayetteville Road, the Henry D. Ledbetter House (No. 151) at 618 Fayetteville Road, and the Will McRae House (No. 36) at 101 Rockingham Road illustrate the continued popularity of the Colonial Revival Style in residential architecture during the 1920s. Similar in many respects, the houses exhibit symmetrical facades, brick construction and exuberant window treatment. Multi-paned french doors, paired and tripartite windows abound in each. The distinctive pedimented dormers of the Rancke House are duplicated in a more simple form on a companion garage at the rear of the lot.

The Tudor Revival Style is exemplified by the William F. Seago House (No. 34) built at 404 E. Franklin in 1933. Portions of the second floor of this graceful structure are half-timbered, and the vermiculated brick work is unique to Rockingham.

In addition, two vernacular colonial cottages were constructed within a block of each other at the end of the 1930s. The A. A. Webb House (No. 70) at 109 Scales Street features semi-circular brick steps leading up to a six panel door with fluted side surrounds, and a central chimney. The Edward Kennedy House (No. 97) at 109 Ledbetter Street has a similar classic entrance and displays a denticulated cornice.

The remaining buildings within the district are primarily modest, late nineteenth century vernacular structures, 1940-1960s houses, and several intrusive gas stations, grocery stores, and apartment complexes dating from the 1960s and 1970s.

The citizens of Rockingham have shown a great interest in their historical heritage. Through individual efforts, many fine residences have been restored to their original charm with the addition of modern conveniences. This is especially true along Fayetteville Road. Most of the houses are well preserved, although a few have suffered from incompatible alterations. The addition of aluminum siding and modification of original porch detail are the most common exterior changes. Several houses have been converted into apartments, (No. 147 and No. 234), at times with little attention to the original fabric of the building and then with little maintenance. Because of private rehabilitation efforts, decay, vandalism, and vacancy are not serious problems with the district's extant historic structures. One historic residential area is being threatened by urban development.

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Rockingham Road from Franklin Street to Leak Street has experienced severe incompatible commercial encroachment. The W. G. Leak House (No. 27), the sole remaining Queen Anne structure in the city, surrounded by this encroachment, is in disrepair, vacant, and for sale.

As the citizens have become increasingly aware of the importance of local history, the preservation effort has become more organized, learned, and appreciative of the particular history of Rockingham. Also the city council appointed a Downtown Revitalization Committee in 1978 to assess the needs and study alternatives for the central business district. The committee's meetings to date have emphasized the need to conserve existing buildings, and utilize the recently established tax benefits for commercial rehabilitation.

The city council also in 1978 appointed a Historic District Commission to study the historic potential of Rockingham and the feasibility of instituting protective measures for Rockingham's historic resources. One such protective measure was the 1979 incorporation of a local Rockingham Historic District into the zoning ordinance. At monthly meetings, the Historic District Commission reviews and acts upon certificate of appropriateness applications for new construction and/or alterations within the local historic district.

(Additional information on each of the 236 properties in the Rockingham Historic District is included in the accompanying inventory list.)

INVENTORY LIST

ROCKINGHAM HISTORIC DISTRICT

The following inventory list includes all properties located within the Rockingham Historic District, keyed by number to the inventory maps.

Dating: Many dates given are those revealed by Sanborn Maps and indicated by the (SM) after the date. Dates given as, for example, "by 1905" mean that the 1905 map was the first one to illustrate this area and that in that year the building was present. Dates given as, for example, "1911-1918" mean that the building was not present on the 1911 map but was on the 1918 map, so that it must have been built between those years. Dates which are not listed as being based on the Sanborn Maps are based on other types of documentation.

Assessment: All properties are coded by letter as to their relative value within the district, and these assessments are, in turn, coded on the inventory map. The following is the assessment key:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| P - Pivotal | Those properties which because of their historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics play a primary, central or "pivotal" role in establishing the qualities for which the district is significant. |
| C - Contributing | Those properties which, while not pivotal, are supportive of, and contribute to, the historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics for which the district is significant. |
| F - Fill | Those properties which have neither an especially positive nor an especially negative impact on the general characteristics of the district. |
| I - Intrusive | Those properties which have a definite negative impact on the historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics for which the district is significant. |
| VL- Vacant Lot | Grass or dirt covered area. |
| PL- Parking Lot | Paved or unpaved parking area. |

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Inventory Number, Name, Address,
Date, Assessment, and Description

1. House, 209 S. Randolph Street, 1918-1924 (SM), C.
This attractive one and one-half story Bungalow exhibits wood shingle siding and decorative tracery in the upper sashes of the windows. The offset front porch, typical of the Bungalow style, features diagonal cornice brackets and tapering wood porch supports on brick piers.
2. House, 210 S. Randolph Street, 1918-1924 (SM), C.
This fine one story Bungalow has wood shingle siding and exhibits diagonal support brackets beneath the cornice of the broad, gabled roof. A semi-circular attic window enhances the front facade. For many years this was the residence of Harry Levine who owned and operated the Pic and Pay Dollar Stores.
3. Dr. H. J. Rollins House, 213 S. Randolph Street, 1918-1924 (SM), C.
Built by Dr. H. J. Rollins, state veterinarian for North Carolina from 1949-1966, this well maintained one story Bungalow features wood shingle siding, multi-pane windows over a single batten sash, and an offset front porch with diagonal roof brackets and tapering wood posts on brick piers.
4. House, 214 S. Randolph Street, 1918-1924 (SM), C.
This modest, one story Bungalow house exhibits exposed roof rafters, beaded weatherboard siding, and an engaged front porch with brick support piers.
5. House, 217 S. Randolph Street, 1911-1918 (SM), C.
This unspoiled one and one-half story Bungalow was the residence for many years of Fred Bynum, Sr., noted Rockingham attorney. The rambling structure features decorative window tracery above a single batten sash, and an engaged, L-shaped porch with tapering wood supports on brick pedestals.
6. House, 216 S. Randolph Street, 1911-1918 (SM), C.
This substantial one and one-half story frame Bungalow is embellished with varied ornamental window treatment, and an engaged L-shaped porch. Its gabled dormer exhibits exposed rafters, returns and a fanlight window. A wood beamed ceiling and custom made cabinets highlight the interior spaces.
7. Vacant lot between 217 and 225 S. Randolph Street, VL.
Grass covered vacant lot.
8. House, 220 S. Randolph Street, 1911-1918 (SM), C.
Identical in floor plan to 216 S. Randolph Street, both houses vary in the application of decorative window and porch detail.
9. Vacant lot between 220 and 224 S. Randolph Street, VL.
Grass covered vacant lot.
10. Roberdel Leak House, 224 S. Randolph Street, 1911-1918 (SM), C.
Roberdel Leak (1878-1954), son of T. C. Leak, Sr., noted textile industrialist, had this attractive Bungalow residence built shortly after the opening of S. Randolph Street in ca. 1915. The prominent gabled dormers feature a tripartite

Roberdel Leak House (Continued)

window division with central semi-circular fanlight and outlining dentil course. An inviting wrap-around porch and decorative window tracery above a single batten sash further embellish the rambling structure. The residence was refitted as a nursing home over twenty years ago.

11. W. F. Long House, 225 S. Randolph Street, 1911-1918 (SM), P.

W. F. Long (1884-1944), merchant and acting Rockingham Postmaster from 1922-1933, had this exceptionally fine, one story Bungalow built shortly after the opening of S. Randolph Street in ca. 1915. The wood shingled exterior, cobblestone foundation and chimney emphasize the rustic qualities of the building style. Clustered porch posts support a projecting gabled roof with diagonal brackets. Interior highlights include beamed ceilings, stained woodwork, and paneled wainscot.

12. House, 402 Leak Street, by 1930 (SM), C.

This one story, frame Bungalow features offset side porches, diagonal cornice brackets, and wood shingled exterior siding representative of the style. The front windows and porch have been substantially altered.

13. House, 407 Leak Street, 1911-1918 (SM), C.

Constructed shortly after the opening of Leak Street in ca. 1915, this one story frame Bungalow exhibits an engaged gabled porch with exposed roof rafters, diamond shaped attic window, and tapering wood pillars on brick piers. A decorative use of window tracery above a single batten sash further enriches the exterior of the house.

14. Mial Leak House, 409 Leak Street, by 1918 (SM), P.

This extremely fine Bungalow was constructed shortly after the opening of Leak Street in ca. 1915 by Mial Wall Leak (1867-1928), son of textile industrialist T. C. Leak, Sr. (1831-1913). The one and one-half story frame structure is fronted by an L-shaped porch with wood pillars on brick pedestals. The highly decorative gabled dormers feature ornamental window tracery and an outlining course of dentil work. A lattice work pergola with conical cap, metal finial, and flanking arbors enhances the east yard. The stylish interior exhibits wood beamed ceilings, a leaded glass transom, and built-in cabinets in the dining area.

15. House, 413 Leak Street, by 1930 (SM), F.

This attractive one story frame cottage displays a gable roof, six over six sash windows and shiplap siding.

16. House, 417 Leak Street, by 1930 (SM), C.

The main portion of this handsome one and one-half story brick residence is flanked on either side by complimentary one room wings with upper crowning balustrades. An identical balustrade surmounts the semi-circular front portico. Blind arches rise above the tripartite window divisions of the front facade.

17. Charles Bennett Deane House, 419 Leak Street, by 1930 (SM), C.

Charles Bennett Deane was born in Anson County in 1898. One of Rockingham's most able citizens, he served as Register of Deeds of Richmond County from 1926 until 1934, and was elected to the state congress for four consecutive terms, from 1946 until 1956. The cross-gambrel roof of his L-shaped brick residence is unique to the Rockingham Historic District. A semi-circular fanlight highlights the principal entrance.

18. House, 423 Leak Street, by 1930 (SM), C.

The principal entrance of this attractive two story cottage is located beneath a steeply pitched gable. It is framed by plain colonnettes and is crowned by a gracefully curved broken or swan's neck pediment.

19. T. C. Leak Cotton Office (Guest House), 503 Leak Street, ca. 1890, moved ca. 1957, C.

This elegantly detailed one story frame residence was at one time a dependency of the Classical Revival T. C. Leak House at 412 E. Franklin Street. With the demolition of the Leak House in 1956, the dependency was moved to its present location and refitted as a private residence. Fluted Ionic columns were salvaged from the demolished structure and installed beneath the roof of the front engaged porch. The interior received a highly refined Classical Revival mantel, also acquired from the former stately mansion.

20. Frank Leak House, 528 Rockingham Road, ca. 1915, C.

Architecturally unique in Rockingham, as the only house in the district that stylistically approaches the Western Stick Style, the rectangular two story frame house is capped by a low hipped roof with accentuating purlins beneath the boxed cornice. A heavy shelf overhang is set above the central second floor window. Clumped pillars connected by a simple geometric lattice work support the eaves of the overhanging porch roof. The exceptional house was built by Frank W. Leak (1875-1947), son of textile industrialist T. C. Leak, Sr., and also successor to his brother James P. Leak as president of the Lewaræ Mill.

21. John Stansill Covington House, 527 Rockingham Road, 1913, C.

This substantial two story residence was constructed by John Stansill Covington, son of the prominent merchant, W. T. Covington (1845-1931). For many years he acted as a bookkeeper and weigher of cotton at the Covington Cotton Exchange owned by his father. The house displays elements of both the late Victorian and Colonial Revival styles. The multi-gabled roof and asymmetrical massing of the exterior are a holdover from the Victorian era, whereas the wrap-around porch, pedimented entry, and interior classically styled mantels are characteristic Colonial Revival elements.

22. John Wall Leak House, 524 Rockingham Road, ca. 1912, C.

John Wall Leak (1865-1924) known affectionately as "Reb" Leak, was one of seven sons born to Thomas Crawford and Pattie Wall Leak, Sr. A religious man, Reb Leak served as a travelling minister preaching to various communities in the Rockingham vicinity. Known for many years as "Three Oaks", his rather plain, two story Colonial Revival residence exhibits several notable interior features. The side stairhall is enhanced with paneled wainscot and a notable newel post. A series of Gothic arches resting on fluted square piers separate this hall from the front parlor area. A large plaster ceiling medallion and richly molded cornice embellish the rear parlor, and exceptionally fine Classical Revival mantels are found throughout.

23. House, 523 Rockingham Road, ca. 1900, C.

The historic background of this one story vernacular residence is questionable, however, it is thought to have been built by Cecelia Stansill Webb and purchased by Dr. John Stansill (1849-1904) upon her death. The front and side gables of the simple structure have returns and corner boards are plain. The Bungalow styled porch is thought to be a twentieth century addition.

24. Kwick-EE Food Store No. 34, 520 Rockingham Road, ca. 1970, I, PL.
A non-conforming convenience food store built on the site of the James Pickett Leak House constructed in ca. 1912. A large paved parking lot fronts the structure.
25. W. T. Covington House, 519 Rockingham Road, ca. 1870, P.
This exceptional two story vernacular residence was built by W. T. Covington (1845-1931), co-owner of the Covington Cotton Exchange, a cotton brokerage business. The unspoiled structure exhibits a slightly projecting central bay and Italianate scrolled cornice brackets. The full front porch is enriched with chamfered porch posts, heavy turned balusters, and a bracketed cornice with paneled frieze. The central principal entrance is embellished with splayed side surrounds and a beveled glass transom and sidelights. Imaginative vernacular mantels with layered raised panels and simple brackets accent the interior rooms.
26. Robert Stansill House, 515 Rockingham Road, 1899, C.
This nicely proportioned one story residence features narrow, molded weather-board siding, a typical three-bay front division, and a multi-paned sidelights framing a central raised panel door. The present classical portico is a replacement of the original full front porch. The residence was built by the wife of Dr. W. P. Stansill (1870-1948) upon his death. A son, Robert N. Stansill (1895-1941) occupied the house for many years. He was the founder of the People's Industrial Bank which opened in Rockingham in 1923 and closed in 1934. He also served as the Rockingham Postmaster from 1934 until 1942.
27. W. C. Leak House, 506 Rockingham Road, ca. 1895, P.
This highly impressive residence is significant as the only surviving example of the decorative late nineteenth century Queen Anne Style in the city of Rockingham. The exceptional house was constructed by W. C. Leak, son of textile promoter, T. C. Leak, Sr. W. C. Leak was successor to Col. Walter L. Steele as president of the Pee Dee Mills from 1891 until his own death in 1918. His house stands as an unaltered vestige of the former Victorian era. The structure boasts an eclectic blend of many ornamental motives including turned posts and balusters, brackets, panels, and medallions. Stained oak wainscot, overmantels, and symmetrically molded door and window surrounds enhance the irregularly laid out interior.
28. Commercial Building, 515 Rockingham Road, ca. 1965, F, PL.
This is a one story brick commercial structure was constructed on the site of the former Dr. Peter W. Stansill House. A large paved parking area adjoins the rear of the building.
29. Commercial Building, 505 Rockingham Road, ca. 1967, F.
This one story commercial structure neither detracts nor contributes to the Rockingham Historic District. Colonial Revival details highlight the exterior.
30. Commercial Building, 503 Rockingham Road, ca. 1967, F.
This two story brick Colonial Revival commercial structure neither detracts nor enhances the Rockingham Historic District. A multi-pane, rounded front bay window and crowning cupola are two of the building's interesting features.
31. Vacant Lot between 503 and 107 Rockingham Road, VL
Grass covered vacant lot.

32. Winn-Dixie Store, 412 E. Franklin Street, 1956, I, PL.

This non-conforming one story brick commercial structure was built on the site of the former T. C. Leak residence. It is fronted by a large paved parking lot.

33. W. L. Parsons House, 408 E. Franklin Street, ca. 1890, C.

This notable residence was built by W. L. Parsons (1858-1931), and his wife Mary Wall Leak, the only daughter of textile industrialist, T. C. Leak Sr. Parsons succeeded his father-in-law as president of the former Bank of Pee Dee in 1906 and remained in that position until the bank's closing in 1930. At one time one of the most impressive of the High Victorian houses in Rockingham, the exterior of the structure was severely altered during a 1950s remodeling effort. A highly decorative porch, enhanced with turned posts, spindles, and jig-sawn cut brackets was removed and replaced with a two story Classical Revival portico. The residence was acquired by Harvy H. Leavitt in 1941 and refitted as a funeral home. The plastered interior features vigorous vernacular mantels, beaded tongue-in-groove wainscot, and symmetrically molded door surrounds.

34. William F. Seago House, 404 E. Franklin Street, 1933, C.

This handsome Tudor Revival residence was constructed by bottling plant owner, William F. Seago (1889-1944). A wide herringbone brick walkway approaches the house from E. Franklin Street. The two story structure features a vermiculated brick veneer. The irregular roofline, tall exterior chimneys, and half timbered upper elevations add to the picturesque qualities of its overall appearance.

35. Hack Russell House, 107 Rockingham Road, ca. 1900, C.

This modest, two story frame residence was built as rental property by Hack Russell, who maintained a residence at 101 Rockingham Road, since razed. Although plain, its scale, proportion, and building materials contribute to the architectural characteristics for which the district is significant. The front porch features coupled, stunted column supports on wood shingled pedestals.

36. Will McRae House, 101 Rockingham Road, 1917-1918, C.

In 1917, Will McRae (1897-1954), son of Octavius McRae (1855-1886), co-founder of the Lewarae Mill, had the former M. H. Russell House moved to the 500 block of Fayetteville Road and constructed this handsome two story brick residence on the available lot. A prominent businessman in his own right, Will McRae organized the Carolina Standard Corporation in 1923. The house displays a symmetrical three bay facade and exuberant window treatment. In 1980 the residence was adapted to a savings and loan institution without altering its exterior or interior architectural fabric.

37. Leak-Wall House, 405 E. Washington Street, 1853, P.

John Wall Leak (1816-1876), was a successful planter and merchant in Cheraw, South Carolina for a number of years. In ca. 1853 he moved to Rockingham and had constructed this highly significant, two story Greek Revival residence. The house, with its prominent two-tiered pedimented porch, was left to their only child Mary Frances Leak (1847-1921) and her husband Henry Clay Wall (1841-1899). During the early 1900s the interior front rooms of the double pile house were updated with the addition of parquet floors and marble mantels, while the grounds were enhanced by a formal garden designed by landscapist, E. S. Draper (1894-) of Charlotte. In the late 1970s the residence was purchased by Montgomery Savings and Loan and refitted as a banking institution. Several surviving dependency structures sit on the rear of the lot.

38. First United Methodist Church, 410 E. Washington Street, 1899, P.

The present church property was acquired by the Methodist congregation between 1832 and 1833. A small frame church structure was built on the site shortly thereafter. It served the congregation until 1863 when it was replaced by a larger brick building. In 1899 this second church was brought down and the present impressive Romanesque Revival structure was erected. The picturesque red brick building is highlighted with a decorative slate shingled roof, prominent steeple, stone trim, and an exuberance of semi-circular door and window openings. Significant stained glass windows, which were donated as memorials to honored members of the church, enhance the main sanctuary.

39. Biggs-Davis House, 510 E. Washington Street, ca. 1895, moved 1911, C.

This delightful one story Victorian cottage was originally built by members of the Biggs family and was first located at 514 E. Washington Street. In 1901 it was purchased by a local tinner, T. E. Davis, who moved the structure in 1911 to its present location. The central entrance exhibits a period door with ornamental beadwork and a sunburst panel insert. The L-shaped porch is embellished with turned posts, balusters, and jig-sawn brackets. A pressed metal roof covering and decorative attic vents enhance the triple-A gable roof.

40. T. E. Davis House, 514 E. Washington Street, ca. 1911, C.

This substantial two story vernacular residence was constructed in 1911 by T. E. Davis, Jr., manager of the company stores belonging to Entwistle Manufacturing Company. This modest construction features a pressed tin roof covering, Colonial Revival porch detail, and an offset front entrance with applied jig-sawn motives.

41. Robert Steele House, 518 E. Washington Street, 1928, C.

Robert Steele, grandson of the principal promoter of the textile industry in Richmond County, Robert L. Steele, Sr. (1821-1895), constructed this simple one story Bungalow in the late 1920s. The residence exhibits a broadly gabled roof and wood shingled exterior siding typical of the style. The wrought iron supports of the engaged front porch and attached porte-cochere are probably modern replacements for a previous wood construction.

42. T. R. Helms House, 517 E. Washington Street, 1920, C.

T. R. Helms (1873-1948), a local jeweler of some prominence, and his wife the former Grace Margaret Myers had built this nicely proportioned two story residence shortly after the construction in 1917 of their first house at 516 Fayetteville Road. This residence was designed by Mr. Helms' father-in-law, Isaac J. Myers. Exhibiting a varied use of building materials, the first story is veneered in sand brick and the second is sided with wood shingles. The full front porch exhibits tapering wood pillars on brick piers. A low hipped roof and central dormer cap the box-like construction.

43. B. F. Reynolds House, 520 E. Washington Street, 1939, F.

Built by B. F. Reynolds, a local attorney, this attractive one and one-half story Colonial cottage features coupled six over six sash windows and a central, slightly projecting gabled entry.

44. House, 523 E. Washington Street, ca. 1935, F.

This one and one-half story cement block residence exhibits a front three-bay division, gable roof, and central chimney.

45. B. F. Reynolds House, 524 E. Washington Street, by 1918 (SM), C.

Built by B. F. Reynolds, local attorney, this well proportioned two-story brick structure features a low hipped roof, projecting dormers, and a running series of modillion blocks beneath boxed cornice. Paired six over one sash windows with flat brick lintels and accenting keystones flank a plain central entrance. A full Colonial Revival porch with central pedimented entry fronts the structure.

46. Jay Helms House, 603 E. Washington Street, 1946, C.

The first ranch style residence constructed in the Rockingham Historic District was built by Jay Helms, a local jeweler and active civic leader. It was designed by Joseph W. Royer of Urbana, Illinois. This one story brick structure has board and batten gable ends and decorative cobblestones set into the brick chimney. Vast expanses of casement windows, and a concave semi-circular sun porch highlight the low slung exterior. The interior walls are bricked and wood paneled, and the floors are cement throughout.

47. Simmons-McFalls House, 604 E. Washington Street, 1918-1924 (SM), C.

This large, handsome Bungalow was the residence of R. R. Simmons, former Secretary of the Pee Dee Mills. The brick veneered one and one-half story structure features front and rear shed dormers projecting from a broadly gabled roof, exposed roof rafters, and diagonal support brackets. An inviting full front porch and attached porte-cochere are supported by wood pillars on brick piers. The interior of the residence was partitioned into apartments by the McFalls family during World War II.

48. Baldwin-Phillips House, 608 E. Washington Street, ca. 1900, C.

Built by former County Sheriff, Homer Baldwin in the early 1900s, this one story frame residence is one of the oldest surviving structures on East Washington Street. Thomas B. Covington, co-owner of Covington Brothers, a general merchandise store purchased the house in 1911, and it has been in the Phillips family since 1929. Paneled colonnettes frame the central entry, and the long, narrow windows are two over two sash. The present porch supports are not original. The nicely proportioned structure is topped by a pyramidal roof with projecting front and side gables and twin interior chimneys. Features of the well preserved interior include decorative vernacular mantels, plain door surrounds with bull's eye corner blocks, and tall ceilings.

49. Maxwell-McNair House, 611 E. Washington Street, 1900, C.

Built by Allen J. Maxwell, former editor of the Anglo-Saxon (Rockingham), the house was purchased by local merchant W. E. McNair in 1918. The residence was completely remodeled and brick veneered in 1952, and bears little resemblance to its original appearance. The front yard is enhanced by a magnificent oak tree measuring over 17 feet in circumference. It is said to have been planted by Walter F. Leak (1779-1879), textile pioneer in Richmond County.

50. Dockery-McNair House, 612 E. Washington Street, 1907, C.

This two story Victorian vernacular residence was the home of former attorney John C. Dockery (1879-1920) until 1918 when it was sold to J. C. McAuley, Clerk of the Richmond County Court from 1914 until 1922. The residence has belonged in the McNair family since the 1930s. Sheathed in molded, weatherboard siding, the L-shaped residence features a two story angular front bay, and a wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns. Interior decorative elements include mirrored overmantels, molded door surrounds, and an exquisite stained glass transom in the dining area.

51. Clyde Seate House, 701 E. Washington Street, 1930-1938 (SM), C.

This attractive one and one-half story frame cottage features a broadly pitched attic gable and casement windows. A bracketed shelf overhang enhances the central raised panel door with multi-pane sidelights. Similar brackets of a smaller scale embellish the cornices of the side wings. The well-maintained structure was built by Clyde Seate and is representative of 1930s residential construction in Rockingham.

52. Vacant Lot between 612 and 704 E. Washington Street, VL.
Grass covered vacant lot.

53. Rawls-Riggan House, 704 E. Washington Street, 1954, F.

This modest one story brick residence was built by Grace D. Rawls in the mid-1950s.

54. Bristow-Cheek House, 705 E. Washington Street, 1934, C.

E. B. Bristow, local pharmacist, commissioned Grady Brigman to construct this attractive one and one-half story residence in the early 1930s. The house exhibits a picturesque, multi-gabled roof and an asymmetrical massing of bays. The segmentally arched openings of the east sunroom were originally screened in. A detached garage and large rear addition were erected on the property in recent months.

55. Daniel Morrison House, 708 E. Washington Street, ca. 1900, C.

Daniel Morrison (1844-1917), father of Cameron Morrison (1869-1953), governor of North Carolina from 1920 to 1924, had built this handsome Victorian vernacular residence in the early 1900s. Similar in many respects to the A. D. Dumas House at 123 Ledbetter Street (No. 88), the modest residence is sided with beaded weatherboard and fronted by an irregular full width porch exhibiting heavy, turned posts.

56. Vacant Lot between 708 and 804 E. Washington Street, VL.
Grass covered vacant lot.

57. J. M. Ledbetter House, 803 E. Washington Street, 1910, P.

Dr. J. M. Ledbetter, a practicing physician in Rockingham from 1895 until 1938, and his brother, Henry D. Ledbetter, commissioned local contractor A. D. Dumas to construct this exceptionally fine Classical Revival brick residence. The symmetrical two story front facade features a wrap-around porch with Ionic columns, denticulated cornice, and pedimented entry. The central entrance is flanked by plain colonnettes supporting a denticulated shelf entablature. Gabled dormers with returns, pilaster corner boards and Palladian window inserts project from the slate covered low hipped roof. Well maintained flower and shrub gardens enhance the east yard.

58. Robert L. Steele, Jr. House, 804 E. Washington Street, 1907, P.

Robert L. Steele, Jr. (1853-1926), a noted textile manufacturer, moved from his residence at 708 Fayetteville Road into this newly constructed house in 1907. The impressive double-pile house exhibits a two story Doric portico and one story, full width front porch. Striking stone quoins finish the corners of the two story elevation. The central entrance is enhanced by a trabeated transom and sidelights and the flanking one over one sash windows have stone lintels and sills.

59. House, 108 Page Street, 1918-1924 (SM), F.

This one story frame Bungalow exhibits a broad gabled roof, diagonal cornice brackets, and multi-pane over a single batten sash.

60. House, 105 Page Street, ca. 1950, F.
This is a one story, brick veneered cottage.
61. House, 110 Page Street, by 1918 (SM), F.
This one story frame Bungalow exhibits a full width front engaged porch, a shed dormer, and multi-pane over a single batten sash.
62. House, 111 Page Street, ca. 1950, F.
Similar in appearance to 109 Page Street, this one story frame cottage has horizontal siding.
63. House, 114 Page Street, by 1918 (SM), F.
The influence of the Bungalow style is seen in the offset front porch with diagonal cornice braces and tapering wood supports of this one story frame residence is sided with wood shingles and plain weatherboard.
64. Vacant Lot between 114 Page Street and 611 Leak Street, VL.
Grass covered vacant lot.
65. House, 115 Page Street, ca. 1950, F.
This one story cottage is built of cement block and has a gable roof.
66. House, 117 Page Street, ca. 1950, F.
The exterior siding of this one story gable cottage is asbestos shingle.
67. House, 611 Leak Street, ca. 1950, F.
This one story frame cottage shares its lot with a dependency structure used for manufacturing candy.
68. D. W. Coleman House, 107 Scales Street, 1930-1938 (SM), F.
The D. W. Coleman House with its intimate proportions, roof gables, and shuttered six over six sash windows is representative of Colonial cottage construction popular in Rockingham during the 1930s and 1940s.
69. Ross Harmon House, 108 Scales Street, 1952, F.
Prominent features of this post World War II Colonial Revival cottage include a gabled portico with returns and twin gabled dormers. A north porch extension breaks the perfect symmetry of the front facade.
70. A. A. Webb House, 109 Scales Street, 1937, C.
This unspoiled Colonial Revival cottage was built by local attorney, A. A. Webb. The central raised panel door is embellished with fluted surrounds and an overhead shelf entablature. Well maintained landscaping enhances the charming qualities of this residence.
71. John Morrison House, 111 Scales Street, ca. 1900, C.
This exceptionally fine transitionally styled residence is nicely proportioned though modest in its appearance. The asymmetrical massing of its construction and long two over two sash windows are indicative of the Victorian vernacular style, whereas the porch detail and interior mantels are Colonial Revival. The well maintained residence was at one time the home of John Morrison, who acquired it in 1915. He was the brother of Cameron Morrison, governor of North Carolina from 1920 until 1924. The residence is thought to have been built as rental property, but its original owner has not been accurately determined.

72. Charles Edgerton House, 112 Scales Street, ca. 1900, C.
This one story, triple-A gable vernacular house was for many years the residence of former County Historian and manager of Carolina Power and Light, C. E. D. Edgerton (1881-1941). The central entrance of the L-shaped house features a raised panel door with single light and complimentary sidelights. Slender columns support a full width front porch.
73. House, 114 Scales Street, ca. 1905, C.
This one story structure is representative of vernacular cottage construction popular in Rockingham at the turn of the century. Easily identified as a compact, three bay mass with pyramidal roof and twin interior chimneys, the house is fronted by an L-shaped porch with Tuscan columns.
74. House, 117 Scales Street, 1924-1930 (SM), F.
Typical of the nice collection of Bungalows that line both sides of Scales Street, this one story frame structure is sided with wood shingles.
75. House, 118 Scales Street, ca. 1945, F.
This unusual two story frame residence features a modified hip roof, six over six sash windows and central two story brick tower with polygonal roof cap.
76. House, 119 Scales Street, 1924-1930 (SM), F.
This small frame Bungalow residence exhibits beaded horizontal siding and a central one bay portico with tapering wood posts on a brick foundation.
77. House, 120 Scales Street, 1924-1930 (SM), F.
This one story frame cottage features beaded weatherboard siding, multi-pane over a single batten sash, and a classical gable portico with returns.
78. House, 121 Scales Street, 1924-1930 (SM), F.
This one story frame cottage with offset portico and six over six sash windows has recently been sided with aluminum.
79. House, 122 Scales Street, 1924-1930 (SM), F.
This one story frame Bungalow, typical of the many that line Scales Street is sided with asbestos shingles.
80. House, 123 Scales Street, 1924-1930 (SM), F.
Exhibiting a pyramidal roof, this one story frame cottage has beaded horizontal siding and three over one sash windows.
81. House, 124 Scales Street, 1924-1930 (SM), F.
A Bungalow porch with tapering wood posts on brick piers fronts this one story frame cottage.
82. House, 126 Scales Street, 1924-1930 (SM), F.
Typical of the cottages that were constructed on Scales Street between 1924 and 1930, this one story frame residence is fronted by a single bay Bungalow portico.
83. Stephenson-Webb House, 127 Scales Street, ca. 1895, C.
According to local tradition, this rambling one story frame house was built by Mr. Stephenson, a local contractor. One of the oldest residences on Scales Street,

Stephenson-Webb House (Continued)

it was in later years the home of Dr. William P. Webb, a well respected local physician. Modified by the addition of rear rooms and a new front porch, the vernacular cottage features a picturesque, asymmetrical massing and long, narrow two over two sash windows. Motives associated with the Victorian Style include one surviving turned porch post and a decorative sunburst panel applied to the front door.

84. House, 128 Scales Street, 1924-1930 (SM), F.
This one story frame cottage features beaded horizontal siding, an offset Bungalow porch, and multi-pane over a single batten sash.
85. Kinney House, 702 Leak Street, ca. 1890, C.
Known for many years as the Kinney House, Mr. Kinney operated a small grocery establishment on an adjoining lot to the east, since razed. The broad three-bay facade of this one story frame residence is topped by a low hipped roof with twin interior chimneys and decorative caps. The front porch features decorative jig-sawn scalloped trim, a typical motif of Victorian vernacular architecture. The notable entrance displays splayed surrounds supporting a bracketed shelf entablature with rounded transom and sidelights. Matching surrounds embellish the flanking windows.
86. House, 716 Leak Street, ca. 1905, C.
Representative of vernacular residential construction of the early 1900s, this one story frame residence exhibits a pyramidal roof, twin interior chimneys, and a projecting gabled front bay. A full width porch with column supports enhances the front facade.
87. D. A. Currie House, 124 Ledbetter Street, ca. 1905, C.
Locally known as the Currie House, D. A. Currie was a blacksmith and welder. His shop was at one time located near the northwest corner of E. Franklin and S. Lee streets. The one story frame vernacular residence features a low hipped roof, twin interior chimneys and a pedimented dormer. A full width porch with Tuscan columns fronts the principal facade, and two over two sash windows flank the central entrance.
88. A. D. Dumas House, 123 Ledbetter Street, ca. 1900, C.
This handsome, though plain two story vernacular residence is prominently sited on the northeast corner of Ledbetter and Leak streets. Built as a residence for A. D. Dumas, a prominent local contractor, the structure is lacking detail of note save the Tuscan columns of the wrap-around porch and the transom and sidelights surrounding the front entrance. The residence bears a striking resemblance to the Dan Morrison House at 708 E. Washington Street (No. 55). Among other commissions, Mr. Dumas was responsible for the construction of the Robert L. Steele, Jr. House at 804 E. Washington Street (No. 58), the John Dockery House at 202 N. Randolph Street (No. 235), and the James H. Covington, Jr. House at 314 Foushee Avenue (No. 170).
89. House, 122 Ledbetter Street, ca. 1905, C.
Similar in appearance to 118 Ledbetter Street, this one story frame vernacular residence features a triple-A gable roof, a decorative louvered attic vent, and six over six sash windows flanking a central entrance.

90. House, 119 Ledbetter Street, ca. 1905, C.

This one story frame residence is similar in appearance to 117 Ledbetter Street (No. 92). Discrepancies include, however, the addition of aluminum siding and removal of original porch detail. Despite these serious alterations, the scale and proportion of the residence contribute to the harmony of the Ledbetter streetscape.

91. House, 118 Ledbetter Street, ca. 1905, C.

The 100 block of Ledbetter Street displays a significant and fairly unaltered row of modest single story houses representing vernacular residential styles popular before 1920. This L-shaped, triple-A gable residence has been altered in subsequent years with the addition of asbestos shingle siding.

92. House, 117 Ledbetter Street, ca. 1905, C.

This delightful, unspoiled one story vernacular residence features narrow, molded weatherboard siding, two over two sash windows, and an engaged porch with turned posts.

93. House, 116 Ledbetter Street, ca. 1945, F.

Although constructed forty years later than most other residences on Ledbetter Street, the scale and proportion of this modest Colonial Revival cottage continues to contribute to the attractive Ledbetter streetscape.

94. House, 115 Ledbetter Street, ca. 1905, C.

This pleasant one story, triple-A gable frame residence retains most of its original detail. The central door with paneled surrounds is flanked on either side by two over two sash windows. The front attached porch features elaborately turned porch posts which add to the turn of the century character of the house.

95. House, 114 Ledbetter Street, ca. 1905, C.

This delightful one story frame vernacular residence is fronted by several of the mature water oaks which line both sides of Ledbetter Street. Its front shed porch exhibits decorative turned posts and balusters; typical porch details from the early 1900s.

96. House, 113 Ledbetter Street, ca. 1905, C.

Similar in many respects to 114 Ledbetter Street, this one story frame residence displays paneled door surrounds, narrow two over two sash windows and ornately turned porch posts and balusters.

97. Edward Kennedy House, 109 Ledbetter Street, 1940, C.

A nicely scaled denticulated course accents the cornice of this attractive one and one-half story Colonial cottage. The six panel door of the central entrance is enhanced by fluted surrounds supporting a plain frieze and overhead shelf entablature.

98. W. C. Moreland House, 1308 Fayetteville Road, 1930-1931, C.

To those travelling south on U. S. Highway I, the spacious yard and numerous shade trees of the W. C. Moreland House provide a lovely introduction to the Rockingham Historic District. The well maintained two story frame Colonial Revival residence is distinguished by its gambrel roof, pedimented portico and fanlight transom above the central entrance.

99. House, 1304 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1935, F.
This one and one-half story brick cottage is fronted by a two-bay, semi-enclosed brick portico with segmentally arched window and door openings. The front and side gables of the structure are embellished with a simple bargeboard.
100. Vacant Lot between 1207 Fayetteville Road and Scotland Avenue, VL.
Grass covered vacant lot.
101. William McIntosh House, 1212 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1920, C.
William McIntosh, a local physician, constructed this ample one and one-half story brick Bungalow to serve as both an office and a residence. The broad gabled dormer, exposed roof rafters, and brick support piers of the front porch and attached porte-cochere are indicative of the style. The dark finish of the woodwork enriches the irregularly laid out interior rooms and the leaded glass windows of the east enclosed porch and front door transom are of particular note.
102. House, 1208 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1920, F.
This one story frame Bungalow is sided with wood shingles, a popular exterior finish. Its small gabled portico exhibits diagonal support brackets and exposed roof rafters. Such features are typical of local 1920s and 1930s residential construction. The house is said to have been built by former Sheriff Homer Baldwin for his daughter, Mamie.
103. House, 1207 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1950, F.
This one story brick structure is typical of ranch style residential construction popular in the 1950s and 1960s.
104. Carl Garrett House, 1206 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1920, F.
This simple one story frame Bungalow was built by former Sheriff Homer Baldwin as a residence for his daughter, Alice and her husband Carl Garrett. The front gable porch with its diagonal brackets, exposed rafters and tapering wood posts on brick pedestals is representative of the Bungalow style. The front windows have been modified with the addition of plate glass.
105. House, 1203 Fayetteville Road, 1947, F.
This one story frame cottage features a slightly projecting central gabled bay, eight over eight sash windows and an exterior front chimney.
106. Homer Baldwin House, 1202 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1905, P.
Homer Baldwin (1864-1939), served as Sheriff of Richmond County from 1912 until 1918 and again from 1922 until 1926. Mr. Baldwin also ran a grocery business in the front rooms of the W. T. Covington Cotton Exchange at one time located on the northwest corner of N. Lee and E. Washington streets. His notable two story Colonial Revival residence is fronted by a U-shaped veranda with Tuscan columns and an attached porte-cochere. The slate covered truncated roof may at one time have supported an upper deck or widow's walk. The foyer of the double-pile residence is separated from the rear stairhall by a rose glass and oak partition. Several original light fixtures remain intact and the heavy Colonial Revival mantels retain their natural oak finish.

107. House, 1201 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1933, C.
This charming one story frame cottage is fronted by an engaged porch with clumped square posts. The side gables of the cross gable roof feature classical returns and ocular, louvered attic vents. Another cottage of an almost identical design is located at 227 LeGrand Avenue (No. 129).
108. Don E. Sedberry House, 1120 Fayetteville Road, 1931, C.
Built by Julian and Ruby Burroughs, the one and one-half story brick residence was the home of Ruby and her second husband, Don E. Sedberry from 1931 until 1979. Mr. Sedberry, a mortician and former county coroner, utilized the rear portion of the house as a mortuary during the 1930s and early 1940s. Tripartite window divisions flank either side of a steeply pitched gabled portico. This portico is pierced by semi-circular entrance openings. The attractive residence has undergone few alterations over the years, though the attic was finished into an apartment during the 1940s.
109. Athos Cockman House, 1119 Fayetteville Road, 1934, C.
Athos Cockman, a local oil distributor also served as the temporary Rockingham Postmaster in 1966. This one and one-half story frame Bungalow displays a staggered front gable porch, diagonal roof brackets and exposed rafters beneath the side eaves. The simply styled house has recently been sided with aluminum.
110. Vacant Lot between 1119 and 1113 Fayetteville Road, VL.
Grass covered vacant lot.
111. House, 1113 Fayetteville Road, 1923, C.
This one story brick Bungalow structure features a staggered gable roofline and diagonal support brackets. The front gable is half-timbered and stunted wood supports on brick piers compliment the porch.
112. Neal-Bristow House, 1112 Fayetteville Road, ca. ~~1928~~ C.
Built by automobile dealer, Horace Neal, in the late 1920s, this well-preserved one story brick house was purchased soon after by Charles O. Bristow, a local physician. Twin gable bays flank either side of a central portico featuring Tuscan columns and a gently curved protective overhang. The elliptical transom over the principal entrance repeats this unusual curved line.
113. Masonic Temple, 1107 Fayetteville Road, 1952, F.
The Rockingham Masonic Lodge, 122 years old, was organized in 1859. The construction of the present temple, measuring forty-two by eighty feet, began in 1952. The hallmark of the structure is its gabled portico. A pedimented door surround compliments the central entrance.
114. David McNeill House, 1106 Fayetteville Road, 1950, I.
This two story structure has a concrete block base and framed second story. The residence does not display any architectural detail of note and is currently unoccupied.
115. House, 1105 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1900, C.
This turn of the century house, with its pyramidal roof, twin interior chimneys, and projecting front and side gables, is representative of vernacular house construction of that era. A complimentary wrap-around porch is carried on slender Tuscan columns and the front entry features a single light, raised panels, and applied ornamental square bosses. The residence was converted into two apartments during the 1950s.

107. House, 1201 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1933, C.
This charming one story frame cottage is fronted by an engaged porch with clumped square posts. The side gables of the cross gable roof feature classical returns and ocular, louvered attic vents. Another cottage of an almost identical design is located at 227 LeGrand Avenue (No. 129).
108. Don E. Sedberry House, 1120 Fayetteville Road, 1931, C.
Built by Julian and Ruby Burroughs, the one and one-half story brick residence was the home of Ruby and her second husband, Don E. Sedberry from 1931 until 1979. Mr. Sedberry, a mortician and former county coroner, utilized the rear portion of the house as a mortuary during the 1930s and early 1940s. Tripartite window divisions flank either side of a steeply pitched gabled portico. This portico is pierced by semi-circular entrance openings. The attractive residence has undergone few alterations over the years, though the attic was finished into an apartment during the 1940s.
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Athos Cockman, a local oil distributor also served as the temporary Rockingham Postmaster in 1966. This one and one-half story frame Bungalow displays a staggered front gable porch, diagonal roof brackets and exposed rafters beneath the side eaves. The simply styled house has recently been sided with aluminum.
110. Vacant Lot between 1119 and 1113 Fayetteville Road, VL.
Grass covered vacant lot.
111. House, 1113 Fayetteville Road, 1923, C.
This one story brick Bungalow structure features a staggered gable roofline and diagonal support brackets. The front gable is half-timbered and stunted wood supports on brick piers compliment the porch.
112. Neal-Bristow House, 1112 Fayetteville Road, ca. ~~1925~~ C.
Built by automobile dealer, Horace Neal, in the late 1920s, this well-preserved one story brick house was purchased soon after by Charles O. Bristow, a local physician. Twin gable bays flank either side of a central portico featuring Tuscan columns and a gently curved protective overhang. The elliptical transom over the principal entrance repeats this unusual curved line.
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The Rockingham Masonic Lodge, 122 years old, was organized in 1859. The construction of the present temple, measuring forty-two by eighty feet, began in 1952. The hallmark of the structure is its gabled portico. A pedimented door surround compliments the central entrance.
114. David McNeill House, 1106 Fayetteville Road, 1950, I.
This two story structure has a concrete block base and framed second story. The residence does not display any architectural detail of note and is currently unoccupied.
115. House, 1105 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1900, C.
This turn of the century house, with its pyramidal roof, twin interior chimneys, and projecting front and side gables, is representative of vernacular house construction of that era. A complimentary wrap-around porch is carried on slender Tuscan columns and the front entry features a single light, raised panels, and applied ornamental square bosses. The residence was converted into two apartments during the 1950s.

116. Apartments, 124 N. Stewart Street, 1969, I.
This two story brick apartment building is considered an intrusion in the Rockingham Historic District.
117. Thomas Lee Covington House, 1101 Fayetteville Road, 1910, C.
Thomas Lee Covington, Clerk of the Richmond County Court from 1906 until 1914, had built this substantial two story Colonial Revival residence in 1910. The irregularly planned house features a front wrap-around porch with stunted Tuscan columns on stuccoed brick piers. Leaded and beveled glass transoms highlight the entry and front parlor windows. An additional stained glass transom enriches the dining area. Interior ceilings are high and have plaster cornice moldings. A small one and one-half story apartment structure sits on the rear of the lot.
118. James H. Covington House, 1026 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1880, C.
In 1880 this pleasant one story frame house was purchased by James H. Covington (1844-1931), co-owner with his brother, W. T. Covington, of the Covington Cotton Exchange. In the early 1900s a rear bedroom was added altering the original roofline, and the earlier Victorian turned porch posts were removed and replaced by square pillars. Originally styled as a Victorian cottage, the front three-bay facade retains ornamental door surrounds and long, narrow two over two sash windows.
119. House, 1023 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1905, F.
The addition of a brick veneer and the removal of a wrap-around porch during a 1960s remodeling effort seriously altered the original appearance of this one story frame dwelling. The house has since been converted to a multi-family residence.
120. F. J. Garrett House, 1020 Fayetteville Road, 1903, P.
Dr. F. J. Garrett, a practicing physician in Rockingham for forty-three years, died in 1928. This significant, two story, double-pile residence is distinguished by several outstanding window treatments: notable leaded and beveled glass transoms enhance the front parlor windows and principal entrance, the tripartite window of the second story central bay is embellished with an elliptical fanlight, and the central hip dormer features a small series of three semi-circular lights. In subsequent years the original wrap-around porch has been reduced to the full width of the front facade, a wrought iron balcony has been added, and the residence has been sided with aluminum.
121. Foy Barwick House, 1019 Fayetteville Road, 1939, F.
Foy Barwick commissioned Jesse Phifer, a local builder, to construct this split level frame residence in 1939. The exterior of the house has since been covered in aluminum siding.
122. House, 1016 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1890, C.
Thought to have been built by members of the Terry family in the late 1880s, the interior and exterior of this one story frame structure were extensively remodelled by Howard S. Hartzell in 1959. A central shingled gable was eliminated from the front facade in the remodeling process, as were the turned posts and balusters of the full width front porch. These porch supports were replaced with columns taken from the H. S. Ledbetter House, at one time located at 904 Fayetteville Road, and demolished in the late 1950s. Of note are the etched glass sidelights and trabeated transom of the central entrance.

123. Vacant Lot, adjoining the south property line of 1016 Fayetteville Road, VL.
Grass covered vacant lot.
124. Bess Jarrett Realty, 1015 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1922, F., PL.
Located on the site of previous commercial establishments, the early 1920s structure has at different times housed a grocery, dress shop, and delicatessen. The frame and cement block building was most recently remodelèd in 1978. It is fronted by a paved parking lot.
125. Samuel S. Steele House, 1011 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1905, P.
Samuel S. Steele, (1876-1935) was the son of Col. Walter L. Steele (1823-1891), former president of the Pee Dee Mills. Dedicated to the textile industry at an early age, Sam Steele began to work at Pee Dee No. 1 Mill in 1895. In 1896 he was transferred to the Roberdel No. 1 Mill and was promoted to superintendent in 1899. In 1909 he married Annie Sparger (1881-1969) of Greensboro and constructed this spacious, two story Colonial Revival residence. The nicely proportioned, three-bay front facade is built on a granite foundation, the only stone masonry in the district. An inviting porch wraps around three sides of the house, and the principal entrance exhibits a leaded glass transom and sidelights. The interior woodwork of the spacious central hall remains darkly stained and mantels are classically derived.
126. Suburban Apartments, 1010 Fayetteville Road, 1977, I., PL.
The Suburban Apartment town house complex was built on the site of the former Walter Coppedge House. The complex consists of three buildings and is fronted by a paved parking lot.
127. B. T. Stephenson House, 1005 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1900, C.
Built by B. T. Stephenson, this picturesque, one story frame house features a wrap-around porch with slender Tuscan columns and a pedimented entry. Of interest are the angular bays which project from the front and sides of the house and the twin interior chimneys with decorative corbelled caps. The interior front rooms are enhanced by tall ceilings, accenting plaster cornice moldings, and mirrored overmantels.
128. Stewart House, 1004 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1860, P.
Known locally as the Stewart House, the original builder of this important one story frame residence and its exact date of construction have not been firmly established. The well proportioned double-pile house is flanked on either side by one room wings. The three-bay division of the principal facade is fronted by a pedimented porch with Victorian scrolled brackets and hanging pendants. The handsome double door entry is framed by colonnettes, a trabeated transom, and sidelights which illuminate the central hall. Interior ceilings are tall, and simple Greek Revival post and lintel mantels enhance the front rooms.
129. F. B. Garrett House, 1001 Fayetteville Road, 1916, C.
The Bungalow house had its heyday in Rockingham residential construction from 1915 until 1930. This notable one story frame residence, built by Dr. F. B. Garrett (1890-1958), is an exceptional example of the house type. The residence presents a broad porch gable to the street featuring diagonal brackets and exposed roof rafters beneath the eaves. The gable is covered in wood shingles and features grouped tapering wood supports on brick piers. A compatible rear addition was constructed in 1940.

130. Edgar W. Jones House, 917 Fayetteville Road, 1930, F.

Edgar W. Jones (1884-1962) had this fine one story frame cottage built in 1930. He married Hallie Steele Covington (1893-1968), daughter of prominent gentleman farmer, W. M. Covington. The builder drew upon classical detail to enhance the central bay of the front facade. The gabled portico displays returns and column supports. The paneled door of the central entry features an elliptical fanlight and multi-pane sidelights.

131. William H. Entwistle House, 916 Fayetteville Road, 1938, P.

The William H. Entwistle House is set back from Fayetteville Road on a deep, beautifully landscaped lot. Grandson of the founder of Entwistle Manufacturing, William H. Entwistle served as its president from 1934 to 1946. In 1938 Mr. Entwistle contracted with builder, E. W. Renicke of Southern Pines, to construct this unspoiled, two story frame Georgian Revival residence. Otto Zenke of Greensboro was responsible for the interior design and Mr. Morell, a landscape architect from Southern Pines, designed the notable landscape. The central bays of the richly detailed exterior are embellished with numerous classical motives. The pedimented gable supported by two large console brackets is delineated by a running series of modillions. Its ocular window is further enhanced by an applied garland motif. The elegantly detailed entrance, with its fanlight transom, is copied from the Hammon-Harwood House in Annapolis, Maryland. Its shallow pedimented portico is supported by two engaged Ionic columns.

132. J. R. McLendon House, 913 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1890, C.

This stylish Victorian vernacular house was owned for over fifty years by J. R. McLendon, prominent local attorney. The notable two story dwelling features an asymmetrical roofline and is sided with beaded weatherboard. The original Victorian turned supports of the L-shaped porch have been replaced by classical columns. The second story corner balcony retains one turned post and a single spindle bracket, indicative of the prolific original Victorian detail. The east elevation is broken by a two story angular bay enhanced by a stained glass transom light.

133. J. R. Ewing House, 909 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1920, F.

Built by J. R. Ewing, the broad front gable of this one story frame Bungalow features diagonal brackets and is sided with wood shingles. The offset front porch is supported by coupled plain posts on brick piers.

134. John W. Porter House, 905 Fayetteville Road, 1929, C.

John W. Porter, a native of Richmond County, was employed as a bookkeeper at Steele's Mill in 1895. In 1926 Mr. Porter was elected president of the mill and remained in that position until the purchase of the mill by the Burlington Corporation in 1945. In 1929 Mr. Porter had this charming frame cottage constructed. The principal entrance, which lies beneath a steeply pitched gable, is flanked by slender colonnettes supporting a classical frieze and crowning broken pediment. The lines of the gambrel roof are broken by projecting second floor shed dormers. The rear rooms of the two story house overlook a beautifully manicured lawn and gardens.

135. First Presbyterian Church, 904 Fayetteville Road, 1961, C., PL.

In 1870 a small band of worshipers petitioned Fayetteville Presbytery to organize a Presbyterian Church in Rockingham. Their first church structure was a white frame building, built in 1879 on the corner of E. Washington and Hancock streets. In 1900 the Presbyterian congregation moved into a new brick Gothic Revival church on the corner of E. Washington and S. Randolph streets. Many

First Presbyterian Church (Continued)

years later, in the early 1960s, this church was demolished. The Presbyterian congregation moved to its present location in 1961. Several of the stained glass windows from the 1900 First Presbyterian Church were saved and installed in the chapel at the southeast corner of the present sanctuary. A paved parking lot surrounds the prominently sited Colonial Revival structure and a compatible Educational Building and Fellowship Hall are located at the rear of the lot.

136. (Former) Methodist Church District Parsonage, 901 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1893, C.
In ca. 1893 Mrs. John Wall (Ann) Leak gave this lot to the Methodist Church as a site for a district parsonage. At the Methodist District Conference held in 1893, Dr. J. T. Gibbs was approved presiding elder to succeed Rev. W. H. Morse. Orders were given to quickly construct a new residence for Rev. Gibbs. The Victorian vernacular house remained a parsonage until 1931 when it was sold as a private residence. Principally designed around an L-shaped plan, the bracketed front and side gables have returns and Gothic arched attic vents. The principal doorway exhibits a large, single light and applied Victorian decorative motives. The present porch is a replacement of a smaller, more ornamental type.
137. Steele-Johnson-Cole House, 816 Fayetteville Road, 1838, P.
Built in 1838, this monumental two story, brick masonry house is the oldest surviving structure within the city limits of Rockingham. The story is told that Robert Johnson Steele, Jr. (1791-1866) had the house constructed in order to entice the widow of his brother, Thomas, into marriage. Built in a transitional Federal-Greek Revival style, the magnificent residence features broad side gables with returns and six over nine sash windows with plain lintels and sills. Subsequent changes to the exterior of the house include a one story Italianate wing attached to the east elevation, and the additions of Victorian scrolled cornice brackets and a wrought iron front portico. The interior of the house was completely remodeled by Otto Zenke of Greensboro in 1961.
138. Guy Trexler House, 815 Fayetteville Road, 1960, I.
This one story brick residence was built on the site of the former Zachary Philmore Long House, built in 1886 and lost to fire in 1938.
139. Vacant Lot between 815 and 807 Fayetteville Road, VL.
Grass covered vacant lot.
140. John Entwistle House, 810 Fayetteville Road, 1956, C.
In 1956 John Entwistle, farmer and educator, commissioned Walter D. Toy of Charlotte to design this attractive two story Dutch Colonial residence. The house was built on the site of the former William Entwistle House (1899), taken down to make room for the new construction. Choice heart pine timbers were saved from the older residence and recycled in the construction of the newer dwelling. This replacement structure features a recessed, paneled entry, a gambrel roof and five gabled dormers, which compliment the five bay division below.
141. Henry Rancke House, 807 Fayetteville Road, 1925, C.
Henry Rancke (1873-1948), former freight adjuster, dispatcher, and liason between the mills and the railroads, married Hannah Pickett Cole, daughter of John Wyatt and Kate Steele Cole. In 1925 they moved the John Wyatt Cole House, a highly picturesque Mid-Victorian residence, from Fayetteville Road one block north to 801 Ann Street, and constructed a notable Colonial Revival residence

Henry Rancke House (Continued)

on the available lot. Striking exterior features of the centrally planned house include a clay tiled gable roof and a series of pedimented dormers. The central, paneled door exhibits single sidelights and an elliptical transom, and the one bay portico has column supports and a denticulated cornice. A complimentary three car garage enhances the property in the rear.

142. W. B. Cole House, 806 Fayetteville Road, 1907, P.

W. B. Cole (1872-1954) was the principal mover behind the organization of the Hannah Pickett Mill No. 1, chartered in 1906 and named in honor of his great-grandmother, Hannah Pickett Leak (1766-1808). In 1907 he built this well maintained two story Colonial Revival house on a shady lot fronting Fayetteville Road. Interesting features of the handsome double pile residence include a truncated hipped roof with an upper deck or widow's walk, gabled dormers, and paired chimneys with decorative corbelled brick caps. The wrap-around porch displays Ionic support columns and a pedimented gable above the central entry. This porch pediment is further enhanced by an applied, plaster garland motif. The Colonial Revival Style was popularly used in early twentieth century residential construction, and the impressive W. B. Cole House is an excellent example of the type.

143. Ledbetter-Leath House, 804 Fayetteville Road, 1888, P.

In 1881 John Ledbetter and his uncle, Thomas B. Ledbetter returned to Richmond County after clearing over \$20,000 from a turpentine venture in Georgia. For \$2,500 they purchased South Union Mill (subsequently named Ledbetter Mill), and had the yarn factory in full operation by 1883. Shortly thereafter, in 1888, John Ledbetter had this picturesque two story Victorian residence built. In 1923 the elegantly detailed house was purchased by M. B. Leath, secretary of Hannah Pickett Mill No. 1 from 1920-1946. The residence has remained in the Leath family to the present day. Exterior decorative features include splayed window and door surrounds, bracketed shelf entablatures, and leaded transoms and sidelights. Porch and roof cornices are bracketed with paneled friezes. In the early 1960s the interior of the house was extensively remodeled to the Georgian Revival Style with the assistance of Otto Zenke of Greensboro.

144. Dr. Robert S. Cole House, 801 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1910, C.

Dr. Robert S. Cole (1869-1931), son of attorney John Wyatt Cole (1837-1895) and Kate Steele Cole (1847-1919), was a practicing dentist. In 1910 Dr. Cole built this well proportioned, two story Colonial Revival residence. The box-like construction with rear kitchen ell displays a leaded glass transom and sidelights surrounding the principal entrance of the three-bay front facade. A series of three leaded glass, diagonally placed windows illuminate the stairwell of the side hall. Leaded and beveled glass were popularly used in early twentieth century decorative window treatment. A recent remodeling of the structure included the addition of aluminum siding and the removal of an upper balustrade from the front porch.

145. William Abrams House, 709 Fayetteville Road, 1950, I.

This one story brick ranch house was constructed on the site of the formal garden belonging to the Robert L. Steele, Sr. House (No. 147) at 705 Fayetteville Road. The garden at one time surrounded a hot house facility, since razed, and was enclosed by a high picket fence.

146. Steele-Fowlkes House, 708 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1895, C.

Robert L. Steele, Jr. (1853-1926), a noted industrialist in his own right, was the son of Robert L. Steele, Sr. (1821-1895), leading promoter of the textile industry in Richmond County. Robert L. Steele, Jr. not only served as president of Steele's Mill from 1898-1926, but was also one of the organizers of Farmers Bank, acting as its president from 1901-1926. In ca. 1895 he moved his family from Roberdel to Fayetteville Road and had built this highly decorative frame, two story Victorian residence. The multi-gabled roof is enhanced by a bracketed cornice, pointed Gothic arched attic vents, shinglework and tall chimneys with decorative corbelled caps. The Victorian turned and sawn details of the original wrap-around porch were removed in the early 1900s and replaced with column supports. A more recent remodeling of the house, however, reduced this porch to a single bay portico. The interior highlights of the double pile house include fanciful vernacular mantels, vertical wainscot, and symmetrically molded door surrounds.

147. Robert L. Steele, Sr. House, 705 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1850, P.

An important pivotal structure within the Rockingham Historic District, this magnificent two story Greek Revival residence is also of state significance. The exceptionally fine structure was built in ca. 1850 by Robert L. Steele, Sr. (1821-1895), a great engineer and promoter of the textile industry in Richmond County, and the active spirit behind the construction of Great Falls, Pee Dee, Roberdel, and Steeles mills. The one story wrap-around porch with its fluted columns and Doric entablature add much to the classic beauty of the house while the elaborately scrolled brackets and paneled frieze of the truncated hip roof look forward to the later Italianate Style. A ladder from the interior central hall of the second floor leads to the crowning feature of the residence, the third story belvedere. From this small, windowed room an extraordinary view of the surrounding cityscape can be gained. The spacious first floor interior of this double pile construction is enhanced by single, paneled pocket doors, boldly articulated door surrounds, and Greek Revival post and lintel mantels. The highly impressive structure was converted into five finished apartments during the 1930s.

148. Leak-Scales House, 704 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1860, moved 1899, P.

Walter F. Leak (1799-1879) founded Richmond Mill in 1833 (later Great Falls Manufacturing Company), the first textile mill in Richmond County and only the fifth in North Carolina. Not only was Walter F. Leak a member of the State Senate in 1832, and a trustee of the University of North Carolina from 1846 to 1868, but he also had substantial land holdings in Richmond County. An analysis of the architectural fabric suggests the construction date of this large Mid-Victorian residence to be in ca. 1860. In 1879, upon the death of Walter Leak, the home was left to his daughter, Mary, the wife of John Morehead Scales (1831-1888). In 1899, their son, Walter Leak Scales, moved the house from its original location on East Washington Street to Fayetteville Road. A newspaper account from the Anglo-Saxon records the event: "Mr. W. L. Scales, having tired of country life is moving his residence some hundred yards off the road right into town. It has resulted in quite an improvement of the street and opens up several very valuable city lots." An 1899 photograph shows the windlass and mules which were employed in the moving process. The low gabled roof of the two story residence features decorative brick chimney caps, a bracketed cornice with paneled frieze and returns on the gable ends. The front, angular bay window is enriched with

Leak-Scales House (Continued)

a bracketed, denticulated cornice. Although the present porch placement is similar to that of the original, the classical Doric columns, dentil cornice and balustrade were added in the 1950s. The interior of the home features original doors, mantels and several light fixtures. The south parlor is embellished with an ornate plaster ceiling medallion. Local tradition says that at the turn of the century an Italian craftsman from New York traveling with his molds through Rockingham, earned his livelihood by enriching at least four interiors in the area. The house was sympathetically divided into two residences in 1944.

149. Judge F. Donald Phillips House, 622 Fayetteville Road, 1925, C.

Judge F. Donald Phillips, born in Laurinburg in 1893, is one of Rockingham's most distinguished citizens. Former Mayor of Rockingham in 1919, he was elected Solicitor of the Thirteenth Judicial District in the General Election of 1922 and was re-elected for three successive terms of four years each. He was also elected Resident Judge of the Twentieth Judicial District in the General Election of 1934 and served continuously in that position until his retirement in 1963, with the exception of one year, 1946-1947, when he was appointed by President Harry Truman as one of the Judges of the International Military Tribunal for the trial of major war criminals in Nuremberg, Germany. He married Octavia Stanback Scales in 1925 and in that same year had built a charming one story cottage. A most distinguishing feature is its front exterior chimney with double stepped shoulder and S-shaped anchor beam.

150. Steele-Gibbons House, 621 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1846, P.

Once the handsome residence of Colonel Walter Leak Steele (1823-1891), this ambitious two story house was significantly altered in the mid 1970s. The principal facades, however, which date from 1846 still retain architectural elements associated with its Italianate Style. A lawyer by profession, Colonel Steele served in the North Carolina State Senate (1858-1859) and two terms in the U. S. House of Representatives (1877-1881). As were many of the leading citizens in Rockingham, Colonel Steele was actively involved in the local milling industry. Upon his death he was president of one of the four leading mills in the area, the Pee Dee Manufacturing Company. During the time in which the alterations were effected, aluminum siding was added to the exterior of the house, and an elegant wrap-around porch was removed and replaced with a bracketed overhang. Further changes included the installation of a heavily landscaped courtyard and the removal of a back kitchen addition to the rear of the property. As a sidelight to the history of the house, during the mid 1970s, the square one room post office of Cognac, North Carolina was moved to the rear of the lot. The post office had served the Cognac community from the 1880s until the 1950s.

151. Henry D. Ledbetter House, 618 Fayetteville Road, 1927, C.

Henry D. Ledbetter was president of Ledbetter Manufacturing from 1922 until his death in 1949. By 1927 he and his wife, Johnsie Wall Ledbetter had built this extremely fine, two story brick Colonial Revival residence. The west porch of the symmetrical construction is balanced by an enclosed sunroom on the east. The house is fronted by a classical portico with double door entry and leaded glass transom and sidelights. The front room and central hall of the prominent double-pile residence are enhanced by paneled wainscoting, and classically derived mantels grace the interior.

152. Steele-Steadman House, 617 Fayetteville Road, 1915, C.
George S. Steele (1867-1941), former board member of Roberdel No. 2 and Leak mills, had this symmetrical two story brick house constructed in the early 1900s. It was one of the first brick masonry houses to be erected in Rockingham since the construction of the Steele-Johnson-Cole House (No. 137) in 1838. The exterior of the house was extensively remodeled in 1953 by the Steadman family. Alterations included the removal of a wrap-around porch and the elimination of a dormer window. An ornamental wrought iron frieze band was added below the second floor windows and the principal entrance was recessed behind a segmentally arched opening.
153. Steele-Fisher House, 613 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1845, P.
Built by Dr. Robert Johnson Steele (1819-1887) and his wife and first cousin, Elizabeth Steele Steele, the original portion of this richly detailed house was only one room deep. Essentially a vernacular house type featuring a bracketed triple-A gable roof, the deteriorated condition of the two story residence was stabilized in 1976. An original full width front porch has been removed and replaced by a one bay portico with clumped chamfered posts. The arched motif of the second floor windows is repeated in the lights and sidelights of the central double entry. The house is said to have been employed as the temporary headquarters of the Federal troops during their short occupation of Rockingham in March of 1865.
154. Steele-Menges House, 612 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1900, C.
William Little Steele, Sr. (1865-1936), gentleman farmer and son of Col. Walter Leak Steele, had this extremely fine residence built in the early 1900s. The two story, double-pile house at one time featured a handsome wrap-around porch and balustrade, however, they were removed in a remodeling effort of the mid 1970s. The principal entrance, framed by engaged colonnettes, exhibits an outstanding fanlight transom set within an elliptical arch and leaded and beveled glass sidelights. A Palladian window is placed in the central bay of the second story. The residence is topped by a slate covered, truncated roof, hipped dormers, and upper deck, all original to the structure.
155. John Armistead House, 607 Fayetteville Road, 1900, P.
Work began on this exceptionally fine two story house for John Lucas Armistead on June 18, 1899 and it was ready for occupancy by February 13, 1900. According to one local source, Mr. Armistead worked in the Bank of Pee Dee as a teller, resigned went into the coal business and finally into real estate. The residence was sold to Frank McLeod in 1948, who was County Superintendent of Schools from 1947 until 1965. Prominently sited in a shady grove of willow oaks, the substantial structure features narrow, molded weatherboard siding, front and side gables with Palladian attic windows, and an L-shaped porch. The principal entrance is framed by coupled, fluted colonnettes which support a wide shelf entablature. The stylish interior exhibits a rich array of period woodwork including vertical tongue-in-groove wainscoting, and symmetrically molded door surrounds.
156. Vacant Lot between 612 and 604 Fayetteville Road, VL.
Grass covered vacant lot.
157. Stephen W. Steele House, 604 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1885, C.
The original ownership of this one story, L-shaped frame residence is attributed to Stephen W. Steele, son of the great textile industrialist, Robert L. Steele, Sr. Stephen W. Steele acted as superintendent of Great Falls Mill

Stephen W. Steele House (Continued)

in the mid 1890s and was also part of the corporate body for the development of Steele's Mill in 1895. Dating from ca. 1885, the modest residence features side gables with returns, nine over nine sash windows, and a central trabeated door transom and sidelights. Recent modifications include the removal of a rear ell, the elimination of side and rear porches, and the addition of aluminum siding.

158. Helms-McRae House, 516 Fayetteville Road, 1917, C.
T. R. Helms (1873-1948), a jeweler of some standing, had this well proportioned two story brick house constructed in 1917. Two years later he sold the residence to grocery warehouse owner, T. L. McRae, before moving into a newly constructed house at 517 E. Washington Street. Noteworthy architectural detail on this box-like construction is confined to the porch area, which exhibits a bracketed and denticulated cornice, and stunted Tuscan porch columns on brick piers. A hanging indirect light fixture, one of the first promoted by Carolina Power and Light Company during the late 1910s, illuminates the side hall. The interesting fixture displays an ornamental metal shade, milk glass globe, and hanging tassel.
159. Leak-Aycock-Covington House, 515 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1855, 1870, P.
The highly significant Leak-Aycock-Covington House was constructed in the 1850s by William Cole Leak and his wife, the former Ann Parish Steele. William's brother, Colonel John Wall Leak constructed a similar Greek Revival residence of a more simple design 300 yards to the southwest at 405 E. Washington Street (No. 37). William and John were the sons of William Pickett and Nancy Poythress Wall Leak. The notable William Cole Leak residence was sold in a commissioner's sale on November 14, 1871 and was purchased by James H. Aycock, a lumberman, who is said to have altered the exterior of the house extensively. On October 23, 1880 the Aycocks sold the house to John Wesley and Mary Little Steele Covington. The fabulous two-tiered pedimented porch of this two story Greek Revival structure is further enhanced by two orders of fluted Corinthian columns. These ornate porch supports are probably twentieth century replacements of an original, more simple order. Other noteworthy exterior features include a bracketed and denticulated roof cornice, two story paneled corner boards, and significant window detail. The interior front rooms were updated toward the turn of the century with the addition of plaster ceiling medallions and cornices of unsurpassed quality. An elaborate staircase with curvilinear stair scrolls and turned spindles enhances the central hall.
160. Southern National Bank Branch, 515 Fayetteville Road, 1963, I, PL.
This contemporary, buff brick bank structure and its complimentary fountain were erected in 1963.
161. (Former) Cope's Inn, 514 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1905, C.
This simple two story frame house is typical of Rockingham vernacular residential construction dating from the early 1900s. Known for many years as Cope's Inn, a local rooming house, the two-bay principal facade is fronted by a porch with clustered Tuscan columns. The simplicity of the exterior is carried through to the interior rooms. The house has remained unaltered throughout the years except for the addition of a rear kitchen and a second story sleeping porch.
162. (Former) 1879 Methodist Sunday School Chapel, 510 Fayetteville Road, 1879, moved 1899, C.
In 1879 this charming structure was built as a Sunday School Chapel on the grounds of the First United Methodist Church with funds provided by Ann Cole Leak (1819-1895), wife of John Wall Leak (1816-1876). In 1899, with the construction of the present brick First United Methodist Church, the chapel was moved to its present location and refitted as a private residence. The house has been occupied

(Former) 1879 Methodist Sunday School Chapel (Continued)

for three generations by members of the L. G. Fox family (1879-1951), owners for many years of Fox Drugstore on the 100 block of East Washington Street. The principal entrance to the chapel was originally located at one gable end of the structure. Today, its highly decorative replacement is located at the central bay of the front facade. The single door is highlighted with raised panels, ornamental beadwork and an incised floral motif. The porch exhibits turned supports and balusters, characteristic Victorian details. Interior features of the centrally planned residence include symmetrically molded door and window surrounds and simple pilaster and frieze mantels.

163. Denham's Moving and Storage, 509 Fayetteville Road, 1940, I.

Built in 1940 in the cow pasture once belonging to the Leak-Wall House (No. 37), this brick masonry structure was utilized for many years as an auto service and sales building. A self service pump island is also located on the lot.

164. Robert's Exxon Station, 508 Fayetteville Road, 1965, I.

Historically, this lot has been the site of a service station establishment since the 1930s. The present brick structure was built in 1965.

165. L. B. Eisenhart House, 305 Foushee Avenue, 1940, F.

The exterior of this one story frame cottage is sided with wide weatherboard. The wrought iron supports beneath the central gabled portico are recent replacements and the attached porte-cochere a newer addition.

166. John Porter House, 310 Foushee Avenue, ca. 1922, C.

John W. Porter was employed as a bookkeeper in Steele's Mill until 1895. In 1926 Mr. Porter was elected president of the mill and remained in that position until the purchase of the mill by the Burlington Corporation in 1945. Mr. Porter built this charming frame cottage several years before the erection of his second residence at 905 Fayetteville Road. It features a gable roof with diagonal support brackets and a tripartite window division on either side of a central entry. A low brick retaining wall encloses the front yard of this nicely proportioned structure.

167. Finney-Steele House, 311 Foushee Avenue, 1914, C.

J. S. Finney had this two story, modest frame residence built in ca. 1914. It was purchased ten years later by Walter Coney Steele, grandson of Colonel Walter L. Steele (1828-1891). Noteworthy as the oldest house on Foushee Avenue, its low hipped roof is covered with pressed metal shingles. The three-bay front elevation features an L-shaped porch with Tuscan support columns. A stylish, oval beveled glass light graces the central entrance.

168. Walter Lambeth House, 312 Foushee Avenue, ca. 1920, C.

Walter Lambeth, an automobile salesman, had built this one story frame cottage in the early 1920s. The long rectangular residence features a three-bay front division with multi-pane french doors flanking a central entry. The broad clipped gable roof features decorative, saw-tooth purlins and exposed rafters beneath the eaves.

169. A. W. Porter House, 313 Foushee Avenue, 1940, F.

Built by A. W. Porter, farmer (1869-1936), this one and one-half story frame cottage features plain weatherboard siding, gabled dormers and an angular front bay window. The scale and proportion of the attractive residence compliment the

A. W. Porter House (Continued)

earlier Bungalow structures on Foushee Avenue.

170. James H. Covington, Jr. House, 314 Foushee Avenue, 1923, C.

A. D. Dumas, contractor, began work October 16, 1923 on this substantial one and one-half story Bungalow for James H. Covington, Jr. Exterior highlights of the frame structure include gabled dormers, projecting eaves with exposed roof rafters, and an offset porch with brick piers. Portions of the roof, dormer and porch gables are half-timbered.

171. Apartments, 308 Wall Street, 1940, F.

This two story Colonial Revival duplex was developed by Dr. F. B. Garrett as rental property. The plain three-bay box construction features eight over eight paired windows flanking a central entry and exterior end chimneys.

172. Apartments, 310 Wall Street, ca. 1924, 1964, I.

Built in 1924 as a long, narrow, frame residence, this two story structure was brick veneered and refitted as a multi-family dwelling in 1964.

173. House, 313 Wall Street, ca. 1905, C.

This one story frame vernacular dwelling is representative of a popular residential house type dating from the early 1900s. The residence is well proportioned and features a high hipped roof, projecting side bays, one over one sash windows, and an inviting L-shaped porch with Tuscan columns.

174. Horace Steadman House, 911 Ann Street, ca. 1925, C.

Horace Steadman, former teacher and past president of Pee Dee Mills, had this attractive one story brick cottage built in ca. 1925. The central entrance, flanked on either side by a tripartite window, is recessed behind a bracketed overhang supported by wood pillars. The broad attic gable has been given a rough stucco finish adding to the textural richness of the exterior. The perfect symmetry of the front facade is balanced by a porch wing on the east and an attached porte-cochere on the west.

175. House, 912 Ann Street, ca. 1960, I.

Built in the early 1960s, this modest one story ranch construction is not compatible in scale or proportion with other houses in the historic district.

176. J. A. Covington House, 913 Ann Street, ca. 1912, C.

According to relatives, J. A. Covington, a prominent gentleman farmer, moved from the country to Ann Street in the early 1910s. This handsomely proportioned Colonial Revival house is fronted by a U-shaped veranda, and its boxy, two story elevation is topped by a truncated hipped roof covered with a pressed metal shingles. The principal entrance of the double-pile construction is embellished with a leaded and beveled glass transom and sidelights. Interior features include classically derived, mirrored overmantels and vertical beaded tongue-in-groove wainscoting in the central hall and dining area. The house is one of the more attractive Colonial Revival residences in the Rockingham Historic District.

177. W. M. Covington House, 1001 Ann Street, 1911, P.

W. M. Covington (1855-1934), noted farmer and textile promoter, sat on the boards of both the Pee Dee and Entwistle mills. On December 17, 1890 he married Hallie Steele (1859-1953), daughter of Colonel Walter L. Steele, and for twenty years lived in the family homeplace situated off North Carolina SR 1431. In 1911

W. M. Covington House (Continued)

Covington commissioned the highly respected firm of Wheeler and Stearn of Charlotte to design this stately Classical Revival residence. The most striking feature of this grand, unspoiled mansion is its monumental two story portico supported by paired, colossal, fluted Ionic columns. A U-shaped veranda, enhanced by an upper balcony and handsome balustrade, embrace three sides of the house. The spacious interior features a monumental stairway with an impressive Palladian window, classical mantels and exquisite leaded glass transoms.

178. House, 1002 Ann Street, ca. 1930, F.

This small frame cottage, constructed in the late 1920s, is fronted by a classically derived porch featuring columned supports, a denticulated cornice and gable returns. The large sunburst panel applied to the central gable is probably a more recent addition. The charming residence is framed by two large cedar trees.

179. (Former) Rockingham Senior High School, 415 Wall Street, 1922, P.

Recorded as a pivotal structure at the north end of tree-lined Wall Street, the former Rockingham Senior High School was constructed in 1922 on fifteen acres of property purchased by the School Board from H. C. Wall. A rear addition was completed in 1936. Distinguishing features of the two story front facade include a recessed entrance located behind a semi-circular brick arch with central keystone and bracketed overhang, and an upper roof parapet with decorative stone trim. With the building of the present Richmond Senior High School on South U. S. Highway I in the early 1970s, this building was converted for use as a junior high school.

180. House, 313 Steele Street, ca. 1870-1880, moved 1975, F.

At one time a major portion of this one story structure was attached to the Steele-Gibbons House at 621 Fayetteville Road (No. 150), and utilized as a kitchen. During the remodeling efforts of the mid-1970s, the Gibbons detached this section, moved it to its present location, and refitted it as a residence. The exact age of the former kitchen section is undetermined, however, the floor joists are hand hewn.

181. House, 315 Steele Street, ca. 1880-1890, C.

According to local tradition 315, 317, and 319 Steele Street were built by Col. Walter L. Steele (1823-1891) as residences for his children. Col. Steele married Mary Little in 1864 and had four sons and two daughters: William L. Steele, George S. Steele, Dr. R. T. S. Steele of Wilmington, Sam S. Steele, and Misses Mary and Annie Steele. It is not documented for which children these modest, one story residences were built. William L., George S., and Sam S. Steele eventually built elsewhere on Fayetteville Road. 315 and 317 Steele Street are identical compact structures, three-bays wide with slate covered pyramidal roofs and twin chimneys with decorative caps.

182. House, 317 Steele Street, ca. 1880-1890, C.

See description for 315 Steele Street (No. 181).

183. House, 319 Steele Street, ca. 1880-1890, C.

See description for 315 Steele Street (No. 181). 319 Steele Street is a one story, triple-A gable cottage with a pressed metal shingle roof. The three-bay front facade was at one time fronted by a full width porch removed in the 1940s. Interior ceilings are beaded tongue-in-groove, and mantels are of a lively vernacular design.

184. House, 323 Steele Street, ca. 1850, moved ca. 1890, F.
According to the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Katz, the front central and north rooms of this one story, triple-A gable residence at one time comprised the detached cook house of the Col. Walter L. Steele House at 621 Fayetteville Road (No. 150). In ca. 1890 Col. Steele moved the cook house to its present location. It was purchased by the Linker family shortly thereafter, and with the addition of several rooms was refitted as a one family dwelling.
185. House, 417 Greene Street, ca. 1955, F.
This rambling one story cement block residence has been refitted as a multi-family dwelling and is used for rental purposes.
186. Church of the Messiah (Episcopal), 202 N. Lawrence Street, 1899-1900, P.
In 1899 Captain W. I. Everett deeded a lot on the northeast corner of N. Lawrence and Greene streets for the construction of a frame Episcopal Chapel. Construction on the small Gothic Revival structure, modeled after the Episcopal Church at Lincolnton, was completed on October 14, 1900. In 1924 the picturesque structure was moved thirty feet west and brick veneered. Bricks were sold for one dollar each to finance the remodeling. Characteristic of the Gothic Revival Style are the pointed arch window and door openings, the stepped buttresses and the sixty foot steeple with belfry. The dark, intimate interior is enhanced by diagonal and vertical tongue-in-groove wall paneling, significant stained glass, and an elaborately worked choir screen. A compatible office and Sunday school building was attached to the north side of the chapel in 1951.
187. Vacant Lot adjacent to the east boundary of 209 Greene Street, VL.
Grass covered vacant lot.
188. House, 209 Greene Street, ca. 1930, F.
This modest, though pleasant, two story box structure is described by a low hipped roof, shiplap siding, a three-bay division of the front facade and little architectural detail of note.
189. Vacant Lot adjacent to the west boundary of 209 Greene Street, VL.
Grass covered vacant lot.
190. Vacant Lot adjacent to the west boundary of vacant lot (No. 189), VL.
Grass covered vacant lot.
191. (Former) Claude Gore Rental House, 102 LeGrand Avenue, ca. 1918, C.
Claude Gore, textile mill manager and industrialist, came to Rockingham in 1901 to successfully operate Great Falls Mill until its closing in the 1930s depression. According to Mr. Gore's daughter, Mrs. Minor T. Hinson, the mill was running at its peak during the 1910s, producing good quality war goods. During this time her father had built two, two story frame houses at 102 and 104 LeGrand Avenue and three, two story frame dwellings between 102 and 106 Everett Street. Two overseers of Great Falls Mill resided in the houses on LeGrand Avenue, whereas the houses on Everett Street were occupied by the mill superintendent, the supervisor of the dye plant, and the manager of the company store. It has been said that portions of the five modest structures were pre-fabricated; their structural elements shipped to Rockingham by railroad. The two story dwellings at 102 and 104 LeGrand Avenue are identical in plan and feature gambrel roofs, plain weatherboard siding and a two-bay division of the front facade. A single Tuscan pillar supports a small engaged front porch.

192. (Former) Claude Gore Rental House, 104 LeGrand Avenue, ca. 1918, C.
See description for 102 LeGrand Avenue (No. 191).
193. House, 101 Everett Street, 1930-1938 (SM), F.
This simple Bungalow residence is fronted by a broadly pitched front gable porch with projecting purlin supports, exposed roof rafters, and tapering wood porch pillars set on brick piers. Paired three over one sash windows flank on either side of the central entrance.
194. (Former) Claude Gore Rental House, 102 Everett Street, ca. 1918, C.
See description for 102 LeGrand Avenue (No. 191). This two story box construction is capped by a low hipped roof and dormer with simple support brackets beneath the boxed cornices. Sided with wood shingles and narrow weatherboard, the three-bay division of the principal facade is fronted by a Bungalow style porch.
195. (Former) Claude Gore Rental House, 104 Everett Street, ca. 1918, C.
See description for 102 LeGrand Avenue (No. 191). Similar in most respects to 102 Everett Street (No. 194), the two story frame structure features a gabled roof with diagonal support brackets, exposed rafters beneath the wide overhanging eaves, and an offset Bungalow porch.
196. (Former) Claude Gore Rental House, 106 Everett Street, ca. 1918, C.
See description for 102 LeGrand Avenue (No. 191). Similar in most respects to 104 Everett Street (No. 195), this two story frame structure displays a two-bay division of the front facade and a full width Bungalow porch with pedimented entry.
197. L. J. Bell House, 107 Everett Street, by 1918 (SM), C.
L. J. Bell, a highly respected school administrator, came to Rockingham in 1902 and served as principal of the Rockingham Academy from 1902 until 1906. Shortly thereafter he succeeded A. B. Hill as City Superintendent of Schools and served in that capacity from 1906 until 1948. In addition, he was County Superintendent of Schools from 1916 until 1947. The L. J. Bell Elementary School built in 1952 at 500 Hawthorne Avenue is named in his honor. In ca. 1918 he built this modest one story, frame Bungalow residence. Representative features of the style include a low-slung engaged porch, gabled dormer, exposed roof rafters, and multi-pane upper window sashes.
198. Dr. A. C. Everett House, 201 Everett Street, 1905, C.
Dr. A. C. Everett, a nephew of Captain W. I. Everett and a native of Laurinburg, was the son of Col. Lawrence T. and Martha Covington Everett. In 1905 Dr. Everett and his wife Ella Spencer commissioned the firm of Wheeler and Stearn of Charlotte to design this elegantly detailed Classical Revival residence. Remarkably, the original plans of the house survive and are in the possession of the present owner. Exceptionally fine classical details include slightly projecting front and side gables with boxed cornices, returns, and Palladian second story windows. The finely proportioned central entrance is framed by engaged, fluted colonnettes and a leaded glass transom. The entry is fronted by a projecting portico featuring coupled Tuscan columns and a Doric entablature. Noteworthy interior features include an open, center hall staircase and period mantels. Substantial fluted Ionic pilasters mark the division of the foyer and the stairhall.
199. Vacant Lot between 106 and 204 Everett Street, VL.
Grass covered vacant lot.

200. Dr. Lorenzo D. McPhail House, 204 Everett Street, ca. 1905, C.
This plain, two story vernacular house was built in the early 1900s by Dr. Lorenzo D. McPhail. The double-pile residence is sheathed in plain weatherboard siding and is fronted by an L-shaped porch with column supports. Though nicely proportioned, the dwelling is lacking other architectural detail of note. In 1924 the house was purchased by the City of Rockingham, and employed for many years as a "teacherage." The present owners are stabilizing its former deteriorated condition.
201. Minnie Dockery House, 205 Everett Street, ca. 1911, P.
Minnie Everett Dockery (1866-1940) built this handsomely proportioned one story Colonial Revival house in ca. 1911, shortly after the death of her husband, H. C. Dockery (1848-1911). Recessed behind a grove of water oak trees, this compact, one story, three-bay structure is complimented by a veranda on three sides and central broadly gabled entry. Interior features of the double-pile construction include wide pine floors, classical mantels, tall ceilings, and coved cornice moldings.
202. House, 206 Everett Street, ca. 1920, F.
This one story frame Bungalow displays an offset gabled porch with diagonal cornice braces and tapering wood porch supports on brick piers. Such features are typical of the style popular in Rockingham residential construction during the 1920s and 1930s.
203. W. S. Thomas House, 207 Everett Street, 1923, C.
Construction was completed on this fine two story brick house belonging to W. S. Thomas on November 15, 1923. A respected local lawyer, Thomas served as Clerk of the Richmond County Court from 1922 until 1942. The three-bay, box-type construction is served by four exterior chimneys. Tripartite window divisions flank on either side of a central entrance with multi-pane sidelights. The house is fronted by a full width porch with tapering wood supports on brick piers and is capped by a truncated hipped roof, with slate shingles.
204. H. M. Smithey House, 208 Everett Street, 1924-1930 (SM), F.
This small frame cottage was built by H. M. Smithey, long time manager of the local Belk's Department Store, in the early 1930s. The charming residence remained in the Smithey family until 1978. Its four bay facade is fronted by a simple pedimented portico with column supports. Windows are six over six sash and the central raised panel door has multi-pane sidelights.
205. Dr. Alphas McCullen House, 210 Everett Street, ca. 1920, C.
Dr. Alphas McCullen, District Superintendent of the Methodist Church, built this fine one story frame residence in ca. 1915. Its paneled chimney stacks, broad roof gables, diagonal cornice brackets, and wood shingled exterior are consistent with the vernacular house types lining the length of Everett Street.
206. John W. Covington House, 211 Everett Street, ca. 1920, C.
This well preserved brick cottage was constructed in ca. 1920 by John W. Covington, former associate of the Farmers Bank and Trust. The nicely proportioned exterior exhibits a wrap-around porch with brick pier supports, a broken pediment above a central entry, and small lunette windows in the attic gables. The house currently serves as a parsonage for the First United Methodist Church.

207. Isaac S. London House, 302 Everett Street, 1918, C.
One of Rockingham's leading newspaper men and best loved citizens, Isaac S. London (1885-1964) had this simple one story frame residence constructed in 1918. The Post-Dispatch under the editorship and ownership of London began operations on December 6, 1917. The newspaper was sold to J. Neal Cadieu in the early 1950s, but London continued as its editor until his death. A collector of local historical information and anecdotes, London was appointed the official historian for the county in 1956. His residence, which is representative of the typical vernacular house type constructed on Everett Street in the early 1920s, was purchased by the Church of the Messiah (Episcopal) in 1939 and served as its parsonage for many years.
208. Vacant Lot between 211 and 305 Everett Street, PL.
Unpaved parking lot used by the First Baptist Church, 201 N. Randolph Street (No. 236).
209. Oakwood Apartments, 305 Everett Street, ca. 1950, F.
Erected on the site of the residence belonging to former North Carolina Secretary of State W. N. Everett (1864-1928), the Oakwood Apartments are a complex of four brick post-World War II multi-family dwelling units.
210. First Baptist Church Recreation Center, 306 Everett Street, ca. 1900, moved 1945, C.
John L. Everett (1876-1944) built a substantial Classical Revival residence on the southwest corner of N. Randolph and Everett streets in ca. 1905. A local businessman of some prominence, John Everett owned half of the Everett Hardware Store with his brother, W. N. Everett. In 1909 the First Baptist Church congregation constructed a brick Gothic Revival structure on a neighboring lot to the south. In 1923 John Everett sold his residence to the First Baptist Church and it served as a parsonage and school until 1945. At that time the Baptist congregation demolished their 1909 sanctuary, dismantled the house and constructed a new First Baptist Church (No. 236) on both adjoining lots. The Everett House was rebuilt along more simple lines at its present location and is today utilized by the church as a recreation center. The principal entrance is described by a simple molded surround with central keystone and leaded glass sidelights. These noteworthy features were salvaged from the original construction.
211. House, 120 LeGrand Avenue, ca. 1915, I.
L. J. Bell constructed this modest two story frame guest house on a beautiful wooded lot adjacent to the rear property line of his residence at 107 Everett Street.
212. Kate Finley House, 132 LeGrand Avenue, ca. 1945, I.
This small frame cottage was constructed on a heavily wooded lot and owned by Kate Finley, principal of the Rockingham High School from 1918 until 1955.
213. Vacant Lot adjacent to the Everett Family Cemetery (No. 214), VL.
Grass covered vacant lot.
214. Everett Family Cemetery, adjacent to 222 LeGrand Avenue, C.
The Everett Family Cemetery is located in a lovely, shaded lot at the west end of LeGrand Avenue. An elegantly detailed wrought and cast iron fence surrounds the small burial plot. Members of the Captain W. I. Everett family are buried within. Captain Everett was former County Historian for Richmond County and lived from 1835 until 1911. His son, W.N. Everett (1864-1928) was appointed Secretary of State for North Carolina in 1923 to replace J. Bryan Grimes who died in office. He was elected to the office in his own right in 1924 and served until his death in 1928.

215. W. N. Everett, Jr. House, 222 LeGrand Avenue, by 1924 (SM), C.
 This one story frame Bungalow is recessed within a handsome grove of willow oaks. Built by W. N. Everett, Jr., son of the former North Carolina Secretary of State, W. N. Everett, Sr. (1864-1928), the residence is fronted by an engaged porch with square pillars and a simple balustrade. The Everett Family Cemetery is located on an adjacent lot to the west.
216. Vacant Lot located adjacent to the west property line of 225 LeGrand Avenue, VL.
 Grass covered vacant lot.
217. C. C. Taylor House, 225 LeGrand Avenue, ca. 1920, C.
 This modest one story frame Bungalow was built by C. C. Taylor, a local merchant. Large dormer windows project from the sloping sides of the hipped roof and the screened porch is possibly a replacement for an original full width Bungalow porch.
218. House, 226 LeGrand Avenue, ca. 1930, F.
 This well maintained one story house exhibits characteristics associated with the Bungalow Style. Its gable roof has exposed rafters and the principal entrance is recessed behind an offset gabled portico supported by tapering wood pillars. The front plate glass window is probably a replacement.
219. Bill Pittman House, 227 LeGrand Avenue, 1929, C.
 This attractive one story frame cottage was constructed in 1929 by Bill Pittman, an attorney. The side gables of the cross gable roof have returns and decorative, louvered attic vents. The front engaged porch is supported by Tuscan columns. Another residence of similar design is located at 1201 Fayetteville Road (No. 107).
220. House, 228 LeGrand Avenue, ca. 1930, C.
 This one story residence is representative in scale and detail of the popular Bungalow house types which line both sides of LeGrand Avenue. The lower division of the house is brick veneered, whereas the upper gables of the cross gable roof are stuccoed and half timbered.
221. House, 301 LeGrand Avenue, ca. 1885, moved before 1918, C.
 This simple frame cottage was moved from 403 N. Randolph Street by Horace Biggs in ca. 1918. The front and side gables of the one story structure have returns. Two finely scrolled cornice brackets accent the gable of the west elevation. The central entrance exhibits sidelights and a trabeated transom. The house is fronted by a gently curved L-shaped porch with column supports.
222. Frank I. Mason House, 406 N. Randolph Street, ca. 1915, C.
 Frank I. Mason came to Rockingham in the early 1900s as an expert machinist to work in the Dockery Mercantile and Ice Manufacturing Company. This well maintained two story vernacular residence is nicely proportioned but lacking architectural detail of note. The house is fronted by an L-shaped porch with slender Tuscan supports.
223. House, 405 N. Randolph Street, ca. 1920, F.
 This well preserved one story Bungalow exhibits an offset gabled portico with diagonal cornice braces, exposed roof rafters, and tapering wood supports on brick piers. The exterior of the house is sided with wood shingles and plain weatherboard. Windows are multi-pane over a single batten sash.

224. T. T. Cole House, 403 N. Randolph Street, ca. 1920, C.
Built by T. T. Cole in ca. 1920 this rambling, one story residence features broad front and side gables with diagonal brackets and exposed rafters beneath the eaves. The rustic quality of the wood shingled exterior is a characteristic feature of the Bungalow Style. Windows are multi-paned above a single batten sash and the offset front and side porches are supported by stunted wood pillars on brick piers.
225. (Former) Baptist Parsonage, 402 N. Randolph Street, 1924, C.
Built as a parsonage for the First Baptist Church, this modest two story brick structure was erected on land given to the church by Claude Gore. The three-bay facade features a high hipped roof, hipped dormer, full width front porch, and paired multi-pane windows over a single batten sash. The church sold the parsonage as a private residence in 1930.
226. Frank McNeill House, 321 N. Randolph Street, ca. 1870, P.
Built by Frank McNeill, former district attorney, this unspoiled, transitional Victorian structure was later sold to T. C. Guthrie, a noted attorney in his own right, upon Mr. McNeill's move to Fayetteville. The picturesque two story structure is one room deep with rear additions. The slightly projecting, gabled central bay breaks the flat surface of the front facade. A bracketed cornice and paneled frieze enhances the low hipped roof and cornice of the wrap-around porch. The handsome chamfered porch posts with recessed paneled bases are some of the finest in the city. Rounded transom and sidelights of etched glass enrich the doorway recessed behind the central gabled entry.
227. Claude Gore House, 320 N. Randolph Street, ca. 1922, C.
D. L. Gore of Wilmington acquired control of Great Falls Mill in 1901 with his son, Claude Gore (1878-1944) acting as manager until the mill's closing in 1930. In 1922 Claude Gore built this beautifully scaled brick Colonial Revival residence. Approached by a brick walk set in a herringbone pattern, the two story structure displays gabled dormers, a running series of modillions beneath a boxed cornice, and a projecting semi-circular portico with upper balustrade. An attractive fanlight enhances the double door entry. The stairway of the central hall is embellished with turned spindles and elaborate curvilinear stair scrolls. A coved ceiling molding enriches the high ceiling of the front parlor.
228. Minor T. Hinson House, 317 N. Randolph Street, ca. 1890, C.
Minor T. Hinson, merchant, and brother of Minor L. Hinson, Sheriff of Richmond County from 1904 until 1912, erected this picturesque Victorian vernacular residence in ca. 1890. The cornice of the multi-gabled roof is enhanced by jig-sawn cut scrolled brackets, and a delightful angular bay window with paneled frieze and base highlights the front facade. The former second story balcony, similar to that seen on 311 N. Randolph (No. 231), has been enclosed as has a portion of the original L-shaped porch. Although the nicely turned porch supports have been retained, the original spindles of the balustrade have been eliminated. Imaginative vernacular mantels enliven the interior rooms off the central hall.
229. W. C. Thomas House, 314 N. Randolph Street, 1925, C.
This large gabled Bungalow was built by W. C. Thomas in 1925 on the site of the former Thomas homeplace, a rambling one story frame structure. The kitchen dependency, belonging to the original Thomas House, stands at the rear of the property. The present Bungalow exhibits a large front attic gable with asphalt

W. C. Thomas House (Continued)

shingles set in a diamond pattern. A full width porch with stunted pillars on brick piers fronts the residence, and beveled glass sidelights, an unusual Bungalow feature, flank the central entrance.

230. Ellis Thomas House, 312 N. Randolph Street, ca. 1915, C.

This substantial two story frame residence was constructed by Ellis Thomas, former manager of the Roberdel Mill Company Stores. Utilizing a variety of siding materials, the first story displays German siding and the second story wood shingle. Bellcast hipped dormers with decorative window tracery compliment the sweeping lines of the roof. French doors lead onto a central balcony above a front porch with tapering wood pillars. This well maintained dwelling was refitted in the late 1970s as a multi-family residence, however, a significant, stylized Art Deco stained glass window was retained in the central hall.

231. John W. Brigman House, 311 N. Randolph Street, ca. 1895, C.

John W. Brigman, local businessman, built this two story vernacular residence in ca. 1895. The multi-gabled roof, asymmetrical massing of elements, and turned porch detail are typical features of the Victorian Style. A second story balcony with turned porch posts and spindles compliments the L-shaped porch below.

232. Henry C. Dockery House, 306 N. Randolph Street, ca. 1870, C.

Henry C. Dockery, farmer and merchant, was appointed U. S. Marshall by President McKinley in 1901 and four years later the appointment was renewed by President Theodore Roosevelt. One of the earliest surviving structures on N. Randolph Street, the two story house has been remodeled on several occasions. The massive two story support columns of the central portico are most likely twentieth century additions, as is the wrap-around porch with Tuscan supports and the leaded and beveled door and window transoms. The Victorian scrolled cornice brackets and decorative louvered attic vents, however, are original to the structure. The interior of the house has been completely remodeled and no noteworthy original features survive.

233. Ben Palmer House, 302 N. Randolph Street, 1924, C.

Ben Palmer purchased the former 1888 Richmond County Courthouse, located at Washington Square, for one dollar in 1924 and utilized floor joists, roof rafters and slate shingles in the construction of this brick Colonial Revival residence. The two story, three-bay facade features a recessed entry behind a simple one-bay portico with a single leaf raised panel door and fanlight transom.

234. LeGrand Everett House, 208 N. Randolph Street, ca. 1915, C.

John LeGrand Everett (1874-1942) had this elegantly detailed Classical Revival residence built in ca. 1915. As Secretary of the Pee Dee Mills, the impressive structure reflected his wealth and position. The symmetrical massing of the front facade and formal entry show the influence of the Classical Revival Style. Fluted, engaged colonnettes frame the paneled door and rise to support an elliptical arch and magnificent beveled and leaded glass fanlight. An identical fanlight graces a transom of the interior central hall. During the 1940s the house was refitted as a multi-family dwelling. Since that time the residence has been sided, the upper and lower porch balusters have been removed as has the crowning widow's walk.

235. John Dockery House, 202 N. Randolph Street, ca. 1912, C.

John Dockery (1879-1920), lawyer, farmer and owner of an ice and fertilizer plant, moved from his residence at 612 E. Washington Street to this finely proportioned Colonial Revival brick residence in 1912. A. C. Dumas was the local contractor responsible for the construction. The two story, three-bay division of the principal facade is topped by a half-timbered gabled dormer. A running series of modillions accent the porch and roof cornices and exquisite leaded and beveled glass sidelights enhance the principal entrance. The front and side porches display clustered pillars and simple balustrades with square pales.

236. First Baptist Church, 201 N. Randolph Street, 1957, C., PL.

In 1881 the congregation of the First Baptist Church constructed a small frame church structure on a lot donated by Captain W.I. Everett at the northwest corner of N. Randolph and Greene streets. This frame structure was replaced by a Gothic Revival brick church in 1909 and it served the Baptist congregation until 1957. At that time the present Colonial Revival First Baptist Church was erected on a neighboring lot to the north and the obsolete 1909 building was brought down for a large parking lot.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

____ NATIONAL

____ STATE

____ **X** LOCAL

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 type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1930	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)			
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			Prominent Owners		

SPECIFIC DATES

Unknown

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Rockingham Historic District is the largest concentration of architecturally and historically significant structures dating primarily from the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century in Rockingham. Within the boundaries of the district are located the oldest surviving structure in the immediate Rockingham vicinity (the Steele-Johnson-Cole House, built in 1838), the Everett Family Cemetery, and the three oldest remaining institutional structures (the Church of the Messiah built between 1899-1900, the First United Methodist Church constructed in 1899, and the former Rockingham High School erected in 1922). Also included are outstanding examples of architectural styles associated with the period and significant vernacular examples which absorb aspects of each. Today, the broad, shaded streets, so admired in Rockingham, act as the cohesive units which tie this rich and varied display of architectural styles together.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

- A. The Rockingham Historic District is associated with late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential development in Rockingham, reflecting the growth of the town during that period.
- B. The Rockingham Historic District is associated with the productive lives of many noted Rockingham citizens who played significant roles in the industrial, commercial and service areas of community life. In addition, at least eleven legislators at one time made their homes in the historic district. Walter F. Leak who lived at 704 Fayetteville Road (No. 148) was elected state senator and representative as was Walter L. Steele, who maintained a residence at 621 Fayetteville Road (No. 150). Walter L. Parsons who resided at 408 E. Franklin Street (No. 33) and A. Settle Dockery who lived at 302 N. Randolph Street (No. 232) also served as both state senators and representatives. Charles B. Deane, who built at 419 Leak Street (No. 17) served two terms in the state senate, and Henry C. Dockery who lived at 302 N. Randolph Street (No. 232) and J. Thomas Page who resided at 319 Steele Street (No. 183) were elected for one term each. Henry C. Wall who lived at 405 E. Washington Street (No. 37) served in the state legislature as did Walter S. Thomas who lived at 207

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Criteria Assessment (Continued)

Everett Street (No. 203). Finally Thomas B. Hunter who maintains a residence at 618 Fayetteville Road (No. 151) and John W. Covington, Jr. who resided at 515 Fayetteville Road (No. 160) also made significant contributions for serving as state representatives.¹

- C. Building styles within the Rockingham Historic District range from simple vernacular structures to local renderings of Greek Revival and Italianate styles with examples of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical Revival and Bungalow styles included. Many of these examples are the most notable of their kind in Rockingham and sometimes beyond.

Historic Background (Continued)

Other houses dating from this early period include the Steele-Fisher House at 613 Fayetteville Road (No. 153) and the Steele-Gibbons House at 621 Fayetteville Road (No. 150), both built in the 1840s, and the Robert L. Steele, Sr. House at 705 Fayetteville Road (No. 147) and the Leak-Wall House at 405 E. Washington Street (No. 37), both constructed in the 1850s. Including these four houses, only about six percent of the present buildings in the Rockingham Historic District were built by ca. 1880.

In May of 1861, the Pee Dee Guards, the first of several companies in Richmond County, was formed to furnish eighty-two men to the Confederate cause.⁶ The great sendoff for the Guard took place on June 27, 1861 at the site of the present First United Methodist Church (No. 38).⁷ Although no major battles were fought on Richmond soil, the county was not left unscarred by the war.

On March 7, 1865 foragers from the Federal Army skirmished with the Confederate troops under General Joseph Wheeler on the outskirts of Rockingham, while another similar outbreak occurred within the town limits. General Hugh Judson Kilpatrick's advanced guard of Union cavalry arrived later in the morning and forced the Confederate soldiers to retreat. General Kilpatrick, on his way from Cheraw to Fayetteville, occupied Rockingham several days before moving on and maintained headquarters at the Steele-Fisher House (No. 153) at 613 Fayetteville Road.⁸

Several houses east of the Union headquarters in the Steele-Fisher House lived Dr. Steele's cousin, Colonel Walter Leak Steele, at 621 Fayetteville Road (No. 150). The colorful story is often told that, knowing the Union soldiers were after him, the colonel hid up to his neck in the cold waters of Falling Creek until a slave revealed his hiding place. He was then forced to walk to Fayetteville, sixty miles away, "clad only in his shirt, drawers and shoes," where he was kept hostage several days and then released.⁹

Due to the effects of the Civil War, a revival of a purely agrarian economy proved impractical. The end of slavery reduced the agricultural labor force after the war, and resulted in the breaking up of many of the larger estates. More and more of the county aristocracy were drawn to the growing town of Rockingham. As an alternative to farming,

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landowners turned to industry and the professions. Taking advantage of the potential water power provided by Hitchcock and Falling creeks, many invested in textile mills.

A number of the principal engineers and promoters of the textile industry in Richmond County built extremely fine residences within the Rockingham Historic District. Today these substantial houses command the immediate attention of passers-by as symbols of the industrial wealth of Rockingham.

The textile pioneers who lived in the Rockingham Historic District included Walter F. Leak who lived at 704 Fayetteville Road (No. 148) and John Wall Leak who built a residence at 405 E. Wahington Street (No. 37). This father and son-in-law team, along with Robert L. Steele, Sr. were responsible for the building of Great Falls Mill in 1869.¹⁰ Robert L. Steele, Sr., who has been called the main entrepreneur and engineer of the textile industry in Richmond County, maintained a residence at 705 Fayetteville Road (No. 147). He was not only a promoter of Great Falls Mill, but also the driving force behind the founding of Pee Dee No. 1 Mill in 1876, Roberdel No. 1 Mill in 1882, and Steele's Mill in 1895.¹¹ John S. Ledbetter, who lived at 804 Fayetteville Road (No. 143), along with his uncle, Thomas B. Ledbetter, was responsible for the founding of Ledbetter Mill in 1881. W. B. Cole, who made his home at 806 Fayetteville Road (No. 142) was the principal promoter behind the founding of Hannah Pickett No. 1 in 1906.¹²

The Leak, Steele, and Cole families were among the early settlers of the county and developers of the textile industry for several generations. Until the mid-twentieth century, the textile firms were largely owned and operated by members of these families who were either related by direct descendancy or intermarriage. Many of these administrators made their home within the Rockingham Historic District. H. D. Ledbetter who lived at 618 Fayetteville Road (No. 151) served as president of Ledbetter Manufacturing from 1922-1949, and George and Sam Steele who maintained residences at 617 Fayetteville Road (No. 152) and 1011 Fayetteville Road (No. 125) respectively, were responsible for the operation of Roberdel No. 1 Mill in the early 1900s.¹³ Robert L. Steele, Jr. who built at 708 Fayetteville Road (No. 146) and later at 804 E. Washington Street (No. 58) served as president of Steele's Mill from 1900-1925 and was succeeded by John W. Porter from 1926-1945 who lived at 905 Fayetteville Road (No. 134).¹⁴ LeGrand Everett and W. C. Leak were among the the major incorporators of Leak Mill in 1923. Mr. Everett maintained a residence at 208 N. Randolph Street (No. 234) and Mr. Leak at 506 Rockingham Road (No. 27).¹⁵ W. C. Leak also succeeded Col. Walter L. Steele who built at 621 Fayetteville Road (No. 150) as president of Pee Dee Mills from 1891 until 1918.¹⁶ William H. Entwistle, another noted second generation industrialist served as president of Pee Dee Manufacturing from 1934 until 1946.¹⁷ He also constructed a residence in the Rockingham Historic District at 916 Fayetteville Road (No. 131).

During the late 1800s and early 1900s increasingly progressive strides were made in Rockingham's growth and development. Fortunes were being made in the textile industry

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and related commercial enterprises. The newly acquired wealth was reflected in a residential building boom. Between ca. 1880 and ca. 1910, thirty-three percent of the extant buildings in the Rockingham Historic District were constructed and another forty percent between ca. 1910 and ca. 1930. Thus by 1930, seventy-nine percent of the buildings now present within the district had been erected. Many of the buildings constructed after 1930 have been replacements for earlier structures. Some of these are compatible with the character of the district and some are not.

Among the more than 200 properties in the district, a rich variety of styles can be seen, many of which represent excellent examples of Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical, and Bungalow styles. Key or pivotal structures remind the viewer of the former grandeur and are instrumental in giving the area an identity or personality associated with Rockingham life at its height.

Between 1900 and 1925 church and school construction was also at an all time high. Surviving church and school structures within the district include the Gothic Revival Style Episcopal Church at 202 N. Lawrence Street (No. 186) built between 1899 and 1900, the Romanesque Revival First United Methodist Church at 410 E. Washington Street (No. 38) begun in 1899, and also the former Rockingham High School at 415 Wall Street (No. 179) erected in 1922.¹⁸

In the early 1900s the prosperous county seat not only attracted textile industrialists, but also a host of bankers, lawyers, doctors and merchants, many of whom made their home within the Rockingham Historic District.

Prominent bankers residing in the district over the years included W. L. Parsons at 408 E. Franklin Street (No. 33), Walter L. Scales at 704 Fayetteville Road (No. 148), and John Armistead at 607 Fayetteville Road (No. 155), all of whom were associated with the former Bank of Pee Dee. Another notable banker is John W. Covington, Jr. who lived at 515 Fayetteville Road (No. 160) and was past president of the former Farmer's Bank and Trust.¹⁹

As the county seat of Richmond County, Rockingham attracted several distinguished lawyers. Frank McNeill, former district attorney, built at 321 N. Randolph Street (No. 226), J. R. McLendon, attorney, at 913 Fayetteville Road (No. 132), and Hon. A. A. Webb at 109 Scales Street (No. 70).²⁰ In addition, one of Rockingham's most distinguished citizens, Judge F. Donald Phillips, came to Rockingham in 1915 and has resided since 1925 at 622 Fayetteville Road (No. 149). In 1946 he was appointed by President Harry Truman as one of the judges of the International Military Tribunal for the trial of major war criminals in Nuremberg, Germany.²¹ Other important citizens related to the legal profession who at one time resided in the district include Thomas L. Covington who lived at 1101 Fayetteville Road (No. 117) and served as Clerk of Court in Richmond County from 1906 until 1914 and W. S. Thomas who constructed a house at 207 Everett Street (No. 203) and served in the same position from 1922-1942 and as Register of Deeds from 1900-1906.²²

Prominent physicians living in the Rockingham Historic District included Dr. F. J. Garrett who had built in ca. 1903 a handsome Colonial Revival house at 1020 Fayetteville

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Road (No. 120) and his son, Dr. F. B. Garrett who in 1916 constructed at 1001 Fayetteville Road (No. 129) a notable example of the Bungalow Style. In ca. 1905 Dr. A.C. Everett commissioned the firm of Wheeler and Stearn of Charlotte to design a highly impressive Classical Revival residence at 201 Everett Street (No. 198) while at the same time Dr. Lorenzo D. McPhail was constructing a modest two story house across the street at 204 Everett Street (No. 200).²³

Local merchants were also well represented in the Rockingham Historic District. Among those who made a significant contribution to the commercial development of Rockingham were W. T. Covington, James H. Covington, T. R. Helms, Jay Helms, W. E. McNair, Claude Gore, and L. G. Fox. W. T. Covington who lived at 519 Rockingham Road (No. 25) and his brother James H. Covington who resided at 1026 Fayetteville Road (No. 118) were co-owners of the W. T. Covington Cotton Exchange. Originally a grocery, the Covingtons expanded their services to include the selling of cotton from a platform behind the building and the grading of cotton in a classing room added to the rear.²⁴ The firm of T. R. Helms and Sons, Jewelers, known today as Helm's Jewelers, was founded in 1912. T. R. Helms first built a residence at 516 Fayetteville Road (No. 158) and several years later constructed another at 517 E. Washington Street (No. 42). His son, Jay Helms, took over the firm in 1948 until its sale in 1962. He lived at 603 E. Washington Street (No. 46).²⁵ The W. E. McNair Furniture Store, a local commercial landmark, was founded in 1908 and has been at its present location since 1913. Mr. McNair lived for many years at 612 E. Washington Street (No. 50).²⁶ Claude Gore, who built at 320 N. Randolph Street (No. 227) was manager of the Operatives Trading Company (later the Gore Company) until his death in 1944.²⁷ He also served as manager of Great Falls Mill from the early 1900s until the Depression years. L. G. Fox who lived at 510 Fayetteville Road (No. 162) founded the L. G. Fox Drug Company in 1905.²⁸

Other notable residents in the Rockingham Historic District through the years have included school administrators, newspaper men, ministers, and the aforementioned political leaders, who have made substantial contributions to the Rockingham community.²⁹ Because of the roles played by the above described institution and individuals, the Rockingham Historic District has made significant contributions to the development of the industrial, religious, educational, commercial, and political life of the community. Coupled with the notable architectural qualities of the district, these factors convey many important and varied aspects of Rockingham development during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Restoration and rehabilitation of significant structures have had more architectural impact than new construction in the district in the last two decades. Only about six percent of the buildings can be considered as intrusions, detracting from the special character of the neighborhood. The Rockingham Historic Zoning District, created in 1979, is helping to protect the fragile relationship between the individual buildings, green spaces and traffic patterns constituting the local historic district. The eclectic mixture of building types, details and landscaping, which over the years have evolved into the unique character which is Rockingham, thus have been officially recognized by the City of Rockingham as resources worthy of preservation.

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Footnotes

1. James E. and Ida C. Huneycutt, A History of Richmond County (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton Co.), 1976, 390, 391, 392, hereinafter cited as Huneycutt, A History.
2. Walter Clark, ed., The State Records of North Carolina (Goldsboro: Nash Brothers Book and Job Printers), 1905, vol. XXIV, 613.
3. The Isaac S. London Papers, located in looseleaf notebooks at the Richmond County Office of the Superior Court, hereinafter cited as Isaac S. London Papers, Richmond County Courthouse.
4. Huneycutt, A History, 34, 35.
5. Post-Dispatch (Rockingham), July 30, 1952. The entire issue is devoted to the history of Rockingham and Richmond County.
6. Isaac S. London Papers, Richmond County Courthouse.
7. Data Sheet for 410 E. Washington Street, Rockingham Historic District, Rockingham, North Carolina Historic Inventory.
8. Isaac S. London, "One of Steele Twins Is Dead," Post-Dispatch (Rockingham), August 20, 1959. Although most written documentation indicates that the headquarters were located at 613 Fayetteville Road (No. 153), local and family tradition maintain that the headquarters were housed in the Steele-Johnson-Cole House (No. 137).
9. Isaac S. London Papers, Richmond County Courthouse.
10. Huneycutt, A History, 351, 352, 353, 354.
11. "The Manufacturers Building," National Register of Historic Places Inventory Form, prepared by: Davyd F. Hood and Jerry L. Cross, 1979, on file at the Survey and Restoration Branch of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
12. Huneycutt, A History, 354, 365.
13. Huneycutt, A History, 354, 357.
14. Huneycutt, A History, 360, 361.
15. Huneycutt, A History, 368.
16. Huneycutt, A History, 372.
17. Huneycutt, A History, 373.

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Footnotes (Continued)

18. Data Sheets for 202 N. Lawrence Street, 410 E. Washington Street, and 415 Wall Street, Rockingham Historic District.
19. Southern Index (Rockingham), January 11, 1896, and Huneycutt, A History, 164.
20. Data Sheets for 321 N. Randolph Street, 913 Fayetteville Road, and 109 Scales Street, Rockingham Historic District.
21. Isaac S. London Papers, Richmond County Courthouse.
22. Huneycutt, A History, 394.
23. Data Sheets for 1020 Fayetteville Road, 1001 Fayetteville Road, 201 Everett Street, and 204 Everett Street, Rockingham Historic District, Historic Inventory.
24. Huneycutt, A History, 160.
25. Huneycutt, A History, 160, 161.
26. Huneycutt, A History, 160, 162.
27. Huneycutt, A History, 160.
28. Huneycutt, A History, 162.
29. For information on other residents of the neighborhood, refer to the Inventory List of the Rockingham Historic District.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The area of Rockingham now known as the Rockingham Historic District developed as the primary residential suburb of the commercial center during the post Civil War years. The early pioneers of textile manufacturing in the Rockingham vicinity constructed impressive residences along Fayetteville Road, the major thoroughfare, as well as Randolph, Rockingham, and East Washington streets. By 1910 a large, prestigious residential district had developed east of downtown. This development pattern is readily observed today by the concentrations of architecturally significant houses east of Rockingham's urban core.

The town of Rockingham was created by an act of the North Carolina Assembly which met at Hillsborough on June 2, 1784.² The town was named for the Marquis of Rockingham, Charles Watson-Wentworth (1730-1782), a strong friend of the American colonies. As prime minister of England in 1766, he supported the repeal of the Stamp Act. A commission headed by General Henry William Harrington, Robert Webb, and John Cole had the duty of laying out the town as close to the center of the county as feasible. The Ledbetter community is actually closer to the geographical center of Richmond County but it is thought that the Rockingham site was chosen because it is at the junction of Hitchcock and Falling creeks. Potential water transportation routes and settings for saw and grist mills were given high priority in the selection of the site.³ The original town of Rockingham comprised fifty acres. Eighteen acres were purchased from John James, Sr. for the⁴ equivalent of thirty dollars, and thirty-two acres from John Cole, Sr. for fifty dollars.

The growth of the newly established town of Rockingham was slow prior to the Civil War, in part because many of the influential county leaders lived on large farms outside of town. In 1843, according to the former county historian Captain W. I. Everett, only sixteen dwellings were within the original town limits and some twenty dwellings on the outside. The population at that time was less than 200 people.⁵ Today, none of the original sixteen houses stand. The Steele-Johnson-Cole House (No. 137) built in 1838 at 816 Fayetteville Road is the only documented structure of that vintage near the original city boundaries.

Captain W. I. Everett (1835-1911) was the first of many prominent Everett family members to be buried in the Everett Family Cemetery off LeGrand Avenue, a well maintained graveyard located in the Rockingham Historic District. A distinctive wrought and cast iron fence surrounds the small burial lot.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheets

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

UTM REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

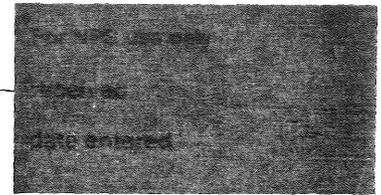
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheets

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



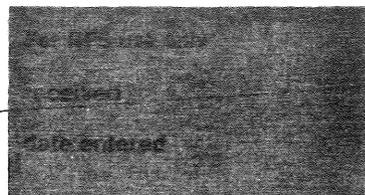
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
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Continuation sheet Selected Bibliography Item number 9 Page 2

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Vertical file of the Survey and Restoration Branch, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Vertical file of the Rockingham-Richmond County Library.

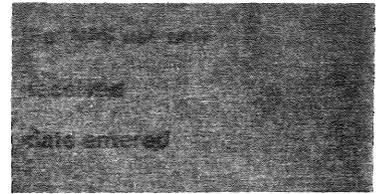
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill. (Now placed on file at the Rockingham-Richmond County Library):

March	1885
June	1899
January	1900
May	1905
January	1911
March	1918
September	1924, with 1938 update (in possession of W. H. Parker Insurance Company, Rockingham, N. C.)

Interviews with Rockingham citizens.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
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Continuation sheet

Geographical Data

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UTM References

A	Lat.	34	56'	33"	Long.	79	46'	32"
B		34	56'	46"		79	45'	48"
C		34	56'	39"		79	45'	21"
D		34	56'	19"		79	45'	50"
E		34	56'	08"		79	45'	27"

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Verbal Boundary Description

In the City of Rockingham, Rockingham Township, Richmond County, North Carolina, beginning at the southeast corner of the Greene Street-Randolph Street intersection, 450 feet south along the eastern edge of Randolph Street to the southeast corner of the Randolph Street-Washington Street intersection; thence 128.6 feet east along the southern edge of Washington Street to the northwest corner of Lot 6, Block G of Tax Map 18; thence 350 feet south along the western border of said Lot 6 to the northern edge of East Franklin Street; thence 120 feet west along the northern edge of East Franklin Street to the northeast corner of the East Franklin Street-Randolph Street intersection; thence 275 feet south along the eastern edge of Randolph Street to the southwestern corner of Lot 1, Block H of Tax Map 18; thence 165 feet west across Randolph Street and along the northern border of Lot 1, Block E of Tax Map 18 to the northwest corner of said Lot 1; thence 207.6 feet south along the eastern border of Lot 11, Block E of Tax Map 18 to the southeast corner of said Lot 11, thence 136 feet west along the southern border of said Lot 11 to the northwest corner of Lot 3, Block E of Tax Map 18; thence 298 feet south along western border of Lots 3, 4, 5, and 6, Block E of Tax Map 18 to the northern edge of Leak Street; thence 326.6 feet east along northern edge of Leak Street to the southwestern corner of the Leak Street-Randolph Street intersection; thence 245 feet south across Leak Street and along the western border of Lot 1, Block D of Tax Map 18 to the southwest corner of said Lot 1; thence 176 feet east along the southern border of Lots 1 and 2, Block D of Tax Map 18 to the southeast corner of Lot 2 of said Block D; thence, 225 feet north along the eastern edge of said Lot 2 and continuing in a straight line across Leak Street to a point on the northern edge of Leak Street; thence 1,279 feet east and northeasterly along the northern edge of Leak Street to a point 20 feet west of the northwest corner of the Leak Street-Scales Street intersection; thence 229 feet south across Leak Street and along the western border of Lot 5, Block R of Tax Map 18 to the southwest corner of said Lot 5; thence 76.3 feet east along the southern border of said Lot 5 to its southeast corner; thence 290 feet north along the eastern border of said Lot 5 and across Leak Street to the northeast corner of the Leak Street-Scales Street intersection; thence 304 feet east along the northern edge of Leak Street to a point 35 feet west of the southwest corner of the Leak Street-Ledbetter Street intersection; thence 195 feet south across Leak Street and along the western border of Lot 10, Block R of Tax Map 18 to the southwest corner of said Lot 10; thence 192 feet north along the eastern border of said Lot 10 and across Leak Street to the northeast corner of the Leak Street-Ledbetter Street intersection; thence 274 feet east along the northern edge of Leak Street to the southwest corner of Lot 9-A, Block M of Tax Map 18; thence 672 feet north along the western edge of Lots 9-A, 6-A, 5-A, 4-A, 3-A, and 2-A, Block M of Tax Map 18 and across East Washington Street to the southeast corner of Lot 2, Block 5 of Tax Map 18; thence 112.5 feet west along the northern edge of East Washington Street to the southwest corner of said Lot 2; thence 228 feet north along the western border of said Lot 2 to the northwest corner of said Lot 2; thence 615 feet easterly along the northern

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borders of Lots 2, 3, 36, 4-B, 4, and 4-A, Block S of Tax Map 18 to the northeast corner of said Lot 4-A; thence 150 feet in a straight line northeast to the southwest corner of Lot 29, Block S of Tax Map 18; thence 723 feet easterly along the southern border of Lots 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 23, and 22, Block S of Tax Map 18 to the southeast corner of said Lot 22 at Stewart Street; thence 225 feet north along the western edge of Stewart Street to a point 195 feet south of the southeast corner of the Stewart Street-Fayetteville Road intersection; thence 30 feet east in a straight line across Stewart Street to the southwest corner of Lot 8, Block E of Tax Map 19; thence 483 feet easterly along the southern border of Lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, Block E of Tax Map 19 to the southeast corner of said Lot 15 at Skipper Street; thence 70 feet southeast in a straight line across Skipper Street to the southwest corner of Lot 13, Block D of Tax Map 18; thence 230 feet east along the southern border of Lots 13, 21, and 14, Block D of Tax Map 19 to the southeast corner of said Lot 14; thence 150 feet north along the eastern border of said Lot 14 to the southwest corner of Lot 12, Block D of Tax Map 19; thence 170 feet east along the southern border of said Lot 12 to its southeast corner at Grove Avenue; thence 88 feet southeast in a straight line across Grove Avenue to the southwest corner of Lot 15, Block C of Tax Map 19; thence 278 feet east along the southern border of Lots 15 and 14, Block C of Tax Map 19 to the southeast corner of said Lot 14 at Brookwood Avenue (formerly Franklin Avenue); thence 425 feet north along the western edge of Brookwood Avenue to the northeast corner of the Brookwood Avenue-Fayetteville Road intersection; thence 412 feet west along the southern edge of Fayetteville Road to a point in a straight line with the western edge of Scotland Avenue (formerly Park Drive); thence 212 feet north in a straight line across Fayetteville Road and along the western edge of Scotland Avenue to the northeast corner of Lot 10, Block Q of Tax Map 22; thence 530 feet westerly along the northern border of Lots 10, 9, 8, 7, 22, 21, 3, 2, and 1, Block Q of Tax Map 22 to the northwest corner of said Lot 1 at the O-Q Block line of Tax Map 22; thence 100 feet west along the northern border of Lot 85, Block O of Tax Map 22 to a point in a straight line with and across an un-named alley from the eastern border of Lot 95, Block O of Tax Map 22; thence 210 feet north across said alley and along the eastern border of Lots 95, 94, and 93, Block O of Tax Map 22 to the northeast corner of said Lot 93 at Ann Street; thence 405 feet west along the southern edge of Ann Street, across Foushee Avenue, to the northwestern corner of Lot 91, Block O of Tax Map 22; thence 210 feet south along the western border of Lots 91 and 92, Block O, Tax Map 22 and in a straight line across an un-named alley to the northeast corner of Lot 15, Block O of Tax Map 22; thence 320 feet west along the northern border of Lots 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, and 10, Block O of Tax Map 22 to the northwest corner of said Lot 10; thence 60 feet north in a straight line across an un-named alley and along the eastern border of Lot 88, Block O of Tax Map 22 to the northeast corner of said Lot 88; thence 75 feet west along the northern border of said Lot 88 to the southeast corner of Lot 86, Block O of Tax Map 22; thence 150 feet north along the eastern border of said Lot 86 to its northeast corner at Ann Street; thence 50 feet northeast in a straight line across Ann Street to the southeast corner of Lot 58, Block O of Tax Map 22; thence 200 feet north along the eastern border of said Lot 58 to its northeast corner; thence 50 feet west along the

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northern border of said Lot 58 to its northwest corner; thence 330 feet north in a straight line with the same bearings as the western border of said Lot 58 to a point 16 feet east and 10 feet north of the northeasternmost corner of the 1964 addition to the Rockingham Junior High School main building; thence 200 feet west in a straight line and 90°0' from the said 330 foot line, to a point 46 feet north and 63 feet west of the northwesternmost corner of the original 1922 Rockingham Junior High School main building; thence 330 feet south in a straight line and 90°0' from the said 200 foot line, to the northeast corner of Lot 100, Block 0 of Tax Map 22; thence 75 feet west along the northern border of said Lot 100 to its northwest corner; thence 200 feet south along the western border of said Lot 100 to its southwest corner at Ann Street; thence 68 feet southeast in a straight line across Ann Street to the northwest corner of Lot 107, Block 0 of Tax Map 22; thence 60 feet south along the western edge of said Lot 107 to its southwest corner; thence 50 feet east along the southern border of said Lot 107 to the northwest corner of Lot 29, Block 0 of Tax Map 22, thence 205 feet south to the southwest corner of said Lot 29; thence 440.3 feet west along the northern border of Lots 78, 3, 2, 1, and 76, Block 0 of Tax Map 22, and Lot 9, Block Q of Tax Map 55 to the northwest corner of said Lot 9; thence 200 feet westerly in a straight line to the northeast corner of Lot 6, Block Q of Tax Map 55; thence 125 feet west along the northern border of said Lot 6 to its northwest corner; thence 100 feet south along the western border of said Lot 6 to the northeast corner of Lot 5, Block Q of Tax Map 55; thence 232 feet west along the northern border of Lots 5 and 4, Block Q of Tax Map 55 to the northwest corner of said Lot 4 at Steele Street; thence 387 feet northwest in a straight line across Steele Street to the northeast corner of Lot 9, Block L of Tax Map 55, thence 212 feet west along the northern border of said Lot 9 to its northwest corner; thence 258 feet southwest in a straight line to the northwest corner of Lot 2, Block L of Tax Map 55, thence 21 feet south along the western border of said Lot 2 to the northeast corner of Lot 1-A, Block L of Tax Map 55, thence 420 feet west along the northern border of Lots 1-A and 1, Block L of Tax Map 55 to the northwest corner of said Lot 1 at Covington Street; thence 63 feet southwest across Covington Street in a straight line to the southeast corner of Lot 5, Block K of Tax Map 55; thence 187 feet west along the southern border of said Lot 5 to a point 272 feet west of the southwest corner of said Lot 5; thence 170 feet north in a straight line to the southeast corner of Lot 7, Block K of Tax Map 55; thence 292.7 feet northerly along the western border of Lots 7, 8, and 9, Block K of Tax Map 55 to the northeast corner of said Lot 9; thence 275 feet west along the northern border of said Lot 9 to its northwest corner at North Randolph Street; thence 50 feet northwest across North Randolph Street in a straight line to the northeast corner of Lot 3, Block E of Tax Map 55, thence 200 feet west along the northern border of Lots 3 and 2, Block E of Tax Map 55 to the northwest corner of said Lot 2 at Vance Street; thence 52 feet northwest across Vance Street in a straight line to the northeast corner of Lot 1, Block F of Tax Map 55, thence 220 feet west along the northern border of Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Block F of Tax Map 55 to the northwest corner of said Lot 4 at Bickett Street; thence 138 feet south along the eastern edge of Bickett Street to the northeast corner of the Bickett Street-LeGrand Avenue intersection; thence 67 feet southwest across said intersection in a straight line to the northeast corner of Lot 1, Block D of Tax Map 55; thence 1,082 feet westerly and southerly along the northern and western curved edge of

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LeGrand Avenue to the northeast corner of the LeGrand Avenue- Greene Street intersection; thence 893 feet east along the northern edge of Greene Street to the northwest corner of the Greene Street-Randolph Street intersection; thence 57 feet southeast across said intersection to its southeast corner and the beginning.

The Tax Maps herein described being on file in the Richmond County Tax Assessor Office.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Rockingham Historic District include the tightest concentration and most readily identifiable houses of architectural significance in Rockingham. Immediately west of the boundary on LeGrand Avenue is U. S. Highway 220 and just west of the boundary on S. Randolph Street is the downtown commercial core. Beyond the easternmost boundary of the district on Fayetteville Road at Brookwood Avenue are small commercial establishments and houses generally of a later period than those in the district. South of Fayetteville Road and east of Ledbetter Street are located older houses, but of a smaller scale and lesser design quality. The same is true of the area south of Leak Street with the exception of 402 Leak Street (No. 12), 406 Leak Street (No. 13), 702 Leak Street (No. 85), and 716 Leak Street (No. 86), which are the focal points of the S. Randolph, Scales and Ledbetter streets vistas looking south. The same is also true of the residential area north of LeGrand Avenue and N. Randolph Street. Residential development north of Fayetteville Road is post-World War II. The houses along the more impressive and older Ann, Fayetteville, E. Washington, Rockingham, Everett and N. Randolph streets illustrate the significant elements of the district and are the primary reasons for the nomination. The houses which line LeGrand, Steele, Wall, Foushee, Leak, Ledbetter and Scales streets, although more modest in scale, are significant enough architecturally and historically to warrant their inclusion in the district. The former Rockingham High School, 415 Wall Street (No. 179), although built in 1922, is an integral part of the district and is the focal point of the Wall Street vista looking south.

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

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

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ADDENDUM

The Rockingham Historic District was nominated to the National Register in 1983. A number of modest homes, in keeping with the character and nature of the district, were excluded from contributing status in the district. The Athos Cockman House (#109) at 1119 Fayetteville Street, built in 1934, was listed as fill in the original nomination. It has since attained the age of fifty (50) years, and should now be listed as a contributing structure within the Rockingham Historic District. The one-story bungalow is simply finished with modest eaves brackets and exposed porch roof rafters. The interior, which includes a living room, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen, three bedrooms, and two baths, is unaltered. The exterior has been resided with aluminum, as have a number of other houses in the district, but this does not detract substantially from the overall integrity of the dwelling. The contractor who built the house states that the front porch was constructed as it appears today, with the exception of the wrought iron railing. (See letter from the owner.)

Photographs are enclosed which show the house from each side (obliquely) and from the rear. In addition a streetscape showing the house in context with other (contributing) structures is also enclosed.



ROCKINGHAM HISTORIC DISTRICT
 ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND COUNTY, N.C.

MAY, 1981
 SCALE: 1" = 400'



DISTRICT CONTRIBUTION		BUILDING PERIOD	
P	PIVOTAL	□	PRE-1880
C	CONTRIBUTING	○	1881-1910
F	FILL	△	1911-1930
I	INTRUSION	◻	1931-1950
PL	PARKING LOT	+	1951-1980
VL	VACANT LOT		

① PHOTOGRAPH; NUMBER & DIRECTION

SOURCE: TAKEN FROM RICHMOND COUNTY
 TAX MAPS, ROCKINGHAM TOWNSHIP,
 MAP # 18, 19, 55.

DRAWN BY ROCKINGHAM PLANNING
 DEPT. JULY 1981.

