

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name East Wilson Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 65 blocks in Wilson, east of the Seaboard RR tracks not for publication

city, town Wilson vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Wilson code 195 zip code _____

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>858</u>	<u>305</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>8</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>868</u>	<u>305</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

None

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official _____

Date 2/25/88

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwellingCommerce/department storeReligion/religious structureEducation/schoolHealth care/hospital

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwellingCommerce/department storeReligion/religious structureEducation/schoolVacant/not in use**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

other: shotgun houseQueen AnneBungalow/Craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brickwalls ~~wood~~/weatherboardbrickroof ~~metal~~/tinother stone/limestone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Ethnic Heritage/black
Architecture

Period of Significance
ca. 1890-ca. 1941

Significant Dates
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder
Freeman, Nestus
Various/Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N.C. 27611

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property 220

UTM References

A 1, 8 | 2, 37, 22, 0 | 39, 5, 74, 4, 0
 Zone Easting Northing

C 1, 8 | 2, 3, 72, 0, 0 | 39, 5, 67, 8, 0

B 1, 8 | 2, 3, 69, 8, 0 | 3, 95, 16, 96, 0
 Zone Easting Northing

D 1, 8 | 2, 3, 71, 4, 0 | 3, 9, 56, 20, 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the East Wilson Historic District is indicated on the map of the district accompanying the nomination.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the most visually cohesive, intact group of architecturally and historically significant residential, commercial, and civic structures in East Wilson. They represent the overwhelming majority of pre-World War II buildings in the community and embody East Wilson's development.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard Mattson/ Preservation Consultant

organization _____

street & number Rt 1, Box 547

city or town Spring Hope

date August 20, 1987

telephone 919-478-4234

state N.C.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONSUMMARY

The East Wilson Historic District comprises 1277 predominantly residential properties occupying 65 city blocks east of the Seaboard System Railroad tracks in Wilson. Principal borders include Railroad Street (west), U.S. 301, Carroll, and Powell streets (east), Gold Street (north), and Wainwright Avenue (south); but the boundaries particularly along the south and west ends are very uneven, formed mainly by blocks of speculative housing built for blacks between the world wars. The district is characterized by one- and two-story frame dwellings, many with standing-seam metal roofs, packed tightly together on 25- and 50-foot wide lots. Small gable-end churches and parapet-front groceries complete the district. Buildings are set close to narrow streets, most of which have been paved within the last decade. The small setbacks historically have restricted the amount of trees along the street, but backyards are usually rimmed with pecan and sycamore trees. The confining front yards have also limited the number of sidewalks. Even today, as streets are paved and curbed, sidewalks are rarely added due to the narrow right-of-ways.(1) Front yards are frequently nicely kempt, with small, neatly arranged yard ornaments, flower beds, and fencing. Back yards, in contrast, often include a conglomeration of functional storage sheds, dog houses, wood piles, and fishing boats. Small vegetable gardens, too, are usually located at the rear of lots, or on adjacent vacant property.

The district is largely composed of a rectangular grid of streets, though corridors such as Darden Lane, Ash Street, and Narroway represent short alleyways that cut across the grid and terminate at major avenues. Pender and Nash streets are the principal thoroughfares, and intersect near the west end of the district, where a

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gas station and several professional offices, all black owned, are congregated. These roads and numerous others are lined with houses built between about 1890 and 1940 for blacks who were primarily employed in Wilson's flourishing tobacco industry. The dwellings illustrate a variety of traditional Southern house types, and especially the shotgun house. Although rental housing for working people predominates, East Wilson also includes residences of the early twentieth-century black middle class. Representing the major architectural styles from 1900 to World War II, these houses are mostly concentrated along East Green and North Pender streets. Of the 1277 buildings, structures, objects, vacant lots, and parks in the district, 868, or 68 percent, have been identified as contributing.

BUILDING TYPES AND STYLESWorker Housing

House types in East Wilson may be organized into two broad categories: worker housing and the middle-class residence. Dwellings for the black working-class family were primarily frame, one-story, a maximum of four rooms, and geared to the narrow lot. Among the earliest house types in the district is the one-room, side-gable form. These are labeled "shanty" and about 10 appear near the railroad tracks on Wilson's 1893 Sanborn Map.(2) These wooden houses were designed with brick end chimneys, four-over-four sash windows, shed-roofed porches, and turned or chamfered porch posts. Rear shed extensions were added later. Two such "shanties," their porches and windows slightly modified, stand side-by-side on Cemetery Street (Nos. 729-730). Other early gable-roofed types were essentially expanded versions of the one-room house. Simple two-room side-gable houses with center doors and chimneys were built at the west end of the district throughout the first decade of the twentieth century but were rarely constructed after 1910. The 1913 Sanborn Map reveals about 25 scattered primarily along East,

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Manchester, and Ash streets.(3) Seventeen two-room houses remain today. Built as a worker house at the turn of the century, the two-room dwelling at 201 Manchester (No. 933) includes original turned porch posts and four-over-four windows; a kitchen ell extends to the rear. Other examples, however, reveal subsequent remodelings that characterize early twentieth-century houses throughout East Wilson. Numerous front porches have been altered with a variety of new posts, particularly metal or simple wooden supports; and in some cases weatherboarded veneers have been covered with asphalt, asbestos, or aluminum siding.

A more popular two-room side-gable house type, built in the district between the 1890s and 1915, follows the "saddlebag" plan(4) The saddlebag dwelling, by definition, includes a central chimney and two front entries, each leading into one room. Built as duplexes by investors seeking to capitalize on the growing demand for black tenements, saddlebag houses developed in tight rows along Manchester and Nash streets. This area was only several blocks from the burgeoning tobacco warehouse district, where the majority of saddlebag dwellers worked. The Bird's Eye View of Wilson (1908) shows approximately 10 along Manchester Street, which at the time defined the southwest border of the black community.(5) In 1913, three times that number stood in the district, including 20 clustered about the intersection of Manchester and Nash. All of these dwellings included rear shed extensions used for sleeping rooms and kitchens. In the 1970s, a concrete-block apartment building replaced seven of the eight saddlebag houses that had originally stood along the 100 block of Manchester; but on the 700 block of Nash, a row of four (originally containing eight rental units), clearly illustrates the confining living conditions endured by the occupants of saddlebag houses (Nos. 604-608). All of these houses are now single-family residences.

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Although two-room houses usually have simple gable roofs, a group of six feature "triple-A" roofs, that is, roofs with a decorative third gable centered over the entrance.(6) Two representative triple-A saddlebag dwellings stand together on Church Street (Nos.337-338). Though now covered with aluminum siding, their turned-post porches, gable returns, and rear shed extensions are characteristic of the two-room houses of this period.

While developers built a variety of side-gable rental units for both one and two families at the turn of the century, as the district expanded in the early 1900s, investors in overwhelming numbers selected one house type in particular: the shotgun house. Locally called the "end-way" house, this long and narrow front-gable form, typically one room wide and three rooms deep (15 by 30 feet), represents one of the South's major traditional worker cottages.(7) Ideally suited to the narrow urban parcel, while offering the tenant a detached dwelling, shotgun houses spread across the district. Sanborn maps in the early twentieth century suggest that the form emerged slowly in East Wilson in the early 1900s, but then proliferated. The 80 shotgun houses depicted in the 1913 Sanborn Map doubled to 170 by the next map in 1922, and by 1930, the year of the last Sanborn Map, the number had doubled once again to 331, or 31 percent of East Wilson's housing stock. No other house type in the district was so popular over such a long period. Today, many of these shotgun dwellings survive, their original forms and numerous elements of design intact.

East Wilson's shotgun types illustrate a number of variations on the theme. The most common version is the gable-end, triple-pile form with a small back porch. The front entrance leads directly into the living room, followed by the bedroom, and kitchen to the rear. A row of five turn-of-the-century examples stand along East Vance Street (Nos. 167-171). The one at 616 East Vance is the most intact, exhibiting a board-and-batten sheathing, flush eaves on the gable ends, four-over-four

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sash windows, and a shed-roofed front porch. Its original porch posts have been replaced by thin, square ones. The most prolific early design, though, included a mix of modest Victorian and classical elements: heavy, moulded gable returns, and thin, lathe-turned or chamfered porch posts. Interiors included bracketed and reeded mantels. This shotgun design was built throughout the west and south ends of the district, either clustered in small groups of two, three, and four, or consuming entire city blocks. Currently, both the 1000 block of Roberson and the 100 block of South Reid are lined with intact examples, set cheek-to-jowl on lots 25 feet wide (Nos. 630-639, 1172-1174). The chief alterations to these and other shotgun houses in East Wilson include new porch posts and enclosed back porches, where bathrooms were added between the 1930s and 1960s.

Another popular version of the triple-pile shotgun, built primarily in the 1910s, consists of a main block two rooms deep, and a gable-end kitchen wing to the rear. Representative examples are concentrated along Ash Street and the 600 block of East Nash (Nos. 899-901, 610-611). Porches on this model are frequently placed along the side of the rear wing, though many of these have also been enclosed to accommodate bathroom facilities.

Finally, the district includes several distinctive turn-of-the-century shotguns (visible in the 1908 panoramic map of the city) that are only two rooms deep rather than the standard three rooms. These compact gable-end cottages consist of a living room/bedroom block and a matching rear kitchen wing. East Wilson's two examples stand side-by-side at 904 and 906 East Nash Street (Nos. 522-523). Like the longer shotgun houses of this era, they have gable returns, shed-roofed front porches, and turned porch posts.

By the 1920s, the shotgun's simple classical and Victorian mix gave way to bungalow-related traits. Between the two World Wars, scores of examples appeared

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with exposed rafters and, occasionally, stepped brackets under the eaves. A small collection included engaged front porches and low-slung hip roofs, while others featured heavier porch posts set on brick piers. Today, Cemetery Street, which leads into the tobacco district, vividly reflects the tremendous popularity of the shotgun house in the 1920s and 1930s, and the form's utility as a space-saving worker cottage. Along the 600 and 700 blocks, 17 shotgun houses stand in close quarters on lots 25 feet wide (Nos. 740-756). These frame dwellings were completed at the eve of the World War II as an investment by the black-owned North Carolina Mutual insurance company, based in Durham.

During the mid-1920s, an enlarged variant of the shotgun house, the "double shotgun," appeared on the local scene. Numbering only about 20 by 1940, this three-pile duplex plan was built in small groups of two and three on available tracts throughout the district. Typically with a gable-end roof (some had hip roofs), and frequently with an engaged porch, the double shotgun of the 1920s and 1930s included the simple bungalow traits visible on the basic shotgun dwelling of this period. The pair along the 700 block of Viola Street is representative (Nos. 113-114).

Also during the 1920s and 1930s, larger, four-room square cottages emerged as popular worker housing. Next to shotgun houses, they were the most prevalent new rental dwellings of this era. Termed "square-built" by residents of East Wilson, this single-family house type provided occupants with greater living space and, frequently, with a more stylish residence than they had previously known. Handsome expressions reflecting elements of the bungalow style currently occupy the 800 block of Roberson Street (Nos. 800-802, 649-652). They feature inset porches, decorative stepped brackets, heavy square porch columns, and shingle shakes in the gable end.

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In order to maximize interior space, none of the houses discussed above were designed with a hallway; but a small collection of early twentieth-century worker cottages offered the privacy and additional space of a side hall. The most notable examples are along the 800 block of East Green Street. By the mid-1920s, the north side included a tightly spaced row of five side-hall, triple-pile cottages. Capped by hip and gable-end roofs, these dwellings were also distinguished by irregular shapes, such as recessed entries and projecting kitchen and bedroom bays (Nos. 60-63). Along the block's south side, a row of five two-story, hip-roofed houses with side halls appeared in the 1920s. They represent part of only a small number of worker houses that provided occupants with a second story, as well as an entrance hall. Three of the original five survive today, exhibiting the exposed rafters and heavy posts on brick piers characteristic of the district's post-World War I housing (Nos. 44-46).

Middle Class Residences

East Wilson's black middle class is broadly defined here as comprising homeowners employed in full-time, skilled occupations. The houses this status group occupied between 1890 and World War II were typically larger and more stylish than working-class quarters, stood on broader lots, and frequently included formal hallways.

Two traditional house types, the two-room, central-hall dwelling, and L-plan cottage, were widely identified with the black middle class in East Wilson. They were not erected in tight rows by developers as shotgun and saddlebag houses were, but rather on 50-foot-wide lots by shopkeepers, artisans, and professionals. Of the two dozen two-room, central-hall houses in the district today, over half feature triple-A roof designs. They were built between 1900 and 1910, and reveal an array of vernacular Victorian motifs. One of East Wilson's

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notable examples is the John Clark House (No. 517). Built for John Clark, a black mailman, this triple-A dwelling has a wraparound porch with turned posts and corner gazebo.

L-plan cottages were also designed with Victorian elements, and include some of the oldest existing houses in the district. The Reverend Henry W. Farrior House, ca. 1890, retains a bracketed bay window in the front-facing wing, and heavy chamfered porch posts (No. 857). At the turn of the century, two more ministers occupied L-plan dwellings on East Green Street (Nos. 29, 80), while veterinarian Elijah Reid erected a similar residence one block north, on Viola (No. 149). All of these houses include decorative sawnwork, turned porch posts, and cutaway bays. In total, 27 L-plan dwellings survive in the district, the majority first owned by members of the middle class. They are congregated in East Wilson's traditionally middle-class enclaves, along East Green, Elba, North Vick, North Pender, and East Nash streets.

In addition to L-plan and two-room, central-hall dwellings, a group of black homeowners selected larger houses representing fuller expressions of the Queen Anne style. The most popular design was a one-story, double-pile form characterized by a high hip roof (sometimes accommodating an upper floor), and projecting wings. Porches featured turned posts and delicate sawnwork, or dignified classical columns. Between 1905 and 1915, especially handsome Queen Anne cottages were built for barber Charles Thomas (No. 67), insurance agent Nazareth Pierce (No. 208), store clerk Ximena Pitt (No. 209), and Presbyterian minister Halley B. Taylor (No. 66). All of these dwellings survive intact.

Although two-story Queen Anne residences are relatively rare in the district, a group is concentrated along East Green and North Pender streets. The 1908 bird's-eye view of Wilson and 1913 Sanborn Map reveal

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this same clustered distribution of Queen Anne architecture. With the exception of two traditional I houses with triple-A roofs (Nos. 81, 808), these houses were designed with fashionably complex shapes, ranging from the slightly asymmetrical cubic form of the William Hines House (No. 83), to the flamboyant turreted home of Samuel Vick (No. 27). Over the years remodelings have altered the facades of these dwellings. The principal targets of modernization have been the front porches, where original lathe-turned posts have been replaced by sturdy square or tapered columns. Several houses have been refaced with modern stone, brick, asbestos, or aluminum veneers. The Vick House, for example, was remodeled about 1980 with ashlar stone siding. However, the basic forms of these two-story Queen Anne residences are intact, and their concentration effectively evokes the historically middle-class character of Green and Pender streets.

East Green Street, in particular, continues to reflect its historical role as the district's premier residential street. Not only does it include the highest concentration of one- and two-story middle-class houses, but it remains the most verdant avenue. Here, in the early 1900s, developer Samuel Vick planted oaks, including a row down the middle of the street. When most of these oaks were removed during the paving of the street in the 1920s, Vick planted pecan trees along each side. Many of them remain today. The 600 block of East Green is especially impressive, with mature trees shading two-story Queen Anne residences, including Vick's home at 622 East Green.

In the 1920s, the size of the black middle class expanded amidst Wilson's tobacco-related prosperity. New houses in the Colonial Revival and bungalow styles appeared on East Green and spilled over onto Pender, Nash and other neighboring streets. The district's typical Colonial Revival house is a two-story, weatherboarded, cubic form combining stock elements of this style with a

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variety of simple, functional components. The standard design includes a hip roof, side lights and transom around the front entry, and either classical porch columns or heavy, square wooden or brick posts. Large windows, frequently paired, are arranged symmetrically across unembellished facades. All six examples erected in the 1920s survive largely intact. Representative is the Dr. Mathew Gillam house at 805 East Nash (No. 602). Today a funeral home, the double-pile structure includes a deep hip-roofed porch with classical columns, and a prominent hip-roofed dormer centered over the front facade. The exterior has been aluminum sided.

Perhaps the most distinguished expressions of the Colonial Revival style in East Wilson are the Camillus L. Darden House at 108 North Pender (No. 816), and the Dr. Frank Hargrave House at 624 East Green (No. 28). The Darden House, ca. 1925, is one of the district's rare early brick dwellings, its familiar cubic shape embellished with brackets and a classical entry porch with a roof balustrade. The Hargrave House, which stands beside the residence of Samuel Vick on East Green, is a formidable frame structure, with a two-story, hip-roofed main block disguised by projecting cross gables, dormers, and wraparound porch. Though extensively remodeled in recent years, the house retains its imposing form and columned porte-cochere.

More abundant than Colonial Revival houses are bungalows, which today stand throughout the east end of the district. In typical bungalow fashion, designs encompass a range of hip- and gable-roofed forms, and exhibit such trademarks of the style as shingle-shake gables, large porches, low-slung roof lines, and exposed rafters (see, for example, Nos. 1139-1140). East Wilson's most popular bungalow design is a frame, story-and-a-half model with a sweeping gable roof, engaged porch, and heavy tapered posts. In the 1920s and 1930s, handsome versions were built by homeowners along the 1000, 1100, and 1200 blocks of East Green, Queen,

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Atlantic, Washington, Carolina, and East Nash streets. Of the 16 that stand in the district today, the Darcey Yancey House (No. 52) and Ed Nicholson House (No. 1130) are well-finished, representative examples.

Also in the 1920s, and continuing into the 1940s, Nestus Freeman, a local black stone mason, constructed a group of five stone houses and sheds in the district. All currently intact, these unusual creations include several story-and-a-half bungalows (Nos. 586, 548), a one-story dwelling with a conical-roofed tower (No. 1096), and a small round house with a matching storage shed (No. 716).

The last middle-class house type to appear in the district was the Tudor Revival cottage. During the 1930s, three such dwellings, all brick-veneered, with steeply pitched gable roofs and subsidiary front-facing entry gables, were erected on available parcels (Nos. 18, 39, 1267). All three, including two along East Green, survive intact.

Churches

The churches in the district are primarily one-story, gable-front buildings. The number of churches peaked in the early 1940s, when 27 were distributed on small lots throughout the district. Nineteen are situated here today. The most intact of the early churches is the weatherboarded Miracle Tabernacle Church at 904 Wainwright Avenue (No. 691). Others remain on original sites and retain their traditional gable-front forms, but typically have been veneered with brick or replaced by concrete-block structures. East Wilson today includes eight storefront churches, three of them established in small stores built in the 1910s and 1920s (Nos. 1, 527, 894). East Wilson's largest and most fashionable black churches, St. John's A. M. E. Zion Church and Jackson Chapel Baptist Church, are both located in the "Wilson Central Business - Tobacco Warehouse Historic District."(8)

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The first school in East Wilson, the Wilson Colored School, was established on Stantonsburg Road at the turn of the century. Razed in the early 1950s, this elementary school is depicted in the 1908 bird's-eye view as a large wooden, two-story building with a tall front-facing tower serving as the major point of focus and principal entrance. A row of one-story, concrete-block apartment buildings stand on the former schoolyard today. In 1924, at the far east end of the district, the Wilson Colored High School was completed. Still intact, the brick school building consists of a two-story main section flanked by one-story wings with castellated parapets. This Tudor Revival structure, which dominates the 400 and 500 blocks on North Carroll Street, today serves as a racially integrated elementary school named Darden-Vick (No. 1242). One block northwest of this school stands the former Samuel H. Vick Elementary School (No. 1202). Erected in 1939 in the popular Colonial Revival style, it is a one-story brick facility with pedimented entries and a low hip roof. The structure remains little changed, though it now serves as a job training center. Both of these schools are surrounded by large playground areas encompassing approximately five acres each. Thus, the northeast corner of the district, where these facilities stand, is significantly less densely populated than other parts of East Wilson.

Commercial Buildings

East Wilson is dotted with 15 former or current groceries, typically small wooden, brick, or concrete-block structures occupying corner lots. Seven of them pre-date World War II, and six appear in the 1930 Sanborn Map, when 25 food markets were scattered about the district. The local grocery is exemplified by "Harrell's," a frame structure with a simple parapet front and recessed entry, where a variety of fresh greens are on display (No. 833). Groceries built in East Wilson after the war have retained the basic shapes and

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locations of earlier stores, though built almost unanimously of concrete block. See, for example, "Sherrod's" (No. 119), tucked in among houses on the 800 block of Viola Street.

Two gasoline stations, both built in the late 1940s and remodeled since then, are located in the district (Nos. 583, 818). Only one station stood in the district before 1941. Depicted in the 1930 Sanborn as a small, wooden cubic structure at the northeast corner of North Pender and East Nash streets, it was razed during the mid-1950s. A vacant lot occupies the space today.

Subsidiary Structures

In addition to East Wilson's principal buildings discussed above, the district comprises a host of smaller outbuildings: auto garages, wood sheds, and privies. Garages began appearing locally in the 1910s; and the 1922 Sanborn Map records 33, eight of them behind houses on East Green street. By the 1930s, garages were situated at the back of lots throughout the district.(9) Even one shotgun house had an auto garage, a sure sign of home ownership (No. 393). The typical example is a small, gable-front building that is covered with weatherboarding or sheet metal. Although many have been *demolished* replaced in recent years, a row of five remain behind bungalows on the 500 block of Gold Street (Nos. 321, 322, 324, 327-328).

Other early storage sheds and privies also survive across the district. The majority of East Wilson's residents currently heat their homes with gas or fuel oil; but a sizeable number, and particularly renters of shotgun houses, still employ coal or wood. Thus, small wooden structures with gable or shed roofs used for storing these two fuel sources remain common sights. Although their dates of construction can be difficult to determine, many sheds that follow traditional forms and correspond with outbuildings indicated in the Sanborn

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Maps are presumed to be early twentieth-century examples. Typical is the eight-foot square wood shed located behind the shotgun house at 1200 East Nash Street (No. 541).

Structures erected for privies are much less common. Beginning in the 1930s, the need for privies diminished steadily as sewage lines were laid throughout East Wilson and back porches were enclosed for bathrooms. One former privy, a small, gable-roofed building now used for storage, survives behind the shotgun house at 1106 Queen Street (No. 346).

THE HISTORIC DISTRICT AFTER WORLD WAR II

During the post-war period, East Wilson was characterized by the persistence of many traditional building types, though now constructed of new materials. Developers built gable-end housing, and especially double shotguns, throughout the 1950s, substituting low-maintenance cinder or concrete block for wood. Arranged in closely packed rows as their predecessors had been, these postwar houses appeared inside the district (Nos. 1256-1258) as well as on newly platted streets around it. Indeed, along the district's border streets, notably North Carroll, Carolina, and Powell, the sharp divisions between frame gable-end housing and new concrete-block versions graphically illustrate the postwar trend and clearly define the limits of the district.

During the 1940s, the city completed laying sewage and water lines through East Wilson. Slowly, over the next two decades, back-yard privies and wells disappeared. However, with the exception of principal avenues, such as Nash, Green, Pender, and Carroll, the streets remained unpaved until the 1970s and early 1980s. As a result of a series of Community Development Block Grants awarded between 1976 and 1981, 20 of the 23 miles of dirt streets in East Wilson were paved, widened (if necessary), and curbed.(10) Although such improvements have been obviously beneficial, the widening of some of the narrow roadways has unfortunately caused the loss of mature shade trees.(11)

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The combination of government funded rehabilitation projects, six since 1976, and the strict enforcement of the city's housing code have generated much recent construction and demolition. The current director of Wilson Community Development program estimates that hundreds of substandard dwellings have been modernized in the target areas, and approximately one hundred demolished.(12) Neither the rehabilitation projects nor the housing inspector's directives to property owners entail specific remodeling schemes for owners to follow. While the rehabilitation specialist employed by the Community Development program may encourage curtain walls around foundations, or vinyl siding where much weatherboarding is rotten, owners make the final decision regarding building materials and design.(13)

In general, Wilson's rehabilitation projects have improved living conditions in the district without significantly affecting the early twentieth-century character or scale. For example, where owners are willing to comply with the housing code, even if their dwellings are on substandard 25-foot-wide lots, the city has readily allowed houses to remain. Furthermore, the mix of "urban gardens," playgrounds, and parks that have replaced congested housing contribute to the variety of activities available to the young and old alike in East Wilson.

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NOTES

1 Interview with James Bradshaw, Director of Planning, City of Wilson, June 1, 1987. Wilson, N.C. As a rule, according to Bradshaw, the city does not propose the construction of sidewalks along blocks where sidewalks have not previously existed.

2 Sanborn Map of Wilson, North Carolina, (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1893).

3 Sanborn Map of Wilson, North Carolina, (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1913.)

4 For a discussion of the saddlebag house and other common Southern house types, see Doug Swaim, "North Carolina Folk Housing," in Carolina Dwelling, ed. Doug Swaim (Raleigh: North Carolina State University, School of Design, 1978), pp. 28-45.

5 Bird's Eye View of Wilson, North Carolina, drawn and published by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pennsylvania, 1908. A copy is available at the Wilson Public Library.

6 The term "triple-A" to describe gable roofs with matching center gables is borrowed from Michael Southern, "The I-House as a Carrier of Style in Three Counties of the Northeastern Piedmont," in Carolina Dwelling, ed. Doug Swaim (Raleigh: North Carolina State University, School of Design, 1978), pp. 80-82.

7 John M. Vlach, "The Shotgun House: An African Architectural Legacy," Pioneer America, 8 (January-July 1976), pp. 47-70.

8 Tom Butchko, "National Register Nomination for the Wilson Central Business--Tobacco Warehouse Historic District." Raleigh: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1983.

9 Sanborn Map of Wilson, North Carolina, (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1922 and 1930).

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10 Charles Lehman, "In the Ghetto," Wilson Daily Times
(October 28, 1981).

11 Interview with Burt Gillette, Director, City of
Wilson Department of Parks and Recreation, May 10, 1987.
Wilson, N. C. Many old trees, states Gillette, were lost
in East Wilson and throughout the city when Hurricane
Hazel struck in 1954.

12 Interview with Vonzennia Gore, Director, Wilson
Community Development, May 15, 1987. Wilson, N. C.

13 Gore interview. Interview with Tom Miller, City of
Wilson Housing Inspector, May 3, 1987. Wilson, N. C.

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The following is a statistical analysis of the Contributing and Noncontributing properties in the East Wilson Historic District, organized by resource type:

<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
dwellings (houses, apts)	800	265
commercial/office bldgs.	9	19
churches/church related bldgs.)	6	17
garages	15	0
sheds/privies	24	0
civic (schools, hospital, clubs)	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	<u>858</u>	<u>305</u>
<u>Structures</u>		
fences	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Objects</u>		
Statuary (ornamental yard figurines)	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>

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INVENTORY LIST

The Inventory List classifies properties in the district as Contributing (C) or Noncontributing (NC). The list identifies properties, briefly describes them, and includes a specific (if known) or approximate construction date. In general, the estimated dates recorded below correspond with the appearance of properties in the city's Sanborn Maps, published in 1893, 1897, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1922, and 1930. Most of the historical information in the inventory was supplied during interviews with residents, who are listed in the bibliography (Sect. 10).

KEY:

Contributing - Buildings, structures, and objects that due to their historical associations and/or architectural features contribute to the integrity of the historic district.

Noncontributing - Buildings, structures, and objects that due to their date of construction and/or form, materials, or general design do not contribute to the integrity of the district.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 20INVENTORY LISTC=contributing
N=noncontributing

All buildings are of weatherboarded frame construction unless otherwise noted.

List #	Street #	Date	Hgt	Comment/Original owner-occupant (if known)
<u>East Green St.</u> <u>(south side)</u>				
C 1.	#402	ca. 1922	1	<u>Mary Chapel Church</u> ; former grocery with stepped parapet front.
C 2.	#406	ca. 1893	1	Two-room house; among oldest in district; intact porch with chamfered posts.
C 3.	#408	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with bungalow type porch.
C 4.	#408½	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with engaged porch.
	5. #410			Vacant lot.
C 6.	#410½	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with shed porch and gable returns.
C 7.	#412	ca. 1940	1	Double shotgun with bungalow type porch.
C 8.	#414	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with shed porch and gable returns.
C 9.	#416	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with intact turned-post porch.
C 10.	#418	ca. 1913	1	Shotgun with intact turned-post porch.
C 11.	#420	ca. 1913	1	Shotgun with gable returns.
C 12.	#500	ca. 1908	1	<u>John Barnes House</u> ; triple-A cottage with intact bracketed porch; Barnes was a brick mason.
C 13.	#504	1913	2	(former) <u>Wilson Hospital and Tubercular Home</u> ; columned Neo-Classical Revival structure designed by Benton and Moore of Wilson; rare early 20th-cent. hospital for blacks; brick; abandoned.
C 14.	#508	ca. 1908	1	Two-room, central-hall house with hip-roofed porch.
N 15.	#510	ca. 1960	2	Aluminum sided Neo-colonial house.
	16. #512			Parking lot.
C 17.	#600	ca. 1922	2	<u>Judge D. Reid House</u> ; hip-roofed, cubic form with simple Colonial Revival detail; Reid was a local banker and principal of Wilson Colored School.
C 18.	#602	ca. 1935	1	<u>Isaac Shade House</u> ; brick-veneered Tudor Revival Cottage; Shade, a druggist, contracted black builders Louis Thomas and John Barnes.

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(west side)

- | | | | | |
|---------|------|----------|----|--|
| C 1267. | #312 | 1941 | 1½ | <u>Benjamin Harris House</u> ; brick-veneered Tudor Revival dwelling built by Harris for his home; Harris was a brick mason; fine example of this style in district. |
| C 1268. | #310 | ca. 1922 | 1 | <u>Frederick Dickerson House</u> ; triple-A cottage with modified bungalow type porch posts; aluminum sided. |
| N 1269. | #308 | ca. 1960 | 1 | Brick-veneered hip-and-gable-roofed dwelling. |
| N 1270. | #306 | ca. 1922 | 1 | <u>Oscar Lloyd House</u> ; L-plan cottage heavily modified; Lloyd was a barber. |
| N 1271. | #304 | ca. 1970 | 1 | Brick-veneered, gable-end dwelling with carport. |
| C 1272. | #212 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Four-room square cottage with hip roof and engaged porch; bungalow type traits; porch posts modernized metal ones. |
| N 1273. | #210 | ca. 1970 | 1 | Brick-veneered, gable-end dwelling with carport. |

S. Powell Street
(east side)

- | | | | | |
|---------|------|----------|---|--|
| N 1274. | #103 | ca. 1955 | 1 | Brick-veneered gable-end dwelling; three pile. |
| C 1275. | #105 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch. |
| C 1276. | #107 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch. |

S. Powell Street
(west side)

- | | | | | |
|---------|------|----------|---|---|
| C 1277. | #104 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Bungalow with gable roof, shingled gables, prominent gable-front porch. |
|---------|------|----------|---|---|

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E. Green St. cont.
(south side)

- | | | | | | |
|---|-----|------|----------|----|---|
| C | 19. | #604 | ca. 1913 | 2 | <u>Dr. William Michner House</u> ; L-plan Queen Anne structure with cutaway front-facing bay; Michner was a physician. |
| C | 20. | #606 | ca. 1922 | 2 | <u>Catherine Clark House</u> ; Gable Front house with side hall and intact classical porch posts; Clark was a schoolteacher. |
| N | 21. | #608 | ca. 1922 | 2 | extensively remodeled L-plan house with asphalt siding. |
| C | 22. | #610 | ca. 1908 | 1 | two-room house with several original turned posts. |
| N | 23. | #612 | ca. 1975 | 1 | Brick-veneered ranch style house with attached garage. |
| C | 24. | #614 | ca. 1913 | 2 | Gable Front house with spindle frieze along porch. |
| C | 25. | #616 | ca. 1930 | 1½ | <u>Short W. Barnes House</u> ; bungalow with engaged porch; Barnes was a carpenter. |
| N | 26. | #620 | ca. 1980 | 1 | Gable Front cottage with aluminum siding. |
| C | 27. | #622 | 1904 | 2 | <u>S. H. Vick House</u> ; historically the district's most impressive Queen Anne house; much original detail has been stripped away and weatherboarding replaced by a stone veneer; Vick was Wilson's leading black citizen, and the imposing turreted house, standing on a broad lawn, still symbolizes Vick's prominent status. |
| C | 28. | #624 | ca. 1922 | 2 | <u>Dr. Frank S. Hargrave House</u> ; district's most distinguished Colonial Revival house when completed in early 1920s; retains cubic form with cross gables and columned porte-cochere; aluminum; Hargrave was influential physician who helped organize local hospital for blacks. |
| C | 29. | #700 | ca. 1908 | 1 | <u>Hargrave-Sanders House</u> ; L-plan cottage with traces of original Victorian millwork in the cutaway front-facing bay; possibly first occupied by Dr. Hargrave; later occupant was Otto Sanders, minister of Primitive Baptist Church, |
| C | 30. | #702 | ca. 1913 | 1 | <u>Nathan Haskins House</u> ; two-room triple-A cottage; Haskins was a laborer. |
| C | 31. | #704 | ca. 1913 | 1 | <u>Duane Strickland House</u> ; two-room house, aluminum sided; Strickland was a porter. |
| N | 32. | #706 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Extensively remodeled two-room house with stuccoed facade and added wings. |

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E. Green St. cont.
(south side)

N	33.	#708	ca. 1960	1	Brick-veneered cottage with off-set porch.
N	34.	#710	ca. 1945	1	Aluminum-sided cottage with Neo-colonial detail.
C	35.	#712	ca. 1940	1	Double-pile house with bungalow type detail.
N	36.	#714	ca. 1950	1	Concrete-block double shotgun.
C	37.	#716	ca. 1913	1	Shotgun with flush eaves and chamfered porch posts.
C	38.	#720	ca. 1940	1	Double-pile house with bungalow type detail.
C	39.	#722	ca. 1935	1	<u>Sidney Boatwright House</u> ; brick-veneered Tudor Revival cottage; Boatwright was a barber.
N	40.	#724	ca. 1950	1	Aluminum-sided L-plan cottage.
N	41.	#800	ca. 1970	1	Brick-veneered gable-roofed cottage.
N	42.	#800 $\frac{1}{2}$	ca. 1930	1	Gable-roofed cottage modified for a duplex.
C	43.	#802	ca. 1930	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bungalow with shingled gables.
C	44.	#806	ca. 1925	2	<u>William Hines Tenant House</u> ; Two-bay, side-hall dwelling with hip roof; built by Hines for tenants.
C	45.	#808	ca. 1925	2	<u>William Hines Tenant House</u> ; two-bay, side-hall dwelling with hip roof; built by Hines for tenants.
C	46.	#810	ca. 1925	2	<u>William Hines Tenant House</u> ; two-bay, side-hall dwelling with hip roof; built by Hines for tenants.
N	47.	#812	ca. 1960	1	Concrete-block double shotgun.
N	48.	#910	ca. 1960	1	Brick-veneered three-pile cottage.
N	49.	#912	ca. 1960	1	Concrete-block double shotgun.
C	50.	#914	ca. 1930	1	<u>Henry Lucas House</u> ; gable-end bungalow with subsidiary gable-end porch; Lucas was a drayman.
C	51.	#916	ca. 1930	2	<u>Thomas Cook House</u> ; cubic form with low hip roof and bungalow elements; asphalt shingles; Cook was a house painter.

East Green St.
(north side)

C	52.	#913	ca. 1930	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	<u>Darcey Yancey House</u> ; bungalow with engaged porch; Yancey was a druggist.
N	53.	#911	ca. 1950	1	Cape Cod cottage.
N	54.	#909	ca. 1950	1	Cape Cod cottage.
N	55.	#907	ca. 1960	1	Brick-veneered cross-gable cottage.
C	56.	#905	ca. 1930	1	Bungalow with subsidiary gable-end porch.
C	57.	#903	ca. 1930	1	Bungalow with shingle-shake front-facing gable.

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E. Green St. cont.
(north side)

C	58.	#901	ca. 1930	2	Two-bay, side-hall, Gable Front house.
C	59.	#817	ca. 1913	1	L-plan cottage with intact turned-post porch.
C	60.	#815	ca. 1922	1	<u>Walter Hines Tenant House</u> ; Gable Front house with recessed entry and turned-post porch; built by Hines for tenants.
	61.	#811-813			Vacant lot.
C	62.	#807	ca. 1922	1	<u>Walter Hines Tenant House</u> ; double-pile, hip-roofed cottage with side hall and projecting bedroom bay; built by Hines for tenants.
C	63.	#805	ca. 1922	1	<u>Walter Hines Tenant House</u> ; double-pile, hip-roofed cottage (identical to #807).
C	64.	#803	ca. 1913	1	<u>George Barnes House</u> ; L-plan cottage with brick veneer; Barnes was a photographer.
N	65.	#801	ca. 1913	1	Aluminum-sided and remodeled L-plan cottage.
C	66.	#721	ca. 1913	1½	<u>H. B. Taylor House</u> ; intact Queen Anne cottage with double-pile, hip-roofed form and front-facing wing; Taylor was a minister with the Calvary Presbyterian Church.
C	67.	#719	ca. 1913	1	<u>Charles Thomas House</u> ; intact Queen Anne cottage with double-pile, hip-roofed form and front-facing wing; basically similar to #721; Thomas was a barber.
C	68.	#717	ca. 1913	1	<u>Clarence Hooker House</u> ; three-pile, gable-end cottage with side hall and wide wing; asbestos veneer; Hooker was a chauffeur.
C	69.	#715	ca. 1913	1	<u>Lewis Thomas House</u> ; L-plan cottage with bracketed porch posts; Thomas a carpenter.
C	70.	#713	ca. 1922	1	Especially intact L-plan cottage with one-bay wing.
C	71.	#711	ca. 1913	1	Intact L-plan cottage.
N	72.	#709	ca. 1960	1	Concrete-block double shotgun.
C	73.	#707	ca. 1913	1	Intact L-plan cottage with bracketed porch.
C	74.	#705	ca. 1913	2	<u>Hardy Johnson House</u> ; Queen Anne house composed of hip-roofed central block and projecting cutaway bay; porch has been modified and original gazebo removed; Johnson was a fireman for the railroad.
C	75.	#703	ca. 1913	1	<u>Lewis Pitt House</u> ; hip-roofed, double-pile cottage with bracketed porch posts; Pitt was a laborer.
C	76.	#701	ca. 1922	2	<u>Cora Washington House</u> ; Queen Anne house composed of hip-roofed central block and projecting central pavilion; Washington was a schoolteacher.

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E. Green St. cont.
(north side)

N	77.	#627	ca. 1913	1	<u>Pilgrim Rest Primitive Baptist Church</u> ; gable-end church; brick-veneered; modernized interior.
C	78.	#625	ca. 1913	1	<u>Charles Gay House</u> ; L-plan cottage with decorative millwork in front-facing cutaway bay; contributing auto garage; Gay was a laborer.
C	79.	#623	ca. 1922	2	<u>Albert Gay House</u> ; Colonial Revival house with hip-roofed, cubic form; side lights frame entry; Gay was a porter.
C	80.	#621	ca. 1913 destroyed 2/05	1	<u>Frederick Davis House</u>; double-pile, hip-roofed cottage with decorative millwork in porch gables; asphalt sided; Davis was a minister with the Jackson Chapel Baptist Church.
C	81.	#619	ca. 1913	2	<u>Charlie Thomas House</u> ; triple-A I house with bracketed porch posts; Thomas was a printer.
C	82.	#617	ca. 1913	2	<u>Walter Hines House</u> ; Queen Anne house with hip-roofed central block and projecting cross gables; Hines was a prominent barber and property owner.
C	83.	#615	1915	2	<u>William Hines House</u> ; Queen Anne house with hip-roofed central block and evidence of second-story porch (now enclosed); Hines, like brother Walter, was a leading barber and property owner; contributing auto garage.
C	84.	#613	ca. 1913	2	<u>David Barnes House</u> ; Queen Anne house with T-shaped form and wraparound porch; asphalt shingled; Barnes was a porter; son, Boisey, was a prominent local physician.
C	85.	#611	ca. 1913	2	<u>Hardy Tate House</u> ; Queen Anne house with cubic form and center roof gable; original wraparound porch has been modified; Tate was a brick mason.
	86.	#609			Vacant lot.
C	87.	#607	ca. 1908	1	<u>Alonzo Philips House</u> ; two-room, central-hall house with hip-roofed porch; Philips was a house painter.
C	88.	#605	ca. 1908	1	<u>William Hargrove House</u> ; triple-A cottage with bracketed, chamfered porch posts and cutout balustrade; asphalt shingled; Hargrove was a blacksmith.
C	89.	#603	ca. 1930	1½	<u>Washington Wilkins House</u> ; bungalow with engaged porch and gabled dormer; Wilkins was a carpenter.
N	90.	#601	ca. 1950	1½	Stone-veneered cottage with Neo-Colonial motifs.

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E. Green St. cont.
(north side)

C 91.	#513	ca. 1908	1	<u>Mercer's Grocery</u> ; brick, parapet-front grocery; one of major groceries in the district.
C 92.	#511	ca. 1893	1	Two-room house with slender chamfered porch posts; aluminum sided.
93.	#507-509			Vacant lot.
C 94.	#505	ca. 1908	1½	<u>Roscoe Hall House</u> ; unusually narrow, two-bay house with gambrel roof and shed dormer; asphalt shingled; Hall was a butler.
C 95.	#503	ca. 1893	1	Two-room house with flush eaves and chimney on east gable end; among oldest in district.
N 96.	#501	ca. 1908	1	Extensively modified L-plan cottage.
C 97.	#415	1922	2	<u>Ada Winstead House</u> ; Colonial Revival house with hip-roofed, cubic form and two-tier porch; heavy brick porch posts; Winstead was a seamstress with business downtown and prominent white clientele.
C 98.	#413	ca. 1893	1	<u>Zachariah Barnes House</u> ; two-room house; aluminum sided; Barnes was a porter.
C 99.	#411	ca. 1922	2	Two-bay, side-hall, Gable Front house with intact turned porch posts.

Viola Street
(south side)

C 100.	#602	ca. 1908	1	Two-room, central-hall house with turned post porch.
N 101.	#604	ca. 1908	1	Extensively modified triple-A cottage; Masonite veneer.
C 102.	#608	ca. 1913	1	L-plan cottage.
103.	#610			Vacant lot.
N 104.	#612	ca. 1913	1	Aluminum-sided shotgun, extensively modified.
N 105.	#614	ca. 1950	1	Two-room, gable-roofed cottage.
C 106.	#622	ca. 1913	1	Triple-A cottage with decorative vent in center gable.
C 107.	#624	ca. 1913	1	<u>Robert Venters House</u> ; L-plan cottage with chamfered porch posts; Venters was a porter.
N 108.	#628	ca. 1960	1	Concrete-block double shotgun.
C 109.	#630	ca. 1930	1	Gable Front bungalow with subsidiary gable-end porch.
C 110.	#704	ca. 1913	1	Triple-A saddlebag house.
C 111.	#706	ca. 1913	1	Triple-A cottage with turned porch posts; alum. sided.
C 112.	#708	ca. 1913	1	L-plan cottage with cutaway bay; aluminum sided.
C 113.	#710	ca. 1930	1	Gable-end double shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C 114.	#712	ca. 1930	1	Gable-end double shotgun; Identical to #710.

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Viola St. cont.
(south side)

C 115.	#714	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun; shed-roofed porch.
C 116.	#716	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun; shed-roofed porch, intact square posts.
C 117.	#718	ca. 1908	1	Double-pile, hip-roofed cottage; stuccoed veneer.
C 118.	#720	ca. 1908	1	Especially intact L-plan cottage; turned-post porch.
N 119.	#800	ca. 1950	1½	<u>Otis Sherrod Grocery</u> ; concrete-block, gable-end form.
C 120.	#802	ca. 1908	1	L-plan cottage with turned-post porch and brackets.
C 121.	#804	ca. 1908	1	L-plan cottage with turned-post porch.
N 122.	#806	ca. 1950	1	Concrete-block, hip-roofed cottage.
N 123.	#808	ca. 1950	1	Concrete -block, gable-end cottage.
C 124.	#810	ca. 1917	1	Shotgun; especially intact, with turned posts and gable returns.
C 125.	#812	ca. 1922	1½	Gambrel-roofed house; double-pile; turned porch posts; locally rare.
C 126.	#900	ca. 1910	1	<u>Frank Barnes House</u> ; L-plan cottage especially intact, with turned porch posts and sleeping loft; Barnes was a blacksmith.
C 127	#902	ca. 1910	1	Two-room house with turned porch posts.
C 128	#904	ca. 1910	1	<u>James Brown House</u> ; triple-A cottage with turned porch posts; Brown was a railroad fireman.
C 129	#906	ca. 1910	1	<u>John Dudley House</u> ; Queen Anne cottage with hip-roofed, double-pile form and turned porch posts; owner in 1925 was Dudley, a carpenter.
N 130	#908	ca. 1945	1	Gable-end bungalow with metal porch supports.

Viola Street
(north side)

C 131	#911	ca. 1913	1	Queen Anne cottage; double-pile, hip-roofed with projecting front wing; bracketed porch posts.
C 132	#909	ca. 1913	1	Two-room, central-hall house; chamfered porch posts.
C 133	#905	ca. 1913	1	L-plan cottage with bracketed porch posts.
N 134	#903	ca. 1913	1	Two-room, central-hall house; modified with aluminum siding and modernized porch.
N 135	#901	ca. 1913	1	Two-room, central-hall house; modified with brick veneer and bungalow type porch.
C 13	#811	ca. 1913	1	Queen Anne cottage; double-pile, hip-roofed form with projecting wing and bracketed porch posts.

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Viola Street cont.
(north side)

N 137.	#807	ca. 1960	1	Concrete-block double shotgun.
C 138.	#805	ca. 1913	1	Queen Anne cottage; double-pile, hip-roofed form with bracketed porch.
N 139.	#803	ca. 1970	1	L-plan cottage.
C 140.	#801	ca. 1913	2	I house; aluminum sided; one of three in district.
C 141.	#723	ca. 1908	1	<u>Theodosie Askew House</u> ; two-room, central-hall house; especially intact turned-post porch; Askew was a music teacher.
C 142.	#721	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with bungalow type porch and gable returns.
C 143.	#719	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with bungalow type porch and gable returns.
C 144.	#717	ca. 1930	1½	<u>Peter Lupe House</u> ; bungalow with engaged porch and twin dormers; Lupe was a shoe shiner
145.	#709-715			Vacant lot.
C 146.	#707	ca. 1913	1	Gable Front cottage; three-pile with side hall.
C 147.	#705	ca. 1913	1	Gable Front cottage; three-pile with side hall.
C 148.	#703	ca. 1913	1	Two-room house with shed-roofed porch.
C 149.	#701	ca. 1908	1	<u>Dr. Elijah Reid House</u> ; L-plan cottage with turned porch posts and decorative millwork; exemplary of this house type in the district; Reid was a veterinarian; contributing wood shed.
C 150.	#633	ca. 1930	2	Gable Front house; two-bay, side-hall plan; bungalow type porch and detail.
C 151.	#631	ca. 1908	1	Two-room, central-hall house; especially intact millwork, turned-post porch, and shed-roofed extension.
C 152.	#627-629	ca. 1935	1	Double shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C 153.	#623-625	ca. 1935	1	Double shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
154.	#617-621	ca. 1980		<u>Wilson Linear Park</u> .
C 155.	#615	ca. 1913	1	<u>C. M. Wells House</u> ; hip-roofed, double-pile cottage with side hall and side wing; gabled dormer; Wells was a blacksmith and machinist.
N 156.	#613	ca. 1913	1	Cross-gable house; aluminum sided and modernized.
C 157.	#611	ca. 1908	1	Two-room, central-hall house with hip-roofed porch.
C 158.	#609	ca. 1908	1	L-plan cottage with especially intact bracketed porch; asbestos shingled.
159.	#601-607			Vacant lot.

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				East Vance St. (south side)
C 160.	#502	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with turned porch posts; aluminum sided.
C 161.	#504	ca. 1913	1	<u>Richard Pender House</u> ; two-room, central-hall house; Pender was a drayman.
N 162.	#506	ca. 1960	1	Hip-roofed, double-pile cottage; asphalt siding.
N 163.	#508	ca. 1960	1	Brick-veneered ranch-style house.
C 164.	#510	ca. 1890	1	Triple-A cottage; especially intact bracketed and chamfered-post porch; exemplary of the type in district.
C 165.	#602	ca. 1913	1	Unusual shotgun variant comprising a pair of two-bay shotguns joined along side elevations; originally two separate shotguns; gable returns and hip-roofed porch.
N 166.	#604-606	ca. 1960	1	Brick apartment building; site of former private school for blacks organized by S. H. Vick.
C 167.	#608	ca. 1908	1	Shotgun with flush eaves; asphalt siding; early example of type built by S.H. Vick for tenants.
C 168.	#610	ca. 1908	1	Shotgun with flush eaves; board-and-batten siding; early example of type, built by Vick.
C 169.	#612	ca. 1908	1	Shotgun with flush eaves; asbestos siding; early example of type, built by Vick.
C 170.	#614	ca. 1908	1	Shotgun with flush eaves; board-and-batten siding; built by Vick for tenants.
C 171.	#616	ca. 1908	1	Shotgun with flush eaves; board-and-batten siding; most intact examples-- #608-616.
172.	#618			Vacant lot.
N 173.	#620	ca. 1922	1	Heavily altered hip-roofed cottage; Masonite veneer. <i>destroyed 9/94</i>
C 174.	#622	ca. 1908	1	Triple-A cottage.
N 175.	#624	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun, altered and aluminum sided.
176.	#626			Vacant lot.
N 177.	#628	ca. 1960	1	Brick-veneered gable-roofed house.
C 178.	#630	ca. 1908	1	Shotgun; altered with aluminum siding, but early example of type in district, with flush eaves and six-over-six windows; intact post-and-lintel mantel.
C 179.	#632	ca. 1908	1	Shotgun; like #630, aluminum sided and modernized, but intact windows, flush eaves, and living room mantel.
C 180.	#634	ca. 1908	1	Shotgun; last of three in a row that represent early local examples; modernized, but key elements intact.
181.	#636	ca. 1980		<u>Wilson Linear Park.</u>

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E. Vance St. cont.
(south side)

N 182.	#700	ca. 1913	1	L-plan cottage, brick-veneered and modernized.
N 183.	#702	ca. 1908	1	Two-room house; aluminum sided and heavily altered.
C 184.	#704	ca. 1908	1	Shotgun; aluminum sided, but flush eaves and shed-roofed porch; early example of type.
N 185.	#706	ca. 1908	1	Shotgun, aluminum sided, expanded and modernized.
C 186.	#708	ca. 1908	1	Saddlebag house with turned porch posts and locally rare patterned tin roof.
N 187.	#710	ca. 1970	1	Brick-veneered gable-roofed house.
188.	#712			Vacant lot.
189.	#714			Vacant lot.
190.	#716			Vacant lot.
C 191.	#800	ca. 1913	1	L-plan cottage with intact bracketed porch.
C 192.	#802	ca. 1913	1	Queen Anne cottage with intact bracketed porch; double-pile, hip-roofed form with front-facing wing.
C 193.	#804	ca. 1930	2	Gable Front house of concrete-block construction, with patterned tin shingles in front-facing gable; bungalow type porch; unique in the district.
N 194.	#806	ca. 1913	1	L-plan cottage, heavily modified, Masonite veneer.
195.	#808-810			Vacant lot.
C 196.	#812	ca. 1913	1	L-plan cottage with hip-roofed porch.
N 197.	#900	ca. 1960	1	L-plan cottage, brick-veneered.
N 198.	#902	ca. 1922	1	Two-room house, heavily modernized, Masonite veneer.
199.	#904	ca. 1986		City of Wilson "Urban Garden."
200.	#906	ca. 1986		City of Wilson "Urban Garden."
N 201.	#908	ca. 1913	1	L-plan cottage, heavily altered, brick-veneer.
C 202.	#910-912	ca. 1930	1	Double shotgun with hip roof and engaged porch.

East Vance Street
(north side)

C 203.	#1001	ca. 1922	1	L-plan cottage with hip-roofed porch.
C 204.	#913	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C 205.	#911	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C 206.	#909	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and turned porch posts.
N 207.	#907	ca. 1975	1	Brick-veneered ranch-style house.

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(north side)

C 208.	#905	ca. 1913	1	<u>Nazareth Pierce House</u> ; Queen Anne cottage with double-pile, hip-roofed form and wraparound porch with classical columns; excellent example of the type in the district; Pierce was an insurance agent.
C 209.	#903	ca. 1913	1½	<u>Ximena Pitt House</u> ; Queen Anne cottage with double-pile, hip-roofed form and wraparound porch with classical posts and balustrade; similar to #905; Pitt was a store clerk.
N 210.	#901	ca. 1960	1	Hip-roofed cottage.
C 211.	#813	ca. 1913	1	Saddlebag house with hip-roofed porch.
C 212.	#811	ca. 1935	1	Double shotgun with gable-end roof and engaged porch.
C 213.	#809	ca. 1935	1	Four-room square cottage with gable-end roof and engaged porch.
214.	#807			Vacant lot.
C 215.	#805	ca. 1940	1	Double shotgun with gable-end form and shed-roofed porch.
N 216.	#803	ca. 1950	1	Gable-roofed house, double-pile form.
N 217.	#801	ca. 1970	1	Brick-veneered ranch-style house.
N 218.	#721	ca. 1945	1½	Cape Cod cottage.
N 219.	#719	ca. 1950	1	Four-room square cottage with gable-end roof.
C 220.	#717	ca. 1930	1	Four-room square cottage with turned posts and engaged porch.
C 221.	#715	ca. 1930	1	Four-room square cottage with turned posts and engaged porch; similar to #717 E. Vance.
C 222.	#713	ca. 1930	1	Double shotgun with bungalow type porch posts.
C 223.	#709	ca. 1930	1	Double shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C 224.	#707	ca. 1930	1	Double shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
225.	#705			Vacant lot.
N 226.	#703	ca. 1913	1	Saddlebag house aluminum sided and heavily remodeled.
C 227.	#701	ca. 1913	1	Two-room house with exterior end chimney and asphalt shingles.
C 228.	#635	ca. 1913	1	L-plan cottage with shed-roofed porch and asphalt shingles.
N 229.	#631	ca. 1965	1	Brick-veneered four-room house, gable-end roof.
C 230.	#625	ca. 1913	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns.
C 231.	#623	ca. 1913	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns.
C 232.	#621	ca. 1913	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns.
N 233.	#609	ca. 1960	1	Aluminum-sided ranch-style house.

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E. Vance St. cont.
(north side)

N 234.	#607	ca. 1960	1½	Concrete-block gable-roofed cottage.
N 235.	#605	ca. 1950	1	Cinder-block, gable-end, four-room cottage.
N 236.	#603	ca. 1970	1	Brick-veneered ranch-style house.
C 237.	#511	ca. 1913	1	Triple-A cottage with turned-post porch.
C 238.	#509	ca. 1913	1	L-plan cottage with turned porch posts.
N 239.	#507	ca. 1960	1	Brick-veneered, hip-roofed cottage.

Crowell Street
(south side)

N 240.	#604	ca. 1960	1	Brick-veneered three-bay house.
C 241.	#610	ca. 1913	1	Triple-A cottage with asbestos siding, hip-roofed porch
C 242.	#612	ca. 1913	1	Two-room house with shed-roofed porch and chamfered posts.
C 243.	#614	ca. 1913	1	Two-room house with hip-roofed porch.
C 244.	#616	ca. 1913	1	Triple-A cottage with intact chamfered-post porch.
C 245.	#618	ca. 1913	1	L-plan cottage with heavy chamfered porch posts.
N 246.	#620	ca. 1913	1	Heavily alter and aluminum-sided saddlebag house.
N 247.	#700	ca. 1960	1	Brick-veneered ranch-style house.
248.	#702-704			Vacant lot.
N 249.	#706	ca. 1970	1	Apartment complex; stuccoed veneer.
C 250.	#708	ca. 1913	1	Two-room, central-hall house; unusual twin-gable roof; chamfered porch posts.
N 251.	#710	ca. 1970	1	Hip-roofed apartment complex; aluminum sided.
N 252.	#712	ca. 1970	1	Six-bay duplex with carports; aluminum sided.
N 253.	#716	ca. 1970	1	Brick-veneered ranch-style house.
C 254.	#718	ca. 1913	1	Locally rare hip-roofed, double-pile cottage with center roof gable; porch removed.
C 255.	#720	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with gable-roofed porch and asphalt siding.
256.	#722			Vacant lot.
257.	#724			Vacant lot (vegetable garden).

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Crowell St.
(north side)

N 258.	#801	ca. 1980	1	Concrete-block, gable-end church.
N 259,	#721	ca. 1950	1	Concrete-block double shotgun.
N 260.	#719	ca. 1950	1	Concrete-block double shotgun.
C 261,	#717	ca. 1940	1	Double shotgun with engaged porch and bungalow type elements.
C 262.	#715	ca. 1940	1	Bungalow with gable-end form and engaged porch.
C 263.	#713	ca. 1940	1	Bungalow with hip roof and engaged porch.
N 264.	#711	ca. 1960	1	Concrete-block, gable-end house.
N 265.	#709	ca. 1960	1	Aluminum-sided gable-end house with engaged entry.
N 266.	#707	ca. 1960	1	Concrete-block double shotgun.
N 267.	#705	ca. 1908	1	Heavily remodeled former saddlebag house with triple-A roof design.
C 268.	#703	ca. 1908	1	Queen Anne cottage with double-pile, hip-roofed form and projecting front wing.
C 269.	#701	ca. 1908	1	Triple-A cottage with bracketed, chamfered porch posts.
C 270.	#617	ca. 1908	1	Triple-A cottage with turned porch posts.
C 271.	#615	ca. 1908	1	L-plan cottage with cutaway front bay and spindled frieze along porch.
C 272.	#613	ca. 1908	1	Queen Anne cottage with double-pile, hip-roofed form and projecting front wing; turned porch posts.
C 273.	#611	ca. 1908	1	Triple-A cottage with turned porch posts.
274.	#609			Vacant lot.
N 275.	#607	ca. 1960	1	Gable-end house.
276.	#605			Vacant lot.

Academy Street
(south side)

C 277.	#406	ca. 1940	1	Bungalow with side-gable roof and engaged porch; aluminum sided.
N 278.	#408	ca. 1960	1	Concrete-block, flat-roofed square house.
N 279.	#410	ca. 1950	1	Cape Cod cottage.
N 280.	#500	ca. 1950	1	Cape Cod cottage.
C 281.	#504	ca. 1930	1	Double-pile, low hip-roofed form with heavy square porch posts and six-over-one windows.
N 282.	#506	ca. 1950	1	Cape Cod cottage.
N 283.	#508	ca. 1950	1	Aluminum-sided gable-roof house.
N 284.	#510	ca. 1950	1	Aluminum-sided gable-roof house with attached carport.

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Academy St. cont.
(south side)

N 285.	#604	ca. 1960	1	Gable-end, concrete-block cottage.
N 286.	#606	ca. 1960	1	Gable-end, concrete-block cottage.
N 287.	#610	ca. 1960	1	Hip-roofed, concrete-block cottage.
N 288.	#612	ca. 1960	1	Hip-roofed, concrete-block cottage.
N 289.	#614	ca. 1960	1	Side-gable, brick-veneered cottage.
N 290.	#616	ca. 1960	1	Gable-end, concrete-block cottage.
N 291.	#618	ca. 1960	1	Side-gable, brick-veneered cottage.
C 292.	#706	ca. 1913	1	L-plan cottage with diamond-shaped vents in the gables and hip-roofed porch.
C 293.	#708	ca. 1913	1	Queen Anne cottage with double-pile, hip-roofed porch and evidence of turned porch posts.
C 294.	#710	ca. 1913	1	L-plan cottage with hip-roofed porch.
C 295.	#712	ca. 1935	1	Double-pile, hip-roofed house with bungalow type elements and engaged porch.
N 296.	#714	ca. 1935	1	Modified double shotgun with asphalt shingles and metal porch supports.
N 297.	#716	ca. 1935	1	Modified double shotgun with aluminum siding and metal porch supports.
N 298.	#718	ca. 1970	1	Concrete-block church; simple square form; <u>Academy Missionary Baptist Church.</u>

Academy Street
(north side)

C 299.	#711	ca. 1913	1	Queen Anne cottage with double-pile, hip-roofed form and projecting front wing.
C 300.	#709	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with engaged porch.
C 301.	#707	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with engaged entry porch and bungalow type posts.
C 302.	#705	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with engaged porch.
N 303.	#703	ca. 1965	1	Double-pile, L-plan house.
C 304.	#701	ca. 1913	1	Triple-A cottage with hip-roofed porch; contributing auto garage.
C 305.	#615	ca. 1913	1	Queen Anne cottage with double-pile form and hip roof; wraparound porch with turned porch posts; aluminum sided.
C 306.	#613	ca. 1913	1	Triple-A cottage with hip-roofed porch; aluminum sided.

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Academy St. cont.
(north side)

C 307.	#611	ca. 1913	1	Double-pile, hip-roofed cottage with side hall and wraparound porch; bracketed porch posts.
C 308.	#609	ca. 1913	1	Two-room house with hip-roofed porch.
N 309.	#605	ca. 1940	1	Altered, aluminum-sided bungalow.
C 310.	#603	ca. 1940	1	Bungalow, gable-end form and engaged porch.
C 311.	#507	ca. 1908	1	Saddlebag house with hip-roofed porch and ca. 1935 bungalow type porch posts.
C 312.	#505	ca. 1908	1	Triple-A cottage with bracketed porch posts.
N 313.	#503	ca. 1970	1	Four-bay, gable-roofed house.
N 314.	#501	ca. 1970	2	Aluminum-sided, gable-roofed apartment building.
C 315.	#409	ca. 1908	1	L-plan cottage with bracketed porch posts and cutaway front-facing wing.
C 316.	#407	ca. 1913	1	L-plan cottage with bracketed porch posts; aluminum sided.
C 317.	#405	ca. 1913	1	Queen Anne cottage with double-pile, hip-roofed form and front-facing wing; turned porch posts.
C 318.	#403	ca. 1913	1	Triple-A cottage with turned-post porch; contributing wood shed.

East Gold Street
(south side)

319.	#302-308			Vacant lot.
C 320.	#310	ca. 1880	1	L-plan cottage with intact Gothic Revival detail, including board-and-batten siding; probably moved to this site in early 1900s.
C 321.	#400	ca. 1940	1	L-plan cottage with Colonial Revival detail, including fanlight in front-facing gable; contributing auto garage.
C 322.	#402	ca. 1930	1	Gable-roofed three-bay house with bungalow type elements; contributing garage.
C 323.	#404	ca. 1930	1	Bungalow with hip roof and double-pile plan; decorative half-timber finish in porch gable.
C 324.	#406	ca. 1930	1	Bungalow with cross-gable roof and engaged porch; contributing garage.
N 325.	#408	ca. 1930	1	Modernized, aluminum-sided, gable-roofed house.
C 326.	#410	ca. 1930	1	Bungalow with clipped-gable roof, entry porch.
C 327.	#412	ca. 1930	1	Bungalow with low hip roof and engaged entry porch; contributing garage.
C 328.	#414	ca. 1930	1	Bungalow with gable-end form and engaged porch; contributing garage.

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Darden Lane
(north side)

C 329.	#623	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with gable returns.
C 330.	#619	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with gable returns.
N 331.	#617	ca. 1955	1	L-plan cottage with brick veneer.
C 332.	#613	ca. 1913	2	Gable front house with side hall and two-bay form. <i>destroyed 7/95</i>
C 333.	#607	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C 334.	#605	ca. 1930	1	Double shotgun with bungalow type porch.
C 335.	#603	ca. 1913	1	Two-room house with rear shed extension.

Church Street
(north side)

336.	#521-523			Playground.
C 337.	#519	ca. 1913	1	Triple-A saddlebag house; aluminum sided.
C 338.	#517	ca. 1913	1	Triple-A saddlebag house; aluminum sided.
C 339.	#515	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with hip-roofed porch.
C 340.	#513	ca. 1913	1	<u>Dennis Bynum House</u> ; L-plan cottage with bracketed porch posts; a member of the Masons, Bynum inscribed name and Masonic symbol on the steps.
C 341.	#511	ca. 1930	1	Double shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C 342.	#509	ca. 1930	1	Double shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
N 343.	#507	ca. 1930	1	Heavily altered, brick-veneered shotgun.
C 344.	#505	ca. 1908	1	Two-room house with flush eaves and hip-roofed porch.

Queen Street
(south side)

345.	#1106-1108			Vacant lot (vegetable garden).
C 346.	#1112	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with bungalow type porch posts.
C 347.	#1114	ca. 1913	1	<u>Clifton Wells House</u> ; L-plan cottage; Wells was a blacksmith.
N 348.	#1116	ca. 1960	1	Double-pile, gable-roofed, brick-veneered house.
C 349.	#1200	ca. 1930	1½	<u>James Battle House</u> ; bungalow with clipped-gable roof and dormer; Battle was a drayman.
N 350.	#1202	ca. 1950	1	Brick-veneered, gable-roofed house.
C 351.	#1204	ca. 1930	1	Bungalow with gable roof and engaged porch.
C 352.	#1206	ca. 1940	1	Gable-end bungalow with shed-roofed porch.
C 353.	#1208	ca. 1940	1	Bungalow with gable roof and gable-roofed porch; shingle shake veneer.

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Queen Street
(north side)

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|--------|-------|----------|---|--|
| C 354. | #1205 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Bungalow with clipped-gable roof; aluminum sided. |
| C 355. | #1201 | ca. 1922 | 1 | <u>Paul Farmer House</u> ; bungalow with hip roof and engaged porch; aluminum sided; Farmer was a plasterer. |
| N 356. | #1103 | ca. 1970 | 1 | Brick-veneered apartment building; replaced a row of six shotguns. |

Carolina Street
(south side)

- | | | | | |
|--------|-------------------------|----------|---|--|
| C 357. | ⁹⁰⁴ #906 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with hip roof. |
| 358. | #906 ^{1/2} 906 | | | Vacant lot. |
| C 359. | #908 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with hip roof. |
| 360. | #910 | | | Vacant lot. |
| C 361. | #912 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with hip roof. |
| C 362. | #914 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with hip roof. |
| 363. | #916 | | | Vacant lot. |
| C 364. | #918 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with hip roof. |
| C 365. | #920 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with hip roof. |
| 366. | #922 | | | Vacant lot. |
| C 367. | #924 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with hip roof. |
| 368. | #926 | | | Vacant lot. |
| C 369. | #928 | ca. 1922 | 2 | I house with two doors, central chimney; hip-roofed porch; probably built as aduplex. |
| 370. | #930 | | | Parking lot. |
| C 371. | #1006 | ca. 1922 | 1 | L-plan cottage with bracketed porch posts and cutaway front-facing bay; especially intact example of the type. |
| C 372. | #1008 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Bungalow with gable roof and double-pile plan. |
| 373. | #1010 | | | Vacant lot. |
| C 374. | #1108 | ca. 1922 | 1 | <u>Isaac Woodard House</u> ; L-plan cottage with turned porch posts; Woodard was a chauffeur. |
| C 375. | #1110 | ca. 1922 | 1 | <u>Duncan and John Hargrove House</u> ; Queen Anne cottage with double-pile, hip-roofed form and classical porch posts; projecting front wing; Duncan was a carpenter and John a barber. |
| C 376. | #1112 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Two-room, central-hall house; turned porch posts; asphalt siding. |

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Carolina St. cont.
(south side)

N 377.	#1114	ca. 1950	1	<u>Corner Grocery</u> ; concrete-block grocery with parapet front.
N 378.	#1200	ca. 1950	1	Gable-end house; concrete block.
C 379.	#1202	ca. 1930	1	Bungalow; gable-end form with entry porch.
C 380.	#1204	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with engaged porch.
N 381.	#1206	ca. 1960	1	Brick-veneered ranch-style house.
C 382.	#1210	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with engaged porch.
C 383.	#1212	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with engaged porch.
C 384.	#1214	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with engaged porch.
N 385.	#1218	ca. 1950	1	Concrete-block, gable-end house; former commercial building.
C 386.	#1300	ca. 1917	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns.
C 387.	#1302	ca. 1917	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns.
C 388.	#1304	ca. 1917	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns.
C 389.	#1306	ca. 1917	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns; Masonite veneer and side wing.
C 390.	#1310	ca. 1917	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns.
C 391.	#1312	ca. 1917	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns.
C 392.	#1314	ca. 1940	1	Bungalow with gable-end form and three-bay (facade width) gable-end porch.
C 393.	#1316	ca. 1917	1	<u>Jesse McPhail House</u> ; shotgun expanded with gambrel-roofed upper story and shed dormer; contributing garage; McPhail was a tobacco worker and maintenance man.
C 394.	#1318	ca. 1917	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns.
C 395.	#1320	ca. 1917	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns.
C 396.	#1322	ca. 1917	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns.
C 397.	#1324	ca. 1917	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns; Masonite veneer.
C 398.	#1326	ca. 1917	1	Shotgun with hip-roofed porch and gable returns; aluminum siding.
C 399.	#1400	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with hip-roofed porch and bungalow type posts; includes side hall; built for owner-occupant.

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Carolina St. cont.
(north side)

C 400.	#1207	ca. 1915	1	Queen Anne cottage with hip-roofed, double-pile form and modified bungalow type porch posts.
C 401.	#1205	ca. 1917	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns.
C 402.	#1203	ca. 1917	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns.
C 403.	#1201	ca. 1917	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns.
C 404.	#1115	ca. 1940	1	Bungalow with gable roof form and shingle shake veneer.
N 405.	#1113	ca. 1980	1	Brick-veneered, gable-roofed house.
C 406.	#1105	ca. 1940	1	Double-pile, hip-roof house with original brick veneer and bungalow type porch posts.
407.	#1007-1009			Vacant lot (vegetable garden).
C 408.	#1005	ca. 1910	1	<u>Golden Hickson House</u> ; two-room, central-hall house with hip-roofed porch; Hickson was a carpenter.
N 409.	#1003	ca. 1980	1	Brick-veneered ranch-style house.
C 410.	#929	ca. 1940	1	Shotgun with bungalow type porch posts.
C 411.	#927	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with hip roof.
N 412.	#921	ca. 1980	1	<u>Zion Academy Day Care Center</u> ; brick-veneered, five-bay structure.
413.	#905-919			Vacant lot.
C 414.	#903	ca. 1922	1	Saddlebag house with shed-roofed porch.

Washington Street
(south side)

C 415.	#900	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with gable returns and side wing; alum. sided.
C 416.	#902	ca. 1930	1	Bungalow with gable-end form and recessed entry.
C 417.	#904	ca. 1922	1	L-plan cottage with patterned-tin roof; alum. sided.
C 418.	#908	ca. 1930	1	Bungalow with gable-roofed, two-bay wide form and prominent gabled porch; aluminum sided.
C 419.	#910	ca. 1930	1½	Bungalow with locally rare story-and-a-half, gable-end form; shingle shakes in gable.
C 420.	#914	ca. 1930	1½	Bungalow with clipped-gable roof and dormer; built by carpenter <u>Alonzo Coley</u> .
N 421.	#916	ca. 1930	1	Modified two-room house; aluminum sided and remodeled porch.
C 422.	#918	ca. 1930	1½	Bungalow with gable roof; engaged porch; asphalt veneer; built by carpenter <u>Alonzo Coley</u> .
C 423.	#1004	ca. 1930	1½	<u>James Whitfield House</u> ; bungalow with gable roof and shed dormer; aluminum sided; Whitfield was a house painter.

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Washington St. cont.
(south side)

C 424.	#1006	ca. 1930	1	Bungalow with gable-end form and subsidiary gable-end porch.
C 425.	#1008	ca. 1930	1	<u>Clarence McCullers House</u> ; bungalow with low hip roof and double-pile plan; McCullers was a chauffeur.
N 426.	#1110	ca. 1970	1	Brick-veneered ranch-style house.
N 427.	#1112	ca. 1950	1	Gable-end house, brick veneer; possibly modernized ca. 1940 bungalow.
C 428.	#1114	ca. 1925	2	<u>Julius Freeman House</u> ; hip-roofed, cubic form with original brick veneer and simple Colonial Revival detail; Freeman was a brick mason and brother to noted local stone mason Nestus Freeman.
C 429.	#1200	ca. 1922	1	Hip-roofed, two-bay cottage with side hall.
C 430.	#1202	ca. 1930	1	Bungalow with hip-roof main block and prominent gable-roofed porch; asbestos veneer.
C 431.	#1204	ca. 1930	1	<u>Harry Howell House</u> ; bungalow with gable-end form; decorative vent; hip-roofed porch; Howell was a laborer
C 432.	#1206	ca. 1930	1	<u>Clifton Hardy House</u> ; bungalow with gable-end form and hip-roofed porch; shingle shakes in gable; contractor was white, <u>John Deans</u> ; Hardy was a barber.
N 433.	#1210	ca. 1950	1	Brick-veneered gable-roofed house with small entry porch.
N 434.	#1212	ca. 1930	1	Brick-veneered and modernized former bungalow.
C 435.	#1214	ca. 1930	1	Bungalow with gable-end form and hip-roofed porch; aluminum sided and porch altered; but key elements such as exposed brackets and brick chimneys intact.

Washington Street
(north side)

C 436.	#1301	ca. 1930	1	<u>Albert Walden House</u> ; bungalow with gable-end form and subsidiary gable-roofed porch; aluminum sided; Walden was a chauffeur; contributing wood shed.
C 437.	#1213	ca. 1930	1	<u>Hattie Sims House</u> ; bungalow with gable roof and prominent gable-front porch; asbestos veneer; Sims was a tobacco worker.
C 438.	#1211	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with turned porch posts.
C 439.	#1209	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with turned porch posts.
C 440.	#1207	ca. 1930	1½	<u>George Riggins House</u> ; bungalow with clipped-gable roof and entry porch; aluminum sided; Riggins was a house painter.

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(north side)

N 441.	#1205	ca. 1950	1½	<u>E. L. Joyner House</u> ; Stuccoed house with Tudor Revival traits, including front-facing chimney; adapted from earlier house on this site; Joyner was a plasterer.
C 442.	#1203	ca. 1930	1	Double shotgun with engaged porch and bungalow type traits, including exposed rafters.
C 443.	#1201	ca. 1913	1	Two-room, central-hall house with side lights and hip-roofed porch; aluminum sided.
C 444.	#1111	ca. 1930	1½	<u>Walter Thorpe House</u> ; bungalow with gable roof and dormer and shingle shake veneer; Thorpe was a carpenter; wife Rebecca was a dressmaker.
N 445.	#1109½	ca. 1935	1	Brick-veneered and modernized shotgun.
C 446.	#1109	ca. 1935	1	Shotgun with side wing.
C 447.	#1107	ca. 1922	1	Double-pile, hip-roofed house with projecting wing and hip-roofed porch; aluminum sided.
C 448.	#1011	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with strong bungalow traits, including gable-end porch and shingle-shake gable; built as tenant housing by <u>William Hines</u> .
C 449.	#1009	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with strong bungalow traits; similar originally to #1011; also built by <u>Hines</u> for tenants.
C 450.	#1007	ca. 1930	1½	Gambrel-front house with two-bay facade and gabled porch; built by <u>William Hines</u> for tenants.
C 451.	#1005	ca. 1930	1	Bungalow with gable-end form and recessed porch; probably also built by <u>William Hines</u> for tenants.
452.	#1003			Vacant lot.
C 453.	#1001	ca. 1930	2	Gable-end apartment house with engaged porch; built by <u>Barney Reid</u> particularly to house teachers.
C 454.	#925	ca. 1930	1	Bungalow with traditional double-pile, hip-roofed form.
C 455.	#923	ca. 1930	1	<u>Alonzo Coley House</u> ; bungalow with unusual hip and side-gable roof configuration and shed dormer; aluminum sided; Coley was a carpenter.
456.	#921			Vacant lot.
C 457.	#919	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with hip roof.
C 458.	#915	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with hip roof.
C 459.	#911	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with hip roof.
C 460.	#909	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with standard gable-end roof, and engaged porch.
C 461.	#907	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with hip roof.
C 462.	#901	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with basic gable-end roof, shed-roofed porch.

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Atlantic Street
(south side)

C 463.	#900	ca. 1922	1	Bungalow with side gable roof and gabled dormer
C 464.	#904	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with turned porch posts and added side wing; aluminum sided.
C 465.	#906	ca. 1922	1	Two-room, central-hall house with turned post porch and cross-gable roof.
C 466.	#908	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with gable returns and patterned-tin roof.
C 467.	#912	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with gable returns, hip-roofed porch; asphalt shingles.
C 468.	#916	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with gable returns, hip-roofed porch.
N 469.	#918	ca. 1960	1	Brick-veneered, gable-roofed house.
N 470.	#1002	ca. 1940	1	Modified, brick-veneered hip-roofed cottage.
N 471.	#1004	ca. 1950	1	Brick-veneered gable-end cottage.
N 472.	#1006	ca. 1950	1	Asbestos-sided gable-roofed house with entry porch.
C 473.	#1008	ca. 1913	1	Queen Anne cottage with double-pile, hip-roofed form, projecting front wing, and several intact turned porch posts.
C 474.	#1012	ca. 1930	1½	Gambrel-front house with two-bay facade; aluminum sided.
C 475.	#1102	ca. 1930	1½	Gambrel-front house with shingle shake upper story; bungalow type detail; side hall; two-bay facade.
C 476.	#1104	ca. 1930	1½	<u>Caroline Jordan House</u> ; gable-front house with four-room square first floor plan; plain facade; Jordan was a schoolteacher.
C 477.	#1108	ca. 1930	2	<u>Theo Owens House</u> ; gable-front house with side hall, two-bay facade; simple bungalow type elements, notably exposed rafters; Owens was a janitor.
C 478.	#1110	ca. 1930	1	Gable-end house with three-bay facade, side hall; simple mix of bungalow and Colonial Revival motifs, including fanlight in gable.
C 479.	#1112	ca. 1930	1	<u>Glen McBrayer House</u> ; L-plan cottage with original brick veneer; bungalow type porch; McBrayer was an attorney.
C 480.	#1114	ca. 1930	2	Brick apartment building with low hip roof and heavy square brick porch columns; end chimneys with exposed faces; simple details.
<i>destroyed</i> " C 481.	#1200	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with bungalow type porch posts altered destroyed 7/95
" C 482.	#1202	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with bungalow type porch posts destroyed 7/95
C 483.	#1204	ca. 1930	1	Four-room square cottge with gable-end form and engaged porch; exposed rafters.
C 484.	#1206	ca. 1930	1	Four-room square cottage with gable-end form and gable roofed porch; slightly different from #1204.

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Atlantic St. cont.
(south side)

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| C 485. | #1208 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Four-room square cottage with hip roof and engaged porch; exposed rafters. |
| C 486. | #1210 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Bungalow with gable-end form and elements intact; brick veneer. |

Atlantic Street
(north side)

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| C 487. | #1209 | ca. 1930 | 1½ | Gambrel-front house, two-bay, side-hall plan. |
| 488. | #1207. | | | Vacant lot. |
| C 489. | #1205 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with bungalow type porch posts. |
| C 490. | #1203 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with bungalow type porch posts. |
| C 491. | #1201 | ca. 1960 | 1 | Cape Cod cottage. |
| C 492. | #1113 | ca. 1922 | 1 | <u>John Moore House</u> ; late example of double-pile, hip-roofed form with projecting front wing; has classical porch posts; Moore was listed as both a barber and shoemaker. |
| C 493. | #1111 | ca. 1940 | 1 | Bungalow with low hip roof, engaged porch, and distinctive block-stone facade. |
| C 494. | #1109 | ca. 1922 | 1 | <u>Lehman Barnes House</u> ; double-pile, hip-roofed house with projecting front wing and classical porch posts; similar to #1113; Barnes worked for the Hackney Wagon Company. |
| C 495. | #1105 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Bungalow with gable-end form and subsidiary gable-end porch. |
| N 496. | #1103 | ca. 1950 | 1½ | Stuccoed gable-roofed dwelling with shed dormer. |
| C 497. | #1101 | ca. 1922 | 1½ | <u>George Ellis House</u> ; bungalow with gable roof, gabled dormer, and engaged porch; aluminum sided; Ellis was a carpenter. |
| C 498. | #1009 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Bungalow with gable-end form, subsidiary entry porch, end chimney with exposed brick face; aluminum sided. |
| 499. | #1007 | | | Vacant lot. |
| 500. | #1005 | | | Vacant lot. |
| C 501. | #1003 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Bungalow with cross-gable roof and heavy brick porch posts; expanded and aluminum sided. |
| C 502. | #921 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Queen Anne cottage with double-pile, hip-roofed form, projecting front wing, intact turned-post porch; good example of the type. |

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Atlantic St. cont.
(north side)

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| C 503. | #919 | ca. 1930 | 1½ | <u>Donnie Hargrove House</u> ; bungalow with clipped-gable roof and matching dormer, engaged porch; partial brick veneer; Hargrove was a barber; builder was brick mason <u>Jeff Russell</u> ; contributing garage |
| C 504. | #917 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Queen Anne cottage with double-pile, hip-roofed form, projecting front wing; remodeled with aluminum siding and metal porch posts. |
| C 505. | #915 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Bungalow with traditional one-room, gable-roofed form; half-timber motif in porch gable; alum. sided. |
| 506. | #913 | | | Vacant lot. |
| C 507. | #911 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch. |
| C 508. | #909 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch. |
| N 509. | #907 | ca. 1910 | 1 | <u>Macedonia Church of Christ</u> ; brick-veneered gable-front church. |
| C 510. | #905 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Hip-roofed cottage with side hall, double-pile plan; heavy stuccoed porch posts. |
| N 511. | #903 | ca. 1935 | 1 | Modernized clipped-gable bungalow. |
| C 512. | #901 | ca. 1930 | 1½ | <u>Judge Hall House</u> ; bungalow with clipped-gable roof and dormer, engaged porch; aluminum sided; Hall was a carpenter. |

East Nash Street
(south side)

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|--------|----------|----------|---|---|
| N 513. | #608-610 | 1949 | 2 | <u>(Former) Darden Funeral Home</u> ; brick-veneered Tudor Revival structure with hip roof and half-timber decor on upper story; building replaced earlier funeral home on this site established by <u>Charles H. Darden</u> North Carolina's first black licensed mortician. |
| C 514. | #622 | ca. 1922 | 1 | <u>Dickerson Grocery</u> ; parapet-roofed grocery with one-bay facade and metal veneer. |
| C 515. | #702 | 1922 | 2 | <u>Louisa Parrington House</u> ; hip-roofed Colonial Revival dwelling with simple detail typical of houses of this middle-class design in East Wilson; builder was local carpenter <u>Louis Thomas</u> . |
| C 516. | #704 | ca. 1913 | 1 | One-bay grocery with stepped-parapet front and metal veneer; similar in design to #622 E. Nash and among oldest intact groceries in district. |
| C 517. | #706 | ca. 1908 | 1 | <u>John Clark House</u> ; triple-A cottage with intact wraparound porch; includes corner gazebo and turned porch posts; among district's finest early 20th-century houses; Clark was a mail carrier. |

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(south side)

N 518.	#800	ca. 1980	1	<u>Little Bobbies</u> ; brick and glass quick mart.
N 519.	# 810	ca. 1975	1	<u>Fire Station No. 3</u> ; simple square, brick structure.
C 520.	#900	ca. 1908	1	Queen Anne cottage with double-pile, hip-roofed form, projecting front wing, intact turned-post porch; aluminum sided.
C 521.	#902	ca. 1908	1	Queen Anne cottage with cutaway front-facing bay, turned-post porch.
C 522.	#904	ca. 1908	1	Shotgun; one-room deep main block and rear kitchen wing; slender turned porch posts, gable returns.
C 523.	#906	ca. 1908	1	Shotgun; matching # 904 E. Nash; only two in district with one-pile main blocks.
C 524.	#908	ca. 1908	1	Triple-A cottage with bracketed porch posts; aluminum sided.
C 525.	#910	ca. 1908	1	<u>Washington Rowe House</u> ; Queen Anne cottage with cutaway front facing bay; hip roof, double-pile form; Rowe was a house painter.
C 526.	#912	ca. 1908	1	<u>Jones-Russell House</u> ; L-plan cottage with hip-roofed porch and turned balustrade; Charles Jones was a house painter; later owned by Jeff Russell, brick mason.
C 527.	#1000	ca. 1922	1	<u>Progressive Primitive Baptist Church</u> ; brick-veneered former grocery and bottling plant; parapet front with spire added.
528.	#1002			Vacant lot.
N 529.	#1006	ca. 1960	1½	Cape Cod cottage with shed dormers.
C 530.	#1100	ca. 1913	2	<u>Sallie Barbour House</u> ; Queen Anne house with hip-roofed main block and front facing two-story wing; asphalt veneer; modernized porch; Barbour was noted schoolteacher whose name was given to the former black elementary school (Wilson Colored School) that once stood on Stantonsburg Road.
C 531.	#1102	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with gable returns.
C 532.	#1104	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with gable returns.
N 533.	#1106	ca. 1970	1	Brick-veneered ranch-style house.
C 534.	#1108	ca. 1913	1	<u>Claude Rogers House</u> ; L-plan cottage with turned porch posts; Rogers was a plasterer.
N 535.	#1110	ca. 1960	1½	Brick-veneered, gable-roofed house with side wing.

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E. Nash St. cont.
(south side)

C 536.	#1112	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with gable returns; early wood shed.
C 537.	#1114	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with gable returns, chamfered porch posts.
N 538.	#1116	ca. 1913	1	Modernized, brick-veneered L-plan cottage.
C 539.	#1118-1120	ca. 1930	2	Hip-roofed, cubic duplex with bungalow type traits; rare example of 2-story apartment in district.
C 540.	#1122	ca. 1930	1	<u>Double Yolk Grocery</u> ; brick and concrete-block store with stepped parapet front and one-bay facade; fine example of the small grocery in the district.
C 541.	#1200	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with gable returns; contributing wood shed.
C 542.	#1202	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with gable returns.
543.	#1204			Vacant lot (vegetable garden).
C 544.	#1206	ca. 1913	1	Two-room, central-hall house with several turned porch posts; rear shed extension.
C 545.	#1208	ca. 1922	1	Hip-roofed, double-pile cottage with side hall and rear kitchen ell.
C 546.	#1210	ca. 1922	1	Hip-roofed, double-pile, side-hall cottage with kitchen ell.
C 547.	#1212	ca. 1930	1	Four-room square cottage with gable-end form and engaged porch.
C 548.	#1300	ca. 1930	1½	<u>Nestus Freeman House</u> ; bungalow with stone veneer and gabled entry porch; enlarged to this form in late 1920s; Freeman was noted stone mason and builder in East Wilson; contributing stone fence and six concrete yard ornaments, including a dinosaur.
C 549.	#1306	ca. 1913	1	<u>Clarence Best House</u> ; L-plan cottage with intact turned-post porch and balustrade; Best was a marble worker and operated monument works.
N 550.	#1308	ca. 1950	1	Remodeled two-room house with iron porch posts.
C 551.	#1310	ca. 1930	1½	<u>James Joyner House</u> ; bungalow with gable roof, brick veneer, engaged porch; Joyner was an auto mechanic who owned a shop next door; builder was <u>Nestus Freeman</u> .
N 552.	#1312	ca. 1975	1	Brick-veneer apartments; gable-end form.
N 553.	#1318	ca. 1975	1	Brick-veneer post office.
C 554.	#1322	ca. 1913	1	Triple-A cottage; porch removed but other original elements intact.
555.	#1324			Vacant lot.

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E. Nash St. cont.
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N 556.	#1400	ca. 1950	1	Brick-veneered gable-end house.
557.	#1402-1406			Vacant lot.
C 558.	#1408	ca. 1940	1	<u>St. Jude Holiness Church</u> ; brick-veneered, gable-end structure with corner tower of asphalt veneer; five-bay side elevations include sash windows with pointed-arch framing.

East Nash Street
(north side)

N 559.	#1409	1945	1½	Bungalow with brick veneer and shed dormer; built by brick mason <u>George Barnes</u> and carpenter <u>Louis Thomas</u> .
C 560.	#1405	ca. 1930	1½	<u>Les Best House</u> ; bungalow with gable roof, engaged porch and shed dormer; asphalt veneer; builder was <u>Nestus Freeman</u> ; Best was a farmer.
N 561.	#1403	ca. 1960	1	Brick-veneered gable-end house.
N 562.	#1401	ca. 1960	1	Brick-veneered gable-roofed house with carport.
563.	#1327			Vacant lot.
C 564.	#1325	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with engaged porch; bungalow type porch posts.
C 565.	#1323	ca. 1913	1	L-plan cottage with turned porch posts.
C 566.	#1321	ca. 1930	1	Four-room square cottage with engaged porch and gable-end form, bungalow type porch; aluminum sided.
C 567.	#1319	ca. 1930	1	Four-room square cottage with gable-end form and hip-roofed porch.
C 568.	#1317	1927	1½	<u>Samuel Perry House</u> ; bungalow with gable roof and dormer; engaged porch; stepped brackets; built by <u>Nestus Freeman</u> ; Perry was a mill hand.
C 569.	#1315	ca. 1930	2	Two-bay, side-hall tenant house with low hip roof; probably built as investment by black doctor <u>Matthew Gillam</u> .
C 570.	#1313	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun, probably built by <u>Dr. Gillam</u> .
C 571.	#1311	ca. 1930	1	Four-room square cottage with recessed entry porch; probably built by <u>Dr. Gillam</u> .
C 572.	#1309	ca. 1930	1	Two-room house with engaged porch and bungalow type porch; aluminum sided.
C 573.	#1307	ca. 1930	1	Four-room square cottage with low hip roof and engaged porch; bungalow type porch posts.
C 574.	#1305	ca. 1930	1	Four-room square cottage with gable-end form and engaged porch.
C 575.	#1303	ca. 1930	1½	Bungalow with gable roof and dormer and engaged porch; duplex plan.

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(north side)

- C 576. #1301 ~~ca. 1913~~ 1 ~~Queen Anne cottage with double-pile, hip-roofed form and projecting front wing; turned porch posts.~~ *destroyed 7/95*
- C 577. #1203 ¹²¹³ ~~ca. 1913~~ 1 ~~L-plan cottage with turned post porch.~~ *destroyed 7/95*
578. #1211 *Vacant lot*
- C 579. #1209 1927 1½ William Wells House; bungalow with gable roof and engaged porch; built by Nestus Freeman; Wells was an auto mechanic.
580. #1207 *Vacant lot (vegetable garden).*
- C 581. #1205 ~~ca. 1913~~ 1 ~~Triple-A cottage with remodeled porch; several turned posts survive.~~ *destroyed 7/95*
- C 582. #1203 ~~ca. 1922~~ 1 ~~Double-pile, hip-roofed cottage with bungalow type detail and original brick veneer; built by brick mason John McGowan.~~ *destroyed 7/95*
- N 583. #1201 ~~ca. 1945~~ 1 ~~Brick-veneered gas station; abandoned.~~ *destroyed 7/95*
- C 584. #1119 ca. 1922 2 Gable Front house with three-bay facade and side hall; turned-post porch; simple Colonial Revival detail.
- C 585. #1117 ca. 1922 1 L-plan cottage; original brick veneer; builder was Nestus Freeman; contributing auto garage.
- C 586. #1115 ca. 1930 1½ Dr. Joseph Cowan House; bungalow with gable roof; shed dormer; half-timber decoration in porch gable; stone-veneer first floor; builder was Nestus Freeman; early occupant was black physician Cowan; contributing garage.
- C 587. #1113 1927 2 Parsonage, Jackson Chapel Baptist Church; cubic, hip-roofed house is blend of Colonial Revival and bungalow traits, typical of a host of middle-class dwellings in district built during 1920s.
588. #1111 *Vacant lot.*
- C 589. #1109 ~~ca. 1913~~ 1 ~~Triple-A cottage with intact chamfered porch posts on rear porch; front porch removed.~~ *destroyed 1/95*
- C 590. #1013 ca. 1913 1 Graham Reid House; Queen Anne cottage with intact wraparound porch and classical columns; fine local example of the type.
- C 591. #1011 ca. 1913 1 Butler Jones House; especially intact L-plan cottage with turned-post porch and balustrade; contributing pyramidal roofed wood shed.
- C 592. #1009 ca. 1930 2 Cubic, hip-roofed house with bungalow type porch posts, central-hall plan.
- C 593. #1007 ca. 1930 1 Double shotgun with bungalow-type porch posts.
- N 594. #1001 1954 2 Marshall Lodge #297, I.B.P.O.E. of W.; brick building five bays deep; simple flat roof; small neon sign; replaced lodge hall built on site in 1921.

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E. Nash St. cont.
(north side)

595.	#913-915			Vacant lot.
C 596.	#909-911	ca. 1930	1	<u>Cain's Grocery</u> ; district's largest grocery; brick-veneered structure with parapet front.
N 597.	#907	ca. 1960	2	Simple, flat-roofed brick building used for a local social club.
N 598.	#905	ca. 1960	1	Concrete-block house with canted roof, turned narrow end to the street.
C 599.	#903	ca. 1930	1	<u>Rufus Hilliard House</u> ; bungalow with gable roof and small gabled entry porch; form appears to have been extended to accomodate tenants; Hilliard operated store at #901 and speculated in local real estate.
C 600.	#901	ca. 1940	1	<u>People's Palace</u> ; brick store operated by <u>Rufus Hilliard</u> as a confectionary (candy store); one of few brick commerical buildings built in district before World War II.
601.	#807-809			Vacant lot.
C 602.	#805	ca. 1922	1	<u>Dr. Matthew Gillam House</u> ; one of district's fine Colonial Revival houses, including typical cubic form, hip roof, and simple detail; distinguished by wraparound porch with classical columns; Gillam was a physician and owned rental property on Nash and Ashe streets.
C 603.	#803	ca. 1908	1	Triple-A cottage with hip-roofed porch and aluminum siding.
C 604.	#801	ca. 1908	1	Saddlebag house with hip-roofed porch and rear shed extension; aluminum sided.
605.	#709			Vacant lot.
C 606.	#707	ca. 1908	1	Saddlebag house with hip-roofed porch; asbestos veneer.
C 607.	#705	ca. 1908	1	Saddlebag house with hip-roofed porch; asphalt veneer.
C 608.	#703	ca. 1908	1	Saddlebag house with porch removed; like others it has rear shed extension.
N 609.	#619	ca. 1980	1	Brick-veneered, decorative mansard-roofed law office.
C 610.	#613	ca. 1908	1	Shotgun with double-pile main block and kitchen wing.
C 611.	#611	ca. 1908	1	Shotgun with double-pile main block and kitchen wing.
N 612.	#603	ca. 1950	1	Brick-veneered office building with clean, International Style motif, including windows that cut the corners of the square form.
613.	#601			Vacant lot.

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		Roberson Street (south side)			
614.	#706				Vacant lot.
C 615.	#708	ca. 1913	1		Former saddlebag house oriented gable end to the street; original doors boarded and plan altered; intact flush eaves, four-over-four windows.
C 616.	#710	ca. 1930	1		Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
N 617.	#712	ca. 1950	1		Concrete-block double shotgun with hip-roofed porch.
C 618.	#800	ca. 1930	1		Four-room square cottage with variety of bungalow type traits, inset entry porch; probably built by white developer <u>Robert Rice</u> .
C 619.	#802	ca. 1930	1		Four-room square cottage with bungalow type traits; similar to #800; probably built by <u>Rice</u> .
C 620.	#806	ca. 1913	1		Triple-A cottage with intact turned-post porch; fine example of the type in the district.
C 621.	#808	ca. 1922	1		Shotgun with hipped-roof porch; asbestos veneer.
C 622.	#810	ca. 1922	1		Shotgun with chamfered-post porch; asphalt veneer; contributing wood shed.
C 623.	#812	ca. 1913	1		L-plan cottage with turned-post porch.
C 624.	#900	ca. 1930	1		Double shotgun with engaged gable-end porch and classical posts; contributing wood shed; fine example of the type.
C 625.	#900	ca. 1917	1		Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns.
C 626.	#902	ca. 1917	1		Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns.
N 627.	#904	ca. 1960	1		Concrete-block double shotgun.
C 628.	#914	ca. 1917	1		<u>John Roberson House</u> ; shotgun with hip-roofed porch and gable returns; aluminum sided; link between this occupant name of street is unclear; Roberson was a laborer
C 629.	#916	ca. 1913	1		<u>Maggie White House</u> ; Queen Anne cottage with hip-roofed double-pile form and projecting front wing; classical porch posts intact; contributing stone wall borders back yard.
C 630.	#1000	ca. 1913	1		Shotgun with hip-roofed porch and gable returns, diamond-shaped vent in the gable; white speculator and tobacconist <u>J. C. Hadley</u> probably had this shotgun and #1002-1018 erected in the the early 1900s.
C 631.	#1002	ca. 1913	1		Shotgun with hip-roofed porch and gable returns.
C 632.	#1004	ca. 1913	1		Shotgun with hip-roofed porch and gable returns.
C 633.	#1006	ca. 1913	1		Shotgun with hip-roofed porch and gable returns.
C 634.	#1008	ca. 1913	1		Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns; aluminum sided.
C 635.	#1010	ca. 1913	1		Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns.
C 636.	#1012	ca. 1913	1		Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns.
C 637.	#1014	ca. 1913	1		Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns.
C 638.	#1016	ca. 1913	1		Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns; asphalt veneer.
C 639.	#1018	ca. 1913	1		Shotgun with shed-roofed porch, gable returns.

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Robeson St. cont.
(north side)

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|--------|-------|----------|---|--|
| C 640. | #1023 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Four-room square cottage with gable end form and pilasters framing the center door; unusual doorway decoration for this house type in district. |
| C 641. | #1009 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Two-room house; late example of the type with exposed rafters under the eaves and one-bay shed-roofed porch. |
| C 642. | #913 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun variant with side-hall plan; gable returns. |
| C 643. | #911 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun variant with side hall and hip roof. |
| C 644. | #909 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Four-room square cottage with gable-end form and inset entry porch; bungalow type detail, including shingle shake gable. |
| C 645. | #905 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Locally rare double-pile, hip-roofed duplex with center roof gable. |
| C 646. | #903 | ca. 1913 | 1 | L-plan cottage with turned-post porch. |
| 647. | #811 | | | Vacant lot. |
| C 648. | #809 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Four-room square cottage with engaged gable-end porch with bungalow-type posts. |
| C 649. | #807 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Four-room square cottage with gable-end form and inset entry porch; bungalow type detail; this house and #s 801-805 probably built by white developer <u>Robert Rice</u> . |
| C 650. | #805 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Four-room square cottage with gable-end form and inset porch. |
| C 651. | #803 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Four-room square cottage with gable-end form and inset porch. |
| C 652. | #801 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Four-room square cottage with gable-end form and inset porch. |
| 653. | #713 | | | Vacant lot. |
| C 654. | #711 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Four-room square cottage with hip-roofed porch and exposed rafters under the eaves; simpler than #s 801-809. |
| 655. | #709 | | | Vacant lot. |
| C 656. | #707 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Saddlebag house with thin chamfered porch posts; rare example with surviving porch posts. |

Hines Avenue
(south side)

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|--------|----------|----------|---|---|
| C 657. | #503 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns. |
| C 658. | #804 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch. |
| 659. | #910-912 | | | Vacant lot. |

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Hines Avenue cont.
(south side)

N 660.	#1012	ca. 1960	1	Concrete-block double shotgun, stuccoed.
C 661.	#1014	ca. 1940	1	Double shotgun with engaged gable-end porch and bungalow type porch posts; a popular version of type.
C 662.	#1016	ca. 1930	1	Bungalow with compact three-bay wide form, gable roof, gabled dormer.
C 663.	#1018	ca. 1913	1	Triple-A cottage with turned-post porch; Masonite veneer.
N 664.	#1018½	ca. 1960	1	Concrete-block, three-bay, gable-roofed house.
C 665.	#1020	ca. 1922	1½	<u>William Barnes House</u> ; early local bungalow with gable roof and engaged porch; shingled dormer; Barnes was a laborer, chauffeur, and builder.
C 666.	#1100	ca. 1930	1½	Bungalow with gable roof, shed dormer and shingled gables.
C 667.	#1102	ca. 1930	1	Double shotgun with engaged gable-end porch.
N 668.	#1104	ca. 1913	1	Heavily altered triple-A cottage; brick veneer.
C 669.	#1106	ca. 1930	1	Double-pile, hip-roofed cottage with center roof gable.
N 670.	#1108	ca. 1955	1½	Brick-veneered house with gabled dormer; abandoned.
C 671.	#1110	ca. 1930	1½	Bungalow with gabled roof and dormer; shingled gables; fine example of the side-gable bungalow in E. Wilson.
C 672.	#1200	ca. 1930	1	Bungalow with engaged gable-roofed porch and heavy square porch posts on brick piers; asbestos veneer.
C 673.	#1202	ca. 1930	1	Bungalow with gable roof and prominent gable-roofed porch; aluminum sided.
674.	#1204-1210.			Vacant lot (vegetable garden).
C 675.	#1212	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with turned-post porch.
C 676.	#1214	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with turned-post porch and Masonite veneer.
N 677.	#1216	ca. 1970	1	Brick-veneered ranch-style house.
C 678.	#1218	ca. 1913	1	Queen Anne cottage with double-pile, hip-roofed form, front-facing wing, and turned-post porch.

Hines Avenue
(north side)

C 679.	#1003	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C 680.	#1001	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.

Suggs Street
(south side)

C 681.	#806	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with hip-roofed porch.
C 682.	#808	ca. 1913	1	Two-room house with rear shed extension; quite intact example of the type in E. Wilson.

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Suggs St. cont.
(north side)

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|--------|------|----------|---|--|
| C 683. | #809 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch; original slender square porch posts. |
| C 684. | #807 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch; original square posts. |
| N 685. | #805 | ca. 1960 | 1 | Brick-veneered apartment building facing gable-end to the street. |

Wainwright Avenue
(south side)

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|--------|------|----------|---|--|
| C 686. | #800 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Saddlebag house with contributing auto garage; house is aluminum sided. |
| N 687. | #802 | ca. 1950 | 1 | Concrete-block gable end house with shingled gable. |
| 688. | #804 | | | Vacant lot. |
| C 689. | #900 | ca. 1922 | 2 | Gable Front house with two-bay facade and side-hall plan; aluminum sided; similar to houses <u>William Hines</u> built for tenants along North Reid and East Green. |
| C 690. | #902 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with gable-end roof and engaged porch. |
| C 691. | #904 | ca. 1930 | 2 | <u>Miracle Tabernacle Church</u> ; traditional gable-end form and pointed-arch vent in gable; rare example in district that retains weatherboarded facade. |
| C 692. | #906 | ca. 1930 | 1 | <u>Hattie Daniels Rental House</u> ; shotgun with engaged porch and late turned porch posts; built for tenants by Daniels family, who lived at #908. |
| C 693. | #908 | ca. 1930 | 1 | <u>Hattie Daniels House</u> ; Bungalow with three-pile plan and gable-end form with hip-roofed porch; asphalt veneer; Daniels preached at the Miracle Tabernacle Church and began a day care center behind her home in 1949; husband, Cleveland, was a RR fireman. |
| C 694. | #910 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Bungalow with four-room square form and gable-end roof; hip-roofed porch. |

New Bern Street
(south side)

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|--------|-------|----------|---|---|
| C 695. | #1002 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Double-pile, hip-roofed cottage with hip-roofed, turned-post porch. |
| C 696. | #1004 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Double shotgun with hip-roofed porch; aluminum sided. |
| C 697. | #1006 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Bungalow with gable roof and shed-roofed porch; double pile. |
| N 698. | #1008 | ca. 1960 | 1 | Concrete-block, gable-end apartment. |
| C 699. | #1010 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Triple-A cottage with hip-roofed porch; aluminum sided. |

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New Bern Street cont.
(east side)

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|--------|------|----------|----|---|
| C 700. | #411 | ca. 1922 | 1 | <u>Elijah Kane House</u> ; double-pile, hip-roofed cottage with center gable and hip-roofed porch; a late and simply classical example of the type in district; contributing auto garage. |
| C 701. | #407 | ca. 1930 | 1½ | <u>Beatrice Windsor House</u> ; bungalow with locally popular gable roof and engaged porch; gabled dormer; aluminum sided; Windsor, it is said, was a schoolteacher. |
| C 702. | #307 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Saddlebag house; late example of the type with two-bay shed-roofed porch and exposed rafters. |

Woodard Avenue
(south side)

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|--------|-------|----------|---|---|
| N 703. | #1204 | ca. 1950 | 1 | Concrete-block, gable-end house with weatherboarded gable and entry porch. |
| N 704. | #1206 | ca. 1950 | 1 | Locally unique two-room square, gable-end cottage; asphalt veneer. |
| C 705. | #1208 | ca. 1917 | 1 | Shotgun with gable returns and hip-roofed porch; asphalt veneer. |
| C 706. | #1210 | ca. 1913 | 1 | L-plan cottage with turned porch posts and diamond-shaped vent in the gable; representative of this type in district. |

Woodard Avenue
(north side)

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|--------|-------|----------|---|--|
| N 707. | #1201 | ca. 1960 | 1 | Brick-veneered, gable-roofed house. |
| C 708. | #1115 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Bungalow with popular gable roof and engaged porch; shingled gables and small gabled dormer; fine, compact example of the type in E. Wilson. |
| N 709. | #1113 | ca. 1970 | 1 | Brick-veneered, gable-roofed, three-bay house. |
| C 710. | #1111 | ca. 1940 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch. |
| C 711. | #1107 | ca. 1940 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch. |
| C 712. | #1105 | ca. 1940 | 1 | Bungalow with three-pile, gable-end form, shed-roofed porch, shingled gable. |
| C 713. | #1101 | ca. 1940 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch. |
| N 714. | #903 | ca. 1960 | 1 | Concrete-block double shotgun. |
| N 715. | #901 | ca. 1960 | 1 | Brick-veneered, gable-end dwelling. |

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Freeman Street
(north side)

- C 716. #1307 ca. 1941 1 Nestus Freeman's Round House; locally unique stone round house built after World War II by Nestus Freeman, Wilson's preeminent stone mason and East Wilson resident; Freeman was trained at Tuskegee Institute.

Cemetery Street
(south side)

- C 717. #700 ca. 1940 1 James' Grocery; gable-end, concrete-block grocery with surviving turned porch post and contributing hip-roofed storage shed.
- N 718. #702 ca. 1950 1 Gable-end house with mix of concrete-block, aluminum, and ashlar stone exteriors; lush shrubbery.
- N 719. #704 ca. 1950 1 Stuccoed concrete-block gable-end house with bungalow type porch posts.
- C 720. #704b ca. 1940 1 Shotgun with asphalt veneer.
- N 721. #706 ca. 1950 1 Saul's and Son; concrete-block grocery with gable-end form.
- N 722. #708-710 ca. 1950 1 Double shotgun with asbestos siding.
- C 723. #712 ca. 1940 1 Shotgun with hip-roofed porch.
- C 724. #714 ca. 1940 1 Shotgun with hip-roofed porch.
- C 724. #716 ca. 1940 1 Shotgun with hip-roofed porch.
- C 725. #718 ca. 1940 1 Shotgun with hip-roofed porch.

Cemetery Street
(north side)

726. #813 Vacant lot.
- C 727. #811 ca. 1930 1 Four-room square cottage with inset porch and bungalow type detail; possibly built by developer Robt. Rice.
- C 728. #809 ca. 1930 1 Four-room square cottage with inset porch; possibly a Rice tenant house.
- C 729. #807 ca. 1900 1 One-room house with gable roof and shed-roofed porch with turned posts; good example of early 20th-cent. black tenant house in district; one of only several extant.
- C 730. #805 ca. 1900 1 One-room house similar to #807, though porch posts modern and facade asphalt sided and chimney replaced; important surviving example of early type.

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Cemetery St. cont.
(north side)

	731.	#807			Vacant lot.
	732.	#709-711			Vacant lot.
N	733.	#707	ca. 1960	1	Brick-veneered ranch-style house.
C	734.	#705	ca. 1935	1	Four-room square cottage with gable-end form and small shed-roofed porch.
C	735.	#703	ca. 1935	1	Four-room square cottage with gable-end form and small shed-roofed porch; similar to #705.
C	736.	#701	ca. 1935	1	Three-pile (six-room) house with gable-end form and bungalow type porch posts and exposed rafters; asphalt shingles.
N	737.	#666	ca. 1950	1	Concrete-block, gable-roofed house, three-bay; two pile.
N	738.	#651-653	ca. 1950	1	Double-shotgun with gable-end form; illustrates persistence of this form in district, including four-over-four windows.
N	739.	#649	ca. 1950	1	Concrete-block, hip-roofed, three-bay house.
C	740.	#647	ca. 1940	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch; note that rear bathroom built as original part of unit; <u>North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company</u> , a black owned company based in Durham, North Carolina, is said to have built shotguns #613-647 between 1939-1940.
C	741.	#645	ca. 1940	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C	742.	#643	ca. 1940	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C	743.	#641	ca. 1940	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C	744.	#639	ca. 1940	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C	745.	#637	ca. 1940	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C	746.	#633	ca. 1940	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C	747.	#631	ca. 1940	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C	748.	#629	ca. 1940	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch; contributing wood shed
C	749.	#627	ca. 1940	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C	750.	#625	ca. 1940	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C	751.	#623	ca. 1940	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch; contributing wood shed
C	752.	#621	ca. 1940	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C	753.	#619	ca. 1940	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C	754.	#617	ca. 1940	1	Shotgun with gable-front porch; aluminum sided.
C	755.	#615	ca. 1940	1	Shotgun with gable-front porch; aluminum sided.
C	756.	#613	ca. 1940	1	Shotgun with gable-front porch; aluminum sided.
	757.	#605-611			Vacant lot.
N	758.	#603	ca. 1950	1	Concrete-block double shotgun.
N	759.	#601	ca. 1950	1	Cross-gable cottage, three-bay, aluminum sided.

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Rountree Street
(north side)

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|---|------|------|----------|---|---|
| C | 760. | #709 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with bungalow type porch posts; aluminum sided. |
| N | 761. | #707 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun modernized and expanded with side wing. |

Elvie Street
(north side)

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|---|------|------|----------|---|---|
| C | 762. | #903 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Two-room house, late example, with added front ell; unusual for district. |
|---|------|------|----------|---|---|

Railroad Street
(east side)

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|---|------|------|----------|---|--|
| N | 763. | #410 | ca. 1987 | 1 | Used car lot with small metal office; appears to be a temporary use; mature oaks line the street and continue to the northeast corner of Railroad and Academy streets. |
| N | 764. | #408 | ca. 1950 | 1 | Brick-veneered gable-end bungalow with Colonial Revival detail. |
| C | 765. | #406 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Queen Anne cottage with double-pile, hip-roofed form; turned-post porch. |
| C | 766. | #404 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Queen Anne cottage with double-pile, hip-roofed form; turned-post porch. |
| C | 767. | #402 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Queen Anne cottage with double-pile, hip-roofed form; turned-post wraparound porch; patterned-tin roof; fine example of the type in district. |
| C | 768. | #400 | ca. 1908 | 2 | Queen Anne house with hip-roofed main block and cross gables; turned-post porch. |
| C | 769. | #723 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Shotgun with flush eaves and shed-roofed porch; early example of type in district; aluminum sided; probably built for tenants by white developer <u>Paul Grady</u> . |
| C | 770. | #721 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Saddlebag house, early example with flush eaves and shed-roofed porch; aluminum sided; also possibly built by <u>Grady</u> for tenants |

Pettigrew Street
(east side)

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|---|------|------|----------|---|---|
| C | 771. | #210 | ca. 1908 | 1 | <u>Albert Harrison House</u> ; saddlebag house with hip-roofed porch; Harrison, a house painter, was early owner; one of rare saddlebag dwellings owner-occupied. |
|---|------|------|----------|---|---|

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Oak Street
(east side)

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|--------|------|---------------------|--------------|--|
| C 772. | #512 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Four-room square cottage with gable-end form and engaged porch; bungalow type posts. |
| C 773. | #510 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Four-room square cottage with gable-end form and engaged porch; similar to #512. |
| C 774. | #508 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Triple-A cottage with bracketed porch and turned balustrade; fine local example of the type; asphalt shingles. |
| C 775. | #506 | ca. 1908 | 1 | L-plan cottage with turned-post porch and cutaway front-facing bay; fine example of this popular local type. |
| 776. | #504 | | | Vacant lot. |
| C 777. | #408 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Triple-A cottage with unusual double-pile plan; bracketed porch posts. <i>6/95 destroyed</i> |
| C 778. | #406 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Queen Anne cottage with double-pile, hip-roofed form and cutaway front-facing bay; gabled dormers with decorative patterned wood shingles; porch modernized. |
| N 779. | #404 | ca. 1980 | 1 | Brick-veneered ranch-style house. |
| N 780. | #402 | ca. 1970 | 1 | Gable-roofed house with Masonite veneer. |
| C 781. | #400 | ca. 1940 | 1 | Double shotgun with engaged porch and gable-end form; aluminum sided. |

Oak Street
(west side)

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|--------|------|----------|---|---|
| C 782. | #403 | 1859 | 2 | <u>(Former) Wilson Collegiate Institute</u> ; district's oldest surviving structure, Institute operated as a private academy for white students; remodeled, the original Italianate style is evident in the low-pitched gable-end roof; board-and batten veneer is original; structure currently is a tenement. |
| N 783. | #505 | ca. 1950 | 1 | Gable-end house with dentil trim along main roof and porch gable; aluminum sided. |
| C 784. | #507 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Two-room house with bracketed porch posts and rear shed extension; fine local example of the type. |
| N 785. | #509 | ca. 1960 | 1 | Gable-roofed, double-pile house with small entry porch; aluminum sided. |
| 786. | #511 | | | Vacant lot. |

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Hackney Street
(east side)

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|--------|------|----------|---|--|
| C 787. | #316 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Double-pile, hip-roofed duplex with turned porch posts and gabled dormers on three sides; locally rare house type. |
| C 788. | #312 | ca. 1908 | 1 | L-plan cottage with turned porch posts; especially large version with double-pile gable-roofed block. |
| C 789. | #310 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Shotgun with flush eaves and hip-roofed porch; fairly intact example of this early shotgun type. |
| 790. | #308 | | | Vacant lot. |
| N 791. | #306 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Modernized, asphalt-shingled shotgun; contributing wood shed. |

North Pender Street
(east side)

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|--------|------|----------|---|---|
| N 792. | #414 | ca. 1950 | 1 | <u>Light of the World Chapel</u> ; concrete-block church with brick parapet-gable front. |
| C 793. | #412 | ca. 1930 | 1 | <u>Manna Bible Institute</u> ; bungalow with gable-end form and engaged porch. |
| N 794. | #408 | ca. 1950 | 1 | <u>The Holy Temple Church</u> ; concrete-block and brick-faced box; flat roof. |
| N 795. | #406 | ca. 1950 | 1 | <u>Prayer Deliverance Evangelistic Church</u> ; near duplicate of #408. |
| N 796. | #402 | ca. 1950 | 1 | <u>Ward's Family Grocery and Grill</u> ; brick and concrete-block box similar in form and materials to #s 406-408. |
| C 797. | #400 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Triple-A saddlebag cottage with turned-post porch; aluminum sided. |
| 798. | #314 | | | Vacant lot. |
| 799. | #312 | ca. 1980 | | <u>Wilson Linear Park</u> . |
| N 800. | #310 | ca. 1970 | 1 | Brick-veneered gable-end apartment building. |
| C 801. | #308 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Two shotguns joined together to form a duplex with unifying hip-roofed, turned-post porch; house appears in 1908 bird's-eye view of Wilson. |
| 802. | #306 | | | Vacant lot. |
| C 803. | #304 | ca. 1890 | 1 | L-plan cottage with especially intact Victorian motifs, including bracketed, chamfered-post porch and dripped mouldings around windows and double doors. |
| C 804. | #210 | ca. 1913 | 1 | <u>J. D. Reid Tenant House</u> ; double-pile, hip-roofed, side-hall cottage with patterned-tin roof and turned-post porch; built by Reid for tenant, including bank clerk Harry Starbeck. |

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N. Pender St. cont.
(east side)

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|--------|------|----------|---|--|
| C 805. | #208 | 1917 | 2 | <u>Clinton Bess House</u> ; two-bay, clipped-gable house with remodeled, bungalow-type porch posts; Bess was a builder. |
| C 806. | #206 | ca. 1922 | 1 | <u>John Clark Tenant House</u> ; gable-end, side-hall house with turned-post porch; a variant of the shotgun; Clark was a white tobacconist, who built house for black tenant. |
| C 807. | #204 | ca. 1922 | 1 | <u>John Spells House</u> ; L-plan cottage with patterned-tin roof; asphalt shingles. |
| C 808. | #202 | ca. 1908 | 2 | <u>George McDaniel House</u> ; triple-A I house is one of two in the district; chamfered porch posts; aluminum sided; McDaniel was a house painter. |
| C 809. | #200 | ca. 1908 | 2 | <u>Owen L. Smith House</u> ; Queen Anne house with hip-roofed main block and gable-front wing with a lunette in the gable; deep wraparound porch; house has been brick veneered; Smith was a pastor and missionary to Africa in the early 20th century. |
| C 810. | #122 | ca. 1908 | 2 | <u>Alice Jones House</u> ; locally rare two-thirds I house, with rear ell and added side wing; aluminum sided; Jones was a schoolteacher. |
| C 811. | #120 | ca. 1913 | 2 | <u>John Barnes House</u> ; Queen Anne house with high hip-roofed main block and clipped-gable cross wings; wraparound porch; aluminum sided; Barnes was a brick mason. |
| C 812. | #118 | ca. 1940 | 2 | Popular hip-roofed cubic house with bungalow type porch posts; probably built as tenement, which it currently is. |
| C 813. | #116 | ca. 1930 | 2 | <u>O. L. Smith's Apartments</u> ; locally rare flat-roofed, two-bay tenement; asphalt shingled; three bays deep; probably built by Smith as rental property. |
| C 814. | #114 | ca. 1913 | 1 | <u>Levi Jones House</u> ; triple-A cottage with pointed-arch vent in gable and hip-roofed porch; Jones was a barber. |
| C 815. | #112 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Unusual L-plan cottage with a cross-hip roof; aluminum sided. |
| C 816. | #108 | 1925 | 2 | <u>Camillus L. Darden House</u> ; one of district's fine Colonial Revival house, with rare original brick veneer, arched floor-to-ceiling windows flanking front door; columned entry porch has roof balustrade; Darden contracted white architect <u>Charles Benton</u> ; builder was black brick mason <u>John Barnes</u> ; Darden operated district's leading mortuary business, established by his father, <u>Charles Darden</u> . |

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N. Pender St. cont.
(east side)

- C 817. #106 1925 2 L. A. Moore House; hip-roofed cubic house with simple Colonial Revival detail; end chimney with exposed face; aluminum sided; Moore was an insurance agent for North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; builder was Short Barnes.

South Pender Street
(east side)

- N 818. #101 ca. 1950 1 Porcelain-enameled steel gas station with clean lines and simple square form suggesting International Style; altered and in disrepair.
- C 819. #103 ca. 1930 1 Late example of L-plan cottage with exposed brackets.
- C 820. #201 ca. 1930 1 Clipped-gable front cottage with bungalow traits, including exposed rafters, tapered porch posts.
- C 821. #203 ca. 1922 1 Queen Anne cottage with double-pile, hip-roofed form, projecting front wing, turned porch posts; aluminum sided.
- C 822. #205 ca. 1930 2 (Former) Central Grocery and Market; simple brick commercial building has parapet front and five-bay facade; remodeled recessed entry; upper floor at one time contained Knights of Solomon civic club; interior has been altered for apartments.
- C 823. #207 ca. 1922 1 Hip-roofed cottage with double-pile plan, side hall; lunette decorates north side; prominent concrete-block wall borders front yard.
- N 824. #211 ca. 1970 2 Hamilton Funeral Home; gable-roofed structure with imposing two-story pillared front porch; alum. sided.
- C 825. #213 ca. 1913 1 Shotgun with gable returns and hip-roofed porch.
826. #215 Vacant lot.
- C 827. #217 ca. 1913 1 Saddlebag house with third room added to south elevation good illustration of vernacular building and the important early role of tenant housing in this part of the district, near the tobacco warehouses.
- C 828. #301 ca. 1913 1 Saddlebag house with shed-roofed porch; fine example of the type.
829. #303-307 Vacant lot.
- C 830. #309 ca. 1940 1 Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.

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Continuation Sheet

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S. Pender St. cont.
(east side)

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|--------|----------|----------|---|---|
| C 831. | #311 | ca. 1940 | 1 | Four-room square cottage with one-bay gable-front porch; bungalow type posts; aluminum sided. |
| C 832. | #313 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch. |
| C 833. | #315 | ca. 1922 | 1 | <u>Harrell's Grocery</u> ; exemplary grocery in district, with parapet front and recessed entry. |
| N 834. | #401-403 | ca. 1950 | 1 | Brick commercial building containing <u>Tabernacle Church of God</u> (401) and <u>Applewhite Seafood Market</u> (403), flat roof and functional facade. |
| N 835. | #407 | ca. 1950 | 1 | <u>Redeem Church Mission</u> ; typical small, brick commercial building converted to storefront church in 1970s; formerly <u>Creekmore Grocery</u> . |
| N 836. | #409 A-B | ca. 1950 | 1 | Three-pile, concrete-block gable-end house. |
| N 837. | #409 C-D | ca. 1950 | 1 | Three-pile, concrete-block gable-end house. |
| 838. | #411-413 | | | Vacant lot. |
| C 839. | #501 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch, gable returns. |
| N 840. | #503 | ca. 1970 | 1 | Brick-veneered, gable-end apartment building. |
| C 841. | #511 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns. |
| N 842. | #513 | ca. 1970 | 1 | <u>Faith Hope Free Will Baptist Church</u> ; brick-veneered gable-end church with engaged porch. |
| C 843. | #515 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Triple-A cottage with hip-roofed porch. |
| N 844. | #601 | ca. 1960 | 1 | <u>Super Duper Food Store</u> ; concrete-block, brick-faced commercial building. |
| N 845. | #603 | ca. 1950 | 1 | <u>Friendly Cleaners</u> ; standard brick commercial building with square form and flat roof. |
| C 846. | #605 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with hip-roofed porch. |
| N 847. | #611a | ca. 1960 | 1 | Concrete-block double shotgun. |
| N 848. | #611 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun heavily modernized with asbestos shingles and rebuilt porch. |
| C 849. | #613 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Saddlebag house; late example with exposed rafters and one-bay porch for each unit of the duplex. |
| N 850. | #615 | ca. 1945 | 1 | Four-room square cottage with cross-gable roof and inset entry porch; asbestos shingles. |

S. Pender St.
(west side)

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|--------|------|----------|---|--|
| 851. | #610 | | | <u>Action Jaycees Park.</u> |
| C 852. | #608 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Double shotgun with shingled gable end and engaged porch; bungalow type posts. |
| C 853. | #606 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Double shotgun matching #608. |

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S. Pender St. cont.
(west side)

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|--------|------|----------|---|---|
| C 854. | #604 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Saddlebag house with hip-roof porch; fine example of the type. |
| C 855. | #602 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Saddlebag similar to #604; contributing wood shed. |
| C 856. | #600 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Locally rare double-pen house type with flush eaves; contributing former privy. |

N. Pender St.
(west side)

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|--------|----------|----------|---|---|
| C 857. | #203 | ca. 1890 | 1 | <u>Reverend Henry W. Farrior House</u> ; L-plan cottage with intact Victorian motifs, including bracketed chamfered porch posts and bay window; Farrior was minister of the St. John's AME Zion Church. |
| N 858. | #205-209 | ca. 1980 | 2 | |
| C 859. | #305 | ca. 1908 | 1 | <u>John Blount House</u> ; triple-A cottage with bracketed porch posts; Blount was a barber. |
| C 860. | #307 | ca. 1908 | 2 | <u>Noah Tate House</u> ; Queen Anne house with hip-roofed central block and hip-roofed front wing; porch, which extends across front facade, remodeled bungalow type posts; Tate was a barber working with Walter Tate. |
| 861. | #309 | | | Vacant lot. |
| 862. | #311 | | | Vacant lot. |
| N 863. | #313 | ca. 1950 | 1 | Stuccoed gable-roofed house with gable-roofed entry porch |
| N 864. | #315 | ca. 1960 | 1 | Brick-veneered apartments. |
| N 865. | #317 | ca. 1960 | 1 | Brick-veneered ranch-style house. |
| C 866. | #401 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Gable-end house with side-hall plan; a variant of the shotgun. |
| C 867. | #401½ | ca. 1908 | 1 | Two-room house with chamfered-post, hip-roofed porch; fine example of the type in the district. |
| N 868. | #403 | ca. 1950 | 1 | Brick-veneered two-room house. |
| C 869. | #407 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Bungalow with gable roof and engaged porch; double pile. |
| C 870. | #409 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Hip-roofed cottage with tapered porch posts suggesting bungalow style; aluminum sided. |
| C 871. | #411 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Bungalow with gable-end form and hip-roofed porch; triple pile. |
| C 872. | #413 | ca. 1922 | 1 | <u>First Pentecostal Church of Deliverance</u> ; spired gable-end form with pointed-arch windows and gabled vestibule; probably brick-veneered in 1960s. |

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N. Pender St. cont.
(west side)

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|--------|------|----------|---|---|
| C 873. | #501 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Triple-A cottage; probably a remodeled saddlebag type. |
| C 874. | #503 | ca. 1913 | 1 | L-plan cottage with classical porch posts. |
| C 875. | #505 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Queen Anne cottage, with double-pile, hip-roofed form and turned porch posts. |
| C 876. | #507 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Triple-A saddlebag cottage with remodeled bungalow type porch posts. |
| N 877. | #509 | ca. 1980 | 1 | Gable-end, brick-veneered apartment building. |

Black Creek Road
(east side)

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|--------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|--|
| N 878. | #701 | ca. 1952 | 1 | <u>Charles Midway Grocery</u> ; concrete-block, gable-end store. |
| N 879. | #703 | ca. 1960 | 1 | Brick, flat-roofed structure that contains a private club. |
| N 880. | #705-
709 | ca. 1955 | 1 | Concrete-block apartments; three gable-end buildings in a row; replaced the <u>Wilson Colored School</u> on this site, which is still locally called "the schoolyard." |
| C 881. | #711. | ca. 1908 | 1 | Two-room house with turned-post porch; asbestos shingles. |
| C 882. | #713 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Triple-A cottage with hip-roofed porch; transom. <i>destroyed 4/95</i> |
| N 883. | #801 | ca. 1960 | 1 | Brick-veneered ranch-style house. |
| C 884. | #805 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Two-room house with hip-roofed porch; remodeled bungalow type porch posts; contributing wood shed. |
| C 885. | #809 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Triple-A cottage with locally rare double-pile plan and engaged porch; aluminum sided. |
| C 886. | #813 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with turned porch posts and gable returns; fine example of this popular local type. |
| C 887. | #815 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with turned porch posts and gable returns. |
| C 888. | #817 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with exposed rafter, lingering turned porch posts. |
| C 889. | #819 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Double shotgun with turned porch posts and gable returns; district's earliest example of the type. |
| N 890. | #821 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Two-room house heavily altered with Masonite and asphalt sidings; modified porch. |
| N 891. | #823 | ca. 1950 | 1 | <u>Howard's Place</u> ; concrete-block, shed-roofed structure serving as small retail store and video arcade. |
| C 892. | #901 | ca. 1913 | 1 | <u>Wesley Jones House</u> ; triple-A cottage with hip-roofed porch; Jones worked in a fertilizer mill. |

Black Creek Road
(west side)

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|--------|------|----------|---|--|
| C 893. | #900 | ca. 1930 | 1 | <u>Bible Institute Day Care Center</u> ; bungalow with clipped-gable roof and dormer and wraparound porch; fine example of bungalow style in district; probably first owned by <u>Tom Cooke</u> , house painter. |
|--------|------|----------|---|--|

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Black Creek Rd. cont.
(west side)

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|--------|------|----------|---|--|
| C 894. | #800 | ca. 1930 | 1 | <u>Brotherhood Deliverance Pentecostal Church</u> ; a typical storefront church in district, with stepped-parapet front; originally a grocery, converted to church in 1960s. |
| C 895. | #706 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Four-room square cottage with turned posts and inset entry porch; aluminum sided. |
| C 896. | #704 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Double shotgun with gable-end form and engaged porch; bungalow-type detail. |
| C 897. | #702 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Double shotgun matching #704. |
| C 898. | #700 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Four-room square cottage with inset entry porch and bungalow type detail; a popular variation of the house type in the district. |

Ash Street
(east side)

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|--------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|---|
| C 899. | #150 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch. |
| C 900. | #148 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with shed roofed porch. |
| C 901. | #146 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with turned-post porch and gable returns; one of finer shotguns in district. |
| 902. | #144 | | | Vacant lot. |
| C 903. | #142 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Two-room central-hall house with turned-post porch. |
| N 904. | #140 | ca. 1950 | 1 | Concrete-block house with attached carport. |
| C 905. | #138 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch. |
| C 906. | #136 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch. |
| C 907. | #134 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Double shotgun with with engaged porch and gable-end form. |
| C 908. | #132 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with engaged porch; bungalow type detail; compare to double-shotgun variant at #134. |
| C 909. | #130 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Shotgun with hip-roofed porch and gable returns. |
| C 910. | #128 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Shotgun with hip-roofed porch and gable returns. |
| 911. | #126 | | | Vacant lot. |
| C 912. | #122-
124 | ca. 1940 | 1 | Double shotgun with shed-roofed porch. |
| 913. | #120 | | | Vacant lot. |
| N 914. | #118 | ca. 1960 | 1 | <u>Antioch Missionary Baptist Church</u> ; concrete-block, gable-end church with pointed-arch windows. |
| C 915. | #116 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Two-room house with shed-roofed porch and flush eaves; asphalt and aluminum sided; represents one of early
houses in district. <i>destroyed 1/95</i> |
| C 916. | #114 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Shotgun with hip-roofed porch. |
| C 917. | #112 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Two-room house with locally rare. hip roof. |

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Continuation Sheet

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Ash Street cont.
(east side)

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|--------|----------|----------|---|---|
| C 918. | #110 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Shotgun with turned-post porch; partly alum. sided. |
| C 919. | #108 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Shotgun remodeled with Masonite veneer, but example of early form. |
| C 920. | #106 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Shotgun with hip-roofed porch and gable returns; uniquely high pitched roof, with diamond-shaped vent in gable. |
| N 921. | #104 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Triple-A cottage heavily modernized; aluminum sided. |
| 922. | #100-102 | | | Vacant lot. |

Ash Street
(west side)

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|--------|----------|----------|---|---|
| C 923. | #111 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Double-pile, gable-roofed duplex with engaged porch; locally rare house type. |
| C 924. | #113 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Double-pile duplex matching #111. |
| C 925. | #115 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Two-room house with shed-roofed porch; late example. |
| C 926. | #117 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Shotgun with turned posts and gable returns; high pitched roof. |
| 927. | #119-137 | | | Vacant lot. |
| C 928. | #139 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with bungalow type porch posts. |
| 929. | #141 | | | Vacant lot. |
| C 930. | #143 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with bungalow type porch posts. |

Manchester Street
(east side)

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|--------|------|----------|---|---|
| C 931. | #109 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Saddlebag house with chamfered porch posts; sole survivor of nine in a row along 100 block. |
| N 932. | #111 | ca. 1970 | 1 | Brick-veneered, gable-roof apartment building. |
| C 933. | #201 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Two-room house with chamfered porch posts; fine example of the type in the district. |
| C 934. | #203 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch. |
| C 935. | #205 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch. |
| C 936. | #207 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with hip roof. |
| C 937. | #209 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with hip roof. |
| C 938. | #211 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with hip roof. |
| C 939. | #213 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with hip roof. |
| C 940. | #215 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with hip roof. |
| C 941. | #217 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Wider variant of #s 207-215, with side hall. |

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Manchester St. cont.
(east side)

942.	#301-303			Vacant lot.
C 943.	#305	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C 944.	#307	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C 945.	#309	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C 946.	#311	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch, gable returns.
C 947.	#313	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch, gable returns.
C 948.	#315	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch, gable returns.
C 949.	#401	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with hip-roofed porch, gable returns.
950.	#403			Vacant lot.
N 951.	#503	ca. 1960	1	Brick-veneered gable-roofed house.
C 952.	#505	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with locally rare center door; original side wing.

Manchester St.
(west side)

N 953.	#608	ca. 1950	1	Cinder-block shotgun with shed-roofed porch; reflects persistence of this traditional form in modern material.
C 954.	#606	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with hip-roofed porch; especially steep roof.
C 955.	#604	ca. 1913	1	Saddlebag house with rear shed extension.
C 956.	#602	ca. 1913	1	Saddlebag house with rear shed extension.
C 957.	#600	ca. 1913	1	Saddlebag house with rear shed extension.
N 958.	#532- 534	ca. 1955	1	Double shotgun with gable-end form; #s 532-510 built by white developer on site of <u>Wilson Colored School</u> , razed in early 1950s.
N 959.	#528- 530	ca. 1955	1	Double shotgun with gable-end form.
N 960.	#524- 526	ca. 1955	1	Double shotgun with gable-end form.
N 961.	#522- 520	ca. 1955	1	Double shotgun with gable-end form.
N 962.	#516- 518	ca. 1955	1	Double shotgun with gable-end form.
N 963.	#512- 514	ca. 1955	1	Double shotgun, concrete block.
N 964.	#510	ca. 1955	1	Double shotgun, concrete block.
C 965.	#508	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with hip-roofed porch.
966.	#506			Vacant lot.
C 967.	#502	ca. 1922	1	Two-room, central-hall house with shed-roofed porch.
N 968.	#500	ca. 1970	1	Brick-veneered, gable-end house.

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Manchester St. cont.
(west side)

C 969.	#406	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with side wing added.
C 970.	#404	ca. 1913	1	Saddlebag house with rear shed extension.
C 971.	#402	ca. 1913	1	Saddlebag house with rear shed extension.
C 972.	#400	ca. 1913	1	Saddlebag house with rear shed extension.
N 973.	#316	ca. 1955	1	Concrete-block double shotgun.
974.	#314-306			Vacant lot.
C 975.	#304	ca. 1940	1	Shotgun with original side wing.
C 976.	#302	ca. 1940	1	Locally rare twin gable-front house; possibly two shotguns added together along side elevations.
977.	#214-216			Vacant lot.
C 978.	#212	ca. 1922	1	Triple-A cottage with hip-roofed porch; possibly a saddlebag plan altered.
C 979.	#210	ca. 1922	1½	Bungalow with gable roof and engaged porch; shingled gables; early example of the type in district.
C 980.	#208	ca. 1922	1	Two-room house with shed-roofed porch; aluminum siding; matches #206.
C 981.	#206	ca. 1922	1	Two-room house with shed-roofed porch; asphalt singles.
N 982.	#202	ca. 1922	1	Two-room house, heavily modified with Masonite veneer.
N 983.	#200	ca. 1922	1	Double-pen house heavily modified with Masonite veneer.
N 984.	#130	ca. 1922	1	Heavily modified two-room house, with stuccoed facade and rear additions.
N 985.	#128	ca. 1960	1	Hip-roofed, three-bay cottage; asbestos shingles.
N 986.	#122-124	ca. 1970	1	Brick-veneered, gable-roofed duplex.
C 987.	#116	ca. 1908	1	Two-room house with hip-roofed porch and six-over-six windows (most early houses in district have four-over-four windows).
C 988.	#114	ca. 1908	1	Shotgun with hip-roofed porch and gable returns; esp. heavy cornice.
C 989.	#112	ca. 1908	1	L-plan cottage with side wing with flush eaves; possibly a one-room house originally, with gable-front wing added.
C 990.	#110	ca. 1908	1	<u>Melvin Mason House</u> ; two-room house with hip-roofed porch; aluminum sided; Mason was a tobacco worker.
C 991.	#108	ca. 1908	1	Triple-A saddlebag dwelling with aluminum siding; possibly shed-roofed porch and center gable are later alterations to simple saddlebag.
992.	#106			Parking lot.

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Narrowway Street
(east side)

993	#150			Vacant lot.
C 994.	#148	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C 995.	#146	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C 996.	#144	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C 997.	#142	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
998.	#140-134			Vacant lot.
N 999.	#132	ca. 1960	1	Concrete-block double shotgun.
C 1000.	#130	ca. 1940	1	Shotgun with engaged porch.
1001.	#128½			Vacant lot.
N 1002.	#128	ca. 1960	1	Concrete-block, three-pile, gable-end house.
1003.	#126			Vacant lot.
N 1004.	#124	ca. 1960	1	Concrete-block, gable-end house.
N 1005.	#122	ca. 1970	1	Concrete-block, four-pile, gable-end house.
N 1006.	#120	ca. 1960	1	Concrete-block, three-pile, gable-end house.
1007.	#118			Vacant lot.
N 1008.	#116	ca. 1960	1	Concrete-block double shotgun.
N 1009.	#112	ca. 1960	1	Concrete-block double shotgun.
1010.	#110			Vacant lot.

Narrowway St.
(west side)

C 1011.	#109	ca. 1940	1½	Locally rare two-bay gambrel-roofed house with prominent shed dormer.
N 1012.	#111	ca. 1950	1	Gable-roofed, three-bay house; Masonite veneer.
C 1013.	#113	ca. 1913	1	Triple-A cottage with modified, bungalow-type porch post
C 1014.	#115	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
1015.	#117			Vacant lot.
C 1016.	#119	ca. 1940	1	Double shotgun with gable-end form.
1017.	#121-123			Vacant lot.
C 1018.	#125	ca. 1940	1	Double shotgun with gable-end form.
C 1019.	#127	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch; especially small example
C 1020.	#129	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
1021.	#131			Vacant lot.
C 1022.	#133	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with hip-roofed porch and shingled gable.
C 1023.	#135	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with hip-roofed porch and shingled gable.
1024.	#137			Vacant lot.
C 1025.	#139	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns.
N 1026.	#141	ca. 1950	1	Concrete-block, gable-end house.
1027.	#143-145			Vacant lot.

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Singletary Street
(east side)

C 1028.	#401	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C 1029.	#403	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C 1030.	#405	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C 1031.	#407	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C 1032.	#409	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C 1033.	#411	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.

North East St.
(east side)

1034.	#308			Vacant lot. <i>destroyed 4/95</i>
C 1035.	#306	ca. 1913	1	Saddlebag house with flush eaves; remodeled porch <i>destroyed 11/94</i>
C 1036.	#304	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with hip-roofed porch.
C 1037.	#302	ca. 1913	1	Saddlebag house with Masonite veneer; hip-roofed porch.
N 1038.	#300	ca. 1945	1½	Brick-veneered clipped-gable dwelling.
C 1039.	#210	ca. 1930	1	Four-room square cottage with inset porch and bungalow type details; #s 210-200 are said to have been built as rental property by white speculator <u>Leslie Farmer</u> .
C 1040.	#208	ca. 1930	1	Double shotgun with hip-roofed form and engaged porch.
C 1041.	#206	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with engaged porch; bungalow-type posts; shingled gable; fine example of the type.
C 1042.	#202	ca. 1930	1	Double shotgun with gable-end form and engaged porch.
C 1043.	#200	ca. 1930	1	Four-room square cottage with inset porch and bungalow type details.
C 1044.	#112	ca. 1930	1	Saddlebag house with rear shed extension and hip-roofed porch; late example of the type.
C 1045.	#110	ca. 1922	1	L-plan cottage with large, double-pile gable-roofed block; turned porch posts.
C 1046.	#104	ca. 1930	1	Two-room house with bungalow traits; late example of the type in the district; built as rental property by black merchant <u>Rufus Hilliard</u> .
C 1047.	#102	ca. 1913	2	Queen Anne house with L-plan and cross-gable roof; intact turned-post porch.

South East St.
(east side)

C 1048.	#107	ca. 1908	1	Mahaley Harris House; triple-A cottage with turned porch posts; Harris was a tobacco worker. <i>destroyed 4/95</i>
C 1049.	#109	ca. 1913	1	L-plan cottage with turned porch posts.

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South East St. cont.
(east side)

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|---------|------|----------|---|---|
| C 1050. | #111 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Bungalow with gable-end form and engaged porch; built by <u>Mark Blount</u> for his daughter. |
| C 1051. | #113 | ca. 1922 | 2 | <u>Mark Blount House</u> ; Queen Anne house with L-plan and cross-gable roof; turned porch posts; one of most intact Queen Anne dwellings in district; Blount was a cook. |

South East St.
(west side)

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|---------|------|----------|---|---|
| N 1052. | #214 | ca. 1950 | 1 | Concrete-block, gable-end dwelling. |
| N 1053. | #212 | ca. 1950 | 1 | Concrete-block, gable-end dwelling. |
| C 1054. | #210 | ca. 1940 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch. |
| C 1055. | #208 | ca. 1940 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch; bungalow type posts. |
| C 1056. | #206 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Queen Anne cottage with double-pile, hip-roofed form and turned porch posts. |
| N 1057. | #204 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Locally rare house with two shotguns joined at side elevations; heavily modernized; aluminum sided. |
| C 1058. | #114 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Triple-A cottage with turned porch posts; fine local example of the type. |
| N 1059. | #112 | ca. 1960 | 1 | Concrete-block double shotgun. |
| N 1060. | #110 | ca. 1960 | 1 | Concrete-block double shotgun. |
| C 1061. | #106 | ca. 1913 | 1 | <u>Dempsey Lassiter House</u> ; L-plan cottage with hip-roofed porch; aluminum sided. |

North East St.
(west side)

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|---------|----------|---------------------|--------------|--|
| C 1062. | #105 | ca. 1930 | 1½ | Concrete-block bungalow with gable roof and narrow two-bay form. |
| N 1063. | #107 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Heavily altered two-room, central-hall house; hip roof. |
| C 1064. | #109 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun house, originally, with added hip-roofed wing, ca. 1922. |
| C 1065. | #111 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Shotgun house with board-and-batten siding; an addition that follows basic shotgun form is on south elevation. |
| C 1066. | #113 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Shotgun with board-and-batten veneer. |
| C 1067. | #115 | ca, 1908 | 1 | Shotgun with board-and-batten veneer. |
| C 1068. | #117 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Shotgun with board-and-batten veneer. |
| C 1069. | #119 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Shotgun with board-and-batten veneer. |
| C 1070. | #201 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Saddlebag house with hip-roofed porch <i>destroyed 3/95</i> |
| C 1071. | #203 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Saddlebag house with hip-roofed porch. |
| 1072. | #205-207 | | | Playground. |
| C 1073. | #301 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Saddlebag house with hip-roofed porch. |

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North East St. cont.
(west side)

C 1074.	#303	ca. 1908	1	Saddlebag house with hip-roofed porch.
N 1075.	#305	ca. 1908	1	Altered saddlebag house; plan modified for one family; porch replaced.
N 1076.	#307	ca. 1960	1	Stuccoed concrete-block duplex.
1077.	#309-311			Vacant lot.

Mayo Street
(east side)

N 1078.	#406	ca. 1908	1	Two-room house and shed-roofed porch; abandoned and in disrepair.
N 1079.	#408	ca. 1908	1	Triple-A cottage heavily altered; brick veneer.
C 1080.	#410	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch; asbestos shingles.

Elba Street
(east side)

N 1081.	#310	ca. 1950	2	Brick grocery store in standard commercial building, with simple square form and flat roof; sparse styling.
1082.	#304			Vacant lot.

Elba Street
(west side)

C 1083.	#305	ca. 1908	1	L-plan cottage with turned porch posts.
C 1084.	#307	ca. 1908	1	<u>Jesse Holden House</u> ; L-plan cottage with turned porch posts and traces of decorative millwork along porch; Holden was a brick mason.
N 1085.	#313	ca. 1940	1	Shotgun altered and expanded with side wing; aluminum sided; porch replaced.

North Vick Street
(east side)

C 1086.	#504	ca. 1922	1	Shotgun with hip-roofed porch; asbestos shingles.
C 1087.	#412	ca. 1913	1½	<u>Reverend Willie Jones House</u> ; Queen Anne house with complex mix of hip and gable-roofs; bracketed porch posts; aluminum sided; Jones was minister of St. John's A.M.E. Zion Church.

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N. Vick St. cont.
 (east side)

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|---------|----------|----------|----|---|
| C 1088. | #410 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with engaged porch and bungalow-type posts; built as rental property by <u>Louis Thomas</u> . |
| C 1089. | #408 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Variant of shotgun with side hall; also attributed to <u>Thomas</u> ; aluminum sided; contributing wood shed. |
| 1090. | #406-402 | | | Vacant lot. |
| N 1091. | #306 | ca. 1945 | 1 | Tudor Revival cottage, brick veneered; handsome, late example of the type. |
| C 1092. | #304 | ca. 1913 | 1 | <u>Willie Reid House</u> ; two-room, central-hall house with locally rare cross-gable roof; built by <u>Barney Reid</u> ; Willie Reid was a factory worker. |
| C 1093. | #302 | ca. 1913 | 1 | L-plan cottage with intact turned-post porch and balustrade; fine local example of the type built by black carpenter <u>Barney Reid</u> . |
| C 1094. | #300 | ca. 1913 | 1 | <u>Barney Reid House</u> ; L-plan cottage with intact Queen Anne elements, including complex roof shapes and wraparound porch; classical posts; fine local example of the style; Reid was active carpenter in district. |
| N 1095. | #206 | ca. 1950 | 2 | Brick-veneered Dutch Colonial house. |
| C 1096. | #204 | ca. 1940 | 1½ | <u>Nestus Freeman Rental House</u> ; locally unique dwelling with a small tower on the front facade and stone veneer; contributing stone fence; Freeman was a noted Wilson stone mason and businessman. |
| N 1097. | #202 | ca. 1940 | 1 | Heavily modified clipped-gable dwelling; aluminum sided. |
| N 1098. | #110 | ca. 1950 | 1 | <u>St. Luke A.M.E. Church</u> ; stuccoed concrete-block edifice with castellated tower. |
| N 1099. | #106 | ca. 1970 | 1 | Brick-veneered ranch-style house. |

South Vick Street
 (east side)

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|---------|------|----------|---|--|
| C 1100. | #103 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Four-room square cottage with inset porch and bungalow type detail; popular version of this form; probably built by black speculator <u>Benny Person</u> . |
| C 1101. | #105 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with engaged porch and bungalow type posts; it is said to have been built for tenants by <u>Person</u> . |
| N 1102. | #107 | ca. 1980 | 1 | Gable-end dwelling with deck; aluminum siding. |
| N 1103. | #113 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Hip-roofed, side-hall dwelling; heavily modified. |
| C 1104. | #115 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Four-room square cottage similar to #103; shingled gables and heavy square porch posts. |

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S. Vick St. cont.
(east side)

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|---------|----------------|----------|---|--|
| C 1105. | #205 | ca. 1913 | 1 | <u>Paul Grady Tenant House</u> ; L-plan cottage with turned porch posts; Grady, a white lawyer, built this house for his butler. |
| N 1106. | #207-
#207B | ca. 1950 | 1 | Concrete-block gable-end houses attached at side elevations |
| C 1107. | #209 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Hip-roofed, double-pile cottage with turned porch posts. |
| N 1108. | #211 | ca. 1950 | 1 | Concrete-block, three-pile, gable-end house. |
| C 1109. | #301 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Triple-A cottage with remodeled entry porch. |
| 1110. | #303-309 | | | Vacant lot. |

S. Vick St.
(west side)

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|---------|------|----------|---|---|
| C 1111. | #314 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch. |
| C 1112. | #312 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch. |
| C 1113. | #310 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch. |
| C 1114. | #308 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch. |
| C 1115. | #306 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch. |
| C 1116. | #304 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch. |
| C 1117. | #302 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch. |
| 1118. | #212 | | | Vacant lot. |
| C 1119. | #210 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Double shotgun with engaged porch and bungalow type posts. |
| C 1120. | #208 | ca. 1922 | 2 | <u>Railford McPhail House</u> ; complex form with cross-hip roof, wraparound porch, and porte-cochere; porch modified with metal posts; McPhail was a carpenter, brick mason, and porter. |
| C 1121. | #204 | ca. 1913 | 1 | Triple-A cottage with hip-roofed porch; asphalt shingling. |
| C 1122. | #202 | ca. 1913 | 1 | <u>William Brown House</u> ; locally rare twin gable-front house with center hall; hip-roofed porch; Brown was a house painter. |
| C 1123. | #200 | ca. 1913 | 1 | <u>George Coppedge House</u> ; L-plan cottage with bracketed porch posts; fine example of the type; stone wall borders rear yard; Coppedge was a brick mason. |
| C 1124. | #114 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with bungalow type porch posts. |
| C 1125. | #112 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with hip-roofed porch. |
| C 1126. | #110 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with gable returns and bungalow type porch posts. |
| C 1127. | #108 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with gable returns and bungalow type porch posts. |
| C 1128. | #106 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with gable returns and bungalow type porch posts. |
| C 1129. | #104 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with gable returns and bungalow type porch posts. |

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North Vick St.
(west side)

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|---------|---------------|----------|----|--|
| C 1130. | #103 | ca. 1930 | 1½ | <u>Ed Nicholson House</u> ; bungalow with locally popular gable roof, massive porch, and gabled dormer; Nicholson owned a grocery and wood lot to the south, facing Nash Street. |
| C 1131. | #105 | ca. 1940 | 1 | Double shotgun with twin gabled porches and asphalt shingles. |
| C 1132. | #107 | ca. 1940 | 1 | Shotgun with bungalow type porch posts. |
| C 1133. | #109 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Double-pile, hip-roof cottage with wraparound porch; intact classical porch posts; fine local example of late Queen Anne cottage. |
| N 1134. | #111 | ca. 1950 | 1 | <u>Vick St. Grocery</u> ; concrete-block corner grocery. |
| C 1135. | #201 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Bungalow with gable roof; aluminum sided; shed-roofed porch. |
| C 1136. | #203 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Bungalow with gable roof and prominent gabled porch; aluminum sided; builder is said to have been <u>John Reid</u> . |
| N 1137. | #205 | ca. 1945 | 2 | Gable Front house with bungalow type porch posts; aluminum sided. |
| N 1138. | #207 | ca. 1960 | 1 | Gable-end dwelling; aluminum sided. |
| C 1139. | #301 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Bungalow with clipped-gable roof; triple pile with end chimney with exposed face; locally unusual design. |
| C 1140. | #303 | ca. 1930 | 1 | <u>James Moore House</u> ; bungalow with high hip roof and distinctive wraparound porch; aluminum sided; Moore was a barber. |
| N 1141. | #305-
#307 | ca. 1970 | 1 | Brick-veneered apartment building. |
| N 1142. | #309 | 1971 | 1 | <u>Piney Grove Baptist Church</u> ; brick-veneered gable-end church; typical of renovated neighborhood churches in the district. |
| N 1143. | #401 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Heavily modified hip-roofed dwelling; brick veneered; porch modernized. |
| C 1144. | #405 | ca. 1913 | 1 | <u>John R. Reid House</u> ; L-plan cottage with front-facing gable in side wing; contributing garage; Reid was a carpenter, and built #s 405-409. |
| C 1145. | #407 | ca. 1913 | 1 | <u>Lonnie Reid House</u> ; L-plan cottage matching # 405; built by carpenter <u>J R. Reid</u> for brother Lonnie, a tailor. |
| C 1146. | #409 | ca. 1913 | 1 | L-plan cottage which, like #s 406-407 has front-facing gable in wing; built by <u>J. R. Reid</u> . |

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Section number 7 Page 76

North Reid Street
(east side)

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|---------|------|----------|----|---|
| C 1147. | #802 | ca. 1930 | 1 | <u>Thomas Joyner House</u> ; locally rare brick-veneered, double-pile, hip-roofed dwelling with prominent bungalow type porch posts; Flemish-bond pattern. |
| N 1148. | #800 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Modernized gable-roofed house with bungalow type porch; aluminum sided. |
| C 1149. | #414 | ca. 1913 | 1 | <u>Levi Peacock House</u> ; Queen Anne cottage with hip roof and double-pile plan; aluminum sided but retains distinctive patterned-tin roof; Peacock was a barber. |
| C 1150. | #410 | ca. 1940 | 1 | Bungalow with gable roof and shed-roofed porch with standard tapered posts on brick piers. |
| C 1151. | #408 | 1934 | 2 | <u>Oscar Woodward House</u> ; locally unique house with front-facing entry gable suggesting vernacular Tudor Revival style; end chimney includes decorative glazed tile; contributing stuccoed-concrete block wall, frame garage, and three storage sheds; Woodward was a chauffeur and handyman. |
| C 1152. | #406 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Bungalow with cross-gable roof and engaged porch; probably built as rental property. |
| C 1153. | #404 | ca. 1922 | 1 | <u>Alf McCoy House</u> ; Queen Anne cottage with hip roof and double-pile plan; evidence of original turned posts and patterned-tin roof. |
| C 1154. | #402 | ca. 1930 | 1½ | Bungalow with gable roof and prominent gabled porch. |
| C 1155. | #400 | ca. 1930 | 1½ | <u>Bedie Powell House</u> ; bungalow with gable roof; gabled dormer, and engaged porch; fine example of this popular type in the district; Powell was a mail carrier for the railroad. |
| C 1156. | #310 | ca. 1930 | 1 | <u>Thomas Foster House</u> ; bungalow with hip roof and engaged porch; Foster was janitor at Wilson post office. |
| C 1157. | #308 | ca. 1922 | 1 | <u>Henry Best House</u> ; double-pile, hip-roofed dwelling with classical porch posts intact; late version of popular type in district; Best was janitor at telephone company. |
| C 1158. | #304 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Bungalow with gable-end form; fanlight in gable; probably built as rental property; contributing garage. |
| C 1159. | #300 | ca. 1930 | 1½ | <u>Jesse Knight House</u> ; popular bungalow design with gable roof and engaged porch; shed dormer; Knight was a porter at the Cherry Hotel in Wilson. |

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 77

N. Reid St. cont.
(east side)

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|---------|------|----------|---|--|
| C 1160. | #208 | ca. 1930 | 1 | <u>Levi Arrington House</u> ; bungalow with low hip roof and engaged porch; contributing garage and wood shed; Arrington was a carpenter. |
| C 1161. | #206 | ca. 1930 | 1 | <u>James Mack House</u> ; bungalow with gable-end form and subsidiary gabled porch; aluminum sided; Mack operated a shoe-shine shop at the railroad station. |
| C 1162. | #106 | ca. 1930 | 2 | <u>George White Vick House</u> ; Colonial Revival house with hip-roofed form popular in district; wraparound porch with classical columns; fine example of the style; Vick was son of S. H. Vick, and operated taxi service. |
| N 1163. | #104 | ca. 1960 | 1 | Brick-veneered hip-roofed dwelling; double pile. |

South Reid Street
(east side)

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|---------|------|----------|---|--|
| C 1164. | #103 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Four-room square cottage with inset porch; popular tenant house type in district in late 1920s. |
| C 1165. | #105 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with engaged porch and bungalow type posts. |
| C 1166. | #107 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with bungalow type porch posts. |
| C 1167. | #109 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with hip-roofed porch, simple square posts. |
| C 1168. | #111 | ca. 1915 | 1 | L-plan cottage with turned porch posts. |
| C 1169. | #113 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with engaged porch and shingled gable. |
| C 1170. | #115 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Double shotgun with engaged porch and shingled gable; compare with #113 to see relationship between two types. |
| C 1171. | #117 | ca. 1933 | 1 | Gable-end dwelling with side hall; represents expanded and slightly more formal version of basic shotgun; chamfered porch posts linger. |
| C 1172. | #205 | ca. 1915 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns; #s 205-209 attributed to white attorney <u>Grady</u> , who invested in real estate in East Wilson. |
| C 1173. | #207 | ca. 1915 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns. |
| C 1174. | #209 | ca. 1915 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns. |

S. Reid St.
(west side)

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|---------|------|----------|---|--|
| C 1175. | #210 | ca. 1915 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns; #s 210-206 possibly built by white attorney <u>Grady</u> . |
| C 1176. | #208 | ca. 1915 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns. |
| C 1177. | #206 | ca. 1915 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns. |

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S. Reid St. cont.
(west side)

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|---------|------|----------|---|--|
| C 1178. | #204 | ca. 1915 | 1 | Two-room dwelling with hip-roofed porch; asphalt shingles. |
| N 1179. | #116 | ca. 1960 | 1 | Brick-veneered gable-roofed house; double pile. |
| C 1180. | #112 | ca. 1913 | 1 | <u>Tom Johnson House</u> ; L-plan cottage with turned porch posts. |
| C 1181. | #110 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with hip-roofed porch, gable returns. |
| C 1182. | #108 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch, gable returns. |
| N 1183. | #104 | ca. 1955 | 1 | <u>St. Marks Episcopal Church</u> ; concrete-block clipped-gable church. |

N. Reid St.
(west side)

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|---------|-------|----------|----|---|
| C 1184. | #101 | ca. 1935 | 1 | Four-room square cottage with inset porch and bungalow type traits; popular version of this house type in district; #s 101-107 attributed to white developer <u>Robert Rice</u> . |
| C 1185. | #105 | ca. 1935 | 1 | Four-room square cottage matching #101. |
| C 1186. | #107 | ca. 1935 | 1 | Four-room square cottage matching #s 101-105. |
| N 1187. | #201 | ca. 1950 | 1 | Brick-veneered gable-roofed, three-bay house. |
| N 1188. | #203 | ca. 1950 | 1 | Brick-veneered gable-roofed, three-bay house. |
| N 1189. | #205 | ca. 1950 | 1 | Gable-end house with stone veneer on front facade. |
| N 1190. | #207 | ca. 1950 | 1 | Gable-roofed house with stock Colonial Revival millwork. |
| C 1191. | #301 | ca. 1935 | 1 | Four-room square cottage with popular inset porch and bungalow type details. |
| C 1192. | #303 | ca. 1930 | 2 | Gable Front house with two-bay form, side-hall plan, attributed to black developer <u>William Hines</u> . |
| C 1193. | #305 | ca. 1930 | 2 | Gable Front house matching #303; similar gabled porch with heavy brick posts. |
| C 1194. | #307 | ca. 1913 | 1 | L-plan cottage with front-facing gable in side wing; cutaway bay; turned porch posts; perhaps built by carpenter <u>John Reid</u> . |
| C 1195. | #309 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Bungalow with hip roof and engaged porch that extends around north side. |
| N 1196. | #401 | ca. 1960 | 1½ | Gable-roofed house with gabled entry porch; double pile; stock Colonial Revival motifs. |
| N 1197. | #405 | ca. 1960 | 1 | Brick-veneered, gable-roofed house with entry porch. |
| N 1198. | #407 | ca. 1960 | 1 | Gable-roofed house with entry porch; aluminum sided. |
| | 1199. | #501-503 | | Vacant lot. |
| N 1200. | #505 | ca. 1960 | 1 | Brick-veneered, gable-roofed duplex. |
| N 1201. | #603 | ca. 1970 | 1 | Brick-veneered ranch-style house with carport. |
| C 1202. | #802 | ca. 1940 | 1 | <u>(Former) Vick School</u> ; brick-veneered, hip-roofed former elementary school for blacks; banks of windows and simple Colonial Revival detail; currently a job training center. |

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Section number 7 Page 79

Fourth Street
(east side)

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|---------|------|---------------------|---------------|---|
| C 1203. | #105 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns. |
| C 1204. | #107 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shotgun with shed-roofed porch and gable returns. |
| C 1205. | #109 | ca. 1930 | 1½ | Bungalow with clipped-gable roof and dormer; engaged porch
lingering turned porch posts. destroyed 10/94 |
| N 1206. | #113 | ca. 1980 | 1 | Gable-roofed, double-pile dwelling; aluminum sided. |
| N 1207. | #115 | ca. 1980 | 1 | Gable-roofed, double-pile dwelling; aluminum sided. |
| N 1208. | #117 | ca. 1940 | 1 | Double-pile gable-roofed duplex with shed-roofed porch. |

Fourth Street
(west side)

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|---------|------|----------|---|---|
| C 1209. | #118 | ca. 1940 | 1 | Shotgun with gabled porch; contributing storage shed. |
| C 1210. | #116 | ca. 1940 | 1 | Shotgun with gabled porch. |
| C 1211. | #114 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Bungalow with hip roof and engaged porch. |
| N 1212. | #112 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Heavily modernized, brick-veneered, two-room, central-hall house. |
| C 1213. | #110 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Side-hall version of traditional shotgun; gable returns and hip-roofed porch; shed side addition. |
| N 1214. | #108 | ca. 1970 | 1 | Brick-veneered ranch-style house. |

Lane Street
(east side)

- | | | | | |
|---------|-------|----------|---|---|
| C 1215. | #303 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Shotgun with engaged porch and bungalow type posts. |
| N 1216. | #305 | ca. 1960 | 1 | <u>Mt. Zion Original Free Will Baptist Church</u> ; gable-end brick-veneered church. |
| N 1217. | #307 | ca. 1950 | 1 | Concrete-block double shotgun. |
| C 1218. | #309 | ca. 1930 | 1 | Gable-roofed, double-pile duplex with bungalow type porch posts. |
| C 1219. | #401 | ca. 1940 | 1 | Bungalow with gable-end form; three pile. |
| N 1220. | #403 | ca. 1960 | 1 | Concrete-block double shotgun. |
| N 1221. | #407 | ca. 1950 | 1 | Gable-end dwelling with asphalt shingles; three pile. |
| | 1222. | #409 | | Vacant lot. |
| N 1223. | #411 | ca. 1960 | 1 | Concrete-block double shotgun. |
| N 1224. | #415 | ca. 1960 | 1 | Brick-veneered, three-bay house. |
| N 1225. | #417 | ca. 1970 | 1 | Brick-veneered ranch-style house with carport. |
| C 1226. | #501 | ca. 1922 | 1 | <u>Dorsey Williams Rental House</u> ; shotgun with added side wing; built by black farmer Dorsey Williams for tenants; builder is said to have been <u>Henry Freeman</u> , brother of noted stone mason <u>Nestus Freeman</u> . |

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Lane St. cont.
(east side)

- C 1227. #503 ca. 1930 2 Dorsey Williams Tenant House; distinctive Gable Front house with two-bay facade and one-pile plan; rear kitchen ell; built by black farmer Williams for tenants; contributing garage.
- C 1228. #507 ca. 1922 1 Ulysses Williams House; hip-roofed, double-pile cottage with center chimney and side, hip-roofed kitchen wing; asphalt shingles; contributing wood shed; Willimas was a truck driver.

Lane Street
(west side)

- C 1229. #420 ~~ca. 1913~~ 1 ~~Sarah Combs House; two-room house with rear shed, extension and simple frieze returns.~~ *destroyed 11/94*
Vacant lot (vegetable garden).
1230. #418
- C 1231. #416 ca. 1940 1 Bungalow with gable roof; double pile; shed-roofed porch.
- N 1232. #414 ca. 1950 1 Concrete-block gable-roofed house; entry porch.
- C 1233. #410 ca. 1930 1 Two-room house with simple bungalow traits; asphalt veneer.
- C 1234. #304 ca. 1930 1 Two-room house with bungalow traits; late example of this traditional type.
- N 1235. #302 ca. 1945 1 Cinder-block grocery; one-bay; abandoned.

North Carroll Street
(east side)

- N 1236. #610 ca. 1960 1 Concrete-block gable-end dwelling; double shotgun.
- C 1237. #608 ca. 1913 1 James Hobbs House; L-plan cottage with turned porch posts; Hobbs was a carpenter.
- N 1238. #606 ca. 1922 1 Heavily modified, brick-veneered, hip-roofed dwelling.
- C 1239. #604 ca. 1913 1 L-plan cottage with turned-post porch.
- C 1240. #602 ca. 1922 1 Shotgun with hip-roofed porch and gable returns.
- C 1241. #600 ca. 1922 1 Shotgun with hip-roofed porch and gable returns.
- C 1242. #504 1922 2 Darden-Vick School; former Wilson Colored High School; brick-veneered structure with Tudor Revival traits; designed by Coloumbia, S. C. architect Charles Wilson.
- N 1243. #504 ca. 1960 2 Brick-veneered gymnasium and connected classroom wing.
- N 1244. #502 ca. 1950 1½ Brick-veneered Tudor Revival cottage.
- C 1245. #104 ~~ca. 1930~~ 1 ~~Bungalow with gable-end form, engaged porch; four-room square shape.~~ *destroyed 9/94*

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South Carroll Street
(east side)

N 1246.	#107	ca. 1970	1	Duplex; gable-roofed, double-pile form; aluminum sided.
C 1247.	#109	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C 1248.	#111	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.

South Carroll Street
(west side)

C 1249.	#116	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C 1250.	#114	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C 1251.	#112	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C 1252.	#110	ca. 1930	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
N 1253.	#106	1951	1½	Concrete-block dwelling with Tudor Revival influence.

North Carroll Street
(west side)

N 1254.	#103	ca. 1960	1	Brick-veneered gable-end dwelling; duplex.
N 1255.	#201	ca. 1970	1	Brick-veneered ranch-style house.
N 1256.	#301	ca. 1950	1	Cinder-block double shotgun with engaged porch.
N 1257.	#303	ca. 1950	1	Cinder-block double shotgun with engaged porch.
N 1258.	#305	ca. 1950	1	Cinder-block double shotgun with engaged porch.
N 1259.	#501	ca. 1960	1	Brick-veneered, gable-roofed dwelling with engaged entry porch facing Queen Street.
C 1260.	#505	ca. 1930	1	One-room, gable-roofed house with bungalow type detail; aluminum sided; late example of traditional form.
C 1261.	#507	ca. 1930	2	Gable Front house with two-bay facade and side-hall plan; aluminum sided; built by black developer <u>William Hines</u> .
C 1262.	#509	ca. 1930	2	Gable Front house matching #507; also built by <u>Hines</u> .
C 1263.	#607	ca. 1940	1	Double shotgun with hip roof and engaged porch.

Finch Street
(east side)

N 1264.	#203	ca. 1970	1	Brick-veneered gable-end dwelling with carport.
C 1265.	#211	ca. 1940	1	Shotgun with shed-roofed porch.
C 1266.	#213	ca. 1913	1	Queen Anne cottage with hip-roofed, double-pile form and turned porch posts.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCESUMMARY

The East Wilson Historic District in Wilson, a major manufacturing and commercial center in eastern North Carolina, is a distinctive early twentieth-century Southern Afro-American cultural landscape. This predominantly residential neighborhood contains the core of the black community that grew up east of the railroad tracks adjacent to the flourishing tobacco warehouse district. The historic district comprises ^{at least} ~~over~~ 1200 buildings, including a variety of worker house types: the "shanty;" the saddlebag; the shotgun; and the "square-built." Here, too, middle-class blacks owned houses reflecting national styles: the Queen Anne; the Colonial Revival; and the bungalow. The domestic architecture ranges from the area's beginnings ca. 1890 to the beginning of the Second World War, when changing demographics began to erode the vitality of East Wilson. The district is of statewide significance because it is one of North Carolina's major, intact black neighborhoods, and is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A as a tangible representation of Wilson's black heritage. Although many individuals made contributions to the community, the most prominent of East Wilson's early residents were Dr. Frank A. Hargrave, who in 1905 established Wilson's first hospital for blacks, in the district, and Samuel H. Vick, a black businessman, developer, educator, postmaster, and religious leader who was the major landowner in East Wilson. It is eligible under Criterion C as well. The district has a blend of traditional worker housing and stylish, middle-class residences illustrating a socio-economic diversity rarely discussed in scholarship concerning American black history. Perhaps the most significant of the many black builders who lived and labored in the district was Nestus Freeman. Wilson's most skilled stonemason, Freeman built numerous bungalows as well as a group of five unusual stone houses and sheds in the district between the 1920s and 1940s. His own home is a stone-faced bungalow, and his yard is

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adorned with an assortment of whimsical concrete fantasy creatures.

The East Wilson Historic District represents the first of a number of black communities in North Carolina that are scheduled for nomination to the National Register under the supervision of the Division of Archives and History. The Afro-American heritage of Raleigh, North Carolina is currently under study, and at least one National Register district nomination is planned for 1988. According to the staff of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, the East Wilson Historic District has the largest collection of shotgun houses in a single neighborhood in the state, although pockets of shotgun housing exist in other eastern North Carolina cities such as Kinston and Goldsboro. As black districts in these and other urban places are explored, the accumulating historical and architectural data will produce an ever-greater perspective and depth of understanding concerning the Afro-American cultural landscape.

Criterion Exception G

The district includes 68 buildings built between 1937 and 1941 that are listed as Contributing. They include a number of typical, frame shotgun houses (e.g., Nos. 741-756), double shotgun houses (e.g., Nos. 1131-1132), and bungalows (e.g., Nos. 352-353); several notable stone houses (Nos. 716, 1096) built by black stonemason Nestus Freeman; a Tudor Revival cottage (No. 1267) that exemplifies the style within the district; and the (former) Vick School (No. 1202), one of the two landmark educational facilities in East Wilson.

BLACK ETHNIC HERITAGE

The emergence of the separate black community in Wilson paralleled the growth of the city as a whole. Situated in the upper coastal plain of eastern North Carolina, the City of Wilson grew from a crossroads trading settlement in the early nineteenth century to the nation's leading tobacco market by 1919.(1) The major

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impetus to Wilson's expansion was the construction of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad in 1840.(2) This north-south railroad bestowed on Wilson economic advantages that surrounding crossroads settlements lacked, and thus spurred commercial and cultural growth. By the Civil War, Wilson had attracted numerous members of the local planter class, who played leading roles in creating businesses, manufacturies, and private academies. Although the commercial district and principal residential streets took shape west of the tracks, to the east, along Railroad Street, several early white leaders built imposing homes, as well as helped establish the Wilson Collegiate Institute in 1859 (No. 403).(3) In 1860 Wilson's population included 537 whites, an undisclosed number of slaves, and 32 free blacks. The freedmen also lived on both sides of the tracks, and according to the 1860 census, were employed in a variety of skilled occupations: pottery, shoemaking, carpentry, and blacksmithing.(4)

After the war, Wilson's racial composition and the pattern of distribution of whites and blacks began to change dramatically. Wilson's antebellum black contingent was augmented by ex-slaves who were abandoning farms for factories in great numbers across the state.(5) Reflecting this trend, the number of blacks in Wilson stood at 264 in 1870 (26 percent of the total population), and had reached 1,131 (31.4 percent) by the turn of the century.(6) Increasingly, postwar black migration to Wilson was concentrated east of the railroad tracks, separate from the expanding white neighborhoods and central business district on the west side. Such a segregated pattern of settlement on the outskirts of the built-up urban core typified newly established black districts throughout North Carolina and the South in this period.(7) According to Howard Rabinowitz, who has studied Raleigh's Afro-American community, black residential segregation usually resulted from a combination of black preference, white hostility, and economic constraints.(8) Similarly, in East Wilson, observes local writer Mary Freeman-Ellis, blacks congregated in the district to be near family, friends, and churches, as well as due to the very limited housing afforded them in white areas of the city.(9)

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While East Wilson developed east of the railroad tracks, an entity set apart from white Wilson, the black community was both physically and economically linked to white-owned industries. The 1900 and 1910 federal censuses list blacks working in brickyards, a box factory, a cotton oil mill, and a large guano factory, all of which stood within the railroad corridor and were owned by whites.(10) Other East Wilson residents worked for the railroad itself. But, by far, the major employer of local blacks, as well as the principal source of wealth in the entire city, was the thriving tobacco industry.

Whereas cotton had been the region's key cash crop during the period of postwar recovery (Wilson is one of the best cotton markets in the state," sang The Wilson Daily Mirror in 1887), several years of poor harvests and rock-bottom prices in the 1880s prompted farmers to devote increasingly more land and labor to flue-cured tobacco.(11) By 1900, Wilson had become one of the largest markets for the crop in North Carolina, selling 15 million pounds in five warehouses.(12) The western edge of the black district, south of Nash Street, was dominated by tobacco-related facilities at the turn of the century. The 1904 Sanborn Map of Wilson depicts 13 prizeries (warehouses), a stemmery, and several redrying houses in this area.(13) Between 1900 and 1910, both the American and Imperial tobacco companies erected impressive redrying and stemming facilities near the railroad tracks.(14) These companies were major employers of East Wilson's rising black population. Indeed, black employment in Southern tobacco factories was so pervasive that historian Frenise Logan described such unskilled work as characteristically "Negro jobs."(15) The prevalence of blacks in the industry, Logan observed, was quite simply because whites considered this labor as particularly undesirable. Work in the tobacco factories in the early 1900s was mainly a hand process, performed under especially deleterious conditions (extreme dust, little ventilation or lighting), and for poor wages. In other large industries, notably textiles, and in the skilled trades, whites vigorously opposed black employment, fearing the

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substitution of cheaper black help for white employees. Thus excluded from skilled and higher paying jobs, Logan concluded, blacks were largely confined to "non-promotional menial and semi-menial jobs" in the leaf factories, as well as in the personal service fields, such as washerwomen and seamstresses for females, and pressers and barbers for males. Better paying entrepreneurial and professional occupations were usually in areas reserved to the race as a result of segregation: preachers, teachers, and morticians.(16)

The employment of East Wilson's early blacks tended to reflect these discouraging occupational tendencies; but an examination of individual cases also reveals a variety of avenues to success and personal fulfillment in the work place. In a family history published in 1978, Norma Jean and Carole Darden describe how their uncle, Camillus Darden, ingeniously secured the only franchises in Wilson County to sell RCA Victor phonographs and Harley-Davidson motorcycles in the 1910s. Darden eventually attended mortuary school and assumed ownership of his father's, Charles H. Darden's, prosperous undertaking business.(17)

Mary Freeman-Ellis, who authored a family history in 1986, shares similar experiences of black accomplishment and pride. She describes a strong local commitment to the success of black businesses in the early 1900s. Residents patronized the black-owned stores in the district even though the products they sold were not always the most fashionable nor the least expensive.(18)

Nestus Freeman, Freeman-Ellis' father, was one of a group of successful black builders to live and work in East Wilson. Educated at the Tuskegee Normal School, he rose to middle class status as an accomplished builder and real estate developer. Historian Hugh B. Johnston has characterized Freeman as Wilson's most skilled stone mason whose services were in great demand in white as well as black Wilson.(19) A colleague of Freeman's, Alonzo Coley, constructed bungalows for black clients, as well as worked in a barber shop. He advertised himself as a "licensed architect" after completing a drafting course at the local black high school.(20)

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East Wilson's two most prominent early residents-- and persons of significance in the history of North Carolina's blacks--were Dr. Frank S. Hargrave and Samuel H. Vick. A physician educated at Shaw University in Raleigh, Hargrave moved to Wilson in the early 1900s. Here, in 1905, he helped establish the city's first hospital for blacks (a white hospital had been built in the 1890s). This private health care facility was located in a house on East Green Street. Hargrave then spearheaded a drive to build a new and larger hospital for blacks. The Wilson Hospital and Tubercular Home (later known as Mercy Hospital) was erected in 1913 on the site of the former hospital (No. 13). Designed by the local white architectural firm of Benton and Moore, this Neo-Classical Revival structure still stands in the district, a symbol to Hargrave's accomplishments as well as to early twentieth-century black health care in North Carolina. The building is vacant and in disrepair, having ceased operation as a hospital in 1964.(21)

Samuel H. Vick (1863-1946), Hargrave's close friend, was a successful black businessman, developer, educator, and postmaster. Vick was Wilson's postmaster from 1889 to 1894 and again between 1898 and 1903. His appointment to this office by black congressman Henry P. Cheatham reflected the political influence of blacks in the city and in other communities within North Carolina's Second Congressional District (known as the "Black Second") during the second half of the nineteenth century.(22) The remarkable Samuel Vick also served as principal of the local black graded school; established Wilson's first black bank, the Commercial Bank, in 1920; owned the Globe Theater in East Wilson; organized the Lincoln Benefit Society, Inc., a fraternal insurance company; and assisted in the founding of the black hospital. In both civic and church affairs, Vick's influence was statewide. He served as a Presbyterian missionary in the early 1900s, established Odd Fellow Lodges across North Carolina, and vigorously stumped for political candidates who supported black causes.(23)

Samuel Vick also invested in real estate throughout East Wilson. The major landowner in the district, he

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named some of the key streets in the neighborhood for his daughters, Elba, Carolina, and Viola, as well as for important black leaders and institutions, Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee. He sold lots and built rental property, including rows of shotgun housing along East Vance, South Vick, and other streets in the district.(24)

By 1920, the individual accounts of self-determination and financial achievement in East Wilson had added up to a substantial black middle class. This status group typically owned their homes and often operated businesses along East Nash Street or even in the main business district across the tracks. Here, in the city's commercial core, black barbers, in particular, owned shops catering to a white clientele. The black middle class was a diverse group that comprised not only the anticipated assemblage of ministers, morticians, and teachers in the local black schools, but also tradesmen, porters, doctors, factory foremen, and even one photographer.(25) In East Wilson in the early nineteenth century, a black resident could be assured prominent social status by gaining steady employment outside the tobacco factories and earning enough money to own a home on East Green Street. Here, observes one long-time East Wilson resident, the community's "high society" lived.(26) In 1910, approximately 50 percent of the houses along the street were owner-occupied, compared to 18 percent for the remainder of the district.(27) During the first two decades of the century, East Green's occupants included both Samuel Vick and Dr. Hargrave (Nos. 27 and 28), as well as J. D. Reid, principal of the Wilson Graded School for blacks (No. 17), photographer George Barnes (No. 64), printer Charlie Thomas (No. 81), barbershop proprietors William and Walter Hines (Nos. 82 and 83), Reverends Hardy B. Taylor (No. 66), and Otto Sanders (No. 29), Jesse Norfleet, a porter (No. 79), and railroad fireman Hardy Johnson (No. 74). East Green was also the most verdant street in the community. Oaks planted by Vick lined both sides as well as the middle of the street, from North Pender three blocks east to North Vick. Most of these trees were lost when East Green was paved in the late 1920s.(28)

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The houses occupied by Green Street residents represented an assortment of vernacular and nationally popular forms, originally decorated with Queen Anne-inspired millwork and turned-post porches. Subsequent remodelings may have taken their toll on front verandas and applied sawnwork, but original shapes are intact, and the overall architectural scale of the street remains little changed. Perhaps two of the oldest dwellings here are the L-plan cottage occupied by Reverend Otto Sanders and the house of printer Charlie Thomas. Both structures retain original motifs, and the Thomas House is especially intact, including slender turned posts, delicate jigsaw brackets, and a triple-A roof design. A sister house stands in the district at 122 North Pender (No. 810). However, they are two of only three I houses known to have been built in East Wilson.

More popular among the early black middle class were one- and two-story Queen Anne residences with stylishly irregular massings. Between 1900 and 1915, outstanding double-pile, hip-roofed cottages with projecting wings and spacious porches appeared in East Wilson, asserting the middle-class status of their occupants. Along East Green Street, examples were built side by side by Reverend Hardy Taylor and barber Charles Thomas. Two blocks north, on East Vance Street, store clerk Ximena Pitt (No. 209), and Nazereth Peirce, an insurance agent (No. 208) erected similar designs.

Certainly the most notable of the two-story Queen Anne residences was built by Samuel Vick. Depicted in the 1908 bird's-eye view map of Wilson as towering over neighboring houses on East Green Street, this turreted structure still dominates the 600 block. In all, 12 two-story houses in the Queen Anne style arose along East Green and North Pender, an adjacent street that was rapidly filling with the homes of leading black families in the 1910s. All of these dwellings would have fit comfortably in Wilson's fashionable white neighborhoods of the early twentieth century.

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Although the black middle class made its architectural mark early in East Wilson, the district emerged primarily as a working-class area. The earliest city Sanborn maps show one- and two-room "shanties" and "tenements" scattered about the railroad corridor.(29) Black businessmen, notably Vick and barber shop owners William and Walter Hines, invested in an assortment of shotgun and two-room (mostly saddlebag type) dwellings for black tenants.(30) Major white developers, particularly Boykin, Townsend Realty Company, did so as well.(31) Viola Street, sometimes called the "back street" by East Green residents, Vance Street, Ash, and Narroway ("back of" Pender) were populated by versions of these house types in 1910. In an area known as "Little Raleigh," where Manchester Street meets East Nash near the tobacco warehouse district, rows of saddlebag quarters stood in the early 1900s. These simple duplexes, which numbered 20 within a three-block span, constituted one of the district's predominant tenant house types during the first decade (Nos. 604-608, 931).

Concurrently, the shotgun house was emerging as East Wilson's most prolific domestic form. This house type, in particular, gives the district distinctive architectural cast, as the form rarely was built for whites in the city. The greatest early concentration of shotgun houses was along the 600 block of Vance Street, where Samuel Vick built at least fifteen (Nos. 167-171, 178-180).(32) During the next three decades, 1910 to 1940, a host of developers erected shotgun houses throughout the area. In the 1910s, the characteristic shotgun dwelling was two bays wide (about 15 feet), three rooms deep, with a gable-front roof. The structure was treated with gable returns and turned or chamfered porch posts. The simple interiors included bracketed and reeded mantels. White businessman J. C. Hadley, for example, invested in 12 of them along the 1000 block of Roberson Street, and built about an equal number on the 1300 block of Carolina (Nos. 386-398).(33) The popularity of the two-bay, three-pile shotgun persisted throughout the 1920s and 1930s, the simple classical trim then replaced by bungalow-type features: exposed rafters and tapered porch posts on brick piers, or functional square supports. Between 1930

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and 1941, the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, a black-owned firm based in Durham, financed the construction of 20 such cottages along Cemetery Street (Nos. 740-756).(34) East Wilson's most impressive row of shotguns, these dwellings represent the culmination of the type. For after World War II, fewer and fewer examples of this narrow, wooden house type were built, as investors opted for more cost-efficient duplex plans, usually constructed of concrete block.

Whether in long, tightly packed rows, or as discrete units tucked in among larger dwellings, the shotgun house reflected the character of East Wilson' early twentieth-century expansion. As Wilson's black population soared to 5,193 between 1900 and 1920, and then to 6,205 by 1930 (51 percent of Wilson's total population), shotgun houses boomed. Their number rose from less than 50 in the 1908 Sanborn Map to 330 (36 percent of the district's housing stock) in 1930, the year of the last Sanborn Map.(35) The standard single-family shotgun house rented for about two dollars a week in that year, and was heated by wood or coal stored in a shed in the backyard. The great majority of shotgun dwellers labored at one time or another in the bustling tobacco factories--men earning about eight cents an hour during the Depression, women less--usually walking or pedalling bicycles over unpaved streets to work.(36)

One may contend that the shotgun house represented an improvement in living conditions over the one-room "shanties" and two-room saddlebag duplexes that were its contemporaries. Indeed, the house was roomier than the shanty and afforded more privacy than the saddlebag plan. However, typically composed of only three rooms, with the kitchen at the rear, and devoid of a hallway, quarters were cramped and privacy minimal. Furthermore, though families did not have to share their units with others, shotgun houses were normally crowded together on 25-foot-wide lots. As one current resident graphically puts it, "You can't spit out your window without the spit landing in the living room of the house next door!"(37)

In addition to the proliferation of shotgun dwellings, a variety of both new and traditional house

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types appeared. As noted, black developers, like their white counterparts, constructed narrow shotguns for tenants; but evidence also suggests that blacks were more inclined to erect designs that offered greater space and privacy for their tenants. Black landlord William Hines, for instance, owned the district's only two-story, single-family tenements. Between 1920 and 1925, Hines built about 15, each a narrow, two-bay form with a hip or gable-front roof, and a side hallway--a feature lacking in the traditional shotgun house. Today, rows of three exist along East Green, North Carroll, and North Vick streets. Also during the 1920s, Hines' brother, Walter, built a line of two-room-deep cottages with entrance halls and projecting kitchen and bedroom bays (Nos. 60-63). However, although the designs selected by the Hines brothers offered the black worker more room, these units were, nevertheless, squeezed into economical 25-foot-wide parcels.(38)

During the 1920s and 1930s, black tenants regularly occupied two locally new house types: the double shotgun and four-room, square cottage. Developers erected models on available tracts around the fringes of the expanding district, which by 1940 encompassed 50 blocks. The double shotgun effectively replaced the saddlebag as the duplex of choice among developers, and an intact row of three lines the 700 block of East Vance Street (Nos. 222-224). The four-room, square cottage, meanwhile, represented a more spacious alternative to the one-family shotgun house. One local realtor remembers black families, all too familiar with the confines of the shotgun, specifically requesting "square-built" quarters.(39) Many of these square houses were also built with greater attention to style than earlier tenant housing. During the late 1920s and early 1930s, white developer/contractor Robert Rice built several blocks of gable-end, four-room units treated with such bungalow elements as recessed porches, shingled gables, and deep eaves supported by decorative, geometric brackets (Nos. 618-619, 649-654).

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Although much of East Wilson's expansion in these decades was characterized by blocks of look-alike worker housing, the black middle-class continued to grow as well. Its increase reflected not only the overall prosperity occurring in Wilson during the 1920s, but also the maturing of the black community. The "flush 1920s" as one Wilson historian described this decade, were marked by industrial expansion along the railroad tracks, commercial development within the central business district, and the emergence of new residential streets throughout the city.(40) Bolstered primarily by unprecedented tobacco sales, averaging 66 million pounds annually in the 1920s, building construction peaked. Blacks benefited from this prosperity, finding skilled employment as carpenters, brick masons, plasterers, and painters. They also took jobs as porters in the new hotels and railroad station, custodians in the new banks, and as chauffeurs (and mechanics) for the major tobacconists, who now owned automobiles. All of these occupations paid more than the seasonal work in nearby farms or in the tobacco processing plants. Black women, too, saw increased opportunities in the service occupations, which helped supplement family incomes. One skilled and enterprising black seamstress, Ada Winstead, even operated a thriving business for white patrons in the heart of Wilson's business district.(41)

Greater opportunities were also opening up east of the tracks. Here, too, booming house construction kept blacks employed in the skilled and semi-skilled trades. And in contrast to white Wilson where contractors were white, black contractors, notably Freeman, Coley, and Louis Thomas, built homes for black clients. Freeman today is best known for the stone houses he constructed in the district between the 1920s and 1940s (Nos. 548, 586, 1096). About 1945, he built a unique stone "Round House," which he advertised in postcards as ideally suited to the housing needs of the returning G.I. (No. 716). However, neither Freeman nor other builders ever duplicated its circular form and pie-shaped plan.(42)

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Although Freeman's stone dwellings represent some of Wilson's more distinctive residential designs, the vast majority of black homeowners desired homes in conventional styles. During the 1920s, one very clear symbol of elevated social status in the black community was the Colonial Revival house. Such prominent citizens as Dr. Hargrave, Dr. Matthew Gillam, also a physician, and mortician Camillus Darden erected new houses in this style (Nos. 28, 602, 816). Darden is known to have commissioned the prolific Wilson architect Charles Benton to design his two-story brick residence at 122 North Pender, which today stands as one of East Wilson's most fashionable homes, and the finest example of the Colonial Revival.(43)

The most prevalent architectural style of the decade, however, was the bungalow. While distinguishing bungalow elements regularly appeared on a variety of worker cottages, members of the black middle class built a number of handsome, textbook examples. By the mid-1920s, first-rate story-and-a-half bungalows with engaged porches and sturdy tapered columns had been built by merchants Peter Lupe and Ed Nicholson, and pharmacist Darcey Yancey (Nos. 144, 1130, 52). Nestus Freeman designed and built a stone-faced version for Dr. Joseph Alan Cowan (No. 586), while remodeling his own residence into a bungalow, as well. Smaller variations including a rich assortment of one-story, hip-roofed and gable-front designs, arose throughout the expanding east end. The 1200 block of East Washington, for example, contains seven varieties of one-story bungalows, occupied in the 1920s by an assortment of skilled laborers and tradesmen (Nos. 430-435, 440). According to a long-time homeowner, the principal developer of this block was white contractor John Deans. He divided the south side into parcels 50 feet wide, and then presented buyers with a booklet of suitably compact bungalow models from which to choose.(44)

Although less popular in East Wilson than either the bungalow or Colonial Revival, the Tudor Revival style also appeared by the end of the 1920s. Typically designed with a brick facade and steeply pitched front-

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facing gable, a small number of black homeowners built examples throughout the 1930s. Carpenter Louis Thomas and brick mason John Barnes collaborated to build several one-story Tudor Revival cottages on East Green Street. Their clients were pharmacist Issac Shades and barber Sidney Boatwright (Nos. 18, 39). Perhaps the district's finest expression of the style was built by brick mason Benjamin Harris for his own residence (No. 1267). According to his wife, it took Harris seven years to complete the two-story house during the Depression.(45)

COMMERCIAL, RELIGIOUS, AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS

East Wilson's residential expansion was accompanied by rapid growth in black commerce, religious affairs, and civic institutions. All these activities contributed to the architectural fabric and added to the ranks of the middle class. The principal black-owned businesses and churches were established near the railroad tracks, along East Nash and North Pender streets west of the district. Blacks differentiated this expanding "downtown" from the larger, white "uptown" west across the tracks.(46) Throughout the district, small grocery stores and gable-front churches steadily increased. The 1930 Sanborn map, for instance, shows 25 groceries (compared to only four in 1913), usually one-room, wooden buildings situated on fractions of corner lots.(47) Nine food stores that predate World War II survive in East Wilson. The majority, including the larger ones, such as "Harrell's" (No. 833) and "Cain's" (No. 596), were owned and operated by whites. A notable exception was Ed Nicholson's market (and wood lot), that he established on East Nash Street, beside his bungalow residence. This store, however, was razed in the 1960s.

Churches traditionally have been especially vital to the spiritual and social life of the American black community.(48) Although blacks have certainly erected monumental edifices for worship, their communities historically have been filled with small, architecturally modest religious structures. As early as 1912, 14 churches stood in East Wilson (compared to seven in the white community), and by 1941, 27 churches were spread

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across the district.(49) They represented a variety of denominations: Free Will and Primitive Baptist; Adventist; Episcopal Holiness; Catholic; A.M.E. Methodist. Only three of these churches survive intact, but six others, remodeled or replaced with newer facilities after the war, stand on their original, early twentieth-century sites. Today all of the district's churches, a number of them operating out of storefronts, carry on the traditional role of black churches as neighborhood-centered institutions serving small congregations.

East Wilson's most important civic buildings were built in the 1920s and 1930s, when public-supported education finally began to satisfy the scholastic demands of the district's black youth. Until 1924, the main school was the Wilson Colored School. Established about 1900 in a two-story, wooden building on Stantonsburg Road, it served only the elementary and middle grades. Young black scholars seeking additional formal education were compelled to leave the city for various private, church-affiliated academies.(50)

Then, in 1922, East Wilson was granted the county's first black high school. The Wilson Colored High School was built on a large tract of vacant land at the east end of the district. Charles Wilson, a Columbia, North Carolina architect designed the two-story, brick structure in the Tudor Revival style (No. 1242). The high school attracted young blacks from all corners of Wilson County to East Wilson, where they usually lived with relatives.(51) A number of black teachers moved to the city as well, often living collectively in a newly built apartment house (No. 453), or boarding in private homes.(52) Finally, in 1939, a new brick elementary school named for Samuel Vick was completed on North Reid Street (No. 1202). The old wooden facility on Stantonsburg Road was ultimately razed in the early 1950s, though residents still identify the property as "the schoolyard."

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 16POST WORLD WAR II

Since World War II, East Wilson, like other areas of the city, has lost numerous homeowners as well as part of its original economic base. Many sons and daughters of early residents have moved North; others, if wealthy, have built homes in Bel Air, an exclusive black subdivision east of the district. Some East Wilson natives, now retired, have returned to homeplaces after living decades in Northern cities. But others, including some life-time residents, have built modern ranch-style homes on streets around the edges of the historic district, such as Fikewood and Blakewood Drive. Today, even East Green Street, the district's most prestigious street, and once dominated by homeowners, contains over 70 percent rental property.(53)

The construction of modern shopping malls and smaller retail centers has led to the decay of Wilson's business district on both sides of the railroad tracks. Tobacco factories, now primarily situated along outlying highways, continue to hire East Wilson's residents; but the growing mechanization of the stemming and drying processes has reduced the dependency on unskilled, manual labor. New industries, notably Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, employ some residents. However, unemployment in the district is the highest in the city, and income levels are the lowest.(54)

To conclude, the architectural scale and building types in the East Wilson Historic District reveal a cultural landscape that is distinctively early twentieth-century, Southern, and Afro-American. Concentrated east of the railroad tracks in Wilson, North Carolina, the district's houses, schools, churches, and stores embody the emergence of a segregated black community in a Southern city. In addition, East Wilson's blend of traditional worker housing and stylish, middle-class residences illustrates a socio-economic diversity rarely discussed in scholarship concerning American black history.(55) Therefore, to the extent that the district represents a vital part of Wilson's particular development, it also contributes to a deeper understanding of the black experience in the South.

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NOTES

1. A record 42,330,509 pounds of tobacco were sold in Wilson in 1919, more than in any other tobacco market in the United States. This figure is cited in Nannie May Tilley, The Bright-Tobacco Industry, 1860-1929 (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press), p. 353. Wilson's role as the nation's leading tobacco market is discussed in Tom Butchko, "National Register Nomination for the Wilson Central Business--Tobacco Warehouse District, Wilson, North Carolina," (Raleigh: North Carolina, Division of Archives and History, 1983), Item 8.

2 Robert C. Bainbridge and Kate Ohno, Wilson, North Carolina Historic Buildings Inventory (Wilson, North Carolina, 1980), pp. 3-5. The town was named for General Louis D. Wilson, a state senator from Edgecombe County who died of yellow fever in 1847, during the Mexican-American War.

3 Ibid., p. 5.

4 Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: Wilson County, North Carolina, Population Schedule. The number of slaves living in Wilson is difficult to calculate, for the 1860 Slave Schedule lists all the slaves owned by slave owners living in Wilson, and not specifically those slaves residing in town.

5 See, for example, John Frazier Hart, "The Changing Distribution of the American Negro," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 50, (June 1960), pp. 242-266.

6 Ninth and Twelfth Censuses of the United States 1870 and 1900: Wilson County, North Carolina, Population Schedules.

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7 For discussion of black urban settlement in North Carolina, see Wilmouth Carter, The Urban Negro in the South (New York: Vantage Press, 1962); Joe A. Mobley, "In the Shadow of White Society: Princeville, A Black Town in North Carolina, 1865-1915," The North Carolina Historical Review, 63, (July 1986), pp. 340-372); and Mobley, James City: A Black Community in North Carolina, 1863-1900 (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1981).

8 Howard N. Rabinowitz, "A Comparative Perspective on Race Relations in Southern and Northern Cities, 1860-1900, with Special Emphasis on Raleigh," in Black Americans in North Carolina and the South, ed. by Jeffrey J. Crow and Flora J. Hatley (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1984), p. 140. Mobley, in his monograph on Princeville, observes that the white population of Tarboro perceived segregated Princeville as "a way to keep displaced former bondsmen at a social distance. . ." At the same time, though, blacks benefited from the moral and financial sustenance, as well as the physical protection, offered by the black community. See Mobley, "Princeville," pp. 340-342.

9 Mary Freeman-Ellis, The Way It Was (Wilson, North Carolina: Mary Freeman-Ellis, 1986), p. 26. A copy of this family history is available at the Wilson Public Library.

10 Twelfth and Thirteenth Censuses of the United States, 1900 and 1910: Wilson County, North Carolina, Population Schedules.

11 The Wilson Daily Mirror, September 13, 1887.

12 Butchko, Item 8, p.5. See, too, Tilley, pp. 353-357. Wilson also boasted a cigarette manufacturing plant in 1900. See Tilley, pp. 604-605.

13 Sanborn Map of Wilson, North Carolina, (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1904).

14 Butchko, Item 8, p. 7.

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15 Frenise A. Logan, "The Economic Status of the Town Negro," The North Carolina Historical Review, 35, (October 1958), pp. 448-460.

16 Ibid., p. 457.

17 Norma Jean Darden and Carole Darden, Spoonbread and Strawberry Wine (Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1978).

18 Freeman-Ellis, pp. 20-27.

19 Interview with Hugh B. Johnston, Professor Emeritus, Atlantic Christian College, May 14, 1987. Wilson, North Carolina.

20 Interview with Pauline Coley, Alonzo Coley's wife, April 6, 1987. Wilson, North Carolina.

21 Bainbridge and Ohno, p. 176. Mimi Railey, "Mercy Hospital: Health Care in East Wilson," Wilson Daily Times, July 16, 1983; Agnes Stevens, "Saving Mercy Hospital," Wilson Daily Times, November 1, 1985.

22 Eric Anderson, Race and Politics in North Carolina, 1872-1901: The Black Second (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1981), pp. 168-169.

23 Ibid., p. 179.

24 Interview with Robert Vick, Samuel Vick's son, May 1, 1987. Wilson, North Carolina.

25 In the 1920 Wilson business directory, the first to identify black businesses (with an asterisk), four black-owned barber shops were located in Wilson's central business district. See Wilson, North Carolina Directory, 1920 (Wilson, North Carolina, and Richmond, Virginia: Hill Directory Company, Inc., 1920).

26 Interview with Robert Williams, life-time East Wilson resident, April 3, 1987. Wilson, North Carolina.

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27 These percentages were derived through an extensive door-to-door survey of East Wilson residents, combined with a content analysis of the 1941 Hill's Directory of Wilson, North Carolina, the earliest city directory to identify home ownership.

28 Interview with Dolores Hines, daughter of early East Green Street resident William Hines, April 7, 1987. Wilson, North Carolina.

29 Sanborn Map of Wilson, North Carolina, (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1893 and 1897).

30 Dolores Hines interview.

31 Interview with William Poythress, President of R. E. Townsend Realty Company, May 5, 1987. Wilson, North Carolina.

32 Sanborn Map of Wilson, North Carolina, (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1913).

33 Interview with Jesse McPhail, East Wilson resident, March 10, 1987. Wilson, North Carolina.

34 Interview with Lula Hill, long-time resident of Cemetery Street, April 6, 1987. Wilson, North Carolina.

35 Sanborn Map of Wilson, North Carolina, (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1908 and 1930).

36 McPhail interview.

37 Interview with Roscoe Williams, East Wilson resident, April 10, 1987. Wilson, North Carolina.

38 Hines interview. See, too, Bainbridge and Ohno, p. 181.

39 Poythress interview.

40 Butchko. Item 8, p. 12.

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- 41 Interview with Otha R. Davis, Ada Winstead's grandson, March 27, 1987. Wilson, North Carolina.
- 42 Interview with Mary Freeman-Ellis and Connie Banks, daughters of Nestus Freeman, April 5, 1987. Wilson, North Carolina.
- 43 Interview with William James, Camillus Darden's grandson, May 10, 1987. Wilson, North Carolina. See, too, Bainbridge and Ohno, p. 185. A partial list of architect Charles Benton's work can be found in Bainbridge and Ohno, p. 234.
- 44 Interview with Della Hardy, long-time resident of East Washington Street, March 22, 1987. Wilson, North Carolina.
- 45 Interview with Lucille Harris, April 10, 1987. Wilson, North Carolina.
- 46 Interview with James Farmer, life-time East Wilson resident, May 12, 1987. Wilson, North Carolina.
- 47 Sanborn Map of Wilson, North Carolina, 1930.
- 48 A thoughtful description of the role of the church in a Southern black community can be found in Elizabeth Rauh Bethel, Promiseland: A Century of Life in a Negro Community (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1981).
- 49 Wilson, North Carolina Directory, 1941 (Wilson, North Carolina and Richmond, Virginia: Hill Directory Company, Inc., 1941).
- 50 Robert Vick interview. Mr. Vick attended a private high school in Charlotte, North Carolina.
- 51 Interview with Edward Barnes, retired principal of Charles H. Darden High School in Wilson, May 11, 1987. Wilson, North Carolina.
- 52 Barnes interview. Mr. Barnes, for example, boarded with the Darcey Yancey family, who lived across the street from the high school.

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53 Wilson, North Carolina Directory, 1987 (Richmond, Virginia: R. L. Polk and Company), pp. 63-64.

54 For example, whereas the average household income for Wilson was \$15,500 in 1980, the income level for two study areas in East Wilson was \$8,650. Unemployment was 17 percent in East Wilson in 1980, versus six percent for the city as a whole. See City of Wilson, "Rental Rehabilitation Program, 1984-1985," unpublished report, January 31, 1985. 13 pp; and City of Wilson, "Community Revitalization Target Area Application, Wilson, North Carolina, 1983-1984," unpublished report, April 29, 1983, 36 pp. Both reports summarize Wilson's rehabilitation efforts in East Wilson and present statistical evidence to justify future federally funded community development projects. Copies of these and other related reports are available for public perusal at City of Wilson Division of Community Development, Wilson, North Carolina.

55 A main reason for this omission is that scholarly studies have typically dealt with the history of blacks on a broad regional or national level. Recent scholarship concerning specific black communities have focused on villages populated by small farmers. See Bethel, Promiseland, and Mobley, James City and "Princeville."

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Interviews

The following individuals supplied valuable information concerning the East Wilson Historic District:

Connie Banks
Edward Barnes
Reverend James C. Bess
James Bradshaw
Otha R. Davis
Mary Freeman-Ellis
James Farmer
Vonzennia Gore
Della Hardy
Lucille Harris
Lula Hill
Dolores Hines
Hugh B. Johnston
Jesse McPhail
Tom Miller
William Poythress
Robert Vick
Roscoe Williams

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UTM References

Zone	Easting	Northing
E 18	236580	3955990
F 18	237180	3955820
G 18	237780	3956020
H 18	238240	3956920

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX (Photos keyed to district map
by red numbers and arrows)

East Wilson Historic District

Photographer: Richard Mattson, May-June 1987

Negatives at North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh

1. Former Wilson Hospital and Tubercular Home
(Mercy Hospital)
504 East Green Street
looking southeast
2. House
503 East Green Street
looking north
3. 611-617 East Green Street
looking northwest
4. Narrowway Street
looking south
5. Elijah Reid House
701 Viola Street
looking north
6. 1317-1319 East Nash Street
looking north
7. 705-707 East Nash Street
looking northeast
8. Grocery Store and Louisa Parrington House
704-706 East Nash Street
looking south
9. 1000 block Robeson Street
looking southeast
10. 801-809 Robeson Street
looking northeast
11. 900-904 Wainwright Avenue
looking southeast

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX (Photos keyed to district
map by red numbers and
arrows)

East Wilson Historic District

Photographer: Richard Mallon, May-June 1977
Negatives at N.C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh

1. Former Wilson Hospital and Tubercular Home
(Mercy Hospital)
504 East Green Street
looking southeast
2. House
503 East Green Street
looking north
3. 611-617 East Green Street
looking northwest
4. Narrowway Street
looking south
5. Elijah Reid House
701 Viola Street
looking north
6. 1317-1319 East Nash Street
looking north
7. 705-707 East Nash Street
looking northeast
8. Grocery Store and Louisa Parrington House
704-706 East Nash Street
looking south
9. 1000 block Robeson Street
looking southeast
10. 801-809 Robeson Street
looking northeast
11. 900-904 Wainwright Avenue
looking southeast

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

12. Nestus Freeman's Round House
307 Freeman Street
looking north
13. 106 Ash Street
looking east
14. 128-132 Ash Street
looking east
15. 700 block of North Pender Street
looking southeast
16. 904 Carolina Street
looking south
17. Darden-Vick Elementary School
504 North Carroll Street
looking southeast
18. 301-305 North Carroll Street
looking northwest



GREEN STREET

NORTH THIBODAUX STREET

EAST VANCE STREET

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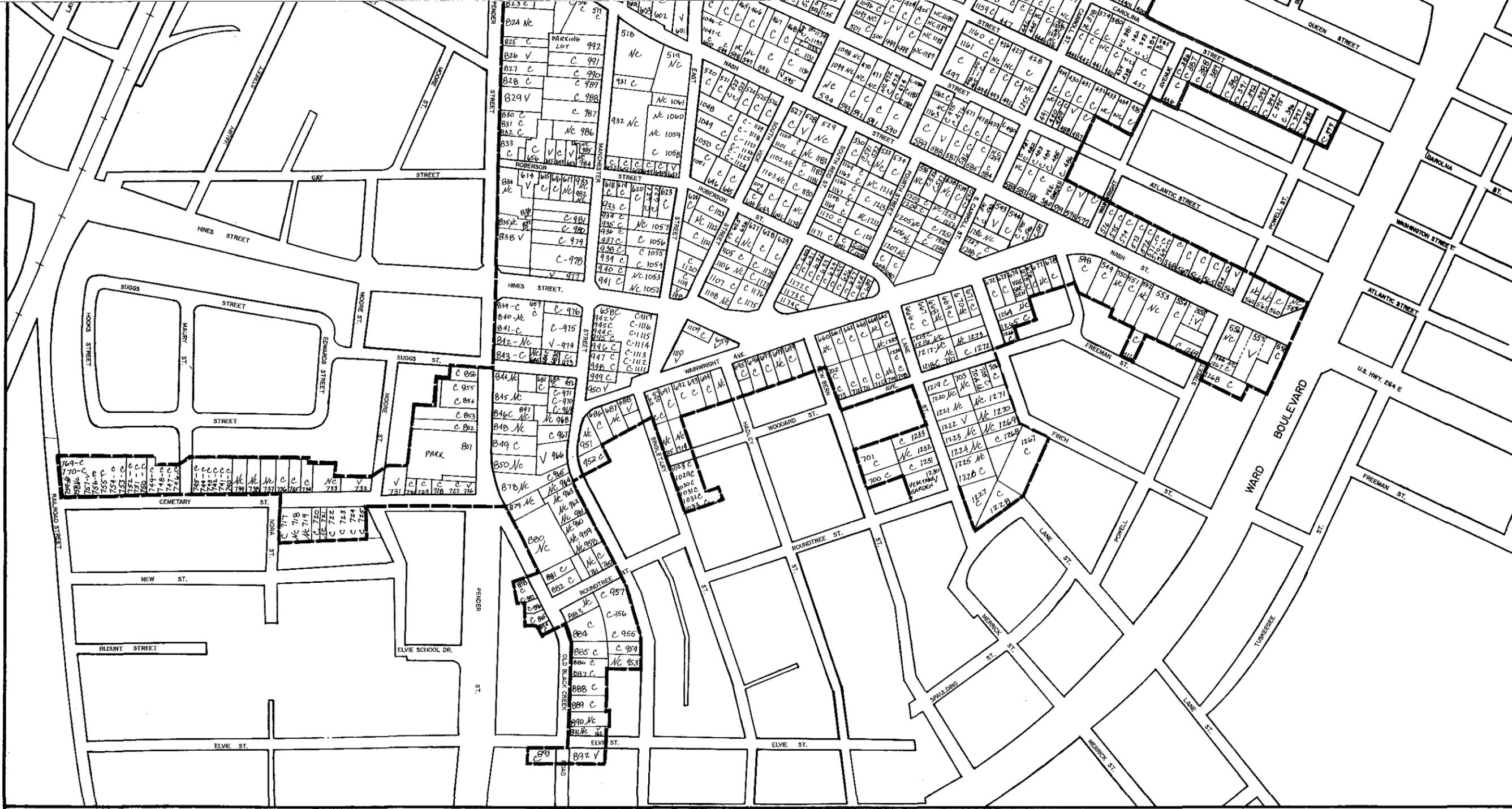
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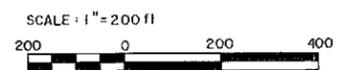
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LEGEND

- C CONTRIBUTING PROPERTY
- N NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTY
- V VACANT PROPERTY



EAST WILSON HISTORIC DISTRICT
WILSON, N.C.