

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic West Nash Street Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number West Nash Street _____ not for publication

city, town Wilson _____ vicinity of

state North Carolina code county Wilson code

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple owners--see continuation sheets

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 125 East Nash Street

city, town Wilson state North Carolina 27893

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1979 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

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

city, town Raleigh state North Carolina 27893

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 date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Architectural Description - WNSHD

Stretching nine blocks (nine-tenths of a mile) along the main thoroughfare of Wilson, the West Nash Street Historic District contains a remarkable collection of impressive early twentieth century residences built for the city's most prominent merchants, professionals, and tobacconists. Lined by mature water oak street trees and shaded by a lush canopy of vegetation, the West Nash Street has at various times been called one of the state's and nation's loveliest residential avenues.¹ Intermixed with the grand houses, such as the William W. Graves House (#10), the Selby Hurt Anderson House (#14), the Williams-Cozart House (#13), and the John T. Barnes House (#69), all of which are situated on spacious lots that extend the depth of the block, are numerous smaller, but still well-executed residences. There are few intrusions and most of them are recent apartment buildings or parking lots where the lack of landscaping is the biggest objection. The houses are, with few exceptions, well maintained and owner occupied.

The relatively short period of time during which the neighborhood developed, the 1910s and 1920s, and the preponderance of the Colonial Revival and Bungalow Styles result in one of the most cohesive neighborhoods in Wilson. In view of the losses of historic architecture in the 200-700 blocks of West Nash Street, it is remarkable that the district remains as intact as it is. Current zoning is office-institutional in the 600-700 blocks and multi-family residential in the 800-1500 blocks.

The district can be divided into four sections according to the age and the scale of the residences. The first (easternmost), the 600-800 blocks, contains the older houses and has suffered the most from commercial encroachment. Only at the intersection of West Nash and Warren streets does this first section cover both sides of the street. Along most of these three blocks only the eastern side of West Nash Street is included in the district. Even along this side, the John Hackney Agency (#7) is an intrusion and the vacant lot (#9), formerly the site of the monumental Graham-Woodard House, is a void in the district. The survival of the trees on the Woodard lot helps to alleviate the visual break. Here is the district's only Queen Anne Style house, the Greene-Morgan House (#11), a handsome pair of large Colonial Revival-Bungalow residences, the Charles R. Harper (#6) and Paul Lee Woodard (#8) houses, and the most impressive house in Wilson, the splendid Georgian Revival Style William W. Graves House (#10). Serving to unite the houses along the eastern side of the street are the exceptionally deep setbacks, in four cases being at least 150 feet deep.

The district's second section consists of both sides of the 900-1300 blocks and contains seventy-five percent of the district's houses. It is here that the district's rich mixture of style and scale is most apparent, but, again, it is the Bungalow and the Colonial Revival styles that set the tone. Here also, centrally located, are the district's only original non-residential structures, consisting of Boykin's Filling Station (#37), the district's only example of the Mission Style, the (former) West End Grocery (#38), a handsomely-detailed modest brick commercial building, and the First Seventh Day Adventist Church (#39), a modest Colonial Revival brick sanctuary built in the 1940s. Also in this section are several offices and apartments built in the past twenty-five years, which,

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates Various **Builder/Architect** Various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The West Nash Street Historic District is the most intact and ambitious of Wilson's early twentieth century residential districts. Consisting of the few surviving turn of the century houses in the 600 block of West Nash Street--the continuation of an extraordinary nineteenth century residential avenue--and a remarkably cohesive collection of handsome residences in the 800 to 1500 blocks, the district was the home for many of Wilson's most prominent and wealthiest citizens. Included are many of those who assumed leadership roles in the Wilson tobacco industry, the largest market for flue-cured tobacco in the nation since 1919: Benjamin F. Lane, Ula H. Cozart, Selby H. Anderson, Thomas M. Washington, John S. Leach, and Ben T. Smith. Others associated with the district include prominent newspaper publisher John T. Gold, Paul Lee Woodard, one of Wilson's leading merchants, and prominent farmer and real estate developer William W. Graves, who built the finest surviving house in the district. The section of West Nash Street to be nominated developed as a natural extension of the 100-600 blocks of West Nash Street where the well-to-do in the mid and late nineteenth century had built impressive houses. (These houses have almost entirely been lost to commercial expansion; those that survive are included in the Old Wilson Historic District.) In this new section of West Nash Street were built impressive examples of the Neo-Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, Georgian Revival, and Tudoresque styles, designed by some of the state's leading architects, including Solon Balias Moore (1872-1930), Charles Collins Benton (1888-1960), and Frank Whitaker Benton (1884-1960), all of Wilson, and Harry Barton of Greensboro. Sheltered beneath a lush canopy of mature hardwoods and lined with impressive street trees, West Nash Street was known during the early twentieth century as one of the loveliest streets in the state. That section of the street now designated as the West Nash Street Historic District recognizes the grand tradition of Wilson's most impressive residential avenue.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 51

Quadrangle name Wilson, N.C.

Quadrangle scale 7.5 minute

UTM References

A

1	7	2	3	5	5	4	0	3	9	5	9	2	6	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

1	7	2	3	5	7	6	0	3	9	5	9	1	1	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

1	7	2	3	5	9	2	0	3	9	5	8	8	6	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

1	7	2	3	6	1	4	0	3	9	5	8	2	3	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

E

1	7	2	3	6	2	2	0	3	9	5	7	9	5	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

F

1	7	2	3	5	9	2	0	3	9	5	8	3	5	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

G

1	7	2	3	5	6	2	0	3	9	5	8	9	5	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

H

Zone				Easting				Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheets

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

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tom Butchko, Preservation Consultant

organization _____ date _____

street & number 293 Newton Road telephone (919) 847-3588

city or town Raleigh state North Carolina 27609

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

For NPS use only

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

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date _____

Chief of Registration

List of Owners

- 1-E. B. Pittman, Jr.
3816 Hawthorne Road
Rocky Mount, NC 27801
- 2-E. B. Pittman, Jr.
3816 Hawthorne Road
Rocky Mount, NC 27801
- 3-John D. Wilson
101 Warren Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 4-B. H. Bardin
Sarah Z. Bardin
711 Trinity Drive
Wilson, NC 27893
- 5-Harriet Peacock Towe
604 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 6-North Carolina Iota Alumni
Householding Corporation of
Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity
606 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 7-John Hackney Agency
608 W. Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 8-Albert S. Wylie
610 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 9-St. Therese's Catholic Church
114 North Deans Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 10-Atlantic Christian College
600 W. Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 11-Delta Sigma Phi Alumni Control Board
804 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 12-Edward L. and Ann Cloyd
806 W. Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 13-S. M. Cozart
900 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 14-Steve Wolfe
901 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 15-F. N. Goforth
903 W. Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 16-Ned R. Lavengood
904 W. Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 17-Charles Warrick Mauze
905 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 18-Morgan Dickerman
906 W. Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 19-Thomas H. Felton
907 W. Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 20-Mrs. Dorothy Woodard Cooke
908 W. Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 21-Jean Switzer
909 W. Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 22-Dred Stuart Walston, Jr.
1000 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 23-John A. Dildy, Jr.
1001 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 24-Charles H. Bridgers
1002 W. Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 25-William E. and Jeanne T. Fenner
1003 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893

- 26-Tommy and Lorraine Gourd
1005 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 27-Lloyd and Marigold Chesson
1007 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 28-Dr. Charles S. Cook
1010 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 29-Ervin J. Stone
1100 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 30-Fred Maroon Heirs
P. O. Box 1956
Wilson, NC 27893
- 31-William F. Peabody
1104 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 32-Mrs. H. W. Abbitt
1105 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 33-Martha C. Hunter
1106 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 34-Margaret Abbitt Goodwin
1107 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 35-Sid Bruton, Jr.
1004 Branch Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 36-John H. Boyette
1109 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 37-William E. Stewart
1111 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 38-Nicholls Realty Partners
1112 West Lee Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 39-First Seventh Day Adventist Church
1114 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 40-Mrs. Bessie Lamm
1116 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 41-James and Susan Oates
1118 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 42-W. I. Israel, Jr.
1306 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 43-W. L. Israel, Jr.
1306 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 44-W. L. Israel
1306 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 45-Bernice P. Wheeler
1125 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 46-W. L. Israel
1306 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 47-W. E. Sawrey
1127 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 48-Mrs. Margaret B. Charles
1128 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 49-George C. Overman
1129 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 50-J. Wilber Turner, Jr.
1131 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 51-G. F. England
1133 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 52-Helen Saleeby
1135 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 53-Haywood Edmundson, IV.
1200 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893

- 54-Harry L. Lamm, Sr.
1217 Watson Drive
Wilson, NC 27893
- 55-Frederick Alt
1205 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 56-Mrs. Maude Anderson
1206 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 57-Dr. M. A. Pittman Heirs
905 South Raleigh Road
Wilson, NC 27893
- 58-Thomas J. Horton
525 Thurston Drive
Wilson, NC 27893
- 59-Harold Lawrence Watson
1213 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 60-Mrs. Dorsey C. Blount
1300 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 61-John and Cheryl Marshbanks
1301 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 62-Roswell Welfare
1305 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 63-Mrs. W. L. Israel
1306 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 64-Mae Hollowell
1308 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 65-Thomas H. Newton
1309 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 66-Charles Wayne Holland
1731 Woodside Drive
Wilson, NC 27893
- 67-Phillip Skinner
1311 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 68-Mrs. Willis F. Briley
1400 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 69-Mrs. Dorothy Newton
1309 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 70-Mrs. W. A. Lucas
1407 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 71-Frank E. Nabors
1411 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 72-G. S. Tucker, Jr.
1415 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 73-G. W. Marsh, Jr.
P. O. Box 1707
Wilson, NC 27893
- 74-Dr. and Mrs. Jerry C. Woodard
1501 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 75-Doris Schaum Walston
1000 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 76-Wanda Taylor
1505 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893
- 77-Mildred Barnes Thompson
106 North Kincaid Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893
- 78-James B. Wyatt
108 North Kincaid Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893
- 79-Patsy M. Adkins
109 North Kincaid Avenue
Wilson, NC 17893
- 80-Herbert Ellis Wiggins
110 North Kincaid Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893
- 81-Mrs. Lottie Camden
111 North Kincaid Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

82-T. H. Newton
1309 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893

83-Mrs. Emma Vick
113 North Kincaid Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

84-Mrs. H. S. Askew
116 North Kincaid Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

85-Mrs. James G. Blount
1300 West Nash Street
Wilson, NC 27893

86-Willie G. Denton
108 North Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

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

88-Elizabeth C. Flowers
110 North Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

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

90-George Gould
112 North Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

91-J. Bryan Deans
113 North Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

92-Katherine Deans Denny
117 North Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

93-Ernest E. Smith
121 North Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

94-Dave and Shelly Williams
102 Lucas Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

95-James and Cheryl Harrell
105 Lucas Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

96-William Moses Woodard, Jr.
Frederick M. Woodard
1125 West Vance Street
Wilson, NC 27893

97-Mrs. Mary E. Poythress
107 Lucas Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

98-Don Barnes
109 Lucas Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

99-Reedy and Judy Martin
111 Lucas Avenue
Wilson, NC 27893

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because of the survival of the street trees, are not particularly disruptive to the district's unity.

The third section, just along the western side of the 1400 and 1500 blocks, is characterized by brick Tudoresque and Colonial Revival style houses that were built on a grand scale in the 1920s. Set on large lots with deep setbacks and well-landscaped lawns, these houses possess a consistent presence of scale and siting and reflect an almost suburban estate-like character. These houses serve as an impressive entrance into the district from the north.

The fourth section consists of twenty-two properties on North Kincaid, North, and Lucas avenues that stretch east of the 1200-1400 blocks of West Nash Street. These modest frame bungalows were built in the 1920s, many as speculation, and are representative of Wilson's impressively rich and varied collection of bungalows. They are included in the West Nash Street Historic District because of their visual orientation and complementary nature to West Nash Street. It is the district's complementary mix of early twentieth century styles which provides not only its vitality but also its cohesive appearance. All the architectural styles popular in the early twentieth century are represented.

Several landscape factors, in addition to the handsome street trees, add to the visual and scenic integrity and set it apart from other Wilson residential neighborhoods. The spacious size of the lots--several extend the depth of the block--allowed for a lush and often formal layout of yards and gardens. The grounds of the William W. Graves House (#10) (ca 1922) are especially excellent. Many of the front yards are enclosed by fences or walls, such as the low rock wall at the Selby H. Anderson House (#14) (1917), the paling fence with brick piers at the Norbane M. Schaum House (#15) (ca 1925), an iron fence around the L. T. Dildy House (#23) (1912), or a brick wall enclosing the Dr. C. A. Woodard House (#20) (1935). Many more have raised concrete curbing that define the lawn, or piers that flank the entrance or mark the corners of the lot. Examples are the handsome brick Georgian pedestals flanking the driveway to the William W. Graves House (#10) and the stone piers marking the corners of the lot of the Smith-Bishop House (#61). Most of the houses have brick walks leading from the sidewalks to the house; many of the modest and newer houses have concrete walks. This combination of generous lot sizes, deep setbacks, fences, and mature plantings, all under a lush canopy of shade trees, make the West Nash Street Historic District one of the best landscaped residential neighborhoods in Wilson.

Queen Anne Style

Only one house in the district, the Greene-Morgan House (#11) (ca 1900), survives to continue Wilson's rich nineteenth/century Queen Anne Style heritage. Asymmetrically massed, the house is a handsome example of the large frame turn of the century residence featuring woodshingled and mock half-timbered gables, a charming wrap-around porch, and varied fenestration.

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Neo-Classical Revival Style

The Queen Anne Style was abandoned at the turn of the century by the affluent home builder who warmly and enthusiastically embraced the imagery of the Colonial and Neo-Classical Revival styles. The Williams-Cozart House (#13)(ca 1905) is the only survivor of the half dozen residences in Wilson built in the monumental Neo-Classical Revival Style. As the first major house erected beyond the 700 block of West Nash Street, the impressively-scaled house with its Ionic portico provides a prominent visual marker of the early twentieth century sections of the district. It features an unusual bonnet-topped front dormer and a grandly-scaled entrance bay. Also impressive are the lush gardens with a (later) paved front auto court. The interior was remodeled with boldly scaled Georgian Revival woodwork in 1952-1953.

Colonial Revival Style

The Colonial Revival style, which along with the bungalow defines the architectural character of the district, is seen on a number of important examples in the West Nash Street Historic District. None are finer or larger than the two-story double-pile Harry West Abbitt House (#32)(1926) and the Barnes-Bell House (#74)(1927). Both are brick and are handsomely finished with stone details and feature handsome entrances, porches, and double exterior end chimneys on each side elevation. While the interior of the Abbitt House was not accessible, the handsome Colonial Revival finish of the Barnes-Bell House, featuring Adam style mantels and an impressive staircase, is indicative of the quality of life enjoyed by the well-to-do who built along West Nash Street. Other noteworthy examples of the Colonial Revival style include the Orgain-Darden House (#35)(ca 1923), with its interesting combination of a clipped gable roof with a monumental Neo-Classical Revival portico and Colonial Revival details, the L. T. Dildy House (#23)(1912) with its picturesque Flemish gable and the rare and excellent use of a pressed metal ceiling in a residential structure, the large Agnew-Blackwell House (#58)(1921), featuring a Flemish bond veneer and an unusual coved porch roof configuration, and a small collection of four Dutch Colonial Revival Style houses, best typified by the handsome Thomas M. Washington House (#15)(ca 1925). Of special significance is the exquisite detail on the porch roof of the John S. Leach House (#49)(1925). The gabled roof has a marvelously coved interior ceiling and a modillioned cornice with a handsome triglyph frieze. This is the finest treatment seen of this type of coved porch which is observed on numerous Colonial Revival and Georgian Revival houses in Wilson.

Bungalow Style

It is this very versatile style which gives the West Nash Street Historic District much of its vitality and picturesque quality. Wilson has one of the largest and most varied collections of bungalows in the state. Two basic forms prevail in this district--gable front, often with Western Stick Style latticework, and gable end, usually with an engaged front porch and a front central dormer. Whether large or small, the bungalows in this district are finished with a relative evenness of

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quality and craftsmanship which contributes to the uniform character of the district. Prevalent construction details include woodshingled gables and dormers, triangular brackets at the gables, molded or curved projecting brackets, exterior brick chimneys with half-shoulders, and porches supported by raised pillars or columns.

A dominant characteristic of the district's bungalows is the use of Colonial Revival details in the finish. With few exceptions, the bungalows of the West Nash Street Historic District are treated with a varying level of Colonial Revival elements--porch columns and pillars, Palladian dormer windows, pergola-like porches--which blend with the Colonial Revival Style houses to yield a unified collection of houses which carry the eye from house to house. This visual variety in form but consistency in finish is one of the most noteworthy characteristics of the district. The fact that most of the original interiors of the bungalows displayed a Colonial Revival finish further indicates the compatibility of the informal bungalow form with classically-derived Colonial Revival architectural motives.

Some of the finest bungalows in Wilson are located here, such as the wonderfully picturesque Selby Hurt Anderson House (#14)(1917). Here the broad engaged front porch and the stuccoed and mock half-timbered gables combine to create a truly exceptional design. The equally impressive interior features rare metal hoods over the fireplaces and focuses on a rear courtyard which has now been sympathetically added onto the house. Two unusually large examples of the bungalow are the similar Charles R. Harper House (#6)(ca 1918) and the Paul Lee Woodard House (#8)(ca 1918). Both are an uncharacteristically two-and-a-half stories in height and feature impressive porches supported by massive stuccoed columns. The Harper House is especially impressive with a Flemish bond brick veneer on the first story and stucco with mock half-timbers in the gables to heighten its attractiveness. While the interior of the Harper House is unusually restrained, the Woodard House is handsomely finished with superbly-detailed Colonial Revival elements. Also two-and-a-half stories in height is the entirely woodshingled William J. Boykin House (#25)(ca 1918), one of the most attractive displays of woodshingling in Wilson. More modest and more traditional examples of the organic bungalow form include the M. Douglas Aycock House (#36)(ca 1926), the George E. Walston House (#62)(ca 1921), and the several handsome bungalows along North Kincaid, North, and Lucas avenues. Chief among these are three nearly identical bungalows: the Moore Rental House (#95)(1925), the adjacent Alice Hicks House (#97)(1925), and the George N. Hackney House (#79)(ca 1923). All display the popular full-width front porch that is engaged under an end gable roof and have woodshingled gables. The rhythm of their similar dormers is a handsome feature of the streetscape. The district includes three of the finest of Wilson's small body of Western Stick Style bungalows in which the front gable is filled with stick ornamentation. While the most ambitious of these houses, the Smith-Bishop House (#61)(1918) and the Nadal-Weathersby House (#27)(1916-1917), display somewhat heavy stick detail and massive stone pillars, the much more modest Mrs. Mullie Daniel House (#87)(1926) contains delightfully delicate lattice work. Further examples of the district's bungalow heritage include a pair of bungalows, the Thomas R. Felton House (#17)(ca 1917) and the Woodard-Young House (#19)(ca 1921), which have an unusual central cross gable dormer, and the rental house (#41)(ca 1925) at 1118 West Nash Street. This latter house,

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perhaps more than any other bungalow in Wilson, epitomizes the picturesque qualities of the bungalow. Here unusually fluted columns, an exceptional Palladian window in the dormer, and exquisite eyebrow dormers give the house a charming Colonial Revival character that is matched by few houses--large or small--in Wilson.

Georgian Revival Style

While the Georgian Revival Style is limited to just several examples in the district, it includes one of Wilson's most impressive residences. The William W. Graves House (#10) (ca 1922) is an exceptionally well finished two-and-a-half-story, seven-bay wide brick residence. The imposing and grandly-scaled house features a quality of detailing unsurpassed in Wilson. Exceptional here are the handsome gabled dormers, the impressive stone-veneered entrance, and the flanking wings. The spacious interior features an impressive staircase and exquisite and intricate plaster crown moldings. The house's superb siting on a large tree-shaded lot which is enclosed by a low brick wall contributes greatly to the house's grandeur. Several other handsome, but much more modest, examples of the Georgian Revival Style are located in the district. Included here are the Norbane M. Schaum House (#16) (ca 1925), the Frederick D. Swindell House (#18) (ca 1924), and the John D. Gold House (#22) (ca 1925).

Tudoresque Style

Two of the district's handsomest houses were built in the Tudoresque Style: the John T. Barnes House (#69) (1927) and the Best-Clark-Tucker House (#72) (1925). The two large residences are separated by just two houses and give the 1400 block of West Nash Street an impressive character. While both of the two-and-a-half story brick houses display a wealth of Tudoresque detail, the stucco and mock half-timber finish on the second story of the Barnes House is particularly fine; here are featured curved timbers and a band of quatrefoil motifs. Steeply pitched slate-covered roofs, massive exterior end chimneys with paneled stacks, and a variety of gables, dormers, porches, and porte cocheres complete the houses, which rank among the better houses of the style in the state. Between the two houses is the equally impressive W. A. Lucas House (#70) (ca 1920), a two-story symmetrically-composed Picturesque Style house having prominent twin front gables that engage a side porch and porte cochere. Its most unusual feature is the technique of wrapping the shingles around the roof's edge.

With few exceptions, each of the houses in the district have garages at the rear of the house. Most are erected in the same construction material as the house, either brick or frame. Those that complement the more substantial houses usually included a second story apartment for either the domestic help or for a rental apartment. Few of these garage apartments are now maintained as rental property. Especially handsome are those garages which reflect the handsome finish of the house. The two-story garage of the William W. Graves House (#10) is handsomely finished to complement the impressive Georgian Revival residence. Likewise, the front gable dormer, the rounded exposed rafters, and the triangular brackets on the one-and-a-half story garage of the M. Douglas Aycok House (#36)

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visually unite the garage with the bungalow residence. The one-and-a-half story Tudoresque garage of the John T. Barnes House (#69), with its stuccoed and mock half-timbered dormers and brick soldier course lintels perfectly complements the impressive house.

¹ It is often claimed (in several different forms) in Wilson that during the 1930s a national magazine (most generally attributed to National Geographic) referred to West Nash Street as one of the six loveliest streets in the nation. Numerous efforts in the past to document this claim have proven unsuccessful and the National Geographic states that no such claim was ever made in their magazine. While West Nash Street in the 1930s--with its impressive mid nineteenth century Gothic Revival Style and Italianate Style houses, its magnificent late nineteenth century Queen Anne, Victorian, and Second Empire Style houses, and its monumental early twentieth century Neo-Classical Revival Style houses (almost all of which have been lost)--was a most impressive residential avenue, there has been, as yet, no substantiation of its claim as being one of the loveliest in the nation.

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CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

A. The West Nash Street Historic District, the home in the early twentieth century for many of the most prominent merchants, businessmen, and tobacconists in Wilson, is associated with the commercial, banking, agricultural, communications, and industrial development of Wilson during the early twentieth century. It is especially important as the home of many of the pioneers of Wilson's flue-cured tobacco market. Established in 1890, the Wilson tobacco market has since 1919 been the largest in the nation and tobacco has been and continues to be the primary source of wealth and prosperity for Wilson. Men such as Ula H. Cozart, Selby H. Anderson, Thomas M. Washington, Ben T. Smith, and Frank F. Lane were not only leaders in the development of the marketing system for flue-cured tobacco which is used today throughout the tobacco-growing regions, but were at the forefront of the phenomenal spread in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in the growth of tobacco in eastern North Carolina. Due to the efforts of these men and their contemporaries, the growing, marketing, and manufacture of tobacco is, more than any single industry, the basis for the economy of North Carolina.

B. In addition to the aforementioned tobacconists, the district was home to some of the most prominent and wealthiest men in Wilson: Paul Lee Woodard, the founder of Wilson's largest general mercantile store and one of the leading agri-businessmen in Wilson County; John D. Gold, the founder and publisher of Wilson's only newspaper and the publisher of Zion's Landmark, the news organ of the Primitive Baptist Church; William W. Graves, a wealthy farmer and land developer in Wilson; Dr. Benjamin S. Herring, the co-founder in 1913 of the Moore-Herring Hospital in Wilson; Selby H. Anderson, the chairman of the board from 1915 until 1962 of Branch Banking and Trust Company, now the sixth largest bank in the state; and numerous other Wilson businessmen. Included in the district are designs of some of the state's leading architects, including Solon Balias Moore (1872-1930) and Charles Collins Benton (1887-1960) of Wilson and Harry Barton and James Raleigh Hughes of Greensboro.

C. The district displays notable examples of the architectural styles of the turn of the century and the early twentieth century. Wilson is noted for possessing one of the finest collections of bungalows in the state, and several of the finest are located in this district, which is also known for its handsome Colonial Revival Style houses and a skillful blending of the Bungalow and Colonial Revival styles. Additionally, the impressive William W. Graves House (ca 1922) is one of the finest examples of the Georgian Revival Style in the state.

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STATEMENT OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The West Nash Street Historic District, the most impressive residential avenue in Wilson, was the home of many of the most prominent and successful merchants, businessmen, and tobacconists in Wilson from the early twentieth century to the present. While most of the older homes in the 100-500 blocks of West Nash Street, built by Wilson's leading families in the mid and late nineteenth century, have been lost to commercial expansion, the area included in the West Nash Street Historic District, the 600-1500 blocks, is a remarkably intact neighborhood of impressive houses built by the well-to-do in the early twentieth century. In rare instances were these constructed by the sons of the men who had built the impressive mid and late nineteenth century houses closer downtown. Rather, the houses in this district were built for men who were attracted to the unlimited business potential in early twentieth century Wilson, a prosperity based on the growth and marketing of flue-cured tobacco.

Wilson, a city of 34,059 (1980 Census) located on the broad upper coastal plain of eastern North Carolina, grew from the late eighteenth century trading settlement of Toisnot; the name is said to be derived from Tosneac, the name of a Tuscarora Indian town located nearby in the early eighteenth century.¹ An area center for the production and marketing of naval stores, the development of Toisnot and the nearby community of Hickory Grove was dependent upon the availability of transportation, which was first supplied by Contentnea Creek and later the Raleigh to Greenville post road.

Spurred by the completion of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad (later the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad) in April 1840,² the communities of Toisnot and Hickory Grove began to develop as the area's trading and transportation center. On April 29, 1840 the Toisnot Depot post office was established.³ The railroad brought an immediate influx of new settlers from the surrounding area to the communities, including men who would play leading roles in the development of Wilson throughout the nineteenth century. The town of Wilson, named for General Louis D. Wilson of Edgecombe County, who had died of yellow fever in 1847 during the Mexican-American War, was chartered on January 29, 1849 and incorporated the communities of Toisnot Depot and Hickory Grove.⁴

Wilson during the late 1840s and the 1850s was prospering and was led by the merchants and planters who derived their wealth in association with the productive agricultural lands surrounding Wilson. Such prominent men as Willis Napoleon Hackney (1823-1887), who had come to Wilson in 1852 and had established a successful carriage and wagon factory (See #35 in the Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District), merchant prince Moses Rountree (1822-1887) (See #148 in the Old Wilson Historic District), and merchant-cotton buyer-politician General Joshua Barnes accrued great wealth and built impressive Italianate and Gothic Revival houses in the 100-600 blocks of West Nash Street; all but the Rountree and Davis houses have been lost. These were built by Oswald Lipscomb (1826-1891), a master builder who came to Wilson in 1849 and influenced the town's architecture like no single person has since. His only three surviving documented houses are included in the Old Wilson Historic District.

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In February 1855 the people of Wilson and others a long distance from the Edgecombe County seat at Tarboro were finally successful in gaining passage by the General Assembly of an act creating Wilson County from Edgecombe, Johnston, Wayne, and Nash counties.⁵ The first courthouse, an impressive Gothic Revival style building, was erected later that year on the site of the present courthouse (1924) (NR).⁶ (See #27 in the Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District.)

Because of Wilson's advantageous railroad location, post Civil War recovery was rather rapid in the town and county. The 1870s and 1880s witnessed an expansion of Wilson's mercantile and transportation businesses, the formation of the Wilson Cotton Mills in 1880s to provide local manufacture for the area's large cotton crop, and the openings of Wilson's first banks in the early 1870s. By the 1870s Wilson was again enjoying a construction boom, with additional impressive store and residences being built. Lipscomb and later his successor as Wilson's most prominent builder, James E. Wilkins (1835-1904), built impressive late Italianate, Queen Anne, and Second Empire houses along West Nash Street which splendidly reflected the extreme wealth attained by Wilson's merchants.

Due to several years of low prices for cotton, the area's staple cash crop since the 1840s, and the phenomenal prices brought at markets in Henderson and Durham by flue-cured tobacco grown by several pioneering planters in Wilson County, the cultivation of tobacco expanded rapidly during the 1870s and 1880s. Census records show that in 1869 just 1,898 pounds of tobacco were grown in Wilson County. By 1879 this had increased to 8,745 pounds and in 1889 the crop totaled 232,966 pounds.⁷ This phenomenal growth demanded a local market and the Wilson market opened in September 1890 and sold 1,508,109 pounds in the first year. Growth of the market was rapid and by 1902, the first year for which money records survive, the Wilson market handled 22,296,077 pounds, worth a total of \$2,430,272.⁸ This was quite a sum of money to flow through a town of just 3,525, and the town prospered from its newly found tobacco wealth. This tobacco boom attracted numerous experienced tobaccomen from the counties along the North Carolina-Virginia border, the "Old Belt," where tobacco had been an important cash crop throughout the nineteenth century. These men came to Wilson and with their knowledge, experience, and ambition, led Wilson to the forefront of tobacco marketing in the United States. By 1919, with a record crop of 42,330,509 pounds and an unheard of price of 53.67 cents per pound bringing a total of \$22,720,289.44 in sales to Wilson,⁹ Wilson surpassed Danville, Virginia as the nation's largest market for flue-cured tobacco.¹⁰ Wilson, whose economy continues to be dominated by the growing and marketing of flue-cured tobacco, has remained the national leader since 1919.¹⁰

The tobacco boom of the early twentieth century resulted in a level of commercial, industrial, and residential building activity that had not been seen in Wilson's short history. Residential neighborhoods (white) expanded north, northeast, and northwest of the central business district and the older residential neighborhoods.¹¹ While other neighborhoods contained a mixture of large and modest houses, the most impressive houses--first in the Queen Anne and Neo-Classical Revival styles and later in the Colonial Revival, Bungalow, Georgian Revival, and Tudoresque

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styles--were built in the blocks that comprise that West Nash Street Historic District as a chronological extension of the impressive mid and late nineteenth century houses built along West Nash Street before the advent of tobacco. Unfortunately, thirty-five impressive houses (out of the forty-nine shown on the 1930 Sanborn Map) have been lost to commercial encroachment in the 200-800 blocks of West Nash Street since the 1930s. The West Nash Street Historic District contains the survivors of the 600-800 blocks and the remarkably intact neighborhood on the 900-1500 blocks of West Nash Street.

Nowhere in Wilson was the city's tobacco wealth displayed more prominently than in the handsome residences built in the early twentieth century (mostly in the 1910s and 1920s) in the West Nash Street Historic District. Here the pioneers and leaders of the Wilson tobacco market built impressive stylish residences. These tobacconists included Ula H. Cozart (1869-1948)(#13) and Thomas M. Washington (1862-1933)(#15), co-founders in 1893 of the Centre Brick Tobacco Warehouse,¹² Benjamin F. Lane (1859-1916)(#4), a co-founder in 1903 of the Liberty Tobacco Warehouse,¹³ Alexander Greene (#11), the proprietor of one of Wilson's earliest prize houses (a facility where the cured leaf was packed into hogsheads for transport to a processing plant), Selby H. Anderson (1874-1862)(#14), a co-founder of the (first) Planters Tobacco Warehouse¹⁴ in 1892 and later a partner in the prosperous export firm of Whitehead-Anderson Tobacco Company, Norbane M. Schaum (1885-1951)(#15), the president of the Wilson Tobacco Company,¹⁵ John S. Leach (1877-1939)(#49), manager of the American Tobacco Company's Wilson offices and later part owner of the Farmers Tobacco Warehouse,¹⁶ and Ben T. Smith (1887-1944)(#76), a co-founder in 1920 of the (second) Planters Tobacco Warehouse and later president and manager of the Smith Tobacco Warehouses.¹⁷ Later inhabitants of the district included Penn T. Watson (#71) and William T. Clark, Jr. (#72), whose fathers had founded tobacco companies in Wilson in 1893 and ca 1900, respectively. With few exceptions, the houses associated with these men are the only surviving houses built in Wilson by its pioneer tobacconists.

The proposed district was also home to many of the town's wealthiest and most prominent merchants, lawyers, and politicians. Foremost among these were the Woodard brothers, Frederick A. (1854-1915), Sidney A. (1865-1915), and Paul L. (1869-1939). Frederick A. Woodard, a prominent lawyer and the only person from Wilson County to serve in Congress (1893-1897),¹⁸ built a flamboyant Queen Anne mansion in the 1890s; it was unfortunately replaced by the intrusive John Hackney Agency (#6) in 1974. His brother and law partner, Sidney A. Woodard built a handsome, yet restrained, Colonial Revival Style house (#5) ca 1900. However, it was their younger brother, Paul L. Woodard (#8) who had the greatest impact on Wilson. As president of P. L. Woodard and Company,¹⁹ a general mercantile store founded in 1899 by the three brothers, and as president of the Contentnea Guano Company, founded by the three brothers and Graham Woodard, the son of Frederick A. Woodard, in 1908, Woodard was one of the most influential agri-business leaders in Wilson during his lifetime. Other leading merchants and businessmen, among the most prominent and wealthiest in Wilson, who built in the West Nash Street Historic District were William R. Bryan (#1), the proprietor of a livery stable,²⁰ wholesale grocer Calvin Woodard (#17),²¹ L. T. Dildy (#23) and Samuel E. Agnew (#58), partners

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in a hardware and building supplies company,²² car dealer Harry West Abbitt (#32),²³ Samuel W. Richardson (#67), the president of the Wilson Hardware Company, and John T. Barnes (#69), one of Wilson's most prominent businessmen and a partner in the Barnes-Harrell Company and the Cherry Hotel (NR).²⁵

Because of improved transportation, permitting farmers to live away from their farms, many farmers in the Wilson vicinity chose to live in Wilson in order to take advantage of the city's excellent educational opportunities and many cultural and social activities. Two of the largest and most successful, Charles R. Harper (#6) and William W. Graves (#10), built impressive residences, particularly the Graves House (ca 1922) which is without question the finest and most ambitious house in Wilson today. Graves was also prominent as a realtor and neighborhood developer during the 1910s and 1920s.

Another important person in the life of West Nash Street was John D. Gold (1867-1957) (#22). The son of Pleasant Daniel Gold (1833-1920), a prominent Primitive Baptist minister in Wilson and the publisher of Zion's Landmark, the news organ of the Primitive Baptist Church,²⁶ John D. Gold was the founder in 1896 and 1902 of two newspapers which merged in 1936 to form The Wilson Daily Times, the city's only newspaper today. Both Gold's widow, Daisy H. Gold (#24) and daughter, Elizabeth (Gold) Swindell (#18), also built houses in the West Nash Street District.

Other prominent Wilsonians who lived in this district were Selby H. Anderson (1874-1962) (#14), who was chairman of the board of Branch Banking and Trust Company from 1915 until his death in 1962; Dr. Benjamin S. Herring (1879-1930) (#12), a co-founder of the Moore-Herring Hospital (now razed) in 1913; William A. Weathersby (#27), the Wilson County Sheriff in the late 1930s and early 1940s; physicians Dr. Frank G. Smith (#51), K. Carl Moore (#56), Henry B. Best (#72), and George Erick Bell (#74); William E. Smith, the developer of the West End Park neighborhood which includes the odd numbered houses between 1127 and 1527 West Nash Street; and George E. Walston, the president of the Planters Bank.²⁷

D. C. Williams, Jr., a prominent Wilson businessman, the owner of Williams Lumber Company, and a real estate developer, built several speculative houses in the North Kincaid, North Lucas avenues neighborhood immediately north of the 1200-1400 blocks of West Nash Street. These noteworthy but modest, similarly finished bungalows are some of the earliest documented dwellings built in Wilson for investment. Williams financed the erection of a number of commercial and residential properties in Wilson during the booming 1910s and 1920s and was active in the lumber business until his death in 1983.

The West Nash Street Historic District contains houses designed not only by all the architects practicing in Wilson during the early twentieth century, but also several of the state's leading architects. Most numerous are the works of Solon Balias Moore (1872-1930). Born in Rutherford County, Moore came to Wilson about 1905. He was a trained carpenter and family tradition states that he worked as a carpenter and studied architecture at night. He formed a partnership from ca 1910 to 1915 with Charles Collins Benton, after which he practiced on his own until his death. Moore was one of the most prolific architects in Wilson's history and over

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thirty buildings that can be attributed to him survive, thirteen in this district. A photograph collection of some of his works assist in documenting his designs.²⁸ Moore was especially known for his talent with the Bungalow and Colonial Revival styles, which is excellently displayed on his varied works in the West Nash Street Historic District. Representative examples include the Selby H. Anderson (#14) (ca 1917) and M. Douglas Aycock (#36) (ca 1926) houses in the Bungalow Style and the Henry West Abbitt (#32) (1926) and J. S. Adkins (#68) (ca 1926) houses in the Colonial Revival Style.²⁹

Brothers Charles Collins Benton (1887-1960) and Frank Whitaker Benton (1882-1960) were both Wilson natives who returned to Wilson in the early twentieth century after receiving their architectural training--Charles at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Frank at the Architectural Institute of Oklahoma. Both were active in Wilson until their deaths and the Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse District and the Old Wilson Historic District contain numerous structures of their designs. Curiously enough, only three houses in the West Nash Street Historic District have been attributed to them: the William L. Israel House (#63) (1939) to Charles Collins Benton; his own residence (#53) (1938) to Frank Whitaker Benton; and the impressively Tudoresque Style John T. Barnes House (#69) (1927) to the partnership (from ca 1915 to 1935) of Benton and Benton.³⁰ They no doubt are responsible for the designs of many more.

John Christie Stout (1860-1921) practiced in Wilson from the late 1890s until 1906 and is responsible for the designs of the district's two oldest houses, the Lane-Bardin House (#4) (ca 1899) and the Woodard-Peacock House (#5) (ca 1900). A native of Randolph County, he had studied architecture under Thomas A. Klutz and practiced in Wilmington during the 1890s prior to being attracted to bustling Wilson. He moved to Rocky Mount in 1906 where he enjoyed a successful practice until his death.³¹

Thomas (Tommy) Breinig Herman was born in Topton, Pennsylvania in 1885 and came to Wilson in the early 1920s and practiced here until his death in 1956. Little is known of his early life. He designed a number of impressive buildings in Wilson, four of which are located in the West Nash Street Historic District. They are: the Dr. C. A. Woodard House (#20) (1935), the James D. Blount House (#61) (1940), the Best-Clark-Tucker House (#72) (1925), and the Barnes-Bell House (#74) (1927).³²

Other architects represented in the West Nash Street Historic District are James A. McGeady of Wilson: McGeady-Thompson House (#77) (ca 1923) and McGeady-Hollowell House (#64) (ca 1929); James Raleigh Hughes of Greensboro: Norbane M. Schaum House (#16) (ca 1925) and King-Watson Nabors House (#71) (ca 1926); J. T. Crittenden of Wilson: William R. Bryan House (#1) (1917); and Harry Barton of Greensboro: William W. Graves House (#10) (ca 1922). Barton was one of North Carolina's most prominent architects during the early twentieth century and is perhaps best known for his courthouses in Alamance (NR), Cumberland (NR), Guilford (NR), Johnston (NR), and Surry (NR) counties.³³

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While numerous contractors and contracting firms were active during the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s, when most of the West Nash Street Historic District was developed, relatively few of the houses, only twelve of ninety-nine, can be attributed to any particular builder. The most prominent contracting firm in Wilson during that period was Wilkins and Wilkins, composed of brothers William B. (1877-1956), James E. Jr. (1877-1954), and Robert S. (1878-1935), the sons of James E. Wilkins, Sr. (1835-1905), the most prominent builder in Wilson during the 1880s and 1890s. Yet only three houses can be attributed to the Wilkinsons: the Norbane M. Schaum House (#16) (ca 1925), the Henry West Abbitt House (#32) (1926), and the Barnes-Bell House (#74) (1972). They no doubt are responsible for many more.³⁴ Other contractors with attributed work in the West Nash Street Historic District include: Joe W. Stout of Sanford, William W. Graves House (#10) (ca 1922); W. M. Jones of Wilson, Dr. C. A. Woodard House (#20) (1935); B. J. Boyles and Company of Wilson, Nadal-Weathersby House (#27) (1916-1917) and Agnew-Blackwell House (#58) (1921); Claudius Cecil Rackley of Wilson, Foote-Rogers House (#26) (ca 1918), L. T. Dildy House (#23) (1912), and James D. Blount House (#60) (1940); and T. P. Batten of Wilson, J. S. Adkins House (#68) (ca 1926).

Since the district ceased its initial development in the early 1930s, there have been few changes in its architectural character. While several houses, apartments, and offices were built in the 1950s and 1960s, these were for the most part built on previously undeveloped land. The only immediate threat is the plan of St. Therese's Catholic Church to eventually build a sanctuary at 704 West Nash Street, the site of the former Graham Woodard House (#9) (razed 1976) (the church has been "planning" to build here for over twenty years). While Wilson's wealthiest and most prominent families have chosen to build in the suburbs and along Raleigh Road since the 1930s, the West Nash Street Historic District is now home for a mix of both retired and young business and professional leaders of Wilson, in addition to descendants of the original owners who have remained in several of the houses.

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Footnotes

1 Robert C. Bainbridge and Kate Ohno, Wilson, North Carolina Historic Buildings Inventory (Wilson, North Carolina: City of Wilson, 1980), p. 3. See also the nominations for the Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District and the Old Wilson Historic District.

2 ibid., p. 4.

3 Hugh B. Johnston, Jr., "County Post Offices", The Wilson Daily Times, February 15, 1951.

4 Bainbridge and Ohno, op.cit., p. 4.

5 ibid. p. 5.

6 ibid. See also # 27 in the Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District.

7 1890 Census-Report of the Statistics of Agriculture (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1895), p. 445.

8 Records of the Wilson Tobacco Board of Trade, compiled by John Harriss, secretary.

9 ibid.

10 Until the 1950s Wilson claimed to be the largest market for flue-cured tobacco in the world. That title was lost to the market in Harare, Zimbabwe (formerly Salisbury, Rhodesia), which markets all of that country's crop (modest in size compared to North Carolina) in just two warehouses on one market. In comparison, there are eighty-four markets in North Carolina. Source: John Harriss, Wilson Tobacco Board of Trade.

11 The tobacco warehouse district lay west and southwest of the central business district, the industrial sector south, and the black neighborhoods south, southeast, and east. See the nomination for the Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District and the Old Wilson Historic District.

12 See # 201 in the Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District.

13 ibid., # 96.

14 ibid., # 82.

15 ibid., # 267.

16 ibid., # 175 and # 206.

17 ibid., # 211 and # 207.

18 John L. Cheney, Jr., ed. North Carolina State Government, 1585-1974 (Raleigh, North Carolina: North Carolina Secretary of State, 1975), p. 704.

19 See # 19 in the Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District.

20 ibid., # 160.

21 ibid., # 224.

22 ibid., # 92.

23 ibid., # 225.

24 ibid., # 24.

25 ibid., # 109 and # 38.

26 ibid., # 176, also # 71 in the Old Wilson Historic District.

27 ibid., # 29.

28 See also the Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District and the Old Wilson Historic District nominations and Bainbridge and Ohno, op.cit., p. 235-236.

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29 Moore's documented and attributed works in this district are: Dr. Benjamin S. Herring House (#12) (ca 1915), John D. Gold House (#22)(1925), Foote-Rogers House (#26)(ca 1918), Cozart-Hunter House (#33)(ca 1921), John S. Leach House (#49)(1925), Hussey-Deans House (#50)(ca 1921), Lamm-Saleeby House (#52)(ca 1929), Agnew-Blackwell House (#58)(1921), and Gay-Watson House (#59)(ca 1929). Without doubt there are others which have not been attributed to him.

30 See also the Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District and the Old Wilson Historic District and Bainbridge and Ohno, op.cit., p. 234.

31 ibid., p. 236.

32 ibid., p. 235.

33 ibid.

34 See the nomination for the Old Wilson Historic District and entries # 291 and # 328 in the district, also Bainbridge and Ohno, op. cit., pp. 238-239.

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Continuation sheet

Item number

9

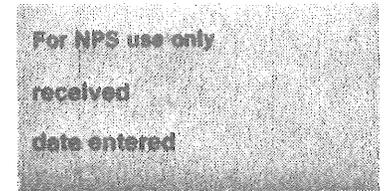
Page 2

Wilson Historic Properties Commission, Municipal Building. Designation reports for the following Wilson Historic Properties: Williams-Cozart House, Selby H. Anderson House.

Wilson, North Carolina Directory. Richmond, Virginia: Hill Directory Company, 1980-1909, 1912-1913, 1916-1917, 1920, 1922-1922, 1925, 1928, 1936, 1941.

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 10

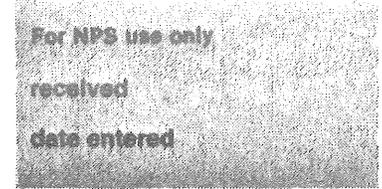
Page 1

Verbal Property Description

Beginning on the southwest edge of West Nash Street at the southeast property line of 509 West Nash Street, follow this line southwest 180 feet to the southwest property line of 101 Warren Street. Turn right (northwest) and follow this line, crossing Warren Street, and continue along the rear (southwest) lot line of 601 West Nash Street to that property's northwest property line. Turn right (northeast) and continue to and cross West Nash Street. Turn left, and follow the northeast edge of West Nash Street in a northwesterly direction, cross Rountree Street and Deans Street, and Raleigh Road to the north corner of West Nash Street and North Raleigh Road (address 900 West Nash Street). Turn left (southwest), cross West Nash Street, and continue along the northwest edge of South Raleigh Road to the rear property line of the house at 901 West Nash Street. Turn right (northwest) and follow the rear property lines of the odd-numbered houses fronting onto West Nash Street from number 901, crossing South Connor Street, and Cone, Moye, West End, South Kincaid, and Clyde avenues, to the northwest property line of the house at 1505 West Nash Street. Turn right (northeast), continue to the southwest edge of West Nash Street, turn right (southeast) and follow the southwest edge of West Nash Street, crossing Clyde Avenue, to a point in line with the northwest property line of the house at 1400 West Nash Street (this point will be approximately 120 feet northwest of the west corner of West Nash Street and South Kincaid Avenue). At this point, turn left (northeast), cross West Nash Street, and continue along the northwest property line of the house at 1400 West Nash Street to the southwest property line of the house at 109 North Kincaid Avenue. Turn left (northwest) and continue to the rear property line of 109 North Kincaid Avenue, turn right (northeast) and continue along the rear property line of the houses at 109, 111, and 113 North Kincaid Avenue, and turn right and follow the northeast property line of 113 North Kincaid Avenue to and across North Kincaid Avenue. Turn left (northeast) and continue about fifty feet to the northeast property line of 116 North Kincaid Avenue. Turn right (southeast) and follow this line to the rear property line of the odd-numbered houses fronting onto North Avenue. Follow these rear property lines northeast to the edge of West Gold Street, turn right (southeast) and follow West Gold Street to its corner with North Avenue. Turn right (southwest) and follow North Avenue about 150 feet to a point opposite the northeast property line of the house at 112 North Avenue. Cross North Avenue and follow the northeast property line of the house at 111 Lucas Avenue. Turning left (northeast) and then right (southeast), follow the property lines of the house at 111 Lucas Avenue to the edge of Lucas Avenue. Turn right (southwest) and follow this edge to a point opposite the south corner of the junction of Lucas Avenue and West Vance Street. Cross Lucas Avenue and follow the West Vance Street edge of the vacant lot at 106 Lucas Avenue to the rear property line of this vacant lot. Turn right (southwest) and follow the rear property lines of 106 and 102 Lucas Avenue to the rear property lines of the even-numbered houses facing onto West Nash Street. Turn left (southeast) and follow these rear property lines, crossing North Cone Street, North Connor Street, and Raleigh Road to North Deans Street (which will be the west corner of North Deans and West Vance streets since the lot at 800 West Nash Street extends through the block to West Vance Street). Turn right (southwest)

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2

and continue along North Deans Street approximately 245 feet to a point in line with the southwest property line of the house at 107 North Rountree Street (this line is marked by a hedge). Cross North Deans Street and follow this imaginary line through a vacant lot (the rear of the St. Therese's Catholic Church property) to the southwest property line of the house at 107 North Rountree Street. Cross North Rountree Street, turn left (northeast) and follow the edge of the street to the rear property line of the house at 610 West Nash Street. Turn right (southeast) and follow the rear property lines of 610, 608, 606, and 604 West Nash Street to the southeast property line of the house at 604 West Nash Street. Turn right (southwest) and follow this line to West Nash Street. Cross West Nash Street (at a point in front of 601 West Nash Street, turn left (southeast), cross Warren Street, and continue to the beginning.

1
 William R. Bryan House
 509 West Nash Street
 C

According to Rosalind J. (Bryan) Pittman, her father, William R. Bryan, commissioned his friend H. T. Crittenden, a local architect and builder, to build this house in 1917. Bryan (1863-1941) was the proprietor (with his brother) of the J. L. and W. R. Bryan Livery Stable on South Tarboro Street. Built in the popular four-square plan, the three bay-by-two bay house is sheltered beneath a slate-covered pyramidal roof that has a slate-sided front (east) dormer. The three-bay front porch is carried by Tuscan columns, has a slightly projecting pedimented entrance, and connects by an uncovered terrace to a porte cochere on the south. Completing the house are the broad eaves with modillions, bungalow style twenty-one-over-one sash windows, a bay window on the west elevation, and an enlarged, two-story rear ell. Entry into the spacious interior is through an entrance with transom and sidelights. A screen of raised Tuscan columns marks the stair hall in the southeast room. Typical Colonial Revival woodwork and mantels finish the modest interior. Upon Bryan's death the house was left to his daughter, Rosalind J. (Bryan) Pittman, who resided here until her death in the early 1980s. The house has since been sympathetically renovated for the local Red Cross office.

2
 Vacant Lot
 511 West Nash Street
 F

This vacant lot at the corner of West Nash and Warren streets was the site of a two-story, double-pile frame house built between 1908 (CD) and 1913 (SM) for James Lawrence Bryan. Bryan was the partner with his brother, William R. Bryan, who lived next door (# 1) in a livery stable on South Tarboro Street. Later vice-president of the General Supply Company, Bryan lived here until the 1950s. The house was occupied by at least two families until it was razed in the mid 1960s.

3
 Dallas-Wilson House
 101 Warren Street
 C

According to John D. Wilson, this one-story, frame bungalow was built in 1923 for R. A. Dallas, an overall salesman. He died shortly after 1925 (CD), and his widow moved back to Virginia and rented the house until ca 1939 when it was sold to Harry C. Wilson, the father of John D. Wilson. A native of Maryland, the elder Wilson was an employee of the J. G. White Construction Company of New York and came to Wilson to work three times: in the early twentieth century when the first streets were paved, in 1906-1908 when J. G. White constructed the Norfolk and Southern Railroad through Wilson, and ca 1911 to live permanently (between 1908 and 1911 he worked with the Panama Railroad Company). Wilson resided here until his death in 1953 (his wife Winnie Exum (Daniels) Wilson died in 1938) and his son has lived here since. The house is sheltered beneath a shallow gable roof that engages the front (north) porch and has a shallow shed dormer. It has wood-shingled gables, Tuscan columns on the porch, and pedimented porte cochere on the southwest elevation, and double six-over-six sash windows. The interior, which centers around a spacious entry hall with a large brick mantel, is simply finished in the Colonial Revival manner.

4

Lane-Bardin House
601 West Nash Street
P

One of the most outstanding Colonial Revival houses in Wilson, this large, two-story, double-pile frame residence was built in 1899 for Benjamin Frank Lane. The architect was John C. Stout; the builder is not known. Lane (1859-1916) was a prominent Wilson farmer and was a co-founder in 1903 of the Liberty Tobacco Warehouse. His widow, Clara A. Lane, remained in the house for several years after Lane's death in 1916. The house was then sold to clerk Joseph P. Moore who in 1924 sold the house to Jefferson Davis Bardin (1860-1931). Bardin, a Wilson native and attorney, served as the Clerk for the Wilson County Superior Court from ca 1916 (CD) until his death. After Bardin's death, his widow moved out of the house and his children rented rooms here for several years. In about 1938 they divided the house into apartments. Between 1957 and 1982 the children occupied the house again. It has been unoccupied since 1982 except for offices of Wilson Psychological Associates in the southeast portion of the first story. Sarah Z. Bardin, a daughter of Jefferson Davis Bardin, is the director of Wilson Psychological Associates. She and her brother, B. H. Bardin, continue to own the house.

The impressive three bay-by-three bay house is sheltered beneath a slate-covered hip roof that has dormers on all four elevations. The front (east) dormer is particularly fine, containing a Palladian window enframed by returning boxed cornices. The cornerboards are treated as pilasters, have Ionic capitals, and serve to enframe the house. A dentiled and modillioned boxed cornice encircles the house. The central, slightly projecting entrance bay is particularly notable. The first story entrance, composed of door, sidelights, and transom, is flanked by engaged columnettes and has a dentiled cornice; the lights are filled with beveled glass. The second story has a transom with sidelights. Flanking the entrance bay here are Ionic pilasters which echo the pilaster/cornerboards. A wrap-around porch with a bowed entrance and rounded corner is handsomely carried across the front and Warren Street (south) elevations by unfluted Ionic Columns connected by a turned balustrade; a dentiled cornice and uncovered second story central balcony complete the porch. The fenestration is comprised of oversized windows with leaded transoms on the front first story and one-over-one sash in the rest of the windows. Completing the well-detailed house are two-story bay windows at the rear of each side elevation, a short rear ell, and a (now enclosed) small rear porch. The spacious center hall plan interior has been unfortunately (but not irreversibly) divided into apartments and offices. The handsome Colonial Revival mantels and the modest moldings do survive, even though the stairs have been lost. The offices have fake paneled walls and a louvered ceiling. At the rear of the lot is a deteriorated, four-car frame garage.

5

Woodard-Peacock House
604 West Nash Street
C

This substantial, two-story frame house was built ca 1900 for prominent Wilson attorney and businessman Sidney A. Woodard following the design of Wilson architect John C. Stout. He was a partner with his brothers Frederick A. Woodard and Paul Lee Woodard (# 8) in P. L. Woodard and Company, a large mercantile company that is still in operation. He was also the law partner of his brother Frederick A. Woodard, and was involved in numerous business, including the Wilson Dispensary and Edward Brothers Livery. This house was built on a part of the large property of the flamboyant Second Empire style mansion (ca 1890) of F. A. Woodard which was

razed in 1976. Within several years of Woodard's death the house was acquired by William A. Peacock (1874-1959), a native of Halifax County, who had come to Wilson at the turn of the century as the bookkeeper of the Wells-Whitehead Tobacco Company, Wilson's most successful venture into cigarette manufacturing from 1900 until 1908. In the mid 1910s he organized the Peacock (wholesale) Grocery Company. Peacock retired in the early 1950s and lived here until his death in 1959. Since then his daughter, Harriette (Peacock) Towe, and son-in-law, Ed. B. Towe, an insurance agent, have occupied the house. Modestly finished in the fashionable Colonial Revival Style, the house's asymmetrical massing continues in the Queen Anne mode. Sheltered beneath a slate-covered truncated hipped roof, the house presents pedimented gables on the front and north elevations; the uncharacteristically hipped roof over the projecting south bay adds to the house's appeal. A wrap-around porch is carried by Tuscan columns with a turned balustrade. Dentiled friezes, a two-story square bay on the south, and twin, hip-roofed rear ells complete the house. The unusually spacious interior is surprisingly impressive for such a severely detailed interior. The large, closed stringer stair is exceptional. Unfortunately, the main mantels were removed in the 1950s, at which time a cove molding was also added in the hall. Of note are the angled corners in the entrance hall and in the large dining room.

6

Charles R. Harper House
606 West Nash Street
P

Charles R. Harper, a successful farmer, purchased this lot (1/3 of the F. A. Woodard Lot (see #7)) in October 1917 and had this impressively large, two-and-a-half story bungalow erected soon thereafter. He and his wife, Dorothy (Carr) Harper, occupied the house until their deaths, hers in the 1940s and his in 1968. The house was inherited by their daughter Dorothy (Harper) Bridgers, who occupied the house until the late 1970s. In the early 1980s it was purchased by the Iota Chapter of Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity at Atlantic Christian College, who now occupy it as their fraternity house. Impressively situated on a spacious lawn and set back 175 feet from the street, the Harper House combines sheer size and impressive detailing to form one of the finest examples of the Bungalow style in Wilson. Sheltered beneath a dominant gable roof with a large front (west) shed dormer with a small, recessed attic window, the three bay-by-four bay house is handsomely veneered with Flemish bond brick and has stuccoed gables with mock timbers. Massive stuccoed columns carry the flat-roofed porch with molded projecting rafters across the front; it connects via an uncovered terrace to a identical but smaller porch on the north. A sun porch and a porte cochere, both with similar molded rafters, project from the south elevation. Triangular brackets, exposed rafters, brick soldier course lintels over the six-over-six sash windows, and an entrance with sidelights complete the exterior finish. The rear elevation is occupied by a large expanded shed dormer that extends to shelter the rear shed rooms. The spacious interior is finished in a surprisingly modest Colonial Revival manner. The commodious front parlor extends across the entire width of the house and has a modest Colonial Revival mantel and a beamed ceiling. The dogleg stairs rise with square balusters and modest square newels in the front of the rear hall while an enclosed service stairs rises in the rear of the hall. The dining room has a shoulder height wainscot and a tiled mantel. The rest of the first story and the four bedrooms on the second story are very simply finished. The large attic was finished into two bedrooms by the fraternity. There are three buildings

at the rear of the property. Immediately to the north of the house is a one-story, two bay-by-one bay frame structure, perhaps a servants house. Behind the house is a two-story, two-car garage that was built between 1922 (SM) and 1930 (SM) of rock-faced concrete blocks with a gable roof, and a one-story, two-room weatherboarded house with a shed porch roof, perhaps another servants house.

7

John Hackney Agency
608 W. Nash Street

I

Built in 1974 on the site of the extraordinary Frederick A. Woodard House, this one-story office building, with its wide projecting fascia, is an unfortunate addition to a street once considered one the state's finest residential avenues. The loss of the site's mature vegetation is also greatly regrettable, as is the asphalt parking lot that occupies the front yard and the shallow setback which is only one-third as deep as the flanking houses.

Frederick A. Woodard (1854-1915) was a prominent Wilson attorney (in partnership with his brother Sidney A. Woodard (# 5)) and businessman, joining brothers Sidney and Paul Lee Woodard (# 8) in the formation of P. L. Woodard and Company. He also has the distinction of having been the only United States Congressman from Wilson County, serving from 1893 until 1897. The Woodard House was built on the site of the Gothic Revival style Moses Rountree House (ca 1858)(NR), which now stands nearby at 107 Rountree Street in the 1890s; Woodard had married a daughter of Rountree. An imposing example of the most flamboyant version of the Second Empire style, the house was richly adorned and embellished with sawn and turned woodwork. Purchased after Woodard's death in 1915 by prominent Wilson physician Wade H. Anderson, the Anderson's occupied it until the mid 1960s; it was used as rental property for several years before being razed.

8

Paul Lee Woodard House
610 West Nash Street

P

An impressive combination of bungalow and Colonial Revival styles, this large, handsome, two-and-a-half-story frame residence was built ca 1918 for prominent Wilson merchant Paul Lee Woodard (1869-1939); he purchased the lot in October 1917 from the estate of his brother, Frederick A. Woodard (1854-1915), whose impressive Second Empire house stood adjacent to the southeast; it was razed in 1976. (The Charles R. Harper House (# 6) occupies the other one-third of the F. A. Woodard lot.) Woodard was one of Wilson's leading businessmen and had extensive farming, cotton, tobacco, and fertilizer interests. In 1899 he, with his brothers Frederick and Sidney A. Woodard (# 5), founded P. L. Woodard and Company, which remains today as one of Wilson's leading general mercantile establishments. In 1908, he, his two brothers, and a nephew Graham Woodard (# 9), organized the Contentnea Guano Company with P. L. Woodard serving as the president until his death in 1939. At his death, W. L. Adams, the Wilson County farm agent, stated that "Mr. Woodard did more in his lifetime for farming and agriculture in this section than any other individual in the last half century."

Woodard's impressive, three bay-by-four bay frame house is contained beneath a large gambrel roof with full-width front (southwest) and rear dormers and a deep, engaged front porch. Of particular note are the massive, stuccoed columns which

support the porch, a flat-roofed porch with molded projecting rafters on the Rountree Street (northwest) elevation, and the curiously-angled pair of elliptical oculus windows in the upper gables. The rather small window openings are filled with both casement windows and six-over-six sash windows. A steeply pitched gable with flared eaves shelters a one-and-a-half story rear ell. The interior is impressively finished in the Colonial Revival style. Entry into the spacious front parlor is through the central door that displays massive wrought iron hinges. The front parlor features a large, handsome mantel and head-height paneled wainscot. The unusual, wide, and enclosed dogleg stair rises along the southeast and has two intermediate landings. The dining room is reached from the parlor through a wide doorway with sidelights (the french doors have been removed) and also has a head-height wainscot and an impressive mantel with mirror overmantel. The rest of the large house is finished with handsome Colonial Revival moldings and modest mantels. A rear stairs is located in the ell. In the rear yard are two outbuildings; a later two-car, gable-roofed frame garage and a wonderful garden trellis delightfully finished with bungalow molded rafters. Several of the handsome, poured concrete pedestals which flanked the street entrances along Rountree Avenue remain; only one retains its cast iron lamp. Woodard lived here until his death in 1939. His widow, Adaline "Addie" (Davis) Woodard (1876-1965), the daughter of prominent Wilson merchant James W. Davis, continued to reside here until her death. Soon thereafter the property was purchased by Albert S. Wylie, the Senior Vice-President and Comptroller of the Branch Banking and Trust Company, and his wife; they reside here today.

9

Vacant Lot ^{Nash}
700 Block West ~~West~~ Street
F

This large vacant lot, occupying the entire eastern side of the 700 block of West Nash Street between Rountree and Deans streets, has been occupied by two separate houses. The first house, located at the southwest corner with Rountree Street, was the Moses Rountree House (ca 1858)(NR), which had been moved here in the 1890s from its original site at 608 West Nash Street (# 7) when Rountree's daughter and son-in-law built the flamboyant Frederick A. Woodard House (razed 1976). In 1920 the Rountree House was sold and moved a short distance to an adjacent lot, 107 North Rountree Street, where it now stands. (See the entry in the Old Wilson Historic District.) The Rountree corner of this block has been vacant since. In 1908 Graham Woodard, a grandson of Moses Rountree, built an impressive Neo-Classical Revival Style house at the northwest corner of the block (address 704 West Nash Street). Considered the finest of the small number of monumental Neo-Classical Revival Style houses in Wilson, the house boasted a semi-circular portico carried by four massive Ionic columns. The interior was said to be especially elegant. The Woodard property (Graham Woodard owned the Rountree corner) was purchased in 1950 by St. Therese's Catholic Church and the elegant Woodard House was occupied by the nuns who taught at the parish school. The school closed in 1976 and the monumental Woodard House was unfortunately razed. The church has plans to erect a new sanctuary on the site in the future. Woodard was one of the wealthiest and most prominent businessmen in Wilson during the early and mid nineteenth century. He, his father, Frederick A. Woodard (# 7), and his two uncles, Sidney A. Woodard (# 5) and Paul L. Woodard (# 8), organized the Contentnea Guano Company in 1908, of which Graham Woodard served as secretary-treasurer until his retirement in the late 1940s. He also served as president of the Morris Plan

Bank, the National Bank of Wilson (now First-Union National Bank), the Wilson Insurance and Realty Company, and as vice-president of the Wilson Housing Corporation. The vacant lot fortunately retains its lovely mature street trees which help to unify it with the rest of the historic district and alleviate the visual disruption that would otherwise be so overwhelming with a vacant lot extending the width of an entire block.

10

W. W. Graves House
800 W. Nash Street
P

The finest example of Georgian Revival architecture in Wilson and the most impressive early twentieth century residence that survives in Wilson, the W. W. Graves House, was built ca 1922 for one of the county's most successful farmers. William William Graves (1876-1948), the son of Dr. James Thomas and Louisa (Barnes) Graves, was descended from a long line of prosperous planters in Wilson County. He left the family homestead in the first decade of the twentieth century and moved to Wilson. From town he managed his extensive farming interests from a downtown office and was actively engaged in real estate development in growing Wilson. In 1911 he purchased the former residence of Colonel Joseph B. Stickney, a prominent planter, magistrate, and legislator whose daughter married Alexander Greene and who lived adjacent at 804 West Nash Street (#11). The Stickney House was removed from the site and this impressive house built. The architect was Harry Barton of Greensboro, one of the leading architects in North Carolina during the early twentieth century. Barton is perhaps best known for his courthouses in Alamance, Cumberland, Guilford, Johnston, and Surry Counties. The Graves House was his only Wilson commission. J. W. Stout and Company of Sanford did the construction.

This house is impressively situated on a large lot that extends from West Nash Street through to West Vance Street along North Deans Street. The 160-foot setback from West Nash Street and the lush canopy of mature hardwoods adds to the grandeur of the site. The imposing two-story, seven bay-by-three bay brick residence is symmetrically composed beneath a hipped roof covered with green Ludowici tiles and features three gabled dormers with arch-headed windows flanked by paneled Doric pilasters. The central entrance bay on the west facade is noteworthy and features a shallow porch carried by paired Tuscan columns and has a dentiled frieze with a wrought iron roof balustrade. The second story of the entrance bay contains a six-over-six sash window enframed by an impressive sandstone surround composed of a crossetted surround flanked by Doric pilasters. Flanking the entrance bay are six bays filled with six-over-six sash windows (diminished on the second story) that have stone sills and brick lintels with stone keystone and end voussoirs. Decorative panels of bricks diagonally-laid in a basketweave pattern are placed above each first story window. Across the front is an uncovered terrace which connects to a porch and porte cochere on the south and a glass-enclosed porch on the north. Both flanking wings are supported at the corners by paneled Tuscan pillars with flanking Tuscan columns and have a handsome Chippendale-style roof balustrade. The side elevations are finished similarly to the front, as is the rear elevation, which is occupied by a one-room, two-story ell, and extensive one-story service rooms, and a handsomely latticed rear porch.

The interior continues the impressive scale and the superb quality of detail that is found on the exterior. A notable entrance enframed by delicate colonettes and containing leaded sidelights and elliptical fanlight with a brick soldier course lintel enters through a small vestibule into the center hall. The interior

centers upon this exceptionally commodious hall, which features the impressively-detailed open stringer stair that rises at the rear. Molding strips divide the plastered walls into panels, and a bold, classical molding crowns the hall and the large front (south) parlor. The parlor focuses on an entirely paneled fireplace wall with a handsome Colonial Revival mantel. The molded door surrounds are surmounted by a projecting molded cornice sheltering a reeded frieze with a swag ornament. In the west corner of the house is the smaller music room and behind that, in the north corner, is the spacious dining room; both of these rooms feature a handsome cornice with a Greek fret motif and foliate trim. The dining room is further embellished with a seven-foot-tall paneled wainscot and a handsome beveled glass window in the door to the pantry. The rest of the first story is finished with more modest Colonial Revival woodwork. The second story hall is also spacious and continues the same cornice details as the first story hall. Arranged off of this are four large bedrooms, two baths, and a sleeping porch. A rear stairs rises from the kitchen in the ell. At the rear of the house is a large, two-story, three-car, brick garage, sheltered by a hip roof and flanked by interior end chimneys. The green Ludowici tile roof, the brick soldier course lintels, the six-over-six sash windows, and the cast concrete sills connected by a row of raised header bricks give the garage a handsome finish. To the rear (northeast) of the garage is the spacious, now overgrown, former gardens. Graves died here in 1948 and his widow, Gladys (Wells) Graves remained here until her death in 1980. In the spring of 1984 the house was given by the heirs to Atlantic Christian College to be maintained as a residence for the president.

11
 Greene-Morgan House
 804 West Nash Street
 C

Alexander Greene, one of the pioneers of the Wilson tobacco market, operated one of the earliest tobacco prizeurs (1893 SM), and owned interests in several tobacco warehouses. This large two-and-a-half story, Queen Anne style frame house was built for Greene about 1900. Greene died before 1908 (CD) and his widow, Annie E. Greene, remained here for several years before selling the house in the mid 1910s to George L. Morgan, the secretary-treasurer of the Peacock Grocery Company, who remained here until the early 1960s. Since then the house has been occupied by the local chapter of Delta Sigma Phi Fraternity at Atlantic Christian College. The asymmetrically massed Queen Anne style house combines elements of the Stick, Shingle, and Colonial Revival styles and is sheltered beneath a slate-covered hip roof that has projecting pedimented bays on the front (west), side, and rear elevations. Especially notable are the Stick and Shingle Style ornamentation of the front pediment (echoed in the small pediment on the porch) and the curious faceted hip roof over the front dormer. The wrap-around porch (partially enclosed along the south) is supported by replacement posts for the original Tuscan columns which rested on paneled frame pedestals (only one remains); the balustrade has also been lost. Completing the house are one-over-one sash windows, interior chimneys with handsomely corbeled caps, and two ells. The informal, irregular plan of the interior opens off of the front stair hall and the rear center hall. The handsome stairs features two intermediate landings and has massive newels embellished with turned ornaments. Most of the original turned balusters have been replaced with square ones. Paneled wainscots, handsome Colonial Revival mantels, one with a mirrored overmantel, and a round-arched window at the rear of the center hall complete the interior, which has been relatively well-maintained from twenty years use as a fraternity house.

12

Dr. Benjamin S. Herring House
806 W. Nash Street
C

Dr. Tilghman Herring states that this handsome, two-story brick bungalow was erected ca 1915 for his father, Dr. Benjamin S. Herring (1879-1930), the son of prominent Wilson physician Dr. Needham B. Herring, who opened a drug store in 1885 that continues today. In the early years of his practice, Dr. Benjamin Herring was associated with the Wilson Sanitorium, Wilson's earliest hospital. In 1913 Herring and Dr. C. E. Moore organized the Moore-Herring Hospital and built a two-story brick structure (now gone) at the corner of North Douglas (then Spring) and East Green streets. Herring, one of the outstanding medical practitioners in Wilson during the early twentieth century, died here in 1930 and his widow, Mamie (Tilghman) Herring, resided here until her death in 1941. The house was rented during World War Two, and Tilghman Herring occupied the house from ca 1946 until 1959 when it was sold to Wilson architect B. Atwood Skinner. In 1965 it was acquired by Edward L. Cloyd, Jr., professor of health and physical education at Atlantic Christian College. He and his wife, Ann Cloyd, continue to reside here. The house, attributed to Wilson architect Solon Balias Moore (1872-1930), is a large, two-story, three bay-by-four bay brick bungalow. The front (west) has twin projecting wings flanking a shallow entrance bay. Covering each wing is a hip roof with broad overhang. A similar, broad dormer crowns the central bay and the juxtaposition of the three roofs creates a most dramatic and picturesque, somewhat oriental roofline. A documentary photograph (ca 1916) shows that the house's interior end chimneys were originally capped by hipped roofs. Only the center bay of the facade is covered by a porch carried on corner brick pillars with a lattice balustrade in a Smyrna cross motif. The final result of roof, chimneys, and porch is one of the most eccentric bungalow designs in Wilson. Completing the impressive house are sixteen-over-one windows, oversized triple windows on the front, a wide three-sided bay window along the North Raleigh Road (north) elevation and a rear ell with shed rooms. The spacious central hall plan interior is handsomely completed with Colonial Revival elements. The entrance is unusually finished with raised panels in place of transom and sidelights. The open stringer stair is anchored by a paneled newel and is carried by slender turned balusters. The downstairs is completed with mahogany and oak floors with corner fret motifs, a handsome Colonial Revival mantel with volute pilasters, and a plaster crown molding. The rest of the house, including four bedrooms on the second story, is completed with modest Colonial Revival features.

13

Williams-Cozart House
900 West Nash Street
P

Erected ca 1903 by Jesse B. and Mattie (Branch) Gay Williams, this monumental Neo-Classical Revival style residence was not only the first of its genre in Wilson, but is one of only two survivors of the several others that followed, all built by prominent Wilsonians during the flourishing early twentieth century. In 1898 businessman Jesse B. Williams (1864-1936) married Mattie (Branch) Gay (1874-1914), the daughter of Alpheus Branch, the founder of what is now the Branch Banking and Trust Company, and the widow of E. R. Gay, a Wilson merchant. They at first lived in a Queen Anne style cottage which still stands at 501 Broad Street and in January 1903 purchased this lot from Robert H. Rountree. This house, built ca 1903 in what was then the outskirts of town, provided a real drawing card to the developers of

the Residence Park neighborhood. Due to the deteriorating health of Mattie Williams, the Williamses and U. H. Cozart traded houses in 1912 and the Williamses moved closer to town. Ula Hubert Cozart (1869-1894) was a native of Granville County and came to Wilson in 1891 at the beginning of the Wilson tobacco market. As an experienced tobacconist from the "Old Belt" of tobacco growing counties along the North Carolina-Virginia border, Cozart was among that group of experienced tobacconists who came to the fledgling Wilson tobacco market and saw it grow within twenty-nine years (1890-1919) to become the largest in the county. In 1893 he, T. M. Washington (#15), and Edmund M. Pace, the latter being known as "tobacco land's traveling troubador" for his untiring efforts to promote tobacco cultivation, founded the Centre Brick Tobacco Warehouse on South Goldsboro. Cozart, later in partnership with Joseph C. Eagles and W. G. Carr, prospered and at his death he was part owner of three tobacco warehouses and did business in both Carolinas, Virginia, and Georgia. The Centre Brick Tobacco Warehouse, then the largest in the state, was destroyed by fire in 1954.

The Williams-Cozart House is an impressive two-story, double-pile, frame, Neo-Classical Revival style residence with a monumental front (southwest) portico carried by fluted columns with handsomely-detailed Ionic capitals. The hipped roof has interior chimneys, and an unusual bonnet-shaped dormer with a large arched window is set above the roof of the portico. The entrance bay is handsomely detailed with leaded and beveled transom and sidelights and a shallow bracketed balcony with turned balustrade. A wide modillioned cornice, paneled cornerboards treated as pilasters, and one-over-one sash windows complete the exterior detailing. A two-story ell and a large (now enclosed) porch occupy the rear of the double-pile dwelling. A porte cochere on the northwest elevation was removed during renovations in 1948 by Wilson architect Charles Collins Benton (1888-1960) and a glass enclosed sun porch on the North Raleigh Road (south) elevation was removed in 1953 due to termite damage. The house was covered with aluminum siding in 1969. Entry is into a spacious entrance hall which features one of the grandest staircases in Wilson. The main rooms of the interior were remodeled in 1952-1953, also by Benton, at which time most of the original woodwork was replaced with the present Georgian Revival woodwork, including replacement mantels, the large broken pediment china cabinets, entrance surrounds and crown moldings in the dining room, and the slender turned balustrade on the stairs. Original surviving elements include the coved ceiling and elaborately embellished mantel in the front parlor and the mahogany and oak floors. The second story follows the plan of the first and is modestly detailed. Two outbuildings remain on the property: A two-story, two-car, hip-roofed garage, and a small three bay-by-one bay, gable-front playhouse. Of particular note is the well-landscaped yard, featuring a front entrance court shaded by mature hardwoods. Syndor M. Cozart, the president of Cozart-Eagles Company, the proprietors of the Centre Brick Warehouses, and his wife, Gretchen J. Cozart, continue to reside here. The Williams-Cozart House was designated a Wilson Historic Property on October 28, 1982.

14

Selby H. Anderson House
901 West Nash Street
P

One of the finest bungalows built in Wilson, this impressive, one-and-a-half story, brick and stucco residence was built in 1917 for prominent tobacconist and banker Selby Hunt Anderson (1874-1862). Anderson had come with his parents to Wilson in 1891 and with his father, Thomas McKenzie Anderson (1843-1909), and

brother William Purylam Anderson (1868-1931), organized the (first) Planters Warehouse in 1892. This started a career in tobacco that would take Anderson to the forefront of the Wilson tobacco market. This included the ownership or management of three tobacco warehouses and in partnership with Howell Gray Whitehead in the prosperous export firm of Whitehead-Anderson Tobacco Company. In 1901 he married Ellen Branch, the daughter of Alpheus Branch, the founder of what is now the Branch Banking and Trust Company. Anderson became a member of the Board of Directors in 1904, served as President from 1913 until 1915, and as Chairman of the Board from 1915 until 1962. He was also one of the original stockholders of what is now the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company (founded in Greensboro in 1907 by another Wilsonian, P. D. Gold, Jr.). Ellen B. Anderson died in 1949 and in 1951 Anderson sold his house. From 1954 until 1978 the house was owned by St. Timothy's Episcopal Church (of which Anderson was a member) and used as their rectory. The house has changed hands three times since.

The Selby H. Anderson House, an impressively scaled and detailed Bungalow Style house, provides an especially appropriate entrance from the south into the Residence Park neighborhood, an area noted for its substantial Bungalow and Colonial Revival Style houses. It was designed by Wilson architect Solon Baliias Moore (1872-1930) and built ca 1917. It is an especially spacious example of the bungalow form whereon the gable roof engages the full-width front (here east) porch. The porch is carried by massive wooden pillars on low stone pedestals. The gable ends and the front shed dormer are stuccoed with mock-timbers. The rustic quality of the stone pedestals is carried to the stone foundation and the superb dry-laid stone wall which encloses the entire lot (which corners on West Nash Street and South Raleigh Road and extends through the block west to Anderson Street). Completing the large dwelling are exposed rafters, heavy scrolled side brackets on the sides of the pillars, multiple pane-over-one sash windows with brick soldier course lintels and cast concrete sills, a cast concrete water table, a porte cochere on the northwest elevation, a glass-enclosed sun porch on the southeast (South Raleigh Road) elevation, and a rear ell with enlarged rear porch. The original roof material was of green Ludowici tile; this was lost in 1954 during Hurricane Hazel and was replaced with asphalt shingles. The entrance has side-lights and a transom and goes through a shallow, projecting vestibule into a large entry hall. Handsomely finished in a Tudoresque manner, the hall and the northwest dining room (reached through large sliding doors that recess into the walls) feature dark stained ceiling beams and impressive tile-faced fireplaces with ornamental wrought iron hoods. A shoulder-height paneled wainscot is finished with egg-and-dart molding. The floor features mahogany and oak woods with an inlaid corner fret motif that was so popular in Wilson's better houses of this period. The surrounds are molded and of note are the uncommon bracketed window-sill ledges. Glass french doors with sidelights lead from the hall to the former rear room which has now been enlarged and opened up to form a marvelous court that connects the southeast bedroom ell and the northwest kitchen ell. The second story has never been finished except for the maid's room in the rear west; it is reached by a small, enclosed stairs rising from the rear of the enclosed court. Of particular note is the equally handsome one-and-a-half story, three bay-by-two bay, two-car, brick and stucco-with-mock timbers garage which handsomely complements the house. The car bays have round arches and flank another smaller arched bay. The original tile roof remains here and has shed dormers on both front and rear and a one-story wing projects from the southeast. The second story of the garage continues as rental property. The Selby H. Anderson House was designated as a Wilson Historic property on October 27, 1983.

15

Thomas M. Washington House
903 W. Nash Street
C

Thomas M. Washington (1862-1933) was a native of Granville County where he served as the Register of Deeds from 1884 until 1886. He came to Wilson in 1890 and was one of the first men to organize the Wilson Tobacco market, being in partnership with Ula H. Cozart (#13) in the formation of the Centre Brick Tobacco Warehouse in 1893. He soon became heavily involved with other business pursuits, including John L. Wiggins and Company (livestock), Wilson Live Stock Company, Wilson Ice and Fuel Company, Farmer's Cotton Oil Company, and Williams and Palmer Company (coal and wood). He was a member of the North Carolina House of Representatives in 1907 and the State Senate in 1913 and 1915 and in the late 1920s was chairman of the County Highway Commission. After his death in the early 1930s his widow, Nettie E. Washington, lived here until the 1940s and three families have resided here since, the present owners since 1970. This two-story brick house is one of the handsomest examples of the Dutch Colonial Revival Style in Wilson. It was built between 1922 (SM) and 1925 (CD) and features the characteristic gambrel roof with front (east) and rear shed dormers. Distinguishing elements here are the green Ludowici tiles and the unusual use of a Flemish bond veneer. The central entrance has leaded sidelights and an elliptical transom that is sheltered beneath a bracketed hood. Flanking the door are double six-over-six sash windows with brick soldier course lintels. There is also a brick soldier course water table. Flanking the house are interior end chimneys and shed-roofed wings supported by Tuscan columns (a glass-enclosed sun porch on the south and a porte cochere on the north). A one-room ell and shed rooms occupy the rear elevation. The center hall plan, double-pile interior is handsomely finished with traditional Colonial Revival mantels, an open-stringer stair, plaster crown molding, and glass french doors. At the rear of the lot is a charming gambrel-roofed, one-and-a-half story garage. Also faced with Flemish bond brick and covered with green Ludowici tiles, the garage is a perfect complement to the house.

16

Norborne M. Schaum House
904 W. Nash Street
C

According to Doris (Schaum) Walston, this impressively detailed Georgian Revival Style house was built ca 1925 for her parents, Norborne Morris Schaum (1885-1951) and Doris (Cozart) Schaum (1891-1979). The architect was James Raleigh Hughes of Greensboro and the contractor was "probably" Wilkins and Wilkins. A native of Henderson, Schaum came to Wilson in 1921 at the time of his marriage and for the first several years he and his wife lived with her parents, the Ula H. Cozarts, in their adjacent house at 900 West Nash Street. The lot on which this house was built was a gift of the Cozarts and was vacant at that time (1922 SM). Schaum, like his father-in-law, was a prominent tobacconist and was affiliated with the Wilson Tobacco Company until his death in 1951. His widow continued to live here until her death in 1979. The present owners, the Ned R. Lavengoods, purchased the house in 1980. The two-and-a-half story, five bay-by-three bay, double-pile, brick house is impressively sited with a brick paved forecourt and mature vegetation. The slate-covered gable roof has three, surprisingly plain-finished dormers, and is flanked by exterior end chimneys. A modillioned cornice

with dentiled frieze extends across the facade. The central entrance, recalling the entrance on the Hammond-Harwood House, has a pedimented hood supported by fluted Doric columns; the frieze contains a continuous fret motif and has medallions centered above the columns. The door is surmounted by a round fan light. The first story windows consist of six-over-six sash windows over raised panels with a wooden sunburst fanlight that echoes the entrance arrangement. The arched surround is a brick soldier course with stone keystone; the stone sills rest on a raised brick header course water table. The second story windows are also six-over-six but with brick lintels with stone keystones and end voisoirs. A southeast side porch has columns, frieze, and medallions similar to the front porch and a slender, square balustrade. The rear elevation features an exterior end brick chimney with paved double shoulders. The interior centers upon the wide central hall with its open stringer, turned baluster stair and several nice Adamesque mantels. The front mantel's fret trim echoes that on the porches. Of note are the handsome pilaster enframed, arched china cabinet in the dining room, the crown moldings, and the bold, modillioned cornice in the rear den. The rest of the house is more modestly finished. Behind the house are the one-and-a-half story, brick garage with a large shed dormer enlarging the upstairs apartment and brick soldier course lintels and the original gazebo with a slate-covered bellcast hip roof. The gazebo now functions as a summer house by the pool. An ivy-covered brick wall encloses the rear yard.

17

Woodard-Young House
905 West Nash Street
C

This pleasant, one-and-a-half story brick and woodshingled bungalow was built between 1920 (CD) and 1922 (SM) for Calvin Woodard, the proprietor of the Calvin Woodard (wholesale grocery) Company. The Woodards only lived here a few years for by 1925 (CD) they were living at 910 Anderson in a similar but more modest bungalow. The West Nash Street house was then rented, occupied for a time in the 1930s (1936) by their son, William Windsor Woodard, and finally sold in 1940 to realtor Calvin Young and his wife, Hattie (Boykin) Young. The Youngs (especially Hattie) owned a good amount of rental (commercial and residential) property in Wilson and lived here until their deaths, his in the 1950s and hers in 1977. The present owners bought the house in 1978. Representative of the bungalow form in which the gable roof engages the front (here east) porch, this house is distinguished by the large shed dormer with a central peaked gable, the bellcast sweep of the engaging roofs (on the rear elevation also), curious surrounds in the dormer that flare at the top, and the fluted Doric pilasters which enframe the central entrance and support the entablature hood with dentiled cornice. The bungalow twelve-over-one windows, the triangular bracket, the rounded and notched exposed rafters, and the woodshingled gables are all traditional bungalow elements. The interior is modestly finished with Colonial Revival elements and includes an Adamesque mantel and closed stringer stair. Behind the house is a two-story, two-car, frame garage.

18

Frederick D. Swindell House
906 W. Nash Street
C

This modestly-detailed, two-story, brick Colonial Revival style house was built ca 1924 for prominent Wilson lawyer Frederick D. Swindell and his wife, Elizabeth (Gold) Swindell, the daughter of wealthy Wilson newspaperman John D. Gold (#22). Swindell was the son of the Reverend Frederick A. Swindell, the pastor of the Methodist Church in Wilson from 1904 until 1908. The architect of the house is unrecorded but the contractor was Robert S. Wilkins of the prominent Wilson firm Wilkins and Wilkins. The five bay-by-three bay house is flanked by interior end brick chimneys and has a boxed cornice. The central entrance features an unusual bonnet-shaped porch roof carried by pairs of Tuscan columns. The six-over-six sash windows have brick soldier course lintels on the first story and a continuous brick soldier course lintel on the second story immediately below the boxed cornice. Brick soldier courses also provide a subtile string course and water table. Flanking the house are a (now enclosed) porch on the north and an open porch on the south that is supported by modest Tuscan pillars. A two-story ell occupies the rear elevation. The interior was not inspected. Swindell died in the early 1930s and Mrs. Swindell moved in with her parents at 1000 West Nash Street (# 22) and rented this house. Upon her father's death in 1954, she moved back here and assumed the role of editor and publisher of the Wilson Daily Times. She continued to reside here and to publish the paper until her death in 1983. Her grandson, Morgan Dickerman, the president of The Wilson Daily Times, now occupies the house.

19

Thomas R. Felton House
907 W. Nash Street
C

Identical in form but with minor differences in detail to the adjacent Woodard-Young House (#17) at 905 West Nash Street, this handsome bungalow was built between 1917 (CD) and 1920 (SM) for farmer Thomas R. Felton. Soon after building this house Felton became a mail carrier for the United States Post Office. He died here in the early 1930s and his widow, Nancy Jeannette Felton, for a short period of time lived at 112 Warren Street and maintained this as rental property. But by 1941 (CD) she had returned here and remained here til her death later in the 1940s. Maintained again as rental property for several years, Thomas Connor Felton, the son of the builder, has occupied the house since ca 1950 (CD). Displaying the same large shed dormer with a central peak, the Woodard-Young House makes a handsome addition to the Residential Park neighborhood along West Nash Street. In the rear of the Felton House is a weatherboarded, end gable, one-car garage with an added-on side storage shed.

20

Dr. C. A. Woodard House
908 W. Nash Street
C

According to Dorothy Whitehead (Woodard) Cooke, her father, Charles Augustus Woodard (1876-1948), a prominent Wilson surgeon and president of the Woodard-Herring Hospital, had this two-story, five bay-by-two bay, brick Georgian Revival

style house in 1935. Local architect Tommy Herman (1885-1956) drew the plans and W. M. Jones did the construction. Mrs. Cooke further states that her mother, Dorothy (Whitehead) Woodard (1896-1955), the daughter of prominent Wilson tobacco-nist Howell Gray Whitehead, Jr., took an interest in the early restorations at Williamsburg and had Herman design this house in the spirit of Williamsburg. The house, handsomely enclosed within a low brick wall is flanked on each end by interior end chimneys and focuses on the impressively-detailed broken pediment surround at the central entrance. The windows contain eight-over-eight sash on the first story and six-over-six sash in the second story wall dormers. A continuous raised stretcher course under the sills serves as a string course and unites the front (west) and side elevations. A screened porch with Tuscan pillars and Chippendale railing is on the south elevation and a two-story ell extends from the rear. The interior was not accessible. At the rear of the lot is a complementary one-and-a-half story, two-car, brick garage. Green Ludowici tiles cover both the house and garage. Both Dr. and Mrs. Woodard resided here until their deaths, his in the 1940s and hers in 1955. Their daughter, Dorothy Whitehead (Woodard) Cooke, has occupied the house since.

21

Nell S. Anderson House

909 W. Nash Street

I

This modern, one-story brick dwelling at the corner of West Nash and Connor Street was built ca 1951 for Nell S. Anderson, the widow of Edwin H. Anderson. The two bay wide house is sheltered beneath a low hip roof and has a front entrance with transom and a floor to ceiling front window with sidelights. She lived here until her death in the early 1970s and two families have occupied the house since.

22

John D. Gold House

1000 West Nash Street

P

Prominent Wilson newspaperman John D. Gold (1867-1954) had this impressively detailed, two-and-a-half story, stuccoed brick Georgian Revival style house built in 1925. The architect was Solon Balias Moore (1872-1930) of Wilson. The son of Pleasant Daniel Gold (1833-1920), a prominent Primitive Baptist minister, printer, and the publisher of Zion's Landmark, the news organ of the Primitive Baptist Church, Gold was educated at the Wilson Collegiate Institute and joined his father in his printing concern, the P. D. Gold Publishing Company. In 1896 John D. Gold started the Wilson Times and in 1902 he started the Daily Times. In 1936 the two papers combined to form The Wilson Daily Times, which remains as Wilson's only newspaper and is still owned and published by his descendants. The five bay-by-three bay house focuses upon the handsome central entrance which is enframed by turned colonnettes and has sidelights and an elliptical fanlight containing some of the finest beveled glasswork in Wilson. Sheltering the entrance is a bowed porch carried by Doric columns. The windows contain twelve-over-one sash with paneled blinds on the first story and louvered blinds on the second (The first story windows were originally french doors and opened onto an uncovered terrace; these were removed by the present owner in 1954). The gabled roof contains three handsomely detailed gable dormers containing arch-hooded windows. Completing the

house are a porte cochere on the North Connor Street (south) elevation, a flanking den on the north elevation, a modillioned boxed cornice with returning ends, and an enlarged two-story rear ell. After Gold's death in 1954, his widow, Daisy H. Gold, built a smaller house adjacent at 1002 West Gold Street and sold this house to Wilson interior designer Dred Stuart Walston. Walston, with architect Tommy Herman (1885-1956) and craftsman Neil Handy, undertook a thorough remodeling of the interior into a Neo-Georgian style, dividing the large front parlor to provide for a central hall and adding raised panels. The Walstons continue to reside here.

23

L. T. Dildy House
1001 West Nash Street
C

John A. Dildy, Jr. says that his grandfather, Lewis Thomas Dildy, had this impressively finished Colonial Revival style house built in 1912. Dildy himself designed the house and Wilson contractor C. C. Rackley did the construction. Dildy was a partner in the prosperous hardware building supply firm of Dildy and Agnew (with brother John R. Dildy and Samuel E. Agnew (#58)). The two-story, three bay-by-three bay, brick house is sheltered beneath a slate-covered, hipped roof and features a central Flemish gable with ornamental panel in the center bay of the northeast facade. Interior chimneys with corbeled brick caps rise through the roof. Paired Tuscan columns on brick pedestals carry the front porch which curves around the corner to continue along the South Connor Street (south) elevation to the projecting center bay on the south. A balustrade of square balusters crowns the porch roof. Completing the house's fine finish are a modillioned and boxed cornice, large one-over-one sash windows with stone sills and lintels, and a one-room rear ell with (now enclosed) porch. The interior is equally handsome and well appointed in the Colonial Revival manner. Of particular note is the pressed metal ceiling in the dining room. While Wilson is noted for his exceptional collection of metal ceilings in commercial buildings, this is one of only two known examples where it is found in residential use (the other, also in a dining room, is in the ca 1906 William Walls House at 310 North Goldsboro Street). The Dildy ceiling is a modestly embellished coffered design which centers upon a garland central square panel from which the chandelier hangs. The molded cornice is paneled, has a foliate and triglyph motif molding, and features cartouches in the corner. Dildy resided here until his death in 1958 and his widow, Mattie (Collins) Dildy remained here until her death in 1971. The house then stood vacant for several years, was rented for several years, and has just recently been acquired, renovated, and occupied by grandson John A. Dildy, Jr. Of note is the handsome iron fence that encloses the front yard.

24

Daisy H. Gold House
1002 W. Nash
F

Daisy H. Gold had this house built in 1954 after the death of her husband, newspaper publisher John D. Gold (1867-1954). She then sold their adjacent Georgian Revival house (#22) at 1000 West Nash Street and moved here, where she remained until her death in 1975. The house has changed hands twice since. The modest, two-story single pile Neo-Classical Revival style, side hall plan house is veneered with recycled brick which attempts (here as unsuccessfully as at other similar houses) to impart a weathered look to a modern house. The house is

finished with colonial details on the dentiled cornice, the six-over-six sash windows (with trapezoidal lintels of case concrete on the southwest facade), the classically-styled pedimented entrance surround, and the large exterior end chimney. Shed rooms occupy the rear elevation.

25

William J. Boykin House
1003 W. Nash Street
C

William J. Boykin, the founder in 1902 of the Wilson Ice and Fuel Company, and his wife, Rosa B. Boykin, bought this lot in May 1915 and had this substantial, two-and-a-half story bungalow built between 1917 (CD) and 1920 (CD). The deed from the American Suburban Corporation carried four stipulations: 1) that the property could not be sold to persons of African descent; 2) that no liquors could be sold upon the property for twenty-one years; 3) that the house had to cost at least \$1500; and 4) that the "lay out of the lots as shown on the plan of Residence Park shall be adhered to and no scheme of facing lots in any other direction shall be permitted." The Boykin House is one of the largest bungalows in Wilson and is one of only a handful which are entirely woodshingled (the others, including the Archie B. Deans House (#92), are modest cottages). Here, the house's dominant gable roof engages the front (east) porch and contains a partially recessed central gable dormer. The woodshingles are laid in courses of two alternating widths, which creates a wonderful pattern in the lower two stories. These, with the diamond-motif panes in the upper sash of the one-over-one sash windows, give the house a wonderfully picturesque appearance. The upper gables woodshingles are laid in a uniform pattern. Traditional bungalow elements include the raised pillars on brick pedestals which support the porch, the triangular brackets, and an impressive interior end brick chimney with exposed face and double, half-shoulders. The fenestration of the side elevations is asymmetrically arranged. Shed rooms occupy the rear elevation. The interior is quite spacious and handsomely appointed with Colonial Revival mentels and woodwork. The stair rises transversely through the middle of the house. The Boykins remained here until 1937, and their heirs sold the house to accountant Jesse C. Gathin. S. A. Lucas and Mildred L. Barnes owned and occupied the house from 1950 until 1961, when the present owners, William E. and Jeanne T. Fenner, purchased the house. Fenner is president of Fenner and Profitt (consulting engineers) and Jeanne T. Fenner, since 1980, has represented Wilson, Nash, and Edgecombe counties in the North Carolina House of Representatives.

26

Foote-Rogers House
1005 West Nash Street
C

Attributed to Wilson architect Solon Balias Moore (1872-1930), this handsome, two-story, three bay-by-two bay brick residence was built by Wilson contractor C. C. Rackley between 1917 (CD) and 1920 (CD) for Thomas J. Foote. Foote was a merchandise broker (1916-1917 CD) and realtor (1920 CD). He died shortly after the house's completion (1922 CD) and his widow, Caroline J. Foote, remained here at least until 1928 (CD). The house changed hands at least twice until it was purchased in 1942 by William M. and Elsie M. Rogers. Rogers died in the mid 1940s

and his widow remained here until the mid 1970s. Vacant for several years, the house was purchased in 1980 by the present owners. The handsome bungalow is characteristic of the substantial brick residences built in Wilson and along West Nash Street during the prosperous 1910s and 1920s. Sheltered beneath a hip roof with slightly projecting bays at the rear of both side elevations, the east facade features a hip roofed porch supported by sturdy raised pilasters that are connected by an uncovered terrace to an identical but smaller (now screened) porch on the south elevation. Typical elements include the woodshingled gable dormer, exposed rafters, and six-over-six sash windows with brick soldier course lintels and stone sills. Unusual are the asymmetrical placement of the second story windows and the rare survivor of an original, picturesquely-detailed window box on the center bay of the first story. Entrance into the spacious interior is through a replacement, granite surround with fluted pilasters and transom incised with the street address. The spacious, informally-planned interior is plastered and is finished with modest Colonial Revival details. Of note is the original floral wallpaper in the dining room. At the rear of the house is a clever little brick smokehouse with a louvered cupola crowning the pyramidal roof and to the south are the surviving brick walls of a large brick structure whose roof has fallen.

27

Nadal-Weathersby House
1007 West Nash Street
C

Marking the northwestern limits of that portion of the Residence Park neighborhood that fronts onto West Nash Street, the E. F. Nadal House is one of the finest of the handful of Western Stick style bungalows built in Wilson. Like several other bungalows in Wilson, its use of granite for the porch and chimneys is outstanding. It was erected in 1916-1917 for insurance agent Ernest F. Nadal. His son, E. M. Nadal of Wilmington, recalls that the design of the house was copied from the house of a friend of his father's in Eureka. B. J. Boyles of Wilson, with whom Nadal was at one time in the building business, was responsible for the construction. The broad front (east), slate-covered gable roof of the house contains handsome rustic Stick Style detail and is supported by massive granite pillars connected by a chain railing. This railing continues along the south elevation connecting the pedestals of the uncovered terrace. The same granite pillars support the porte cochere which has molded projecting rafters. Completing the house's rustic charm are stuccoed walls, a massive granite chimney, and the battered central entrance. The informal plan of the interior features traditional Colonial Revival woodwork. The Nadals had vacated the house by 1928 and it was sold in 1935 to William A Weathersby, the Wilson County Sheriff during the late 1930s and early 1940s. His widow, Vera (Tomlinson) Weathersby, sold the house in 1961 and it has been owned and occupied since 1963 by Lloyd and Marigold Chesson.

28

Cooke Professional Building
1010 West Nash Street
F

This well-designed and landscaped, one-story office building was erected in the late 1950s as the dental offices of Dr. W. Wallace Umphlett, Jr. He and his wife were killed in an auto accident in 1962 and the building was purchased by

Dr. Charles S. Cooke who has maintained his dental offices here since. The flat-roofed building is sided with vertically-placed boards and features broad expanses of glass and intimate enclosed courtyards. The excellent landscaping, with flowering specimen trees beneath a mature canopy of hardwoods, does much to modify what could have been the intrusive effect of a modern office building into a historic residential avenue.

29

Joseph C. Eagles, Jr. House
1100 West Nash Street
C

This modest two-story, three bay-by-two bay brick house was built in 1938 by Susan Moyer Eagles and occupied from 1938 until 1963 by her son, Joseph C. Eagles, Jr., an instructor at Atlantic Christian College. Joseph C. Eagles, Sr. was a prominent Wilson tobacconist and the partner of Ula H. Cozart (#13) in the operation of the Centre Brick Tobacco Warehouses. The house stands exactly as originally built. The tall hipped roof, the bellcast metal hood over the central entrance, and the wrought iron grills below the first story windows impart a modest, French character to the house. Completing the house are six-over-six sash windows with floor-length paneled blinds on the first story and louvered blinds on the second, a glass-enclosed sun porch on the North Cone Street (south) elevation, and exterior end brick chimneys. At the rear of the house is a one-car brick garage, covered with a pyramidal roof, and a swimming pool. Eagles lived here until 1963 when the house was sold to Ervin J. and Vivian M. Stone; Mrs. Stone, now widowed, continues to reside here.

30

Vacant Lot
1103 West Nash Street
F

This large, 125 foot wide and 190 foot deep lot has never been occupied by any building. The grassy lot is shaded only by several street trees at the front. Its large size and prime location poses a major threat to the district in terms of future development.

31

Yelverton-Barnes House
1104 West Nash Street
C

This modest, one-and-a-half story frame Colonial Revival cottage was built in 1925 for H. Paul Yelverton, the vice-president of the Thomas-Yelverton Company, a prominent Wilson furniture store and funeral home business that continues today. The house was lost during the Depression and purchased in 1935 by James Lucas Barnes, Sr., the manager of Wilson Auto Sales and later president-manager of the Wilson Petroleum Company. Barnes's wife was Selma (Watson) Barnes, a daughter of prominent Wilson tobacconist Rom P. Watson. In 1963 the widowed Mrs. Barnes sold the house to William F. Peabody, who continues to reside here. The small,

three-bay dwelling is weatherboarded and is contained beneath a gable roof with a front (woodshingled) shed dormer. About the only distinguished exterior detail is the modest entrance surround composed of fluted Doric pilasters supporting a plain entablature. Triple windows flank the entrance. The interior is equally modest and has a Colonial Revival mantel with convex frieze.

32

Harry West Abbitt House
1105 West Nash Street
P

One of the largest and most impressive examples of the Colonial Revival style in Wilson, this two-and-a-half story, five bay-by-five bay, double-pile brick residence was built for automobile dealer Harry West Abbitt (1881-1957). It was designed by Solon Baliias Moore (1872-1930) and constructed by Robert and James E. Wilkins in 1926. Abbitt was a native of Virginia, came to Wilson ca 1915, and opened Wilson's first Ford dealership. In addition to being one of the pioneer automobile dealers in Wilson, he was the builder of numerous rental commercial properties. This lot was purchased by Abbitt in October 1925 from Wilson Best, a black bricklayer (1925 CD) who resided here. The Bests owned a significant portion of this area, then known as Grabneck, which was occupied by blacks at the turn of the century. The massive Abbitt House is sheltered beneath a gable roof and is flanked on each side elevation by twin interior end brick chimneys with slightly projecting exposed faces which have stone shoulders. The east facade features a slightly projecting formal entrance bay crowned by a front gable. This bay contains an entrance with sidelights and transom on the first story and a similar arrangement surrounding a six-over-six sash window on the second story. The front hip-roofed porch is carried by Tuscan columns and is echoed on the south by the glass enclosed sun porch and on the north by the porte cochere. The fenestration consists of six-over-six sash windows with brick soldier course lintels that have stone keystones and end voussoirs and stone sills. Completing the substantial Colonial Revival finish are dentiled boxed cornices with dentiled frieze which return on the central pediment and the end gables, the dentiled porch frieze, two front gable dormers which contain handsome arched windows, and a brick soldier course water table. Shed rooms which flank a screened porch occupy the rear elevation, which has a handsome second story latticed balustrade. Access to the interior was not permitted. At the rear of the house is an equally handsome two-story, two-car garage that echoes the finish of the house. It has a central peaked gable, returning boxed cornices at the side elevations, an exterior end chimney with stone shoulders, stone sills under the six-over-one sash windows, and brick soldier course lintels over the windows and car bays. Abbitt died in 1957 and his widow, Margaret (Dixon) Abbitt continues to occupy the house.

33

Cozart-Hunter House
1106 West Nash Street
C

Benjamin H. Cozart, a brother of prominent Wilson tobacconist Ula H. Cozart (#13), came to Wilson ca 1920 as general manager of his brother's Centre Brick Tobacco Warehouse and had this (now remodeled) two-story bungalow built between 1920(CD) and 1922(CD). Attributed to Wilson architect Solon Baliias Moore (1872-1930), the three bay-by-two bay, rectangular house features a pyramidal roof with front (west) hipped dormer and wide eaves supported by curved brackets.

Flanking the house on the north is a porte cochere carried by slender pillars and on the south an enclosed sun porch; square balustrades crown each of these flat-roofed wings which are connected by an uncovered brick terrace that extends across the front of the house. The double windows contain bungalow style twelve-over-one windows. The Cozarts vacated the house in the early 1930s and it was inhabited for about ten years by Preston A. Tyson. In the early 1940s it was purchased by physician William C. Hunter, who hired Wilson architect Charles Collins Benton (1888-1960) to undertake a remodeling. The only exterior change was the replacement of the original center bay porch (which was finished much like the porte cochere) with the present Georgian style scrolled pediment. The house was covered with aluminum siding in the 1970s. The interior was not observed. Dr. Hunter died in 1972 and his widow continues to reside here. At the rear of the house is a two-car, frame garage under a pyramidal roof.

34

Woodard-Goodwin House
1107 West Nash Street
C

Margaret (Abbitt) Goodwin, the widow of Dr. W. Goodwin and the daughter of Henry West Abbitt (#32), states that this modestly scaled and simply detailed two-story, side-hall plan, frame Colonial Revival style house was built in 1936 for David W. Woodard, the president and general manager of the Clark Hardware Company; he had married Romaine Clark, the daughter of W. T. Clark, the company's founder. Mrs. Goodwin states further that before this house was built, this lot was occupied by the tennis court for the adjacent Abbitt House. In 1936 Cleon W. Goodwin, a prominent Wilson surgeon, purchased the house; his widow, Margaret (Abbitt) Goodwin, continues to reside here. The three bay-by-three bay house is sheltered beneath gable roof and displays modest colonial details, primarily at the entrance which is enframed by fluted Doric pilasters carrying a broken bonnet hood: small, side rooms flank each gable end and a two-story ell enlarges the rear. At the rear of the lot is a two-car, frame garage sheltered beneath a cross gable roof.

35

Boykin's Filling Station
1108 West Nash Street
C

Built in the early 1920s and first known as Boykin's Filling Station (W. O. Boykin, proprietor), this modest Mission Style filling station was built in a form that was repeated throughout eastern North Carolina. The stuccoed brick building is covered by a flat roof that has modest tile awnings. Projecting from the front (west) are the gas bays, sheltered beneath a handsome stuccoed roof that is supported by massive corner pillars and which has a stepped and raked parapet. The office has large display windows with transoms, and a two-bay service area is on the south. Large, fixed sash metal windows occupy the rear and side elevations. Built as an investment by Almira (Woodard) Bruton, the daughter of Sidney A. Woodard (#5) and still owned by Bruton descendants, the station has been known by several names through the years. They are, according to the city directories: West End Service Station, John R. Harris, proprietor (1936 CD); Noe Service Station, Thomas L. Noe,

manager (1941 CD); West Nash Esso Service Station, Lloyd W. Latham, manager (1964 CD); Lloyd Shell Servicecenter, Lloyd W. Latham, manager (1970 CD); and since the mid 1970s as Ray's Service Center, Ray Skinner, proprietor. The filling station is the earliest and most intact service station in Wilson, and one of the few older ones in town still operating as a filling station.

36

Orgain-Darden House
1109 West Nash Street
C

This handsome, two-story Colonial Revival style residence displays the only surviving circular monumental portico in Wilson. It was built ca 1923 for William B. and Virginia (Woodard) Orgain. Orgain was the proprietor of the Briggs Hotel Cigar Stand in 1922 (CD) and later was a car salesman. His wife was the daughter of prominent Wilson attorney and businessman Sidney A. Woodard (#5), who gave his daughter and son-in-law this lot. Orgain, however, died in January 1925. His widow married a farmer, I. Leroy Darden, before 1928 (CD) and they resided here until their deaths, hers in the late 1960s and his in the early 1970s. The John H. Boyettes have occupied the house since. The large, five bay-by-four bay, double-pile yellow brick house is dominated by the monumental portico which shelters the central three bays of the east facade. Two sturdy, stuccoed Tuscan columns and two Tuscan pilasters support a heavy entablature (with dentiled frieze) which is surmounted by a boldly scaled turned balustrade. The entrance bay has sidelights and an elliptical fanlight with a brick soldier course surround on the first story and a similar arrangement without the fanlight on the second story. A small rounded balcony with wrought iron railing is also on the second story. Brick soldier courses comprise the lintels over the six-over-six sash windows and form a water table. Sheltering the house is a green Ludowici tile-covered clipped gable roof with a boxed cornice with dentiled frieze that returns at the gable ends to enframe demi-lune lights. On each side elevation are one-story enclosed porches with corner pilasters and a wrought iron railing on the roof. The rear elevation is occupied by brick shed rooms and a frame second story sleeping porch. The center hall plan interior is handsomely finished with Colonial Revival and Adamesque mantels, an open stringer stair with slender turned balusters, and a molded hairrail. At the rear of the lot is a two-story, clipped gable, two-car, weatherboarded garage with exposed rafters and six-over-six sash windows. It has been substantially enlarged on the north with a two-car shed addition.

37

M. Douglas Aycock House
1111 West Nash Street
C

This handsome one-and-a-half story bungalow is representative of a popular form in Wilson. It was erected between 1925 (CD) and 1928 (CD) by Charles M. Fleming for his daughter, Alice (Fleming) Aycock and her husband, M. Douglas Aycock. Fleming was perhaps the most prominent of the early tobacconists in Wilson, having the distinction of buying the first lot of tobacco sold on the Wilson market in September 1890; he is referred to as the "Grandfather of the Wilson tobacco market." Aycock was also a tobacconist and later was bookkeeper at the Firestone Store. Except for a brief period ca 1941, the Aycocks resided

here until their respective deaths, his in the late 1960s and hers in the early 1970s. It has been successively occupied by two families since. Designed by Wilson architect Solon Balias Moore (1872-1930) in the end gable bungalow form that engages the front porch, this house is distinguished by the clipped gable roof, the large front (east) gable dormer which has paired pillars flanking the triple window, and the squat Tuscan columns on brick pedestals which support the roof. The rest of the house displays traditional bungalow elements with a porte cochere on the north. The interior is traditionally finished and features a brick mantel in the front parlor. At the rear of the lot is a handsomely finished one-and-a-half story, two-car frame garage with a dominant front (east) gable dormer.

38

(former) West End Grocery
1112 West Lee Street
C NASH

This little, one-story brick grocery, erected in the early 1930s, was the only neighborhood shopping facility available to the residents of much of West Nash Street and now forms an integral part of the streetscape. The first proprietors of the grocery were John H. Draughn and Roy E. Overman and they were succeeded by Roy L. Etheridge ca 1964 (CD). The grocery closed in the mid 1970s and was succeeded by Nicholls Realty, who owns and occupies the building today. The handsome brick building is distinguished from the typical vernacular brick neighborhood store of this period in Wilson by the brick quoining and stone finials which crown the facade. The storefront consists of a recessed double entrance with flanking glass windows; the transom has been closed. Small, high windows and a double delivery door mark the side elevations. The interior's office partitions are all modern.

39

First Seventh Day Adventist Church
1114 West Nash Street
F

This modest brick church building was erected in the 1940s in the popular Colonial Revival form. The church is characterized by the three-bay pedimented front (west) portico that is carried by simply detailed pillars and shelters the pedimented double door entrance. The main three bay-by-six bay block of the church is sheltered beneath a gable roof, is framed by brick quoins at the corners, and has large fifteen-pane casement windows with round-arched fanlights; stone key-stones and spring blocks punctuate the header course surround. Short wings project at the rear of each elevation. The interior is simply done in the Colonial Revival style.

40

Roney W. Lamm House
1116 West Nash Street
C

This modest brick bungalow was apparently built as rental property between 1922 (SM) and 1928 (CD), possibly by J. J. Farmer who owned the property from 1913 until 1926. It changed hands four times before Roney W. and Bessie (Tomlinson)

Lamm purchased the house in 1938. Lamm, an insurance agent, died in the 1940s and his widow, a music teacher, continues to reside here. The one-story, three bay-by-two bay dwelling is sheltered beneath a gable roof and is brick veneered. It is distinguished by a central entrance porch with a coved pediment that shelters the entrance, a covered porch on the south elevation with projecting molded rafters, woodshingled gables, and brick soldier course lintels over the paired nine-over-one sash windows. The interior was not accessible.

41

Woodard Rental House
1118 West Nash Street
C

Like its more modest neighbor at 1116 West Nash Street, this one-story bungalow was also built between 1922 (SM) and 1928 (CD) as rental property. The two houses are identical in plan and form but vary widely in finish. Perhaps more than any other small bungalow in Wilson, this charming cottage is the epitome of the delightful possibilities achieved with the use of colonial elements on the basic bungalow form. Here, such typical bungalow features as a clipped gable roof and woodshingled gables are teamed with colonial elements such as a handsome front (west) dormer with dentiled frieze and an exceptional palladian window, an entrance porch with unusual stop-fluted Tuscan columns, and two exquisite eyebrow dormers to create one of the finest classically detailed bungalows--large or small--in Wilson. Completing the house are double nine-over-nine sash windows, and a (now glass enclosed) porch on the south. The informal interior is traditionally modest with a brick mantel in the front parlor and simple woodwork. The house was apparently built by J. C. Garber and was later maintained as rental property from 1944 until 1975 by Addie (Davis) Woodard, the widow of prominent merchant Paul Lee Woodard (#8). The present owners purchased the house in 1979.

42

Barker Rental Duplex
1120 West Nash Street
C

This modestly styled Colonial Revival brick rental duplex was erected ca 1947 by Morris Barker, a downtown merchant, according to his daughter, Estelle (Barker) Freeman. He also built the much larger adjacent Barker Apartments at 1112 West Nash Street at the same time. This six-bay wide duplex is sheltered beneath a hip roof and has twin pedimented porches at each end of the (south) facade. These nicely executed pediments are carried by clustered Tuscan pillars. The rest of the house is finished in a traditional, but modest, Colonial Revival manner. At the rear of the lot is a nicely detailed two-story brick bungalow that resembles a substantial two-car garage with the stairs to the second story apartment being between the two-car bays. Yet, the garage/apartment appears by itself on the 1930 Sanborn Map with no house in the front of the lot; no house was ever built on this lot. The garage/apartment is first listed in the 1928 City Directory and apparently was rental property. The handsomely-finished structure has a double door entrance in a wide surround, large floor length double windows where one would expect to find garage doors, and a full-width shed-roofed porch with large square posts and exposed molded rafters. Completing the handsome bungalow details are triangular brackets at the gable ends, a small gabled dormer, and brick

soldier course lintels. The downstairs bays are finished like a garage; the second story was not accessible. The rear garage apartment has been vacant for several years. To the south of this building stands a modern cement block and brick two-car garage.

43

Barker Apartments
1122 West Nash Street
C

According to Estelle (Barker) Freeman, her father, Morris Barker (1890-1968), had this large, two-story Colonial Revival apartment building built ca 1947. Barker was the proprietor of Barker's Department Store. The lot is shown on the 1930 Sanborn Map as being part of the lot of 1120 West Nash Street. The main block of the four-apartment building is five bays-by-four bays and is sheltered beneath a cross gable roof and is handsomely detailed in the Colonial Revival style. It features a two-story pedimented portico with square pillars and a modillioned cornice. The porch's second story has been enclosed since 1979 and originally had a square baluster with a noteworthy Star-of-David lattice motif; Barker was Jewish. The flush sheathed tympanum contains an oculus light. The first story of the portico shelters the individual doors to each of the apartments. A two-story, six-bay-deep ell extends from the rear of the main block and terminates with small engaged porches for each apartment across the rear. Completing the handsome structure are a boxed cornice with wide frieze and returning ends and six-over-six sash windows. The interior was not accessible. Mrs. Freeman, the builder's daughter, maintains an apartment here. Because she was away from Wilson for a number of years during which time this building was built, she does not recall the name of the architect. It may very well have been Charles Collins Benton (1888-1960), Wilson's most active architect of that time, whose forte was the Colonial Revival style.

44

Parking Lot
1124 West Nash Street
I

A pleasant, one-and-a-half story bungalow stood on this site and was razed in the early 1980s by W. L. Israel, the owner of rental property on both sides of the house, for additional parking. The house was built in the 1920s and was noted for its unusual porch. The engaged porch roof was supported by two squatty pilasters on raised pedestals that were located four feet in from the ends of the porch. This created the unusual effect of cantilevered porch corners. This arrangement was certainly unique in Wilson. Other typically bungalow elements combined to form a most pleasant dwelling. The house had been maintained as rental property for a number of years prior to its demolition.

45

Warren-Wheeler House
1125 West Nash Street
C

This modest one-story brick Colonial Revival Style house was erected in the early 1930s for George S. Warren, a salesman with the Carolina Builders Supply Company and later a teller at the Branch Banking and Trust Company. He lived here

until 1962, when the house was purchased by accountant Perry S. Wheeler, whose widow, Mrs. Bernice P. Wheeler, continues to occupy the house. The very modest finished house has a front (east) porch, carried by simple pillars, that shelters the central three bays of the front. Completing the double-pile house are simply-finished eaves, six-over-six sash windows, and a rear ell. The interior is also simply done with traditional colonial elements and focuses on the three-part Adamesque mantel in the front parlor. At the rear of the lot is a frame, one-car garage.

46

Samuel M. Sandifer House

1126 West Nash Street

F

This modest, one-and-a-half story frame dwelling was erected between 1930 (SM) and 1936 (CD) for Samuel M. Sandifer, the proprietor of Sandy's Esso Service. The house is contained beneath a gable roof which has two gable dormers and has a small front (west) gable porch carried by replacement wrought iron posts. A one-and-a-half story ell extends from the rear. Sandifer vacated the house by 1941 (CD) and it has been used as a rental duplex since the mid 1940s.

47

Ethel W. Dew House

1127 West Nash Street

C

This handsomely finished, modest brick Colonial Revival style cottage was built between 1922 (SM) and 1927, apparently as either rental or speculation property by prominent druggist Doane Herring. In March 1927, Herring sold the house to veterinarian Moses M. Dew, who died here the following January. His widow, Ethel W. Dew, then occupied the house until the 1940s; it has changed hands several times since.

This three bay-by-six bay gable front house displays well-executed Colonial Revival details, especially at its handsome central bay porch, which is carried on fluted Tuscan columns and has a lattice work balustrade on the roof. A similar porch is on the south elevation, connected by an uncovered terrace. Brick lintels with stone keystones and end voussoirs embellish the double nine-over-nine sash windows and the charming little Palladian window in the front gable. A boxed cornice with returns completes the house's modest finish. The interior is also modestly finished and has Adamesque mantels and french doors. At the rear is a two-story, two-car, weatherboarded garage that is later than the house.

48

Strickland-Williamson-Charles House

1128 West Nash Street

C

The oldest house on West Nash Street north of the Williams-Cozart House (#13), 800 West Nash Street, this typical, turn-of-the century frame dwelling was built in 1908 for grocer William J. Strickland and his wife Susan J. Strickland. The

Stricklands sold the house in 1918 to Charles A. Mercer, a driver for the National Oil Company, who in 1925 sold the house to William R. Williamson, a salesman at the Calvin Woodard Company (wholesale grocers). In 1940 Margaret (Pate) Woodard bought the house and maintained it as rental property. Now Mrs. Margaret P. Charles, she has occupied the house since the mid 1970s. The one-story, double-pile house is sheltered beneath a hip roof that has gables in the front (west) and side elevations. The modest front porch is carried by paired Tuscan columns raised on brick pedestals; it has a pedimented gable at the steps that echoes the roof gables. On the rear elevation are a shed room, a one-room ell, and a carport added by Mrs. Charles in 1975. The modest center hall plan interior was remodeled in the 1940s when the front northwest parlor was enlarged by the removal of its hall wall. New Colonial Revival mantels were added later.

49

John S. Leach House
1129 West Nash Street
C

Possessing the most impressive Colonial Revival style porch of any house, regardless of size, in Wilson, this handsome, one-story brick house was built in 1925 for tobacconist John Sanders Leach. Leach (1877-1939) came to Wilson from his native Granville County in the mid 1910s as a buyer and later manager of the American Tobacco Company offices here. In the early 1920s Leach purchased a share of the Farmers Tobacco Warehouse and continued to be active in Wilson's tobacco market until his death. This impressive house was built during his marriage to Elvina (McKay) Leach, who died in 1927. While the design is attributed to Wilson architect Solon Balias Moore (1872-1930), his widow, Mrs. Patty (Hunter) Leach, whom he married in 1929, recalls that Tommy Herman (1885-1956), a draftsman for the firm of Benton and Benton in 1925 (CD) and later a prominent architect with his own Wilson practice, had something to do with the design. Dominating the gable-roofed, three bay-by-two bay house is the exceptionally well-detailed classical porch. The gabled roof has a marvelous coved interior ceiling and a modillioned cornice with a handsome Doric frieze. Supporting the porch are clustered Tuscan columns. Flanking this are pergola-like wings to the front porch. Similar pergola-like, flat-roofed porches are on the north and on the south. All three porches, front and sides, shelter identical entrances with sidelights and elliptical fanlights with a brick soldier course lintel and stone keystones and spring blocks. The rest of the triple-pile house is handsomely finished with stone lintels and sills, modillioned cornices, and a pleasant, full-width rear porch. On the interior, the front parlor spans the entire three-bay width and features a modest tile (now painted) mantel. The house's woodwork is modest. Leach died in 1939 and his widow remained here until 1972; the current owner is the second since then. The only outbuilding is a charming little woodshingled playhouse.

50

Hussey-Deans House
1131 West Nash Street
C

This modest Colonial Revival style brick house was built between 1920 (CD) and 1922 (SM) for accountant Hugh Mosely Hussey. Hussey came to Wilson ca 1914 from his native Duplin County and worked for several Wilson firms during his career.

Originally intended to be two stories in height, the house was half completed when the architect (possibly a Mr. Hutcherson) was killed and the house was finished off at one story by Wilson architect Solon Baliás Moore. The three bay wide, brick veneered house is finished with traditional Colonial Revival features, including a handsome gable porch with coved ceiling, a leaded entrance with elliptical fanlight, and a side porch carried by Tuscan columns. The entry opens into the modest interior through a small vestibule with sidelights and fanlights. The center hall has an unusual curve which Hugh Mosely Hussey, Jr., believes would have held the original stairs. Hussey lost the house in the Depression ca 1931 and it was occupied for several years by Robert L. Williford, the vice-president of the Williford Motor Company. Vivia Deans bought the house ca 1941 (CD) and lived here until her death in the early 1980s. Her nephew, J. Wilbur Turner, is the present owner.

51

Dr. Frank G. Smith House
1133 West Nash Street
C

This modest, late Colonial Revival style frame dwelling was built ca 1937 for Dr. Frank G. Smith, a surgeon and the president of the Carolina General Hospital. Sheltered beneath a gable roof, the house has a projecting front gable which includes the modest entrance. A covering of aluminum siding unfortunately obscures the house's detail. A frame, three-bay, large shed/summerhouse is at the rear of the lot. The Smiths occupied this house until 1954 when it was sold to Frank Neighbors; it has changed hands three times since.

52

Lamm-Saleeby House
1135 West Nash Street
C

This traditional, one-and-a-half story brick and woodshingle bungalow was built between 1928 (CD) and 1930 (SM) for farmer Alby A. Lamm. It was purchased in 1944 by wholesale fruit merchant John R. Saleeby, whose widow, Helen M. Saleeby, continues to reside here. Built in a popular bungalow form, the house is identical to the ca 1927 M. Douglas Aycock House (#37) at 1111 West Nash Street; it is assumed that Wilson architect Solon Baliás Moore was responsible for the design of the Lamm-Saleeby House also. This end gable form of the bungalow with engaged front porch was an especially popular house in Wilson, being repeated in all manners of finish. Unfortunately here, the original pillars on the north porte cochere were replaced in the early 1970s because of woodpecker damage. The interior follows the traditionally modest Colonial Revival style as found in most of Wilson's bungalows. Behind the house is a one-and-a-half story, two-car, brick garage that complements the house well.

53

Frank W. Benton House
1200 West Nash Street
C

Wilson architect Frank Whitaker Benton designed this handsome Colonial Revival style house as his residence in 1938. Benton (1882-1960) and his brother, Charles Collins Benton (1888-1960), were two of the most active and prominent architects in

Wilson during the first half of the twentieth century. A native of Wilson, Frank Benton was a graduate of the Architectural Institute of Oklahoma in the early 1910s, worked in Oklahoma for several years, and returned to Wilson ca 1916 (CD) and set up the practice of Benton and Benton with his brother, who had practiced here since 1907. The Bentons practiced together until 1935 when Frank established his own firm. Although little of his work has been documented (he did not compile a photo file like his brother), he was the designer of several local Works Projects Administration structures, including the Wilson Municipal Swimming Pool Bathhouse in Recreation Park (1938), The Wilson County Public Library at 249 West Nash Street (1938), and the Wilson Municipal Building at 112 North Goldsboro Street (1938). This handsome two-story, Colonial Revival brick house is sheltered beneath a slate-covered gable roof and focuses upon a two-story pedimented portico that shelters the central of the five front (west) bays. Pairs of monumental square pillars support a boxed cornice with dentiled frieze that carries across the front. Flanking each end are interior end brick chimneys and one-and-a-half story wings. Completing the house's detailing are a handsome broken pediment entrance surround and six-over-six sash windows with brick soldier course lintels. The rear elevation is uncharacteristically symmetrical and has a shallow projecting two-story ell flanked by shed rooms (the kitchen on the north and a screened porch on the south). The rear has the same boxed and dentiled cornice as the front. The center hall plan interior displays a handsome Colonial Revival finish and focuses on the open-stringer, dogleg stair in the front. The downstairs front rooms have a molded plaster cornice and contain nice Adamesque mantels. At the rear of the house are a two-car frame garage with returning cornices and a roof cupola, and a curious story-and-a-jump, three bay-by-two bay, board-and-batten structure which Benton apparently used as a home workshop. (He maintained offices downtown throughout his career, first in the Fidelity Mutual Building (razed 1977) and in the Wilson Municipal Building after its completion in 1938 until his death.) Benton died in 1960 and his widow, Helen W. Benton, sold the house in 1965 to banker Haywood Edmundson, IV; the Edmundsons continue to occupy the house.

54

Wesnash Townhouses
1201 West Nash Street

I

Contractor Harry L. Lamm built these two brick townhouse buildings in the mid 1960s as investment property and continues to own them. The townhouses consist of a five-unit building set gable end to the street and a four-unit building set at the rear of the lot parallel to the street. A gravel parking lot occupies two-thirds of the front of the lot.

55

Brown-Hussey House
1205 West Nash Street

C

This four-square form frame house was built between 1920 (CD) and 1922 (SM) for Henry D. "Dock" Brown, an insurance agent in Wilson. However, he did not remain here long for by 1928 (CD) accountant and clerk Hugh Mosley Hussey had

occupied the house. He and his wife, Margaret M. Hussey, lived here until their respective deaths, his in the mid 1960s and hers in the late 1970s. The house is typical for its form and features a broad gabled dormer in the center of its pyramidal roof. The wide boxed eaves are not bracketed. The front (east) porch is carried by pairs of Doric pillars raised on brick pedestals; the portion that wrapped across the front bay of the south elevation has been removed. Bungalow sash windows, a central entrance with transom and a rear ell with a glass enclosed porch complete the house. The interior is modestly finished with Colonial Revival elements and features a rather pleasant mental with a Tudor arch and a tiled face. The present owners added a rough-textured stucco finish to the walls of the front parlor.

56

Moore-Anderson House
1206 West Nash Street
C

Physician K. Carl Moore, the president of the Carolina General Hospital, purchased this lot in July 1921 from W. A. Lucas. This pleasant two-story house was built soon thereafter. Sheltered beneath a rather expansive and dominant pyramidal roof with broad overhanging eaves, the three bay-by-three bay house is handsomely finished with Colonial Revival elements. The central (west) entrance is sheltered by a Tuscan columned-porch with wrought iron balustrade and is echoed on the south by a glass-enclosed sun room and on the north by a porte cochere. Both side wings feature a handsome Chippendale style balustrade on the roof. Traditional Colonial Revival windows and an interior end brick chimney with exposed face complete the house. The interior is also traditionally done in the Colonial Revival style and has a handsome front mantel and a modest dogleg, open-stringer stair in the transverse hall. There are two frame outbuildings, both with pyramidal roofs, behind the house--a two-car garage and a pleasant little, one bay-by-one bay building with an exterior rear brick chimney; its use is not known. By 1936 (CD) the house had been purchased by prominent Wilson businessman Stephen Woodard Anderson (1880-1935). Anderson joined P. L. Woodard and Company after the deaths in 1915 of his uncles Frederick A. Woodard (#7) and Sidney A. Woodard (#5) and took over management of the successful general merchandise store (organized in 1899) upon the death in 1939 of another uncle, Paul Lee Woodard (#8). He also succeeded his uncle as president of the Contentnea Guano Company, which the three Woodard brothers had organized in 1908. A leader in Wilson's civic, agricultural, and business affairs, Anderson also sat on the Board of Directors of Branch Banking and Trust Company from 1936 until his death and was chairman of the Wilson County Board of Commissioners from 1928 until 1936. His widow, Mrs. Maude S. Anderson, continues to occupy this house.

57

Pittman Apartments
1209 West Nash Street
C

This handsome, two-story, five bay-by-three bay brick apartment building was erected between 1928 (CD) and 1930 (SM) as rental property for Dr. Mallory A. Pittman, a prominent Wilson physician who in 1936 (CD) was president of Mercy Hospital (black) and vice-president of Woodard-Herring Hospital (white). His

heirs continue to own the four-unit building. Handsomely finished in the Colonial Revival style, the large brick building features a broad front (east) pedimented portico, carried by monumental Tuscan columns, which shelters the central three bays and contains porches for the two first story apartments and balconies for the two second story apartments. There are lattice railings on the balconies, a handsome pilaster-enframed central entrance to the stair hall, a decorative brick panel above the entrance, and a handsome oculus window in the stuccoed tympanum. The rest of the building is traditionally finished. Of note is the course of basketweave bricks that forms the water table. The rear elevation is occupied by a double tier porch for the south apartments and a small, shed room ell for the north apartments. Only the first story south apartment was observed. Finished with simple moldings and having no mantel, the spacious apartment consists of living room, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, and two bedrooms; the other three apartments are said to be identical. At the rear of the lot is a five-car, shed-roofed brick garage.

58

Agnew-Blackwell House
1210 West Nash Street
C

According to Margaret (Agnew) Edwards, this handsome two-story, three bay-by-three bay brick Colonial Revival style residence was built in 1921 for her father, Samuel E. Agnew (1874-1950). Agnew, a native of Missouri, had come to Wilson in 1901 and was a partner in Dildy and Agnew, hardware and building supplies (See L. T. Dildy House (#23) at 1001 West Nash Street). The house was lost during the Depression and the family moved to 405 North Tarboro Street. The house was then purchased by a Mrs. Aycock from Black Creek, who maintained the house as rental property for several years before it was acquired about 1940 by James W. Blackwell, the proprietor of the Blackwell Popcorn Company. Blackwell resided here until his death in the early 1970s; since then the house has again been rental property. Designed by Wilson architect Solon Baliias Moore (1872-1930) and built by Wilson contractor B. J. Boyles, the house strongly resembles Moore's designs for the Foote-Rogers House (#26) and the Sharpe-Bell House at 800 West Vance Street. Its major feature is the deep porch that extends across the west facade, extends to a porte cochere on the North Avenue (north) elevation, and wraps across the south elevation. Carried by large pillars which are treated like a cluster of four Doric pilasters and which rest on brick pedestals connected by a stone-capped pierced brick wall, the porch focuses on the charming gable which covers the entrance. The house's Flemish bond brick veneer imparts a textural quality which is uncommon on Wilson's brick residences. Completing the substantial house is a pyramidal roof with front dormer, one-over-one sash windows with stone sills and lintels, shallow front bay windows, and shed rooms across the rear. The interior was not accessible. At the rear of the lot is a two-car garage erected in common bond brick with a pyramidal roof.

59

Gay-Watson House
1213 West Nash Street
C

One of several Dutch Colonial Revival houses on West Nash Street, this modest frame residence was built between 1928 (CD) and 1930 (SM) for Allen T. Gay, the proprietor of The Gay Company, a dry goods store on East Barnes Street. The Gays

sold the house in the 1940s to Harold L. Watson, who continues to occupy the house. Sheltered under the prerequisite gambrel roof with large front (east) and rear shed dormers, the house has the gable porch with coved ceiling arrangement that was so popular in Wilson during the early twentieth century. Shed roofed wings flank the house--a screened porch on the south and a porte cochere on the West End Avenue (north) elevation. Tuscan columns support the two porches and porte cochere. Rear shed rooms feature a nice engaged and latticed porch. The interior was not inspected. In the rear is a hip-roofed frame shed with exposed rafters.

60

James D. Blount House
1300 West Nash Street
C

Mrs. Dorsey (Cowherd) Blount states that she and her husband, James D. Blount, commissioned Wilson architect Tommy Herman (1885-1956) to design this modest, frame Colonial Revival House. It was erected in 1940 by Wilson contractor Claudius Cecil Rackley. The two-story, three bay-by-two bay house features a handsome entrance framed by Tuscan pilasters that supported a pedimented hood. Flanking the house are a glass-enclosed sunroom on the North Avenue (south) elevation and a one-story wing on the north elevation. The rear elevation consists of a shallow two-story ell. The house has been covered with aluminum siding. Blount, for many years the engineer for the City of Wilson, died in 1978; his widow continues to reside here.

61

Smith-Bishop House
1301 West Nash Street
C

According to Walton Smith, this house, one of several significant Western Stick style bungalows in Wilson, was built in 1918 for his father, William E. Smith, the developer of this West End Park neighborhood. In 1922, Smith sold the house to Asa Edward Bishop, the proprietor of the Carolina Laundry. Bishop and his wife, Pearl F. Bishop, resided here until their deaths in the early 1970s. The house was occupied for several years by their grandson, A. E. Bishop, III, and in 1977 was sold to R. A. Moore. The present owners, the John D. Marshbanks, purchased the house in 1981. Like most of Wilson's fine collection of Western Stick style bungalows, this one-story house features a broad front (east) gable filled with a decorative lattice; a similar, but smaller, gable shelters the porte cochere on the West End Avenue (south) elevation. The noteworthy use of granite for the massive pillars and the exterior end, half-shoulder chimney is also characteristic with the form in Wilson. Uncommon here are the stuccoed walls with woodshingled gables and the triple twelve-over-one sash windows which flank the central entrance. Also noteworthy are the notched exposed rafters and the short stone pedestals which mark the sidewalk and the front corners of the lot. The interior focuses on a massive granite fireplace and has french doors and modest woodwork.

62

George E. Walston House
1305 West Nash Street
C

George E. Walston, the cashier and later the president of the Planters Bank, bought this lot in July 19, 1919 from W. E. Smith, the developer of this West End

Park neighborhood. This modest, one-story frame bungalow was built between 1920 (CD) and 1922 (SM). Walston apparently lost the property during the Depression (the bank failed on December 29, 1931 and never re-opened). From 1936 until 1943 the house was owned and occupied by Clarence Lucas. From 1943 until 1977, when the present owners purchased the house, the house was maintained as rental property. Traditionally finished, the house features a pair of front (east) gables which engage the porch and side, flat-roofed porches that have molded projecting rafters. These porches are supported by squat paneled pillars that rest on tall brick pedestals. Also noteworthy are the unusually attenuated nine-over-one windows. The interior was not visible. At the rear is a simple front gable, one-car, frame garage.

63

William L. Israel House
1306 West Nash Street
C

This modestly styled, two-story, brick Tudoresque house was built in 1939 for tobaccoist William L. Israel (1902-1962). Charles C. Benton (1887-1960) of Wilson was the architect. Sheltered beneath a cross gable roof with pedimented dormers (flush with the front wall) and a curious bayed dormer over the central entrance, the house is distinguished by wavy boards in the gables and a small shed porch carried by rustic columns on the north bay of the west facade. A similar porch is on the south elevation. An uncovered terrace extends across the front of the house. Completing the house's modest Tudoresque details are rustic, picturesque wooden lintels and a dentiled brick cornice. Access to the interior was not permitted. There are no outbuildings. The builder's widow, Mrs. Jean A. Israel, and son, W. L. Israel, Jr., continue to live here.

64

McGeady-Hollowell House
1308 West Nash Street
C

Little is known of architect James A. McGeady, who had this modest one-story, frame, Colonial Revival style house built between 1928 (CD) and 1930 (SM); it is assumed that he was the designer. He first appears in the city directories in 1925, when he was a draftsman with the architectural firm of Benton and Benton, living just around the corner from this house at 106 North Kincaid Street (#77). Successive city directories list him as a civil engineer with Benton and Benton in 1928, as an engineer in 1936 (no practice mentioned), and as an architect engineer in 1941; he is not listed after the 1941 city directory. Among his known residences are the Joseph Farris House (1934) at 514 West Nash Street and the Albert S. Thomas House at 513 West Vance Street. The original section of this house is the southern portion behind the gable front wing and the engaged porch. This section is modestly finished in Colonial Revival details and features a three-sided bay window with metal bellcast roof, a round, louvered vent in the gable, and the arched porch. The rest of the house is simply finished. The later three-bay wide wing on the north features tilt-out louvered blinds like those so characteristic of the beach houses at Nag's Head. The interior was not visible. At the

rear of the house is a small, asbestos-shingled garage under a highly unusual salt-box roof. The house was purchased in the 1940s by Mae Hollowell, the proprietor of Hemby's Beauty Salon, who still occupies the house.

65

Thomas H. Newton House
1309 West Nash Street
F

Thomas Hudson Newton, a co-owner of the Wilson Hardware Company, had this traditional ranch type, brick house built in 1950-1951. He and his wife, Dorothy (Davis) Newton, drew the plans and Newton was his own contractor. Laid in long and narrow "Roman" brick, the well-built, one-story house is sheltered beneath a gable roof and has a modest recessed entrance and a large exterior front brick chimney. The interior is especially well-finished and features a twenty-foot long mantel of solid black walnut. The Newtons continue to reside here. A complementary two-car brick garage is behind the house.

66

Offices for Dr. Holland
1310 West Nash Street
I

This modest, vertically-sided building was built as dental offices for Charles Wayne Holland, D.D.S., in the early 1980s. (The lot had always been vacant.) Sheltered beneath a shallow hip roof, the house has tall, narrow windows and has its entrance along the North Kincaid Avenue (north) elevation. The building's appearance is helped immensely by several surviving shade trees and a wooden fence that encloses a private garden along the south elevation.

67

Samuel W. Richardson House
1311 West Nash Street
C

This nicely-finished, two-story, three bay-by-four bay, brick Colonial Revival style residence was built between 1922 (SM) and 1925 (CD) for Samuel W. Richardson, the president of the Wilson Hardware Company. The lot had been purchased from W. E. Smith, the developer of this West End Park neighborhood, in October 1919. Richardson lived here until his death in 1952 and his widow, May (Hackney) Richardson, the daughter of prominent Wilson industrialist Willis D. Hackney, resided here until just before her death in 1983; it was purchased by the present owners in August 1982. Sheltered beneath a slate-covered hip roof, the house has a terrace that extends across the front (east) and connects to a porte cochere on the South Kincaid Avenue (north) elevation and to a glass-enclosed sun room on the south. The terrace is covered only at the entrance bay by a flat roof with square balustrade supported by sturdy brick pillars. The traditionally finished house is enlivened by unusual brick lintels of alternating soldier and upright header courses, a water table of similar configuration, and a brick soldier course

that connects the upright header course sills on the second story. The interior is equally modest and has traditional Colonial Revival mantels and double doors. At the rear is a two-car, frame garage sheltered beneath a pyramidal roof with exposed rafters.

68

J. S. Adkins House
1400 West Nash Street
C

According to Belva (Adkins) Briley, this brick Dutch Colonial Revival style house was built ca 1926 for her parents, John S. and Lulie (Gay) Adkins. Solon Balias Moore was the architect and T. P. Batten was the contractor. This was the first house to be built on this block. Adkins was the proprietor of J. S. Adkins and Son, a men's furnishing store in Wilson. The house is identical to the Gay-Watson House (#59) at 1213 West Nash Street, except here the first story is brick veneered. (Allen T. Gay, the builder of the Gay-Watson House, was a brother to Lulie (Gay) Adkins.) It continues the varied Colonial Revival forms found on the houses along West Nash Street. The nicely finished interior has a handsome, three-part Federal style mantel, modest moldings, and a handsome stair in the rear hall. The Adkinses resided here until their deaths in the 1950s. Their daughter, Belva (Adkins) Briley, and her husband, Willis F. Briley (now deceased), have occupied the house since.

69

John T. Barnes House
1403 West Nash Street
P

According to Elsie (Barnes) Lawrence, this magnificent Tudoresque residence was built in 1927 for her parents, John T. Barnes and Minnie (Lucas) Barnes. They had previously lived in the Lucas-Barnes House at 200 West Green Street. Barnes was one of the most active and successful businessmen in Wilson during the first half of the twentieth century. Among his business ventures was being a partner in the Barnes-Harrell Company, wholesale grocers and bottlers of Coca-Cola, a partner in the Barnes-Harrell Motor and Parts Company (still in business as Barnes Motor Parts), and a one-third owner of the Hotel Cherry (ca 1921) (NR), Wilson's finest hotel and an impressive example of early twentieth century hotel architecture. He lived here for several years after the death of his wife in 1938 and then moved to the Cherry Hotel where he occupied a suite of rooms until his death in 1949. In 1945 he sold the house to W. Eddie Webb, the proprietor of Webb's Wilson Shoe Store, who lost the house in a foreclosure. In 1950 it was purchased by William H. Collins, the district manager of the McCrory-McLellans Stores. Collins died in 1970 and his widow, Dorothy (Davis) Collins remained here for several years before remarrying. She continues to own the house which is occupied by her son, Michael D. Collins.

Designed by the Wilson architectural firm of Benton and Benton (brothers Charles Collins and Frank Whitaker Benton), the house is superbly situated on a lot that extends from West Nash Street west to Anderson Street and borders on the south with South Kincaid Avenue. The large two-story, four bay-by-two bay residence is asymmetrically massed and features a picturesque combination of

brick veneer on the first story and stucco and mock half-timbering on the second story. The result is the epitome of the impressive quality attainable in the well-designed and executed Tudoresque house. The mock half-timbering of the projecting gable, with curved timbers and a quarterfoil motif, is especially handsome. Massive brick chimneys with handsomely paneled stacks pierce the slate-covered hip roof. The central entrance is sheltered beneath a stone-capped gable and features a handsome entrance with a molded stone label surround. There is no front (east) porch, but rather an uncovered slate terrace that connects to a porte cochere along the South Kincaid Avenue (south) elevation. Completing the house are brick soldier course lintels, a water table composed of a row of bricks in a basketweave motif, a rear, one-story ell, and a rear second story sleeping porch. The spacious interior is equally well-finished and features handsome Colonial mantels, an especially ornate mantel with a frieze of Grecian foliate and figure motifs, and a rather modest stairs in a rear side hall. The walls of the main living room are divided by molding into panels and the ceiling is handsomely textured in a spiral motif. (The ceiling was re-plastered recently but closely follows the pattern of the original spiral.) The rest of the house, including four bedrooms and three baths on the second story, is handsomely finished with Colonial Revival woodwork. The only outbuilding is a slate-roofed, one-and-a-half story, two-car garage, with a stuccoed and mock-timbered picturesque dormer and brick soldier course lintels. A swimming pool was built in 1983 at the rear of the lot.

70

W. A. Lucas House
1407 West Nash Street
P

An exceptionally handsome brick residence erected in a strikingly symmetrical form of the Picturesque style, this large, two-story, five-bay wide house was built ca 1920 by W. Fred Eagles, the secretary-treasurer of the Boykin Grocery Company. Eagles, however, died in 1922 and the house was purchased in 1923 by prominent Wilson attorney William Alonzo Lucas, whose widow, Mamie (Jennings) Lucas, continues to reside here. The house's most unusual characteristic is the pair of tall front (east) gables which sweep down to engage a glass enclosed sun-porch on the south and a porte cochere on the north; both side wings are distinguished by segmental arches. Adding to the house's rustic appeal as a thatched English cottage (albeit a substantial one) is the use of English bond for the brick veneer and the wonderful effect of wrapping the roof's asphalt shingles around the edge of the roof. The small central entrance vestibule projects and is sheltered beneath a front gable with mock half-timbers and walls veneered with herringbone brick. An uncovered slate terrace extends across the front. Completing the house are brick soldier course lintels over the six-over-one sash windows, interior brick chimneys, recessed windows on the side elevations, and a two-tier porch (screened on the second story) on the rear elevation. The vestibule opens into the large front parlor which has plastered walls divided into panels by strips of applied molding. The spacious handsomely finished front rooms have Adamesque mantels and molded surrounds. The modest open-stringer stair rises in a rear transverse hall to three bedrooms and two bathrooms on the second story. The rest of the house is traditionally finished. Behind the house is the nice one-and-a-half story, two-car brick garage that follows exactly the finish of the house.

71

King-Watson-Nabors House
1411 West Nash Street
C

This large two-story, Colonial Revival style frame house was built between 1925 (CD) and 1928 (CD) for William J. King, the manager of the Wilson Tobacco Company and the president of the Wilson Tobacco Board of Trade. The architect was James Raleigh Hughes of Greensboro who also designed the Norbane M. Schaum House (#16) at 904 West Nash Street. King died in the early 1930s and his widow, Sallie King, resided here for several years before selling the house to Penn T. Watson. Watson was also president of the Wilson Tobacco Board of Trade in addition to being president of the R. P. Watson Tobacco Company (founded ca 1893 by his father, Rom P. Watson, one of the pioneers in Wilson's tobacco market), and was president of the Southeastern Finance Company. Since ca 1970 the house has been occupied by consulting engineer Frank E. Nabors. The formal arrangement of the house consists of a symmetrical five-bay wide block sheltered beneath a gable roof that is flanked on each side by shorter and recessed two-story wings. The central bay contains a shallow pedimented portico supported by monumental Tuscan columns. The tympanum contains a demi-lune light, and a boxed cornice with dentiled frieze finishes the roof. An uncovered terrace extends across the front and connects a glass-enclosed sunporch on the south and a porch on the north; both have lattice balustrades on their roofs. Completing the house are six-over-six sash windows and brick chimneys that flank the main block. The house is covered by aluminum siding. The interior was not accessible.

72

Best-Clark-Tucker House
1415 West Nash Street
P

Physician Henry B. Best purchased this West End Park lot from W. E. Smith in April 1925 and had this impressive Tudoresque style house built soon thereafter. The design of the large two-and-a-half story brick residence is attributed to Wilson architect Tommy Herman (1885-1956). Best sold the house in 1937 to William Thomas Clark, Jr., the president of the W. T. Clark Tobacco Company (which his father had founded at the turn of the century). Clark resided here until 1954 when it was sold to Garland S. Tucker, who continues to occupy the house. Capped by a steep hipped roof, the asymmetrically massed house focuses on the bold front (east) gable which features a molded bargeboard and is filled with mock half-timbering overhanging a projecting three-sided bay window. A handsome porch, topped by a turned balustrade, is carried by rustic pillars across the front and connects to the glass-enclosed sunroom on the south. This room features a handsome rounded arch in the front. Mock half-timbering is also seen in the charming porch on the north that is engaged by the dramatic bellcast sweep of the front gable roof. Completing the large house are six-over-six sash windows with brick soldier course lintels, large interior end chimneys with dentiled caps and round clay flues, and a rear ell with an enlarged sunroom which was added ca 1968. The interior is handsomely finished with brick mantels, a handsome closed stringer stairs with square newel and turned balustrade, and molded surrounds. The Tuckerses have added wainscots and molded cornices. At the rear is a large one-and-a-half story, three car brick garage that features double front cross gables with decorative mock half-timbering.

73

Vacant Lot
1419 West Nash Street
F

This large, 245 foot wide-by-200 foot deep lot at the corner of West Nash Street and South Clyde Street has always been vacant. It had been purchased by Adrian N. Daniel in the 1920s when this West End neighborhood was being developed and is now owned by his daughter and son-in-law. Even though handsomely shaded with mature hardwoods and well maintained, the size of the lot and its potential for future development pose a threat to the historic integrity of the adjacent houses, which include some of the finest and best-sited houses in the district.

74

Barnes-Bell House
1501 West Nash Street
P

According to Jean (Barnes) Tucker, who lives in the adjacent Best-Clark-Tucker House, this house was built in 1927 for her father, Edwin David Barnes; Barnes had purchased the lot in September 1925. The architect was Tommy Herman (1885-1956). Wilkins and Wilkins built the house. Barnes was a farmer and automobile dealer (Motor Sales Company) but unfortunately died in 1931 at the age of thirty-five. His widow, Jean (Smith) Barnes, resided in the house until selling it in 1941 to prominent Wilson physician George Erick Bell. Bell died in the early 1960s and his widow, Inza (Tomlinson) Bell, sold half of the house to her best friend, Mrs. Grace H. Woodard, and the house was divided into a duplex. After Mrs. Bell's death in the early 1970s, George Erick Bell, Jr., acquired and re-unified the whole house and resided here for several years before selling it in 1976 to Jerry C. and Beverly W. Woodard, who continue to occupy the house. The large, two-story, three bay-by-four bay, brick residence displays an impressive Colonial Revival style finish. Sheltered beneath a tile-covered hip roof that is flanked by double interior end chimneys with rare cast concrete capitals, the east facade has an uncovered terrace that connects a porch on the south and a glass-enclosed den on the north. These wings are topped by a nicely-executed railing. A handsome balustrade connecting brick pedestals encloses the terrace. The central entrance is covered by a rounded one-story portico carried by fluted Tuscan columns. Flanking the entrance are Palladian-like window arrangements consisting of a triple nine-over-one sash window with a round (stuccoed) arch over the middle window and a brick soldier course lintel with cast concrete keystone and end voussoirs. The other windows contain six-over-one sash and also have brick and cast concrete lintels and case concrete sills. Completing the well-detailed house are a modillioned boxed cornice, front and rear hipped dormers, rear shed rooms, and a pair of french doors with transoms that open from the rear of the north elevation onto a terrace enclosed by a pierced brick wall. The spacious center hall is handsomely finished in the Colonial Revival manner and features Tuscan pilasters dividing the hall and moldings that divide the walls into panels. The wainscot rises gracefully with the open stringer stair to the second story. The parlor mantel is an exceptionally-fine Adamesque one. Completing the interior are an enclosed rear stairs, traditional moldings, and an equally spacious second story off of which are arranged four bedrooms and two baths. The only outbuilding is a simply detailed two-car, hip roofed garage.

75

Harris House
1503 West Nash Street
C

This modest, yet handsomely-finished bungalow displays the combination of Colonial Revival detailing on the bungalow form which is so prominent in the West Nash Street Historic District. Here the one-and-a-half story brick dwelling has woodshingled gables enframed by returning boxed cornices and a handsome front dormer containing a palladian-like window and dentiled cornices. The engaged front (east) porch and the porte cochere on the north are typical of this form of the bungalow, one of the most prevalent in Wilson. Completing the house are triple nine-over-one windows on the front porch and brick soldier course lintels. The house was built in the early 1902s (1922 CD) for David B. Harris, who lost it in 1926 on a mortgage. It was then purchased by Robert P. Dew, a tobacconist with the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company, who resided here until 1938. The house has been maintained as rental property by several successive owners since.

76

Ben T. Smith House
1505 West Nash Street
C

This modest, traditional, Dutch Colonial Revival style house was built between 1928 (CD) and 1930 (SM) for prominent Wilson tobacconist Ben Thorpe Smith (1887-1944). A native of Granville County, he had come to Wilson during the early 1910s and with his brothers Samuel William Smith (1874-1926) and Richard T. Smith (1893-1953) organized the second Planters Tobacco Warehouse in 1920 at 216 South Street. In 1928 he went with his brother R. T. to the newly organized Smith Tobacco Warehouses at 410 South Goldsboro and was president and manager of the Smith warehouses until his death in the early 1940s. In 1945 his widow, Myrtle M. Smith, sold the house to photographer John B. Trueblood, who lived here ten years. Since then it has changed hands four times. Elements different here from the other Dutch Colonial Revival houses on West Nash Street include the full width front (east) porch sheltered beneath a shed roof carried by stuccoed columns and interior end brick chimney with exposed face that tapers towards the top. The rest of the house is finished with traditional Colonial Revival elements. Access to the interior was not permitted. Behind the house is a two-story, three bay-by-one bay frame garage that has been converted into an apartment.

77

McGeady-Thompson House
106 North Kincaid Avenue
F

This altered former bungalow was built between 1922 (SM) and 1925 (CD) for James A. McGeady, then a draftsman with the architectural firm of Benton and Benton and later an architect/engineer with his own practice. In the mid 1920s McGeady sold the house to Russell A. and Mildred (Barnes) Thompson and built himself a modest Colonial Revival style house (#64) just around the corner at 1308 West Nash Street. Thompson was an electrician and his wife was the daughter of prominent Wilson businessman John T. Barnes, who in 1927 built an impressive Tudoresque house

(#69) nearby (within sight) at 1403 West Nash Street. The McGeady-Thompson House has suffered from the enclosure of the front porch (which retains the molded projecting rafters of the flat roof) and by an application of asbestos shingles. Mrs. Thompson continues to occupy the house.

78

J. Richard Simpson House
108 North Kincaid Avenue
F

A simple example of modest cottages built during the 1940s, this house was built for J. Richard Simpson, the vice president-secretary of the Gramm Southern Corporation. The house was later occupied in the 1950s by George W. Simpson (relationship not determined), the president of Gramm Southern Corporation. George W. Simpson's widow, Elizabeth Simpson, occupied the house until the late 1970s. The gable-roofed house has a small, engaged porch carried by square posts.

79

George Hackney, Jr. House
109 North Kincaid Avenue
F

Although an unfortunate application of vinyl siding in 1983 has resulted in the loss of much of the charm of this house, it retains its clipped gable form which is nearly identical to the two houses at 105 (#95) and 107 (#96) Lucas Avenue. Distinguishing the house is the front dormer which is framed by pairs of pillars. The interior has also seen alterations, including a closing of the hall and the application of fake paneling to the walls. The house was built between 1922 (SM) and 1925 (CD) for George Hackney, Jr., the superintendent at the Hackney Wagon Company and a grandson of the founder, Willis Napoleon Hackney. By 1936 (CD) Hackney had moved to 306 South Deans Street, where he died in 1936. At least four families have lived here since.

80

Samuel H. Moss House #1
110 North Kincaid Avenue
F

Another modest Colonial Revival style house, this unusual dwelling is placed gable end to the street. It has a central bay window that is flanked on the west by an engaged porch (with replacement wrought iron posts) that extends along the west elevation and on the east by the entrance with a modest scrolled hood. An oculus window is centered in the gable. The house was built between 1922 (SM) and 1925 (CD) for Samuel H. Moss, the proprietor of Moss Bicycle Shop. Between 1928 (CD) and 1930 (SM) Moss built a modest bungalow (#89) next door at 112 North Kincaid Avenue. This house has been occupied by a number of families since.

81

Mrs. Mullie Daniel House
 111 North Kincaid Avenue
 C

One of the handsomest of the modest sized bungalows in Wilson that display Western Stick Style ornamentation in the gable, this house was built in 1926, possibly on speculation, by prominent Wilson sawmill owner D. C. Williams, Jr.; Williams built several bungalows in this neighborhood during the 1920s. In December 1926 the house was sold for \$6000 to Mullie D. Daniel, the widow of W. J. Daniel. Sheltered beneath a cross gable roof, the house features a broad front (south) engaged porch that is supported by tall, slender brick piers. The elaborate lattice patterns that fill the gable are the most intricate in Wilson. Of note are the cast iron lamps that flank the central entrance. The rest of the house is finished with traditional bungalow elements. Mrs. Daniel had vacated the house by 1936 (CD) and since then a number of families have occupied the house. At the rear of the lot is a weatherboarded garage beneath a gable roof.

82

Samuel H. Moss House #2
 112 N. Kincaid Avenue
 C

Built between 1928 (CD) and 1930 (SM) this modest frame bungalow is like many built in Wilson with a gable roof engaging the front porch. Of note here is the battered surround in the front (north) dormer, an element which is not unusual on the modest bungalows on Kincaid, North, and Lucas avenues. Also unusual is the curious oval louver in the southwest elevation. Traditional bungalow elements complete the rest of the house. At the rear is an enlarged one-car frame garage. Moss, the proprietor of Moss' Bicycle Shop at 222 South Goldsboro Street, occupied the house until his death in the early 1980s. It is currently maintained as rental property.

83

Newton-Vick House
 113 North Kincaid Avenue
 C

This small frame bungalow was built between 1928 (CD) and 1930 (SM) for Thomas H. Newton, the bookkeeper at the Hackney Tire Company. The house was purchased by 1941 (CD) by G. Connor Vick, the manager of the Home Builders Supply Company. His widow, Emma Vick, continues to occupy the house. Unusual on the house is the small, recessed porch in the southeast corner of the south facade that is covered by a clipped gable echoing the clipped gables of the house. A shed dormer, exposed rafters, and six-over-six sash windows complete the modestly finished house. The equally modest interior has a brick mantel in the front parlor.

84

Davis-Richart-Askew House
 116 North Kincaid Avenue
 C

An interesting example of the seemingly endless variety of bungalows seen in Wilson, this weatherboard and woodshingle bungalow combines the form of the cross-gable-with engaged-front-porch bungalow with the picturesque clipped gables which were so popular during the 1920s. Completing the house are Tuscan columns and a turned balustrade on the porch, double nine-over-one sash windows, triangular brackets, notched exposed rafters, and curious circular modallions in the frieze over the windows. The house was built between 1928 (CD) and 1930 (SM) and has had three occupants: W. A. Davis, salesman George H. Richart, and since ca 1950, Harold S. Askew, the secretary-treasurer of the Wainwright Tobacco Warehouse. His widow, Edna W. Askew, continues to reside here.

85

Addie Woodard Rental Cottage
 107 North Avenue
 C

According to the owner, Mrs. James G. Blount, this little cottage was built ca 1922 as rental property by Addie (Davis) Woodard, the wife of prominent businessman P. L. Woodard (#8), using plans she copied from a little dwelling she had seen in a play on Broadway. The modest yet charming dwelling features a central front (south) porch that is flanked by enclosed end bays, all engaged beneath a clipped gable roof with exposed rafters. Two stuccoed Tuscan columns and a square baluster railing enclose the porch. The double-pile house has six-over-one and eight-over-one sash windows. A one-room ell and a (now enclosed) engaged porch occupy the rear elevation. At the rear is a one-car, frame garage with woodshingle gables. Mrs. Woodard gave the house to James G. Blount, her nephew, before her death in 1965. His widow continues to maintain the house as rental property.

86

Denny-Heeden House
 108 North Avenue
 C

This modest little frame bungalow was built ca 1929 for Frank W. Denny, a printer at the P. D. Gold Publishing Company. He occupied the house until 1943 when it was sold to Ernest and Alice S. Heeden. Heeden operated the Heeden (beer) Distributing Company. The Heedens occupied the house until their deaths in the 1970s. The modestly finished front gable house has a partially inset porch that is sheltered by a gable that echoes the gable of the roof. Traditional bungalow details complete the dwelling.

87

Rental House
 109 North Avenue
 C

Built between 1922 (SM) and 1930 (SM) apparently as rental property, this simple one-story, three bay-by-two bay frame bungalow is typical of the small, modest dwellings erected in the North-Lucas-Kincaid avenues neighborhood during

the 1920s. Here the house displays a centrally placed front (south) gable that shelters all three bays; paneled pillars on corner brick pedestals support the porch. Of note are the notched ends of the exposed rafters and the exterior-end, half-shoulder brick chimney. The interior is simply treated. The house was divided into a duplex in early 1984, at which time a second door replaced one of the front windows.

88

H. Forest Flowers House
110 North Avenue
F

Built between 1922 (SM) and 1925 (CD), this modest, traditional one-story bungalow was built for H. Forest Flowers, the manager of the G. R. Kinney Shoe Store in Wilson. Unfortunately, aluminum siding hides much of the house but the distinctive battered surround of the two multi-pane windows in the small front (north) dormer does survive; this surround is seen on several modest bungalows in the area. The rest of the double pile house is traditionally finished with triangular brackets and nine-over-one sash windows. Flowers and his wife, Ruth Flowers, resided here until their deaths. Their daughter, Elizabeth C. Flowers, continues to occupy the house.

89

James W. Call House
111 North Avenue
C

Yet another example of the rich variety of design found on Wilson bungalows, their pleasant one-story bungalow was erected in 1923 for James W. Call, the superintendent at the Southern Cotton Oil Company. Call died ca 1936 (CD) and his widow, Courtney N. Call, remained here until the 1940s. At least three families have occupied the house since and it has just been divided into a rental duplex. The typical weatherboarded bungalow has woodshingled gables and small front (south) dormer and features broad, woodshingled arches that spring from tall brick piers to carry the porch. Triangular brackets, exposed rafters, and bungalow six-over-one sash windows complete the exterior; an ell enlarges the rear elevation. The interior is pleasantly and modestly finished. There is one out-building, a weatherboarded garage with exposed rafters and woodshingled gables.

90

Jesse S. Grice House
112 North Avenue
F

This typical, one-story, brick ranch-type house was built for Jesse S. Grice, the bookkeeper of the Barnes-Harrell Company (bottlers of Coca-Cola) and a partner in the Wilson Supply Store at 200 South Tarboro Street. It was erected soon after he purchased the lot in March 1949. The house was sold in 1961 to George E. Gould, who continues to reside here. The one-story house is modestly finished with post-World War Two colonial elements and has casement windows.

91

Deans Family House
 113 North Avenue
 F

J. Bryan Deans, the present owner and occupant, says that his father, Edwin B. Deans, purchased the house in 1920; he is not certain whether or not his father had it built. Deans, a farmer, lived here until his death in 1934, and his family remained here for several years (1936 CD) before moving out and renting the house. His widow, Senie Deans, and son, J. Bryan Deans, re-occupied the house before 1950. J. Bryan Deans has remodeled the house--including a replacement porch, and an added family room--so that the present house is significantly changed from the original. Surviving original elements include the front (southeast) dormer, six-over-one sash windows, and flanking one-room wings.

92

Archie B. Deans House
 117 North Avenue
 C

Katherine (Deans) Denny, the owner and occupant, states that her father, Archie B. "Pat" Deans (1889-1952) had this Alladin Company bungalow house built ca 1920-1922. The only documented Alladin house in Wilson, the house displays the entirely woodshingled exterior and the heavy rectangular brackets which were common to the pre-cut designs of the Alladin Company of Bay City, Michigan. Notable here are the several shallow gables and the massive stone chimney and porch pedestals. The stonemason was O. Nestus Freeman (black). The spacious, well-planned, and simply finished interior features a handsome brick mantel flanked by recessed book cases (with glass doors) and a raised pillar hall screen dividing the front parlor from the dining room.

93

Johns-Tilghman-Moore House
 121 North Avenue
 C

This representative, one-and-a-half story brick-veneered and woodshingled bungalow was built ca 1921 for Osmond W. Johns, a partner in Sasser-Johns Company, manufacturers agents. He had purchased the lot in May 1919. Typical of the gable end bungalow form which engages the front porch, this substantial house also has a porte cochere on the West Gold Street (east) elevation, an uncovered terrace on the west elevation, and flared bottoms on the woodshingled gables. A brick soldier course also is at the junction of the brick and woodshingle finish. The interior is especially spacious and centers upon the transverse and rear central halls. The front parlor contains a dentiled Colonial Revival mantel and a beamed ceiling. A shoulder height wainscot with bracketed plate rail is in the dining room. Johns defaulted on a loan in 1925 and the house was sold to Theodore Clyde Tilghman, a wholesale representative for the Motor Sales Company. The Tilghmans also defaulted and in 1934 the house was sold to John K. Moore, a life insurance agent. The Moores sold the house to Cecil B. Lamm in 1951, who lived here until 1964 when it was sold to the present owners, the Ernest E. Smiths.

94

Walter L. Walston House
 102 Lucas Avenue
 C

According to Mavis Barnes, the previous owner, this one-and-a-half story, frame bungalow was built for plumber Walter L. Walston in the late 1920s; city directories confirm a date between 1925 and 1928. The gable roof has a front gable dormer and engages a full width front (northwest) porch which is carried by tapered pillars on brick pedestals. Triangular brackets and nine-over-one and twelve-over-one sash windows complete the house. The rear has a large shed dormer. The Barneses, who lived here from 1958 until 1983, added aluminum siding on the exterior and a new front parlor mantel. The rest of the interior retains its traditionally modest Colonial Revival finish. Walston lived here until the late 1940s, after when the house was maintained as rental property by Mrs. Addie Woodard until the Barneses purchased in 1958. The second story has continued as a separate apartment.

95

Moore Rental House
 105 Lucas Avenue
 C

Nearly identical to the adjacent Alice Hicks House at 107 Lucas Avenue, this pleasant, typical, weatherboard and woodshingle bungalow was built by lumber mill owner D. C. Williams, Jr. as speculation property and sold in 1925 to Pearl B. Moore. Moore and her heirs maintained the house as rental property until April 1980 when the present owners/occupants, James and Cheryl Harrell, purchased the house. Williams also erected the adjacent houses at 107 and 109 Lucas Avenue. An especially handsome example of the one-story, gable-roofed house engaging the front porch, this house features clipped gables on the roof and front (south) dormer, pairs of short pillars flanking the dormer windows, paired porch pillars raised on brick pedestals, deeply-notched exposed rafters, large molded brackets, and woodshingled gables. The windows contain nine-over-one sash and are triple on the front. Twin, one-room ells with clipped gables occupy the rear elevation. The traditionally finished interior has a brick mantel.

96

Vacant Lot
 106 Lucas Avenue
 F

A frame one-story dwelling was erected on this fifty-foot-wide-by-ninety-five foot deep lot at the corner of Lucas Avenue and West Vance Street between 1922 (CD) and 1925 (CD) for Ethel P. Bisette, the widow of L. Branch Bisette. She lived here until her death in the mid 1960s and her son, Allen Bisette, remained here until the house was razed in the late 1970s. Presently the grassy lot is well-maintained but lacks any sizeable tree cover.

97

Alice Hicks House
107 Lucas Avenue
C

Nearly identical to the Moore Rental House adjacent at 105 Lucas Avenue, this pleasant, modest frame bungalow was also built in 1925 as speculation property by lumber mill owner D. C. Williams, Jr. It was sold in 1925 to Alice Hicks, the widow of W. J. Hicks. She resided here until ca 1930, maintained the house as rental property until 1948, and then sold it to James L. Tomlinson, the supervisor of Smith's Tobacco Warehouses A, B, and C on South Goldsboro Street. Tomlinson resided here until 1954 when the house was acquired by M. M. and Mary E. Poythress; Mary Poythress, now widowed, continues to reside here. The minor differences between this and the Moore House are that this house does not have clipped gables, lacks the double pilasters flanking the dormer window, and has double instead of triple windows on the front porch.

98

Don Barnes House
109 Lucas Avenue
C

Don Barnes, the owner and occupant, says that he bought this clever little frame bungalow in 1934 from the City of Wilson's Sinking Fund. It has been built ca 1922 by D. C. Williams, Jr., a prominent Wilson sawmill owner and businessman; Williams also built 105 and 107 Lucas Avenue, all three on speculation. Barnes was the superintendent of the Wilson Tobacco Company. The house, a popular bungalow form in this neighborhood, has a clipped gable roof with front (south) clipped gable dormer. The dormer has two four-pane windows enframed in a battered surround. Woodshingles decorate the gables (which contain demi-lune lights) and the dormer. Triangular brackets and deeply-notched bargeboards complete the house.

99

Epp Howard House
111 Lucas Avenue
C

A handsome frame bungalow, nearly identical to those at 105 and 107 Lucas Avenue (although it is not known if D. C. Williams, Jr. had this one built as speculation as he did those at 105, 107, and 109 Lucas Avenue), this house was built between 1922 (SM) and 1925 (CD) for Epp G. Howard, a dealer in fertilizers and a farmer. Featured here are the woodshingled clipped gables and the clipped gable front (south) dormer with pairs of pillars flanking the small nine-over-one sash windows, the deeply notched fascia boards and the bold, molded brackets. The engaged porch is supported by paired pillars raised on brick pedestals. At the rear of the lot is a simple, weatherboarded garage. Howard lived here until his death in the late 1960s; his widow, Blanch Howard, resided here until her death in the early 1980s.

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WEST NASH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT WILSON, N.C.

