

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

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic Louisburg Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number	See Verbal Boundary description			<input type="checkbox"/> not for publication	
city, town	Louisburg			<input type="checkbox"/> vicinity of	
state	North Carolina	code	037	county	Franklin
			069		code

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. C. L. Gobble, Town Administrator / Multiple ownership

street & number The Town of Louisburg
110 West Nash Street

city, town Louisburg vicinity of state North Carolina 27549

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 102 South Main Street

city, town Louisburg state North Carolina 27549

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Louisburg Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1985-1986 federal state county local

depository for survey records Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History

city, town 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh state North Carolina 27611

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7. Description

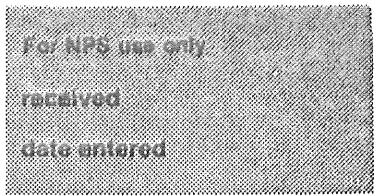
Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked=""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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

See continuation sheet

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Located in the northern section of Louisburg, a town of 3,328 (1980 Census), the Louisburg Historic District occupies the significant position in the evolution of residential architecture in the town. It contains noteworthy examples of distinctive major architectural styles from the 1800s through the 1920s. The majority of the 212 properties of the Louisburg Historic District are located in the area that comprised the original 1779 rectilinear plan of the town. Contributing to the cohesiveness of the district are street widths and block sizes that have remained the same since they were first laid out in 1779. In addition to the original town plan, the 168 acre Historic District encompasses a portion of the Louisburg College campus which is located at the northern point of the original town plan or on the old Town Commons; North Main Street on the north side of the college campus, and several east to west street extensions. The east to west street extensions include: Nash Street extended westward prior to 1860; Sunset Avenue, West Noble Street, Clifton Avenue and Person Street all extended early in the 20th century. The Central Business District of Louisburg, although located in the original town plan was not included within the district boundaries due to numerous changes made to storefront facades as well as demolitions. For instance, the courthouse, the focal point of downtown, built in the 1850s was remodeled in 1937 and again in 1968, altering the original form and removing the Greek Revival features. The commercial district does not contribute to the high degree of intactness and integrity present in the neighborhoods which surround the downtown area. It is for these same reasons that the residential area (Kenmore Avenue and South Main Street) on the south side of the Tar River was not included. Modern encroachments, demolition of houses and structural remodelings have contributed to the loss of the architectural history of these once fashionable early 20th century neighborhoods.

Ranging in size from the impressive Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Neo Classical style houses of North Main and Nash streets to the more modest Victorian and Bungalow style dwellings of the adjoining streets, the houses of the district embody the diversity and vitality one would expect in an expanding town from the period of the 1800s - 1920s. Particularly noteworthy are eight architectural styles: a few surviving transitional Georgian/Federal style structures that date from the late 18th and early 19th century; a combination of handsome Greek Revival and Italianate dwellings of the 1840s to the 1860s; a well finished and varied assortment of late 19th and early 20th century Queen Anne style residences; a fine collection of modest late 19th and early 20th century one and two-story frame Victorian style dwellings; an impressive grouping of early 20th century Colonial Revival style houses; four stately illustrations of the Neo Classical style that was popular from 1900 to 1914;

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and a sampling of well executed as well as modest Bungalow style dwellings of the 1910s to the 1920s. Also located in the district are three handsome brick churches, a frame Gothic Revival church, and the "old campus" of Louisburg College.

These early houses of Louisburg were typically frame construction with the exception of one solid brick, two-story, single-pile house built around 1847. The styles represented illustrate popular architectural trends of a specific period with traditional interpretations and local variations characteristic to other North Carolina piedmont houses. The vast majority of architecture in Louisburg was the work of practical builders and not schooled architects. They used the models in builders and architects guides but translated them into locally appropriate forms. This was the traditional method of construction throughout the piedmont area.

While brick was used in commercial buildings as early as 1896, it was not until 1913 that brick began to be used in residential structures. There are only a small number of brick Colonial, Dutch and Georgian Revival style houses of the 1920s in the historic district. Granite which exists in vast quantities in Franklin County, was never a popular building material in Louisburg although there are four stone houses present in the district: three identical stone cottages (#155, #166, #162) erected in 1922 and another stone house (#186) constructed between 1945 and 1948.

The district is located on a gradual incline that rises northward from the Tar River. The great unifying element of the district is its tree cover of hardwoods, primarily oaks. The street trees have matured into a verdant canopy of vegetation which shades much of the district. The oak groves, the location of Louisburg College, also serves as a unifying element. Large lot sizes, cut granite and fieldstone low walls, and deep setback, particularly along North Main Street contribute to the overall character of the historic district.

There are no definite boundaries that divide the neighborhoods within the historic district. The wealthiest and most prominent Louisburg families have always lived along North Main Street, where the majority of the larger houses were constructed. Some prosperous plantation owners developed their land holdings and built houses on the perimeter of the original town plan. Between 1890 and 1915 as the tobacco and cotton market prospered and the demand grew, these estates were divided and developed as house lots and streets were extended to service the newly formed neighborhoods in the early 20th century.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Georgian-Federal

The Louisburg Historic District contains a few surviving

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houses from the late 18th and early 19th century. These earliest houses were initially built in the Georgian style - typically a one-and-a-half story frame house with flush gables beneath a side gable roof. They follow characteristic hall and parlor plans as in the Patterson-Pinnell House (#37, ca.1820-1843) and side hall plans as in the Shine-King House (#90, ca.1800) and the Milner-Perry-Boddie-Dennis House (#14, ca.1779). Beaded siding and double shoulder chimneys as seen on the Milner-Williams-Person House (#174, ca.1798-1830) are also distinguishing features of the Georgian style. Perhaps the earliest surviving house in the historic district is the Milner-Perry-Boddie-Dennis House (#14), built according to tradition before the town was founded in 1779. The future of this house is somewhat uncertain due to its current state of deterioration but the Georgian portion of the present dwelling was the house of Patewills Milner, who sold the original 100 acres for the site of Louisburg. As families became larger and more money was available, these small Georgian houses were expanded, spilling over into the later Federal architectural period. The Federal style in Louisburg appears to be limited to the expansion of these earliest houses. The most notable example of Federal style architecture is seen in the handsome gable front addition made around 1830 to the Milner-Williams-Person House (#174). Characterized by lightness of applied ornamentation, the Federal influence is most commonly seen on interior features, particularly the mantel, which is often divided into three elements and decorated with a medallion or reeding motif.

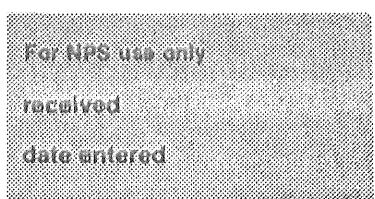
Greek Revival-Italianate

The 1840s saw the introduction of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles in Louisburg. The Greek Revival style originated in England as a result of increased public awareness of Grecian forms of culture and architecture. The style first gained popularity in New England and later spread to the South. The square, boxy-proportions and simple classical detailing remained popular in the south until after the Civil War, long after it had been abandoned in the North for other Romantic architectural styles of the 19th century. The later Italianate style was not as popular as the Greek Revival Style. Only two houses located in the district exhibit heavy Italianate influence.

The 1850s saw the construction of numerous notable houses of the Greek Revival style, a few still remaining. Among the finest surviving examples is the Williamson House (NR), (#29, ca.1850-1857) a Greek Revival cottage that is still owned by descendants of the original family. The center hall plan interior, the most common of the Greek Revival plans, displays a remarkably intact finish consisting of wide baseboards, simple mantels and paneled doors.

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Exceptional to the house are the original marbelized baseboards in the hallway and the woodgrained mantels and doors seen throughout the house.

North Main Street was the site of five new two-story frame Greek Revival structures constructed between 1855 and 1859 for some of Louisburg's wealthy merchants and professionals: Brown-Boddie-Allen House (#51, ca.1854), Malone-Holden House (#200, ca.1855), Fuller-Malone-Parham House (#88, ca.1857), Main Building of Louisburg College (#170, ca.1857), and Spencer-Allen House (#50, ca.1859). The builder for two of these houses: Malone-Holden House (#200, ca.1855) and Fuller-Malone-Parham House (NR), (#88, ca.1857) was regional builder Albert Gamaliel Jones of Warren County. Gamaliel Jones also built the Main Building (#170, ca.1857) of Louisburg Female Academy, one of the most massive structure in the region and an unusually well-preserved example of Greek Revival institutional architecture.

The Italianate style was not a very popular style in Louisburg. There are however two houses which exhibit Italianate features. The Davis-Allen-Ford House (#208, ca.1840-1861) is an asymmetrical two-story frame dwelling with overhanging eaves, windows with elaborate crowns and a central square tower. The Dr. J.B. Clifton House (#210, ca.1865) is embellished with pendants in the roof cornice and an entrance featuring a heavily molded and bracketed door surround.

There were other builders active in Louisburg between 1850 and 1887, unfortunately records are scarce concerning their works. According to local newspaper advertisements there were four builder/architects or carpenters advertising in Louisburg at that time: Thomas Raney and George Williamson advertised in the American Eagle in 1860 and were general carpenters.¹ Raney had previously completed the work started by Albert Gamaliel Jones in 1855 on the Malone-Holden House (#200). J.R. Brummitt, an architect and undertaker was advertising in the Franklin Courier in 1872.² Samuel Green took over the "old Brummitt Shop" in 1887 after Brummitt's death in 1873 and converted it into a "carpenter's shop."³ Conway and Beacham were partners in a "Coach Factory and carpenter shop" during the 1880s.⁴

Victorian Style

Widespread occurrence of the Victorian style of architecture did not appear in Louisburg until the last decade of the 19th century. The major use of the Victorian was as applied decoration to houses of traditional vernacular design. A large number of these simple house forms having one or two frame stories, a front hipped roof porch, center hall plan, one room deep and one or more rear ell's were constructed after 1890 and remained popular forms

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into the early 1920s. The applied decoration was in the form of turned posts, spindles and sawn scrolls to porches; brackets to roof cornices and eaves; louvered window blinds; and woodshingles in the gable ends. These decorations became popular due to the increasing availability of machine-shop-made architectural elements. Some typical dwellings of this style are the Barrow-Wilson House (#177, ca.1890), Winston-Allen House (#91, ca.1897), Pleasants-Ferguson-Collier House (#82, ca.1900-1904) and Battle-Beam House (#163, ca.1908).

There is an even more noticeable impact of the industrial age on the interior finish, where machine produced beaded tongue and groove wainscoting dramatically changed interior treatment. It was not until the advent of planing mills in the 1880s that beaded tongue and groove wainscoting was manufactured in quantity. This boarding became the standard method of interior finish in Louisburg for both ambitious and modest houses well past 1900.

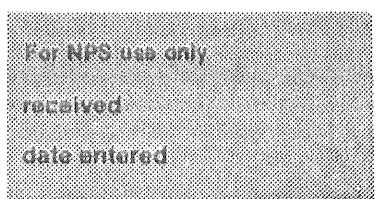
Queen Anne

Louisburg was booming in the 1890s and early 1900s from its newfound wealth in the tobacco and cotton marketing industry. That prosperity is reflected in the numerous Queen Anne style houses of that period. It is the Queen Anne style that predominates the finer houses of the Louisburg Historic District. The Bailey-Yarborough House (#87, ca.1895), perhaps more than any other surviving dwelling, epitomizes the richness and variety of style preferred by home owners at this time. The asymmetrical massing, the circular tower and use of several wall materials (german siding and wood shingles) illustrates the Queen Anne aversion to smooth wall surfaces and symmetry. The most noteworthy interior is found in the Hughes-Watson-Wheless House (#89, ca.1900), which features the most ornate staircase in Louisburg - no less than four different spindles rise from the stringer adorned with bead work and an intricate scroll design. More typical of the Queen Anne style house are the Former Rectory-St. Paul's Episcopal Church (#111), Hughes-Tucker House (#95), Pleasants-Holmes House (#116) and Collie-Best-Taylor House (#75). All display the style's definitive asymmetrical massing and feature a variety of woodshingled gables, dormers, and wrap-around porches. The interiors are generally finished in a restrained manner focusing on sliding double doors and the same symmetrical surrounds and beaded tongue and groove and paneled wainscoting that are common to both ambitious and modest houses of this period. Mantels are generally reserved with overmantels found only in the front parlors. Stained glass is used sparingly.

The arrival of the 20th century saw little measurable change in the Louisburg housing stock until 1905. In the next two decades two styles supplemented the still fashionable Queen Anne style: Neo Classical and Colonial Revival.

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Neo Classical

Between 1900 and 1915 much money was being made in the town and the wealthiest of these merchants built houses to showcase their wealth. Four houses of the grandiose Neo Classical Revival style were erected in Louisburg. This style had become the rage of the nation since the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Whereas the Greek Revival style is based on the studied and linear severity of Grecian architecture, the Neo Classical style is borrowed from the exuberant and showy Roman forms. Its chief characteristics are colossal porticos supported by massive classical columns, elaborate and heavily dentiled cornices, the predominate use of the Corinthian Order (however in Louisburg, the Ionic Order was the most popular) and the use of leaded and beveled glass. The most elaborately finished house of this style is the Hicks-Perry-Bland-Holmes House (#49) designed by the Louisburg architect/engineer M. Stuart Davis around 1914. The house features a characteristic two-story portico with massive Ionic columns plus a full-width classical one-story porch, dentil molding in the porch frieze and an entrance framed by a leaded glass fanlight and sidelights. The interior is just as handsomely finished and has a fine inlaid, patterned hardwood floor. Another Neo Classical style house that is significant to the district is the Egerton-Pruitt House (#131, ca.1905). This house sits on a hill and commands an impressive view of the downtown area. It also features a grand open-arms staircase, the only one in Louisburg.

Colonial Revival

The Colonial Revival term refers to the entire rebirth of interest in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic seaboard. The Georgian and Adam influenced styles form the backbone of the revival with secondary influences from upper Atlantic Dutch Colonial prototypes. The typical Colonial Revival house is characterized by a classic box form with a porch and cornice featuring restrained classical detailing.

The Allen-Bruton House (#52, ca.1908), one of the earliest Colonial Revival houses built in the district reflects the combined influence of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. The Queen Anne influence is seen in the asymmetrical house form, varied window placement and size, and the use of stained glass windows; while the Colonial Revival influence is evidenced from the dentiled cornice and classical porch treatment. Significant to this house is the impressive and extensive use of stained glass and one of the most handsomely finished interiors of the historic district. Other houses characterized by the "classic box" Colonial Revival form are the Furgurson-Hicks House (#130, ca.1908), the McKinne-

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Beam House (#152, ca.1913), and the Malcomb McKinne House (#151, ca.1922). These houses feature typical classical detailing such as leaded glass fanlights and sidelights, plain cornices and Tuscan columns on the porches. The Dutch Colonial Revival style characterized by its unmistakably Dutch gambrel roof trademark, is illustrated in the Shaw-Ragland House (#182, ca.1882-1921).

The finest example of the Georgian Revival style, another subtype of the Colonial Revival era is the exceptional Pleasants-Yarborough House (#114) designed by Raleigh architect, Howard Satterfield in 1927.

Bungalow

The late 1910s until the Great Depression saw development of the Bungalow style in Louisburg. Popularized on the West Coast and derived from house types in India, this style takes several various forms, although in Louisburg most follow one of two forms: a one or one-and-a-half story house with either gable end or gable front roofs with engaged porches. The more ambitious ones are brick. Consistent on the more ambitious houses are dormers, the use of wood shingles for gables and dormers, triangular brackets in the eaves, windows containing a multi-pane sash above a single lower sash, and battered porch pillars or piers. The year 1919 saw the completion of the first and the finest bungalow in Louisburg, The Alsbrook-McKinne-Washington House (#144). This handsomely executed house features a large three bay dormer on the north and south elevations, woodshingles in the gable ends and on the porch frieze and a typical side porte cochere. The interior, as is characteristic of other bungalow interiors, is informal in plan and displays a modest finish. Exposed ceiling beams accentuate two of the downstairs rooms. Equally ambitions but on a smaller scale is the Julia Scott House (#85, ca.1923-1930).

The stock market crash in 1929 halted construction in Louisburg as it did throughout the region. Even with the economy returning to normal in the 1940s, building within the district never regained the momentum it experienced in the pre-depression era. The N.F. Freeman House (#186, ca.1945-1948) a handsome one-and-a-half story stone house does deserve mention since it is one of only four stone houses in the district and is a design of local architect/engineer M. Stuart Davis. The year 1930 saw the close of Louisburg's prosperous boom time that was destined not to be recaptured.

The 1950s ushered in the arrived of suburbs in Louisburg in addition to the construction of a by-pass (Bickett Boulevard), which skirts the east side of the district. These elements combined to relieve most of the development pressures on the Historic District from commercial interests and modern encroachments. The majority

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of modern buildings in the district do compliment the overall character of the historic district by repeating large lot sizes, deep setbacks, and compatible architectural styles. The intrusive elements are primarily a scattering of traditional ranch style brick houses that became popular in the 1950s and the modern buildings on the campus of Louisburg College (some of which illustrate good modern architectural design but do little to enhance the earlier historic buildings on the campus). The presence of modern construction does not significantly detract from the cohesiveness evident in the historic houses and open spaces within the district's boundaries.

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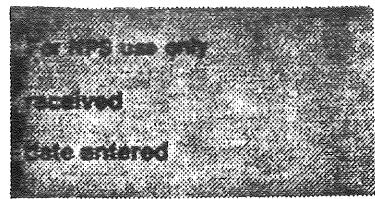
Footnotes

¹"Local Advertisements", American Eagle, 15 September 1860.

²Franklin Courier, 15 November 1872.

³The Franklin Times, 4 February 1887.

⁴The Franklin Times, 29 November 1880.

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LOUISBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY: PREFACE

The following is a statistical analysis of the contributing and noncontributing properties in the district, organized by resource type. The district consists of 137 houses, 63 outbuildings (garages, smokehouses, and storage buildings), 4 churches, 2 commercial buildings, 4 college buildings, 6 structures (primarily fences), 1 carriage block (#89), and 1 site built during the period of significance (pre-1936). It contains 50 houses, 22 outbuildings, 2 commercial buildings, and 5 college buildings built after the period of significance. The total resource count is 210 contributing buildings, 6 contributing structures, 1 contributing object and 1 contributing site, and 79 noncontributing buildings.

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
BUILDINGS		
DWELLINGS	137	50
OUTBUILDINGS	63	22
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS	2	2
CHURCHES	4	0
LOUISBURG COLLEGE	4	5
STRUCTURES	6	0
OBJECTS	1	0
SITES	1	0
	218	79

Although 37.6% of the resources in the district are labeled noncontributing, the district does not have the appearance of a high incidence of non-historic resources. The noncontributing houses are, for the most part, not visually jarring, but blend unobtrusively into the historic streetscapes. By far the majority of the 50 noncontributing dwellings are frame or brick one or two-story single family houses which were built after 1936, but continue the scale, forms, materials, and even, in many cases, the Colonial and Classical Revival styles of the earlier dwellings. Most of these houses are labeled "F" for fill. They could not be excluded from the boundaries of the district because they are scattered among the historic houses. The outbuildings of the noncontributing dwellings are also considered noncontributing. The second largest category of noncontributing resources are the post-1936 buildings on the Louisburg College campus. These are large brick buildings of modern design which are quite different in character from the pre-1936 college buildings.

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Inventory List for the Louisburg National Register Historic District

1. Houck-Leonard House (Fkl119)
518 Nash St.: 1911
C

This large two-story frame house was erected ca. 1911 by M. Frank Houck (b. 1871) as his residence. Frank Houck was Louisburg's most popular contractor/builder around the turn of the century. He was involved with commercial and residential construction, as well as being partners with G.W. Ford, a prominent businessman, in a brick manufacturing plant. According to Boyd Foster, a 97 year-old former wall paper hanger and painter who worked with Frank Houck, he constructed many of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style houses in Louisburg's Historic District and on Kenmore Ave. as well. Mr. Houck arrived in Louisburg around 1898 and lived here until moving to the Epsom community in 1917. George and Sallie Leonard purchased the house and divided it into apartments. The house is still owned by Betsy (Leonard) Pernell, a daughter of George and Sallie Leonard. The austere house is massed beneath a tin shingled pyramidal roof that is broken by projecting gables that extend to cover projecting bays on the front (south) and side (east and west) elevations. Each gable features a boxed cornice that returns to frame a three-part louvered vent. The roof is pierced by an interior and exterior chimney both with corbeled caps. Chamfered cornerposts frame the main block of the house and carry a wide frieze. A wrap-around porch with a circular pavilion, beneath a conical shaped roof on the southeast corner, extends across the front elevation and wraps around the west side of the house. Chamfered posts are features of the porch. A single door framed by a one light transom and sidelights within a flat, one-part surround forms the entrance. Beveled glass fills the transom and sidelights. A secondary entrance crowned with a beveled glass transom is featured on the south (front-facing) elevation of the side (west) wing. Remaining fenestration consists of one over one double sash windows within flat one-part surrounds. The rear (north) elevation is occupied by two one-story ells, each with a boxed cornice that returns to frame louvered vents and a small shed addition. Outbuildings include a small frame office and a combination frame garage and storage shed, both built the same time as the house.

2. Harris-Leonard House (Fkl120)
516 Nash St.: 1840-1861
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This handsome two-story frame house is located on the site of a house belonging to R.R. Harris according to Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg. It is not known when the Harris house was constructed, but exterior features suggest it could be antebellum. In 1922 Fred and Ruth Leonard purchased the house from M. Stuart Davis, an architect/engineer. The interior finish suggests that, Mr. Davis altered the interior of the house. Fred Leonard died in 1964 and his widow Ruth Leonard now owns the house. The symmetrically proportioned house is framed by wide cornerposts with bracket capitals that support a plain, wide frieze beneath the overhanging eaves of the pedimented, side gable roof. The present focal point of the house is the two-story entrance bay portico. Molded square, fluted Tuscan columns support a full entablature beneath a pedimented gable. Each of the three gables features a boxed cornice and a demi-lune, louvered vent. The entrance consists of a paneled door with sidelights beneath a small balcony. The second-story balcony features a square post balustrade supported by brackets and a door with sidelights. The side (west) elevation features a small porch that was added by the Leonards. Interior end chimneys with corbeled caps and six over six sash windows within flat surrounds and framed by louvered blinds complete the exterior features. The rear (north) elevation is enlarged by a kitchen ell and several one-story wings. The interior of the house has been completely remodeled over the years but still retains modest 20th century mantels, (remodeled by M. Stuart Davis), plaster walls, and an unpretentious closed stringer stair. A hip roof frame garage is located on the northwest corner of the property that was constructed in the 1920's.

3. Carlyle-Pleasants-Elam House (#211)
512 Nash St.: 1840-1860
C

This symmetrical two-story frame house is the result of a 1913 remodeling of an earlier (1840's -1850's) structure. As early as 1845 this property belonged to the T. Carlyle family and this location was the site of the homeplace according to Gray's 1882 Map. Ownership passed through the female members of the family until in 1912 Sarah Carlyle Pleasants' son, Mortimer Pleasants (1871-1962) purchased the house. While Mortimer Pleasants owned the house Louisburg architect/engineer M. Stuart Davis (#211) supervised the remodeling. Mortimer C. Pleasants was the son of W.H. Pleasants an early newspaper editor and one-time mayor, who lived at 207 N. Main St. (the current site of (#77). He also had siblings who resided at house (#116, #115

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and #85) located within the historic district. After his wife, Emma W. Pleasants died in 1942, M.C. Pleasants continued to live here until his death. Paul Elam, Jr. purchased the house from M.C. Pleasants' estate in 1968. The Elam family lived here for some time and then used the house as rental property before selling it to Charles Lavene in 1986. The double-pile frame house is three bays by two bays beneath a hip roof pierced by two interior corbel capped chimneys. Vernacular Doric paneled pilasters form cornerposts that frame the main block of the house and support a cornice with exposed rafter ends projecting from the eaves. The handsome front (south) elevation features a one-story replacement entrance portico ca. 1913 carried by paired slender columns supporting a second story balcony of square posts connected by a decorative railing. The recessed door with a transom, partial sidelights above panels is enframed by an molded surround. A geometric circular design enhances the glass of the transom and sidelights. The second story central bay features a twelve over twelve double sash floor length window--replacing the original door--flanked by the same paneled and geometric paned sidelights present in the first story. Twelve over twelve double sash windows within plain surrounds with molded lintels and framed by shutters complete the details on the front elevation. The side (west) elevation has a one-story (northwest) projecting bay with a grouping of three, nine over nine sash windows beneath the paired nine over nine sash windows of the second story (northwest) bay. The southwest bay features single nine over nine windows on both floors. The side (east) elevation has a projecting upstairs bay (southeast) with paired windows and paired nine over nine sash windows in both floors of the northeast bay. All windows have the same flat surround topped by an applied molding. The rear of the house is enlarged with a rear kitchen ell and shed addition. The shed is a modern addition. The back entrance repeats the front entrance. The central hall plan interior was completely remodeled in 1913 and has been changed further over the years, (primarily ceilings were lowered). The only interior evidence of an earlier structure is in the (northeast) back parlor where an "1839" dated brick in the fireplace and wormey wide floor boarding exist. These elements may have been part of the remodeling. The house has two stairways. A handsome closed stringer rises from a square newel for a short distance along the south wall of the entrance foyer, ramps at a secondary newel and continues to rise northward until reaching the second floor landing. The second staircase possibly original with the earlier house rises from the back towards the front of the back hall. It has a square

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newell and square balusters. The rest of the house features an early 20th century finish of paneled wainscot in the foyer, entablature door and window surrounds and stylized mantels. There is a frame barn with a tin shingled roof converted into a storage building.

4. Harvey Bartholomew House (Fk122)
510 Nash St.: 1940-1945
F

This stately two-story brick house was erected for Harvey and Jewell Bartholomew between 1940 and 1945. William Edens (#19), was the carpenter/builder. The three bay by two bay main block of the house is sheltered beneath a side gable roof with exterior end (east and west) chimneys and framed by two one-story side wings. The east wing is screened and the west wing is open. Each wing is crowned with a square rail balustrade. The central entrance is the focal point of the house which includes a recessed paneled door with a transom that is framed by molded pilasters beneath a broken pediment. Six over six sash windows above panels with louvered blinds flank the entrance. Six over six sash windows are also featured in all the other elevations of the house. Completing exterior details consist of flush side gables and eyebrow windows in the gable ends of the house. A one-story multi-bay ell enlarges the rear elevation. The central hall interior features a handsome finish including symmetrically molded surrounds, plaster walls, a modest open stringer stair with a square newel, and pilaster and frieze mantels. There is a frame garage of the same period as the house.

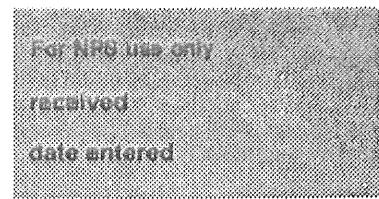
5. V.E. Duncan House
504 Nash St.: 1950-1960
F

This traditional brick veneered one-story house was erected for V.E. Duncan in the 1950's. It is located on property that in 1882 was part of the T. Carlyle estate. The Carlyle house (#3) still stands in its original location east of this site at 512 Nash St. Features of the house include a side gable roof, flush gables and an exterior end chimney.

6. Murphy-Johnson House (Fk124)
503 Nash St.: 1935
C

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This picturesque brick-veneered, one-and-a-half story cottage was erected around 1935 for Herman Murphy. The house remained in the Murphy family until 1977 when it was sold to Fred and Mary Johnson. The asymmetrical house features steeply pitched cross gables and a picturesque chimney that is flanked by attic eyebrow windows on the front (north) elevation. The front facing gable flares on the west side to include a side wing. Other exterior features include a round-arched board and batten door, narrow windows flanking the chimney, and single and paired six over six double hung casement windows. A planked privacy fence encircles the back yard.

7. Yarboro-Strickland House (Fk125)
501 Nash St.: 1904-1908
C

This Queen Anne frame cottage was erected sometime between 1904 and 1908. It was purchased in 1908 by Kate Yarboro, who retained the title to the house until 1918 when R.H. Strickland purchased the house as his primary residence. The house is still owned by the Strickland family. The asymmetrical one-story dwelling is a T-plan form with interior rebuilt chimneys. The front (north) projecting gable features a clipped bay sheltered under a conical roof. The porch, set in the joint of the front bay and main block extends westward across the face of the main block and is carried by replacement square posts. A two-leaf door with a transom is framed by a symmetrically molded surround. Large four over four double hung sash windows within symmetrically molded surrounds are featured on all the elevations of the house. Another clipped bay is featured beneath the gable of the side (east) elevation. Gable ends are covered with shingles and have circular vents. The rear (south) elevation is enlarged by multiple ell's, shed additions, and a screened porch. There is a frame garage on the southeast corner of the lot that was built prior to 1930.

8. House (Fk126)
502 Nash St.: 1900
C

This modest Queen Anne style house was erected around 1900 on property that was earlier a part of the Carlyle estate (#3). The asymmetrical structure is massed beneath a hip roof with several projecting gable roof bays. The bays are clipped on the front (south) and side (west) elevations. A porch set within the joint of the front gable and side (west) wing extends

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westward across the front elevation and features square replacement columns and a square rail balustrade. A double door, two over two double hung sash windows and stuccoed interior chimneys complete exterior elements. The application of aluminum siding has obscured other distinguishing details. A small frame storage shed is located behind (north) of the house.

9. Beasley House
410 Nash St.: 1950-1960
I

This unattractive brick house was built by Gladys Beasley (#8, 502 Nash St.) after 1950. It has a low hipped roof above a box form house. The paired windows and entrance are topped by metal awnings. The site of this house was part of the Patewill Milner property. Patewill Milner sold the one hundred acres to the town commissioners in 1779 when Louisburg was chartered. His house still stands at (#14) 205 Cedar St., north of this house.

10. Cooke-Dennis House (Fkl28)
408 Nash St.: 1911
C

This pleasing single-pile frame cottage was erected ca. 1911 for W.B. and Mary Ray Cooke. Mrs. Georgia T. Boddie (#14) sold the extreme southeast corner of her lot (618 square feet) to the Cooke's. The Cooke's lived here until they sold the house to the Dennis family. After Mr. Dennis's death in 1979, Mrs. Dennis moved to Wake Forest to live with her daughter and the house was sold to Nancy and Preston Alford, the current owners. The symmetrical dwelling with multiple rear ells has a side gable roof with interior chimneys on the rear slope of the roof. Extending across the front (south) elevation is a five-bay porch beneath a hip roof, carried by vernacular Doric posts connected by square balusters. Six over six sash windows flanked by false shutters, single large paned sidelights above a panel frame the door, and diamond shaped vents in the side gables completes the exterior features. There is a small one bay wing attached to the northwest end of the east elevation that was added after 1940. The interior has an irregular room-size plan and no hallway. The finish is modest early 20th century vernacular.

11. Hollingsworth-Horton-Pittman House (Fkl29)
401 Nash St.: 1857
C

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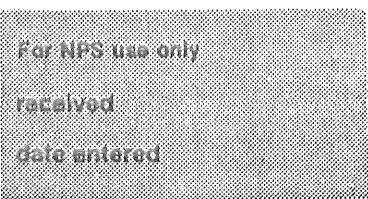
This two-story frame house is the result of an early 20th century expansion of an existing dwelling. Deeds reflect that in 1857 Thomas C. Hollingsworth purchased an existing house on this site and according to Iantha (Pittman) Joyner, her parents (Pattie and John Pittman) were responsible for the early additions and alterations to the house. The house was inherited by Marie (Hollingsworth) Horton in 1872 and was then inherited by Pattie (Horton) Pittman around the turn of the century. Pattie Pittman lived here with her husband John, who died in 1900, until her death in 1944. The house was inherited by a son Forrest Joyner of Charlotte, N.C. and is now vacant. The location of the house is interesting because the house straddles one of the many springs that flows into the Tar River. The house has suffered from neglect and unsympathetic alterations over the years. The asymmetrical, double-pile dwelling features a side gable roof and a gable front wing (north). The front wing projects to cover a two-story clipped bay (the early 20th century addition). Interior and exterior chimneys are also featured. At one time there was a porch extending across the front (north) elevation of the side gable wing. The east side features a porch that wraps around the rear (south) elevation. It is carried by square columns connected with square balusters. A full width shed wing and several shed attachments enlarge the rear elevation. The interior of the house has been drastically altered over the years. There is no surviving evidence of the original 1857's structure except some wide floor-boarding. Features include modest mantels and an enclosed staircase (enclosed around the turn-of-the-century).

12. H.C. Taylor House (Fkl130)
402 Nash St.: 1913
C

This handsome two-story house was constructed in 1913 for H.C. Taylor, Sr. Mr. Taylor was a prominent local merchant who founded H.C. Taylor Hardware & Furniture in 1919. It is one of Louisburg's oldest continuous businesses, currently owned and operated by his son H.C. Taylor, Jr. The Taylor family moved to Louisburg around 1904 and prior to the hardware store Mr. Taylor ran a wagon and buggy repair shop. According to H.C. Taylor, Jr. the house was built by Smith Alford. H.C. Taylor, Sr. lived here until his death in 1955 and his widow, Henrietta Bridges Taylor continued to live here until her death in 1961. Gladys (Taylor) Holliday inherited the property from her mother's estate and divided the house into apartments. Upon Gladys T.

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Holliday's death in 1985, her daughter Mrs. Betty Bowen of Winston-Salem inherited the homeplace. The site of this house was purchased from Georgia T. Boddie (1856-1927), widow of Willis Boddie (1852-1909), who lived at (#14) 205 Cedar St. and owned approximately half of this block. The square proportioned main body of the house, framed by vernacular Doric cornerposts, is sheltered beneath a slate covered low hip roof pierced by interior end chimneys. A three bay full facade one-story porch carried by Doric columns with square balusters extends across the front (south) elevation. The west side elevation has a side porch and porte cochere with the same column treatment as the front porch, and an unusual bayed area framing the face of the chimney with a oval stained glass window on the first level of the bayed projection. The east side elevation is interrupted by a two-story one-bay wing set back from the front of the house that was added in 1961 when Gladys Holliday divided the house into apartments. The rear (north) elevation is enlarged by the original slate covered, half-hipped roof kitchen wing and an enclosed side porch (enclosed in 1961). Completing exterior features include one over one sash windows (six over six sash windows in the side wing) in flat one-part surrounds flanked by shutters and a trabeated transom and sidelights with beveled single glass panes. The double-pile interior follows a spacious central hall plan and displays a typical early 20th century finish. Two frame outbuildings are located on the rear of the lot, an open storage shed and a garage.

13. Mann-Joyner-Mullen House (Fk131)
201 Cedar St.: 1922
C

This one-story frame Bungalow dwelling was erected ca. 1922 (SM) for Joe and Bettie (Boddie) Mann on property owned by Mrs. Mann's mother, Georgia (Perry) Boddie (1856-1927). Mrs. Boddie had inherited approximately one-half of the present block from her parents' Dr. Sam and Bettie G. Perry who owned a large tract of land surrounding this house lot in 1882. The Mann's sold this house to W.B. Joyner in 1937. The Joyner's lived here until C. Mullen purchased the house from Estelle Joyner, the widow of W.B. Joyner in 1958. Mrs. W.C. Mullen, the widow of C. Mullen's son is the present owner of the house. The modest asymmetrical dwelling features a front pedimented gable roof with an interior and an exterior end (later addition) chimney. The full front, three bay porch is inset under the main roofline and is carried by square posts connected by square balusters. A metal awning wraps around the porch and smaller metal awnings cover the side

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elevation and front gable windows. The south side elevation has a small pedimented gabled two bay wing with a single window in the gable and the north elevation has a post 1930 side wing with an exterior chimney with no shoulder. The house has applied aluminum siding. There is one outbuilding, a frame garage.

14. Milner-Perry-Boddie-Dennis House(Fk132)
205 Cedar St.: 1779
P

This two-story, single-pile frame house is attached to a much earlier one-story rear section. The house had been altered many times and reflects a combination of Georgian, Federal, and Victorian architecture. The history of this house is closely linked with the development of Louisburg. The rear section of the present structure was the manor house belonging to Patewills Milner. In the 18th century, Milner owned extensive land holdings in this area and in 1779 deeded 100 acres of his property to a group of commissioners in order to establish the town of Louisburg, county seat of the newly created Franklin County. He could be considered a founding father of Louisburg. Less than 10 years after the establishment of Louisburg, Patewills Milner died in 1788, leaving his large estate to his widow, Jacobina Milner (d.1827) and his eleven children. His son Benjamin W. Milner inherited the manor house and the rest of his land and town lots was divided among his other sons. Wilson Milner, Patewill's son, is thought to have built the Georgian section of the Person Place (#175). The manor house and surrounding land remained in the Milner family until 1823 when Nathaniel Norfleet of Person County, the husband of Priscilla Milner (Patewill's daughter) sold the house to Abraham Spencer. According to Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg Jeremiah Perry then owned the house. Jeremiah was a descendant of the large Perry family of Cascine, an early-settled plantation. The house north of this site at (#29) 401 Cedar St. was built for Tempie (Perry) Williamson on property owned by her brother Dr. Willie Perry (1793-1865). Jeremiah Perry could have inherited 205 Cedar St. from his father Dr. Algernon S. Perry (1807-1873), the brother and heir of Dr. Willie Perry (1793-1865). In 1902, Willis Boddie (1852-1909 purchased the house. His wife, Georgia (Perry) Boddie was a relative of Jeremiah Perry. After Willis Boddie's death in 1909, Mrs. Boddie sold off parcels of the original tract to H.C. Taylor (#12), W.B. Cooke (#10), and Bettie Perry Mann, a daughter (#13). Georgia Boddie retained title to the house until her death in 1927 when the property was inherited by a daughter, Fannie Boddie Spivey.

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In 1939 the house went to Lucie C. Boddie, the recent widow of Samuel Perry (1880-1936), a brother of Fannie (Boddie) Spivey. Lucie C. Boddie lived here until 1943 when she returned to (#103), 412 Church St. to a small house, recently remodeled by her son Dr. Bill Perry, who lived at (#104), 105 College St. She sold 205 Cedar St. to Frank Dennis and the house is still owned by his daughters Rose Read and Jewell Harris who live outside Louisburg.

The entire structure is in a ruinous condition but interesting features can be discerned among the deterioration. The main block of the house is sheltered by side gable roof with two exterior end chimneys. Both chimneys have detached stacks and the south side chimney has a double-shoulder. The two-tier entrance porch still has traces of Victorian scrollwork brackets beneath the porch frieze and evidence of flat sawnwork balusters connecting the square posts. The double door is topped by a transom enframed by a flat surround. The first story windows are large one over one double hung sash and are framed by a molded surround that extends down to include a four part diagonal panel. The same treatment is repeated in the second story windows without the panel. All front elevation windows have louvered blinds. Entrance onto the second floor balcony is made through a single door with a transom. Gable ends of the house feature a boxed cornice and returns. The original side hall Georgian house is attached to the rear (southeast) of the two-story house. Remains of the original beaded siding can still be seen in the rear end of this one-story wing. A double-shouldered chimney is attached to the east side of the house. The interior of the house has been completely gutted. Ca. 1975 photographs show at one time there was an excellent Georgian mantel in the rear wing, vernacular Federal/Greek Revival mantels in the main block and other features of the various periods. There are multiple poorly designed additions to the rear elevation of the house. There is an old frame smokehouse on the northeast portion of the lot.

15. Webb-Bobbitt-Harris House(Fkl33)
209 Cedar St.:1882-1919
C

There was a structure at this location as early as 1882 according to Gray's Map of Louisburg, when the owner of this property was Jeremiah Perry, the owner of a large tract of land in this area. His residence (#14) was located next door (southeast) at 205 Cedar St. Deeds show that W.P. Webb owned "the house and lot where he now lives" in 1897 at which time

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he sold the house to A.W. Green. The Green's owned the structure until 1903 when Rob (1871-1947) and Elizabeth (1873-1952) Bobbitt purchased the house, retaining title to the house only for a few years. John W. Harris bought the house in 1919. Ava (Harris) Woodlief, the present owner of the house says her father remodeled the original house into the current structure at the time he purchased the house. Since her husband's death, Ava Woodlief has been operating the Cash n Carry Grocery Store established by her & her husband in 1947. The present one-and-a-half story frame house is sheltered under a low pitched side gable roof with projecting eaves ornamented by knee braces. The main roofline is pierced by a three bay shed dormer on the front (west) elevation and two exterior-end and an interior chimney. An attached full front porch wraps southward around the first bay of the south side elevation (this side bay is now enclosed). Battered half columns above brick piers support the shed roof porch. A metal awning has been added to the porch. Windows on the front elevation of the main block are three verticle paned sash over a single paned sash. The door is framed by sidelights. Other window treatment includes small two over two sash in the dormer, four over four sash in the south gable, and double and triple grouped windows in the enclosed porch bay. The rear elevation is enlarged by an ell that was added around 1919. The small side wing on the north elevation is a modern addition as is the enclosed porch bay on the south elevation. The interior of the house features a simple finish. It is not possible to distinguish the earlier portion of the house from the 1919 remodeling. There is one outbuilding on the lot, a frame garage.

16. Hawkins-Taylor-Alford House (Fkl34)

210 Cedar St.: 1882

C

It is not known for whom this modest little cottage was built, but it is labeled on Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg as the N. Hawkins house. From 1895 until 1945 it was owned by M.L. Taylor and his descendants. It passed out of the Taylor family in 1945 when purchased by Dr. Frank Alford of (#17) 208 Cedar St. Dr. Alford owned several houses around Louisburg that he used as rental property. Dr. Alford died in 1985 and his brother Sam Alford of Henderson N.C. inherited the house. The single-pile, one-and-a-half story, frame dwelling is sheltered by a tin shingled, side gable roof pierced by two interior end chimneys and three small gable dormers on the front (east) elevation (the dormers were added in the 1950's). A small stoop with side rails is attached to the slightly recessed entrance bay of the house.

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Three paned and paneled sidelights frame the doorway, and six over six sash windows flanked by shutters completes the details of the front (east) elevation. Side gables (north and south) are flushed and have two small square attic lights in the gable ends. The north elevation also has an entrance topped with a multi-light transom. Several ell and shed rooms enlarge the rear elevation. The house was divided into three apartments by Dr. Alford shortly after he purchased the house. The interior finish has been substantially altered with only plaster walls remain, hinting at what may have been original features.

17. Smith-Alford House (Fkl35)
208 Cedar St.: 1906
C

This handsome two-story frame house was erected ca. 1906 on property purchased from G.W. Ford by Cleora and Edward Smith. It was previously a portion of the May family property: the May's owned the central third of this block between 1855 and 1899. The May house stood on the site of (#18) 204 Cedar St. next door (south) to this house. The house has always belonged to the Smith family. Pauline (Smith) Alford inherited the property from her mother in 1943. She and her husband Dr. Frank Alford lived next door (#18) and used this house as rental property after Cleora Smith's death. Dr. Alford survived his wife but died in late 1985, now the vacant house is owned by his brother Sam Alford of Henderson, N.C. The three bay, single-pile, I-house originally had a one-story wrap-around porch and a one-story rear ell but was remodeled to its present form by Pauline (Smith) Alford sometime after 1930. A side gable roof with boxed cornices that return and interior chimneys shelter the main block of the house. The two-tier pedimented gable entrance portico is the focal point of the front (east) elevation. The first level has vernacular Doric columns connected by turned balusters. (These could be replacements since the pilasters attached to the facade repeat the Ionic capital treatment of the second level). The second story balcony features vernacular Ionic columns connected by turned balusters supporting the pedimented gable. A south side porch (added after 1930) repeats the second story columns. Fenestrations include nine over nine sash windows in the main block, paired two over two sash windows in the rear wings and a two-leaf paneled door beneath a two part transom. The first story front (east) elevations still has the shutters flanking the windows. Flat, one-part surrounds frame all window and door openings. Alterations to the rear (west) elevation include a two-story, one-bay addition across the back of the main block,

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a multiple bay shed, and an enclosed back porch. A low picturesque fieldstone wall separates this house from (#18), 204 Cedar St., and an elaborately decorated iron fence between brick piers separates the front yard from the sidewalk. Dr. Alford brought the gorgorous 19th century iron fence from New Orleans in the 1960's.

18. George Murphy House(Fkl36)
204 Cedar St.: 1914-1922
C

The 1922 Sanborn Map is the earliest reference to this picturesque one-and-a-half story frame house. G.W. Ford owned this property in 1913 and he may have had the house built for rental property. According to Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg the central third of this entire block belonged to N.D.D. May, a shoemaker at that time. This block was divided and sold for houses beginning in 1903 when G.W. Ford sold the lot (#74) at 208 Cedar St. to Cleora Smith. G.W. Ford, a local entrepreneur, was heavily involved in the development of this block. He owned the property on both (north and south) sides of this house (#17 and #19). George Murphy purchased the house in 1934 from G.W. Ford estate. Mr. Murphy died in 1986 and the property is still in his estate. The three bay, single-pile house covered with asbestos shingles is sheltered beneath a side gable roof pierced by two hipped roof dormers and an interior chimney. The impressive hipped roof porch is carried by Doric columns. The porch roofline is broken above the entrance bay by a segmental arched opening beneath a gable. This entrance bay is flanked by paired Doric columns. The door is framed by paneled sidelights and fluted pilasters. Other exterior details include nine over nine sash windows framed by false shutters above panels on the front (east) elevation, and a variety of window sizes on the side (north and south) elevations, all framed by shutters. The rear (west) has two rear ell wings and a small shed wing. The plaster interior features traditional moldings, symmetrical surrounds and a modest mantel in the front parlor (southeast). There is a garage that was built on the south west corner of the lot, original with the house.

19. Ford-Edens House(Fkl37)
202 Cedar St.: 1915
C

This two-story frame house was built ca. 1915 for G.W. Ford. Mr. Ford was an active entrepreneur of Louisburg who owned many residential and commercial properties. His residence (now de-

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molished) was at the corner of N. Main and Franklin streets (current site of Pioneer Savings Bank). He used this house as rental property and it is still owned by his grandson's widow, Marie Allen. The W.H. Edens family is the only family to live in this house. William Edens, Sr. was a butcher and his son William Edens, Jr. was Louisburg's best known carpenter/builder from the 1910's to 1940's. It is not know if W.H. Edens, Jr. built this particular house but he did build #114, #146, #182, and #187 and remodeled quite a few other structures in Louisburg. This three bay by three bay house has never been painted and is sheltered beneath a standing seam tin covered, pyramidal roof. The central interior chimney cap has been removed. A deep porch with square vernacular Doric columns supports a hip roof covered with standing seam tin and extends across the front (east) elevation of the house. Two over two sash windows are framed by one-part flat surrounds and some windows still have the original louvered shutters which framed the front (east) and side (north and south) elevation windows. The house stands on brick piers and has never been underpinned. The rear elevation is enlarged by a one-story kitchen ell and a side (north) shed porch attached to the kitchen wing that was enclosed after 1930. The modestly finished interior of the house has four rooms on each floor with corner fireplaces in each room. The closed stringer stair rises westward along the inside of the north wall to the second floor and features a square newel and turned balusters. There are three deteriorated outbuildings sited on the rear (west) of the lot, a garage and two storage buildings.

20. Aycock-Parrish-House (Fkl38)
310 Nash St.: 1898-1923
C

This Bungalow house is the result of an extensive remodeling of an 1898 house by Lewis Parrish, a Louisburg jeweler around 1923. The original frame structure was purchased from Ava (Aycock) Scott, a daughter of the original owner, M.H. Aycock in 1923 by J.C. Tucker. Mr. Tucker immediately sold the property to Lewis Parrish who did the remodeling. The dwelling remained in the Parrish family until Rhonda Talbot purchased the house in 1985. The one-and-a-half story frame house has a side gable roof with exposed eaves, interior chimneys and a two bay shed dormer on the front (south) elevation. The porch was altered to the current wrap-around with the curve after 1930. The shed roof porch is carried by vernacular Doric post and has square balusters. A typical bungalow treatment of the windows can be discerned by the use of three vertical lights over one, sash windows in all the elevations of the house. Windows

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are paired in the side (east and west) elevations. The house sits upon brick piers with open brick connecting the piers on the front and side (east) elevations. A small shed wing enlarges the rear elevation. The interior of the house features large spacious rooms and modest vernacular mantels. All traces of the earlier house have been obscured. There is one out-building, a frame one-car garage.

21. Ford Rental House (Fkl139)
307 Cedar St.: 1914-1922
C

This modest frame rental house was constructed between 1914 and 1922(SM) probably for G.W. Ford. The three bay, single pile house is shelter beneath a side gable roof covered with tin shingles and pierced by interior chimneys. A shed porch extends across the front (east) elevation and is carried by square posts. The rear (west) elevation is enlarged by an ell original with the house. The interior is simply finished with modest mantels, plaster walls and flat door surrounds.

22. House (Fkl140)
201 Spring St.: 1882-1898
C

This one-story frame house with a side-T form was constructed between 1882 and 1898. This quarter of the block was the Minetree Estate according to Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg. Sanborn maps show that by 1898 there were six houses on this block, three (#22, #27, and #28) of those houses are still in the original location. The modest front gable with a side gable wing is pierced by an interior stuccoed chimney. A tin covered hip roof connected to the side (south) of the projecting front (west) bay extends southward across the front of the house. It is carried by turned columns. The rear elevation is enlarged by a full width shed addition and an enclosed porch. The interior features modest turn of the century detailing including plaster walls, flat surrounds and a vernacular mantel.

23. House
201½ Spring St.: 1950-1960
F

This small asymmetrical rental house was constructed in the 1950's. The house is sited on property that was part of the Minetree Estate in 1882. It features two staggered front

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facing gables and a one bay porch included under the main roof-line of the house. The house was originally covered with asbestos shingles.

24. House

203 Spring St.: 1950-1960

F

This three bay by two bay frame house was erected after 1950. It features a flush side gable and an interior chimney. The doorway is sheltered by a gable attached to the front (west) facade by large brackets. Metal awnings cover the windows on the side (north and south) elevations. The rear (east) elevation is enlarged by a shed that extends across the back of the house. The interior was not inspected. There are no outbuildings.

25. House

205 Spring St.: 1898-1904

F

This one-story frame house was built between 1898 and 1904. It is not known who built the house; the owner of the property is not listed on Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg. The four bay, single-pile house features a flush side gable covered with tin shingles and an exterior stuccoed end-chimney on the side (south) elevation. A later off-center Bungalow-style porch with square posts above brick piers shelters three of the four front (west) bays. Windows are paired on the front facade and a new door forms the unsheltered north bay. Applied dentil molding in the cornice and asbestos siding on the frame of the house completes exterior details. The rear (east) elevation is enlarged by a full width shed wing. The interior was not inspected. An open metal car-shed is the only outbuilding on the lot.

26. House (Fk144)

207 Spring St.: 1898-1904

C

This modest one-and-a-half story frame dwelling is the result of a ca.1922 remodeling of a one-story house erected between 1898 and 1904. The house is located on property that was owned by Benjamin B. Massenburg (#61) in 1882. The house features a side gable roof pierced by a shed dormer on the front (west) elevation and interior chimneys. The main roof extends to shelter the full front porch with a screened south side bay. Square porch posts support the roof. A car shed is attached to the north side of the house. The application of

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asbestos shingles has covered other distinguishing elements. The rear (east) elevation is occupied by a real ell added between 1914 and 1922.

27. House(Fkl45)
209 Spring St.: 1882-1898
C

This modest frame cottage with Victorian features was erected between 1882 and 1898. It is sited on property (the northern half of this block) that was owned by Benjamin B. Massenburg in 1882. B.B. Massenburg (1850-1911) was a lawyer and the brother of N.B. Massenburg of Woodleaf Plantation. He owned additional property along N. Main St. where he lived at 208 N. Main St. (#61). It is likely that he had this rental house and the house next door (#28), also on Massenburg property, constructed. By 1898 there were six houses on this block, three of those houses are still intact, they are 201, 209, and 211 Spring St. The modest three bay, single-pile house has a side gable roof pierced by a center front gable and interior chimneys with corbeled caps. The roof is covered with tin shingles and the front gable features shinglework and a square louvered vent. The porch extends across the front (west) elevation and is carried by square posts. Floor length windows flank the single door with a three light transom. Flat one-part window surrounds complete the details. The rear (east) elevation is occupied by two original ells and a screened shed porch. There are no surviving outbuildings.

28. House(Fkl46)
211 Spring St.: 1882-1898
C

This one-story frame house was erected between 1882 and 1898. The house is located on property that was owned by Benjamin B. Massenburg in 1882. See #27 and #61. This three-bay, single-pile house was probably identical to the house next door (#27) when originally constructed. It features a side gable roof pierced by a center front gable and two interior stuccoed chimneys. A shed porch carried by square posts shelters a doorway flanked by floor length windows. The house has been sided with aluminum and blinds frame the windows. The rear (east) elevation is occupied by original ells and a smaller ell added in 1985. There are no surviving outbuildings.

29. Williamson House(Fk23)
401 Cedar St.: 1850-1857
P

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addition. There is also a small porch enclosed in 1964. The double-pile interior follows a central hall plan, with the rear door of the hall leading into the rear wing. The only significant alteration is that the hall has been partitioned midway back. The finish is consistent and well-preserved throughout, with high ceilings, plastered walls, tall molded baseboards, heavy molded door and window frames, and heavy Greek Revival mantels. The baseboard in the hall is marbelized in an extremely skillful fashion. Doors which have four rectangular panels are wood-grained in equally handsome fashion. A few doors retain china knobs and china key-hole covers. The window frames extend to the floor to frame panels beneath the windows. Door and window frames break out from the baseboard to create a molded "foot." Simple Greek Revival mantels of varying design are found in each room. The dining wing also features built-in cupboards with paneled bottom doors and glazed doors at the top flanking the mantel. There is a large frame smokehouse on the southeastern corner of the lot. The siting of this house is significant because when the town was laid out in 1779 houses were erected at the ends of the streets running east and west forming a rectangular plan. Other properties that were sited this same way and are still in the original location #131, #150, and #159.

30. Weaver House
402 Cedar St.: 1973
F

This traditional one-story, single-pile brick veneered house was constructed around 1973 for George and Louise Weaver. Since George Weaver's death in 1969, Louise Weaver has continued to live here. Louise (Taylor) Weaver's parents lived at (#176) and her sister Ann Bruton now resides at (#62). According to Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg, this property and the property to the rear (west) of this site (#31) 301 Spring St. was then a vacant lot owned by J.J. Minetree, owner of a carriage repair shop in Louisburg.

31. Massenburg-Champion House (Fk148)
301 Middle St.: 1898
C

This modest two-story frame house is the only surviving house of three identical structures erected on this block around 1898. Tradition has that a Miss Spencer sold the site of 301 Middle St. and the location of the other two houses (both north of this site) to B.B. Massenburg (#61) who had the houses constructed. The other two houses were demolished

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sometime after 1930. The Champion family has owned the house since 1925. The single-pile gable front T-plan house features modest Victorian detailing. The porch extends across the front (west) of the wing and is carried by turned columns and square balusters. Other exterior elements consist of two over two triple-sash windows flanking the entrance, simple surrounds, interior chimneys and a sheet tin roof on the house and the porch. The rear (east) elevation includes an ell and shed wing that were remodeled or added after 1930. The interior center hall plan features a late 19th century finish consisting of symmetrically molded surrounds with medallion cornerblocks, tongue and groove wainscoting, plaster walls, vernacular mantels, and a modest closed stringer stair. There is a frame garage on the northeast corner of the lot that is post-1935.

32. W.V. Advent House (FK149)
311 Spring St.: 1955
F

This picturesque one-and-a-half story frame dwelling was erected around 1955 for W.V. Advent. Mr. Advent runs a plant nursery located on the rear (south) portion of this lot. This three bay by two bay house is sheltered beneath a side gable roof with a smaller side gable projecting on the side (west) elevation to cover a one bay porch. The roofline is pierced by a shed dormer on the rear (south) elevation and an exterior chimney attached to the west side of the house. Paired windows with shutters frame the gabled entrance bay. Striped canvas awnings cover the windows in the side (west) elevation. The rear (south) elevation is enlarged by an ell. There is a frame garage. A white picket fence defines the yard.

33. Mosely-Yarborough House (FK150)
202 E. Noble St.: 1882-1919
C

This modest one-story frame house was erected between 1882 and 1919 for the Mosely family. N.L. Mosely inherited the home-place in 1919 and retained the title until C. Hill Yarborough purchased the house in 1941. The house is now owned by C. Hill Yarborough, Jr. The T-plan house features an interior chimney and gables that return to frame paired attic windows in the side (east and west) elevations. The main block of the house is connected to a side (east) wing by an enclosed bay and an arched colonnade. The gable front side wing with a cupola was constructed after 1941. Completing the Colonial Revival exterior details

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This handsome example of a Greek Revival cottage is the most intact antebellum building remaining in Louisburg. It is listed on the National Register (NR#398). The house has remained in the Williamson family since it was constructed for Tempie (Perry) Williamson (1805-1879) in the 1850s. Temperance Perry (one of ten children) was a daughter of Jeremiah Perry who owned the large and early-settled plantation, Cascine. She moved to Covington, Georgia with her husband John H. Williamson in 1846 and returned to Louisburg after his death in the mid 1850s with her two sons. Her brother Willie, (1793-1865) a physician and planter of considerable wealth provided her with the "Fox Swamp" property, an 85 to 100 acre tract, upon which this house was soon built. Tempie remained at the Fox Swamp house until her death in 1880, she left the dwelling and a portion of the lot to Lela M. Williamson, wife of her son W.B. and left her other son, John, other properties. W.B., who ran a Louisburg dry goods store died in 1881, and Lela, widowed at 19, remained in the house until her death in 1948. About the turn of the century, her son Benjamin married, and moved his wife into the house as well. Benjamin's wife, Mamie Tucker Williamson remained in the house until her death in 1964. At this time the dwelling was divided into two apartments by Benjamin Napier Williamson, a son of Benjamin and Mamie Williamson, the current owner of the house. Of considerable interest to the history of the house is the connection between Tempie P. Williamson and John H. Williamson, a former slave who became a powerful political influence during Reconstruction on the State and National levels. He was among the slaves Tempie Williamson bought with her from Covington, Georgia. The one-story square proportioned frame house is three bays by two bays. It stands on a brick basement; at the corners the brick breaks out to form bases for the fluted cornerposts that frame the house. The fluted cornerposts carry a wide plain frieze beneath the wide overhang of the tin covered low hip roof. Two paneled interior chimneys with molded caps pierce the roof. The original one-bay entrance porch is carried by two pairs of fluted Doric posts beneath a wide plain frieze and overhang like the main house. The posts recur as pilasters at the ends of the porch on the facade. At each side (north and south) there is a balustrade of small chamfered posts, linked by arches beneath a molded rail. The entrance consists of a double door with pointed arched panels set within the rectangular panels with a transom and sidelights framed by a wide, heavy molded architrave. Large windows in simple frames contain six over six sash and have louvered blinds. The rear (east) elevation is enlarged by a central one-story, one-room wing (dining room) which is original or a very early

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include four over four sash windows in the original section of the house, blinds across the front elevation, a pedimented entablature supported by pilasters framing the main entrance, and a one-story porch with a Chippendale style balcony extending across the side (west) elevation. Dentil molding in the cornice and the side porch were added after 1941. The rear elevation has been enlarged by an ell that was added after 1941. There is a frame garage on the rear (north) of the lot.

34. House
110 Spring St.: 1950-1959
F

This one-and-a-half story frame dwelling covered with asbestos shingles was erected after 1950. It is used as rental property by Charles Hill Yarborough, Jr., who resides next door at (#33), 202 E. Noble St.

35. First Baptist Church(Fkl52)
121 Spring St.: 1927
C

Erected in 1927, this handsome brick edifice is the second building for the First Baptist Church congregation of Louisburg. The first church building constructed ca.1836 was located on a lot (#36) west of this site and used by black and white members of the Baptist congregation. The aftermath of the Civil War saw a split between the black and white members of the Baptist congregation. Louisburg Baptist Church disbanded and the black members of the Baptist congregation purchased the church building between 1865 and 1871 and established the First Baptist Church. The first building was a cruciform shape with pointed arched windows and a forty foot tall square tower attached to the center of the front (west) elevation. This building was used for a Sunday School building until it was demolished in the 1930's to build the current First Baptist Church Parsonage (#36, 204 College St.). The solid brick building is massed beneath a pyramidal roof with a front gable wing and a two-story square tower with a castellation cap attached to the side (north) elevation. The projecting front gable features a boxed cornice that returns to frame an arched louvered opening. The front (west) elevation focuses on a handsome round stained glass window above three rectangular stained glass panes. This is framed within an arched opening. The central window is flanked by single, arched stained glass windows. The first floor of the tower features the primary entrance on the west side,

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a two leaf door beneath a stained glass fanlight. Additional details of the tower consist of small arched stained glass windows on the second level and arched louvered openings in the third story bell tower. The side (north and south) elevations feature single arched stained glass windows. The rear elevation is occupied by a rear ell added in the 1960's. The modest interior of the main sanctuary features a vaulted ceiling of patterned pressed tin and plaster walls.

36. First Baptist Church Parsonage (Fk153)
204 College St.: 1935
C

This modest one-and-a-half story frame dwelling was constructed around 1935 for use as the First Baptist Church Parsonage. It is located on the former site of the Louisburg Baptist Church (#48) and tradition has it that when the church was torn down the lumber was used to erect this house. The house is adjacent (east) to the First Baptist Church (#35). The three bay, double-pile house features a side gable roof and a two bay wall dormer. Interior end chimneys pierce the gable roof. A hip room porch shelters the front (north) elevation and is carried by paired slim posts. The rear elevation is enlarged by a rear ell with a side porch.

37, 37A. Patterson-Pinnell House and Office (Fk154)
406, 408 Spring St.: 1820-1843
P

This one-story frame dwelling is one of the oldest houses in Louisburg. The original, two front rooms of the house and the weatherboarded office located to the north were built between 1820 and 1843 for the Patterson family. This structure and an office were originally located on the opposite (west) side of the block on N. Main St. and were used as the Methodist Parsonage from 1862 until 1896. At that time the structures were sold to Polly Pinnell, who had them moved to the present site, in order to make room for the new Methodist Church (#40) that was replacing an 1859 structure. The two buildings remained in the Pinnell family until purchased by Hill Yarborough in 1939 from the Pinnell Estate. Conrad B. Sturges, Jr., a local lawyer has owned the houses since 1971. He uses the office as rental property. The three bay, single-pile cottage (#37), covered with beaded siding, features a side gable roof with flush gable ends. The house is flanked on the south side by a double shoulder chimney and on the north side by a single stepped shoulder chimney.

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Fenestration includes nine over nine windows, some within the original molded surrounds, attic windows within molded surrounds framing the chimney stacks on the side elevations, and attached shutters. The rear (west) elevation of the house has been enlarged over the years to include a rear ell and an expansive rear shed wing. The interior hall and parlor plan features an early 19th century finish consisting of hand planned pilaster and frieze mantels in the two front rooms, six paneled doors with raised panels, H-L hinges sheathed wainscoting and an enclosed staircase. There are also two simple mantel in the attic and a board-and-batten door with a draw string latch. The one-bay by one-bay frame office (#37A) has been enlarged by a side gable roof with flush gable ends. A stepped shoulder chimney is attached to the south side. The interior finish has been altered over the years but it still retains an early pilaster and frieze mantel. There is one modern garage on the premises.

38. House(Fkl55)
106 E. Noble St.: 1914-1922
C

This modest one-story frame bungalow was constructed between 1914 and 1922(SM). It is located on property that belonged to Mrs. Burrows according to Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg. The three bay by three bay house sits upon a fieldstone foundation and features a front facing gable with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. Interior chimney pierce the ridge of the roof. A hip roof sheltering the front (south) elevation is carried by battered columns above brick piers and also has exposed rafter tails under the porch eaves. The fenestration consists of a single door within a flat one-part surround, and four over one double sash windows within a flat surround, like the door. Window treatment in the side elevations is unbalanced. The front and rear gables feature rectangular louvered vents and large knee braces under the eaves. The rear elevation is enlarged by a small shed. The interior of the house is two rooms wide and three rooms deep. The interior finish reflects a modest early 20th century treatment. There is a frame garage on the northwest corner of the lot that is original with the house.

39. House(Fkl56)
104 E. Noble St.: 1945
F

This asymmetrical stuccoed house was erected ca.1945 on the

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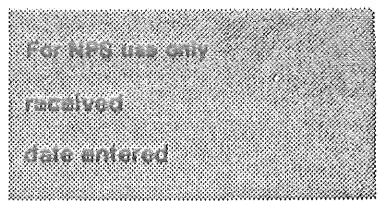
site of an earlier frame structure probably for use as a private residence. The structure is massed beneath a hip roof with a projecting gable on the front (south) elevation that projects to cover a one bay porch and is pierced by an interior stuccoed chimney. The four bay front elevation features a one bay engaged porch with arched openings that is connected by iron railings. In the southwest bay, paired windows and an additional entrance sheltered by a gable with an arched opening beneath the apex of the gable is attached to the main facade by large brackets. Single and paired four over one double sash windows are featured on the side elevations. The rear elevation is enlarged by a full width porch. The interior of the house was not inspected. There are no outbuildings.

40. Louisburg United Methodist Church (Fk157)
N. Main St.: 1900
P

Erected in 1900, this impressive brick edifice is the third building of the Methodist congregation. Louisburg is one of the oldest Methodist settlements in North Carolina. The site of the first Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States was held at the home of Green Hill (1741-1826) just outside Louisburg in 1785. The Methodist congregation built its first sanctuary around 1802 or 1804. The site of the Church is thought to be in the vicinity where Elm Street now intersects with Nash St. Early church records are not intact concerning the disposition of this building but in 1850, the Church purchased the corner lot at Main and Noble streets, the site of the current church. In 1859 the Methodist congregation held the first worship service in their second church building. That building was a modest frame structure with a bell tower and spire. In 1863 the church purchased additional property to the north of this site and used the existing house and office building as a parsonage and pastor's study. These buildings (#37, #37A) are now located at 406 and 408 Spring St. where they were moved in 1896 in anticipation of the erection of the third sanctuary. In 1899 a Building Committee composed of W.H. Nicholson (#97), L.P. Hicks (#130) and W.H. Macon (#105) was approved and by 1900 services were being held in the present sanctuary. The previous church building had been demolished. The architect for the Methodist Church was Benjamin D. Price of Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey. The handsome brick cruciform church features side towers of varying heights within the joints of the cruciform. The three-story tower (50 feet tall) on the south elevation is buttressed by one-story engaged pilasters with stone caps. Features of the

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tower include an oversized paneled double door (west side) beneath a pointed arched panel as the primary entrance into the sanctuary and a two-part pointed arched stained glass window adorns the south side. The second level features circular stained glass windows. A corbeled brick band defines the bottom and top of the third story bell tower. The third level features pointed arched openings inset with louvered vents and a quatrefoil beneath the apex of the arch. A dentiled cornice surmounts the third story. The tower is crowned by a slate covered six sided roof and circular finial. The two-story tower (35 feet tall) on the north elevation is also buttressed on the first level by engaged pilasters with stone caps and functions as a secondary entrance with a single door beneath a pointed arched panel. The second level of the tower is defined by corbeled and patterned brick work and features pointed arched openings with louvered vents. The second level of the tower is defined by corbeled and patterned brickwork and pointed arched openings with louvered vents. A dentiled cornice surmounts the second level and a slate covered six sided roof capped by finial crowns the tower. Notable stained glass windows are present in all the elevations of the main sanctuary. Each gable features triple lancet windows with the focus being on the two-story three part central window. A small two bay shed wing on the north elevation is framed by attached pilasters capped by stone pinnacles and is original to the church. There have been several additions made to the rear (east) elevation of the church, first in 1914, again in 1954 and finally the present large Educational Building in 1966 was added. The interior features a vaulted ceiling of tongue and grooved boarding with beam that create a half-timbering affect. The main sanctuary features a paneled wainscot and symmetrically molded arched door and window surrounds. The organ is recessed within a large pointed arched opening on the rear (east) wall. Other notable interior features include a handsome circular communal rail with turned balusters connected by arched openings and hard wood pews with applied carving and an inset flour-de-lis motif.

41. United Methodist Church Parsonage (Fkl58)
406 N. Main St.: 1961
F

This traditional one-and-a-half story brick house was erected in 1961 as the parsonage for the Louisburg United Methodist Church. The church (#40) is located next door (south) of this site. The architect was James M. Edwards and the contractor was J.B. Hight of Louisburg. This is the third dwelling associated with the Methodist Church as a parsonage. The first house (#37) purchased in 1862 and used until 1896 was moved from the corner of N. Main

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and Noble streets to a location south of this house in the 1850's and when sold in 1896 was moved again to the rear of the block to front onto Spring St. Between 1896 and 1904 the second parsonage was built by the church. It was a two-story frame house with a porch extending across the front elevation and was located close to the site of the first parsonage. This house and another two-story house to the north were demolished in preparation for constructing the present parsonage (midway between the sites of the demolished houses). The double-pile house features a three bay central block sheltered beneath a sloping gabled roof pierced by a shed dormer (on the rear (west) elevation). One bay, flushed gabled wings frame the central block. The porch is carried by square posts beneath a weatherboarded frieze. The doorway has a full entablature crown and is flanked by windows above panels enframed by floor length blinds. The same window treatment appears in the side wings. The rear elevation is enlarged by a shed addition.

42. Marie Allen House (Fkl159)
408 N. Main St.: 1979
F

This one-and-a-half story colonial style house was constructed in 1979 for Marie Allen, the widow of F.H. Allen II (1914-1977). Before F.H. Allen's death, the family lived at 312 N. Main St. in a house (#52) built by F.H. Allen. F.H. Allen III lives at (#95), 306 Church St. This four bay, asymmetrical house features a flush side gable roof with a side gable wing set-back slightly from the front (west) elevation and an exterior end chimney on the side (south) elevation. Exterior details consist of four gabled dormers, a dentiled cornice, a paneled door with a transom and nine over nine double sash windows. The rear (east) elevation is occupied by a rear gable with an inset porch and triple nine over nine windows. The rear cornice is also dentiled. Rear elevation features are completed by a small hooded bay window in the southernmost bay.

43. Roberson House
312 Spring St.: 1951
F

This one-and-a-half story cottage was built by Herbert and Hazel Roberson around 1951. The house is sited on what was once the rear (east) portion of the Felix Hill Allen property (#52) 312 N. Main St., Hazel Allen Roberson's homeplace. Two of her sisters, Misses Mary Maxwell and Felicia, also built a house (#53)

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west of this house at 101 E. Noble St. on property that also had belonged to their parents.

44. Elam House (Fkl61)
310 Spring St.: 1940
F

This two-story frame house with a side gable roof and a front ell was built around 1940 by Paul and Katherine (Boddie) Elam. The site of this house was part of the Samuel P. Boddie property (#51), 310 N. Main St. which had belonged to Katherine (Boddie) Elam's family since 1900. Lucie (Boddie) Allen, a sister of Katherine Elam now owns the homeplace (#51).

45. F.W. Wheless, Jr. House (Fkl62)
308 Spring St.: 1946
F

This one-story frame cottage was erected in 1946 for F.W. Wheless, Jr. on property that was part of the P.J. Brown lot in 1882. This three bay structure covered with asbestos siding has a side gable roof and a front gable wing. The inset porch is included under the roofline of the house and has sawnwork detail in the porch cornice.

46. F.L. O'Neal House (Fkl63)
302 Spring St.: 1941
F

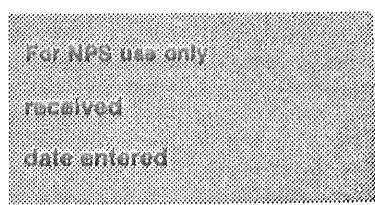
This one-story frame house was erected around 1941 for F.L. O'Neal. According to Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg this lot was then part of the house tract of the Spencer-Allen House (#50) and belonged to M.A. Spencer. This rear (east) portion of the lot was purchased by O'Neal from the Allen family descendants. The three bay plus side wing house is sheltered under a side gable roof that has a projecting front (east) gable wing. An interior chimney pierces the roof and a bay window adorns the front (east) elevation.

47. Taylor-Eagles House (Fkl64)
108 Middle St.: 1941
F

This one-and-a-half story gable-front brick veneer house was erected in 1941 for Jonah Taylor. Taylor rented the house to Dr. R.L. Eagles until Dr. Eagles purchased the house in 1943. He still resides in the house.

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48. Louisburg Baptist Church(Fkl65)
302 N. Main St.: 1901-1904
P

Erected in 1901-1904, this impressive brick edifice, a prominent landmark at the corner of North Main and Middle streets was designed by Barrett & Thompson, Architects of Raleigh. It is the third building of the Louisburg congregation, organized in 1836. Dr. Samuel Wait, President of Wake Forest Institute, was the first pastor. The first documented house of worship ca.1836 was located at the corner of College and Cedar Streets (present site of the First Baptist Church parsonage (#36)). That small frame cruciform sanctuary had gothic arched windows framing a forty foot tall square belltower. It was torn down after 1930 and the lumber used to build the parsonage. The aftermath of the Civil War saw a split between the white and black members of the Baptist congregation and it wasn't until 1879 that Louisburg Baptist Church was reorganized and a second building erected. Charles Mather Cooke (1844-1920), well known for his statesmanship and strong religious faith, played an important role in the reorganization. (Charles Mather Cooke served as State Senator (1874-1875), three terms in the House of Representatives, law partners with Joseph J. Davis, and became a State Superior Court Judge in 1902). The second church building was erected a (#92) 106 Sunset Ave. and was similar in form to the first church. A frame structure with a square, belltower attached to the center of the front facade. This building was used by the Baptist congregation until 1901 when they exchanged properties with the Presbyterian congregation in preparation for constructing this church building. The second church building was converted to a private residence around 1912 and is currently used as rental property. The Rev. Forrest Smith, pastor 1898-1902, and the Rev. H.H. Mashburn, pastor 1902-1906, gave their support to the beginning and completion of the new church building on N. Main St.

This handsome brick building was erected on the site of the Presbyterian Church (shown on Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg). The main focus of the structure is upon the impressive fifty foot tall, three-story belltower at the corner of N. Main and Middle streets. The first level, the tallest of the three, is enframed by three-part staggered square buttresses with stone capitals (on the west and south elevation). The same buttresses are found at the corners of the main structure. Located within this tower is the slightly recessed main entrance (southwest), an oversized, boldly paneled two leaf door beneath a wide ornamented and dentiled frieze crowned by a round arched transom. The south

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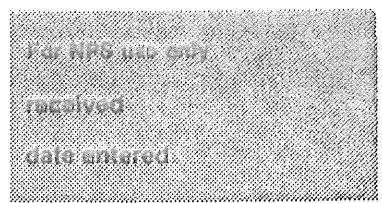
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side of the tower features one over one sash windows, single and paired round arched windows (all stained glass). A corbeled brick and stone belt course divides the first and second levels of the tower. A recessed decorated rectilinear panel crowned by a series of small corbeled round arches completes the details of the second level. The third level or actual belltower (now enclosed) features a stone belt course separating the second and third level and another stone course in the middle of the third level, and a round arched opening (now enclosed) on all four sides. A corbeled dentil cornice surmounts the third story. The tower is crowned by a patterned slate roof with a cross finial projecting from the roof. A pyramidal roof shelters the main body of the church and has two parapeted gabled bays (one fronts N. Main St. (west) and one fronts Middle St. (south)). Also present is a patterned slate covered gable, an interior corbel capped chimney, and a one-story clipped bay with a conical roof on the side (north) elevation. The fenestration in the parapet gables includes recessed, large two-story, triple-part, round arched stained glass windows with round arched brick lentils and stone sills, and a traditional one over one stained glass transom above the doorway in the south gable. The main facade (west) exhibits a two-story clipped bay with two light windows which houses the interior staircase and an additional entrance on the north side of the parapeted gable. This doorway repeats the styling of the main entrance but instead of the round arched transom it is sheltered beneath a half-hip roof supported by simple columns on top of brick piers. The third entrance to the sanctuary is found in the one-story clipped bay on the side (north) elevation. The rear elevation of the church was enlarged in 1961 with the completion of the Educational Building and in 1978 a brick wall-screen was added to the front entrance.

The interior of the church has remained almost untouched since its construction. Of note is the particularly fine stained glass windows and rich woodwork. The sanctuary features an impressive tongue and groove vaulted ceiling braced by beaded solid wood beams and king pen trusses. Small pendants adorn the beams. Other interior features include beaded tongue and groove wainscoting, boldly paneled doors and paneled solid transoms. The rich woodwork is also seen in the door surrounds which support full entablatures. The choir loft is distinguished from the main sanctuary by a curved solid balustrade enhanced with panels and a cut-out quatrefoil motif. An enclosed staircase, to the left, (north) of the main entrance leads to the serpentine balcony. The balcony curves gracefully (clockwise) from the southeast to the northwest corner of the sanctuary.

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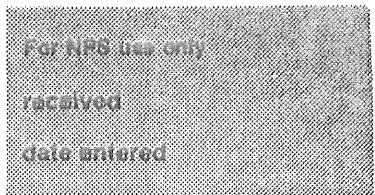
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49. Hicks-Perry-Bland-Holmes House (Fk166)
304 N. Main St.: 1914
P

This Neoclassical house, the most intact example in Louisburg and built ca.1914, was designed by local Louisburg architect/engineer M. Stuart Davis for Brantley Hicks, son of L.P. Hicks (#130). Brantley Hicks (1879-1915) a local merchant and his wife Minnie (1879-1916) did not live in the house long and it was purchased from their estate in 1920 by O.H. Harris. Mr. Harris sold the house to Dr. H.G. Perry in 1928 and Dr. Perry added the one story rear additions,-using the first floor as a hospital clinic and living upstairs. Dr. Charles Bland purchased the house from the Perry Estate in 1947 and maintained the house as a clinic until his death. Mrs. Mary Bland continued living in the house selling it to Robert Fleming in 1963. The present owner of the house Graham Holmes purchased the property from Robert Fleming in 1965. The lot was a portion of the Augustus Spencer lot owned by the Spencer family as early as 1851. The Spencer home is still on the original site north of the house at 306 N. Main St. (#50).

The symmetrical facade of this two-story frame house is dominated by the imposing colossal portico and the classical one-story porch. Both porches have fluted columns with Ionic capitals beneath a frieze adorned with classical dentil molding. The full height entry porch with a pedimented gable has a boxed cornice and a lunette shaped louvered vent supported by paired Ionic columns. The one-story porch features boldly turned balusters and a curved entrance bay beneath a one bay balcony that repeats the same baluster treatment. The three bay by three bay main block of the house is sheltered by a low hip roof with two interior corbel capped chimneys and enframed by chamfered, fluted cornerposts with simple Doric capitals. Fenestration includes six over one sash windows with full entablature surrounds, paired windows in the first bay of both stories on the side (north and south) elevations and an impressive entrance with the door framed by a fanlight and sidelights above recessed panels. The leaded glass is patterned and very fine. A drip mold above the fanlight serves to enhance the delicate sunburst design. A small bay window on the side (southeast) elevation completes the exterior features. The interior of the house follows the double-pile, central hall plan but was not available for inspection. There is one out building, a combination storage house and garage. This house is one of four Neo-classical houses remaining in Louisburg.

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50. Spencer-Allen House (Fkl67)
306 N. Main St.: 1859
C

This much altered Greek Revival structure was built ca.1859, according to Frances Allen whose parents found this date while replastering a room upstairs. It is not known if Mary Ann Spencer had the house built but she was living here in 1882 according to Gray's 1882 Map. The 1898 Sanborn Map shows the house as a two-story, side-T plan with a one-story bay window on the front (northwest) bay. It was altered to its present form ca. 1914-1922 (SM) by the Misses Cora, Annie, Bessie and Mattie Cooke who purchased the house from Mrs. Mary Jones in 1913. What year Mrs. Jones purchased the house from Mary Ann Spencer is not known but Mrs. Jones also sold the southwest corner of the "old Spencer Lot" to Brantley G. Hicks in 1912 so he could build #49, 304 N. Main St. Cora and Bessie Cooke sold the property to Peter S. Allen, Jr. (1905-1969), an auto dealer, in 1933. Peter Allen spent his childhood at the Hill-Allen-Stoval House (#62), 210 N. Main St. and his wife Annie (Boddie) Allen was raised next door (north) at (#51), 310 N. Main St. Frances N. Allen inherited the property from her mother's estate in 1976 and still lives in the house.

The exterior of the house retains a Greek Revival character although the house form was extensively remodeled ca.1914-1922 and it has been covered with asbestos shingles which obscure the window surrounds. The double-pile, frame house is sheltered beneath a cross-hip roof and has two interior corbel capped chimneys. The chimneys rebuilt around 1914 are unusually tall and picturesque. Heavy Doric cornerposts supporting a plain frieze and the trabeated transom and sidelights framing the door are the only visible exterior features surviving the pre-1914 structure. The one-story bay window on the southeast side of the house was moved from the front (northwest) bay in the remodeling. A full front porch with a hip roof carried by Doric columns and having square balusters, large six over six double hung sash windows with louvered shutters and canvas awnings above the front (west) of the house and the porch (added by Annie Allen in the 1930s) complete the exterior features. Additions to the rear elevation of the house include multiple one-story shed additions, a rear ell that was once a detached kitchen and an enclosed rear porch. These alterations were made prior to 1922. The interior has been substantially altered over the years but retains some of its original Greek Revival detail. Symmetrically molded door surrounds with medallion cornerblocks and simple Greek Revival mantels, including a handsome dog-ear mantel located in the northwest parlor.

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The south side of the house, the portion altered ca.1914-1922, has early twentieth century very plain vernacular mantels around the corner fireplaces of the front (southwest) parlor and the dining room (southeast). There is a modern metal storage shed. The house impressively sits back from N. Main St. and is approached by a wide walk lined with boxwoods and shaded by large oak trees.

51. Brown-Boddie-Allen House (Fkl168)

310 N. Main St.: 1854

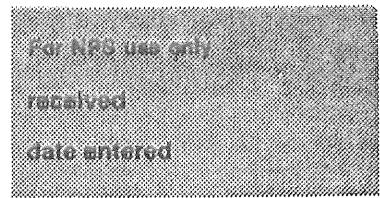
P

The Brown-Boddie-Allen House is one of the finest remaining examples of Greek Revival architecture from Louisburg's prosperous antebellum period. The two-story, double-pile, frame house follows a standard box form of three bays by two bays sheltered beneath a low hip roof with two interior chimneys. The house was built around 1854 for local merchant Peyton J. Brown (1806-?) who lived here at least until 1882. Samuel Perry Boddie (1880-1936), a son of Willis and Georgia Boddie (#14), purchased the house around 1904, shortly after his marriage to Lucie Clifton, a daughter of Dr. J.B. Clifton (#210). Samuel Perry was a pharmacist and owned Boddie Drugs (current site of O'Neal Drug Store). One of the Boddie's three daughters, Lucie (Boddie) Allen now owns the house. Directly behind (east) this house another daughter Katherine (Boddie) Elam lives at 310 Spring St. (#44) built on property that was once part of the original tract purchased by her father from Peyton J. Brown in 1833. The Spencer-Allen House (#50), which is located south of the Brown-Boddie-Allen House was purchased by the last Boddie daughter, Anne (Boddie) Allen and her husband Peter S. Allen, Jr. and is still owned by their daughter, Frances Allen.

The square proportions of this house are accentuated by a heavy, plain exterior baseboard, and a wide paneled frieze band carried by corner Doric pilasters. The one-story multi-bay porch features square Doric columns and a turned baluster (a 1930's addition). The two leaf door with a transom and sidelights is enframed by a symmetrically molded architrave. The transom and sidelight panes are frosted glass of delicate tracery design. Louvered shutters flank large eight over eight windows atop two part panels that can open onto the front porch. All other windows in the house are eight over eight with heavy molded surrounds and beaded sills. The rear elevation of the house includes a rear ell (probably the original kitchen, later attached to the house by Mrs. Boddie) and a partially enclosed back porch. The porch and window canvas awnings are also a 1930's addition.

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The interior follows the typical Greek Revival central hall plan. The handsome dog-leg staircase features slender turned balusters rising from a enclosed stringer and a massive turned newel. The plaster interior has original molded door and window surrounds, two and four paneled Greek Revival doors. The mantel in the front (southeast) parlor is unusual with an ogee arch cut into the frieze and the pilasters repeat the same design as the front columns.

52. Allen-Bruton House(Fkl69)
312 N. Main St.: 1908
C

This handsome eclectic house of combined Queen Anne and Colonial Revival features was built ca.1908 by Samuel Harris of Warren County for Felix Hill Allen (1870-1938). There were six Allen brothers and five lived in Louisburg in surviving historic houses: William Henry (1867-1958) at (#188), 915 N. Main St., Peter Stapleton (1875-1931) at (#62), 210 N. Main St., Karl K. (1877-1933) at (#73), 213 N. Main St., and Jim Allen at (#208) 610 N. Main St. Felix Hill Allen was survived by his wife Lou Reynolds (Ford) Allen who lived here until her death in 1958. The house was purchased from the Allen heirs in 1961 by George and Ann Bruton. Part of the original Allen property remained in the Allen family with Herbert and Helen (Allen) Roberson building (#43) 312 Spring St. in 1950/51 on the rear (northwest) corner of her parents lot and Misses Mary Maxwell and Felicia Allen building (#53) 101 E. Noble St. in 1960/61.

Incorporating typical Queen Anne asymmetrical massing with Colonial Revival details, the handsome two-and-a-half story, three bay by three bay frame house is sheltered under a pyramidal roof that is broken by lower pedimented gables on all elevations except the rear (east), and a front (west) attic dormer. These pediments have dentil trim, boxed cornices and enframe diamond patterned elliptical lights. The attic dormer lights are also diamond patterned. A two-story clipped bay projects from the side (north) elevation, and the front (west) and side (south) elevations feature projecting two-story bays. The generous wrap-around porch has grouped Tuscan columns and a circular portico with an iron railing balcony above the portico. The main focal point of the house is the variety of window openings and the decorative stained glass in many of the windows. All four elevations feature differing window treatments, although the window and doors have the same entablature surrounds. Stained glass fills a broken transom and single clear pane sidelights with lower panels frame the door. A dentiled cornice completes the exterior features. Rear alterations to the

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house were made between 1914 and 1922 by the Allens. A rear ell was enlarged from a one-story to a two-story, and another rear (now kitchen) one-story ell was added. The Bruton's enclosed the side (south) bay of the front porch for a sunroom and replaced a plain glass window above the stair landing (southside) with a stained glass window. The interior is notable. The spacious entrance foyer has paneled wainscoting and features an open stringer stair handsomely executed. The steps splay at the base and the large molded square newel sits on the second tread. The stair ramps at the newel then the paneled stringer with turned balusters rises eastward to an intermediate landing, ramps and continues to rise north ward to the second floor landing. Colorful stained glass windows illuminate the staircase. A paneled door on the intermediate landing connects to a secondary stairway and a French door opposite (south) of the newel connects with the sunporch. Double French doors open into the back hall and a seven paneled door connects to the side (northwest) parlor from the entrance foyer. The side (northwest) parlor features a post and lintel mantel with a classical garland motif adorning the frieze and the dining room (northeast) has an unusual simplistic bowed mantleboard. All other rooms have modest mantels. The fireplaces retain the original ornate coal grates. Another piece of beautifully designed stained glass is found in the fixed transom above one of the dining room (northwest) windows. Symmetrically molded surrounds with medallion cornerblocks and the seven paneled doors occur consistently throughout the house. The exception is the entrance from the hallway into the dining room which has a single light transom enframed by the molded surround.

53. Allen House
101 E. Noble St.: 1961
F

This traditional brick veneer and frame house was built around 1961 for Mary Maxwell and Felicia Allen, two daughters of Felix and Lou Allen (#52). The house is sited on land that was one part of the Felix Hill Allen property.

54. Apartment
111 Middle Ave.: 1930-1938
F

This two-story block apartment house was erected between 1930 and 1938. The massed frame is sheltered beneath a low hip roof and features a recessed entrance on the front (north) elevation. The application of asbestos shingles has obscured any distinguishing elements of the structure.

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55. Wilder Duplex(Fkl72)
210, 212 Spring St.: 1940-1949
F

This modest two-story frame duplex was erected in the 1940's for Lucy (Fleming) Wilder on the rear portion of her house lot (#61). This property and the residential lot have remained in the Fleming-Wilder family since ca.1889 and was earlier the B.B. Massenburg property. The squarely proportioned house is sheltered beneath a low hip roof with overhanging eaves. Interior end chimneys pierced the roof. The four bay front (east) elevation features two identical one-story entrance porches. Each two bay porch is carried by simple square posts beneath a wide frieze and a hip roof with overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. Windows are three-over-one double hung sash within flat surrounds. The front elevation features paired windows while single windows occupy the other elevations. The rear (west) elevation is enlarged by a two-story, one bay, hipped wing and a one-story hipped bay with side wings. The interior is finish with modest 20th century details including plaster walls, hardwood floors and modest mantels. There are several frame storage sheds on the rear of the lot.

56. Vacant Lot
208 Spring St.
VL

This 104 by 214 foot vacant lot has always been used for agricultural purposes. The early history of this lot is unclear, Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg does not identify the owner of this property. But it has been in the Wilder family (#61) since 1903.

57. Modern Apartment Unit
106-112 Franklin St.: 1980-1985
I

This rectilinear four unit apartment complex built in the early 1980's is completely out of character with the one family residential structures located on this street. It has wall dormers in the gambrel roof. It is located on the site of May Hall's Boarding House which was a two-story frame structure built ca.1898 and demolished after 1930.

58. House(Fkl75)
104 Franklin St.: 1935-1945
F

This one-and-a-half story brick house was constructed after

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1935. The three bay, double-pile house is massed beneath a side gable roof that slopes outward on the front (south) and rear (north) elevation. The roof is pierced by interior chimneys, three gabled dormers on the south elevation and a shed dormer on the rear elevation. A three bay porch, included under the main roof line, extends across the front elevation and connects to a porte cochere on the side (west) elevation. Metal awnings shelter the porch and window openings. The rear elevation is enlarged by a small ell wing. Outbuildings consist of a brick garage and a small storage shed.

59. Capt. R.F. Yarborough House (#176)
204 N. Main St.: 1902
C

This handsome one-and-a-half story frame dwelling was erected in 1902 by M. Frank Houck, Louisburg's most popular early 20th century contractor, for Captain R.F. Yarborough (b. 1834). It is the only house in Louisburg that features half-timbering. Captain Yarborough was the brother of Fannie Y. Neal (1842-1909) and their homeplace was located at the present site of (#98) 403 N. Main St. Captain Yarborough served in the Civil War, and was a respected businessman with strong religious and civic convictions. He donated the original four acres to the Episcopal Church (#112) for the establishment of Oakwood Cemetery in 1861. His brother-in-law John Neal was the first person buried there. This house is located on the site of an earlier house erected in 1874 for Captain Yarborough which was destroyed by fire. This house was constructed on its site in 1902. The earlier house was a one-story frame structure with an entrance bay porch, two small side wings and a full width back porch, according to the 1898 Sanborn Map. Captain Yarborough remained in the house with his wife Elenor Foster Yarborough and retained the title to the property until his death in 1910. His widow and two of his daughters remained in the house. These daughters, Mary and Edith Yarborough taught a private school around the turn of the century at (#98), 403 N. Main St. After Elenor Yarborough's death in 1925, Mary and Edith inherited the house and lived there until their deaths. Mary died in 1954 and Edith died in 1967. The property is now owned by Ed Yarborough, (#87) the son of Will Yarborough and nephew of Mary and Edith Yarborough. This house, purchased from Edith in 1959, is used for rental property. The symmetrical double-pile house is sheltered beneath a very busy clipped side gable roof. The front (west) side of the gable roof features a one bay recessed porch at the second story level with its gabled roof carried by half-posts with an arched opening extending up

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into the gable. The apex of the gable features a sunburst motif. The solid balcony extends over the roof and is covered with wood shingles. Two gabled dormers with paired arched windows and the sunburst motif frame the recessed porch. Interior stuccoed chimneys and a single gable dormer recessed into the rear (east) side of the gable complete the varied roof treatment. A recessed full front, three bay porch sheltered beneath the main roofline is carried by chamfered square posts above a solid weatherboarded wall that breaks at the central entrance. Fenestration consists of a single door framed with side lights within a flat surround and two over one sash windows with flat surrounds and simple crowns. The windows are paired in the second story of the side gables and single on all the other elevations. Completing the exterior details is the half-timbering and shinglework framed by the exaggerated return of the boxed cornices in the gable ends. The rear elevation is enlarged by a one-story ell that was added after 1930. The interior was not available for inspection. There are no surviving outbuildings.

60. Sue T. Alston(Fkl77)
206 N. Main St.: 1904-1908
C

This two-story frame house was erected between 1904 and 1908 (SM) for Sue T. Alston. Sanborn maps show an earlier structure on this lot in 1898, a two-story rectangular house with a full width front porch. This earlier structure was owned by Z.T. Terrell and was either torn down or otherwise destroyed before 1902. The house has been used primarily as rental property by subsequent owners. The asymmetrical house is sheltered beneath a pyramidal roof that has a gable with a boxed cornice and return projecting to shelter a projecting bay on the front (west) elevation. Brick interior chimneys pierce the roof. A hipped roof porch carried by heavy square posts, connected by square balusters extends across the front elevation. The porch was altered to the present form after 1930. Completing details include paired two over two sash windows in the front gable and single two over two sash windows in other elevations, flat surrounds, and shinglework with a patterned fixed paned window in the front gable. The main block of the house had been enlarged since 1930 to include a two-story shed roof side (north) wing, a two-story rear hipped wing and a flush gabled rear ell. The interior of the house was not available for inspection.

61. Walker-Fleming-Wilder-Taylor-House(Fkl78)
208 N. Main St.: 1818-1831
C

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This large two-story frame structure was originally a tripartite house. Deed books document that the house was constructed between 1818 and 1831 for the family of Rebecca Walker. The house passed out of the Walker family in 1831 when John B. Bobbitt purchased it from Mary Walker, the heir of Rebecca Walker. John Bobbitt was the principal of Franklin Academy (#166) in 1815-1816 and again in 1831. His wife, Harriet Partridge Bobbitt, was the principal of the Female Academy (destroyed by fire). The Bobbitts remained here until 1850. W.W. Green, a lawyer and active in the Methodist Church and civic affairs owned the house from 1852 until 1872. Benjamin B. Massenburg, a lawyer and brother of N.B. Massenburg of Woodleaf Plantation, purchased the property in 1878, remaining here until ca.1889 when Thomas M. Fleming (1834-1902), a railroad engineer, purchased the house and surrounding property. At the turn of the century the land surrounding the house was divided and sold for house lots by Thomas Fleming. However, the house lot and a portion of the original rear (west) lot is still owned by his descendants. After his wife, Maude Fleming died in 1889, a niece, Lucy Fleming moved here to keep house for her uncle. Lucy Fleming married Samuel Taylor Wilder in 1903 at which time they purchased the house from the Thomas Fleming estate. Samuel Taylor Wilder was the son of Louisburg merchant S.T. Wilder and an employee of the American Tobacco Company. Samuel Wilder was responsible for enlarging the house to its present form between 1914 and 1922. Margaret (Wilder) Taylor, the wife of Jonah Taylor a lawyer and insurance claims manager, inherited the house in 1947. They remained in the house until their deaths, hers in 1973 and his in 1981. Their son, Jay Taylor continues to reside here. The double-pile house is massed beneath a pyramidal roof with cross hip wings that is pierced by interior chimneys with corbeled caps and hip dormers on the front and back (west and east) elevations. There are two exterior end composite chimneys. Both chimneys have impressive stone bases and brick stacks with corbeled caps. These are the only stone chimneys in the Louisburg Historic District. The brickwork probably replaced stonework when the second story additions were made to the house between 1914 and 1922. The front (west) elevation has a projecting central bay enframed by two story fluted cornerposts with vernacular capitals. A porch with a projecting central bay extends across the front of the house and is carried by chamfered posts above wood piers which are connected by turned balusters. The doorway features a large single paned transom above the door which is flanked by sidelights, all enframed by a symmetrically molded surround. Windows feature two over two double sash within flat one-part surrounds except on the first level. The original dog-ear surrounds are intact on the first

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story windows. Completing exterior features consist of blinds flanking the windows on the front elevation and a louvered vent in the front dormer and a fixed glass pane in the rear dormer. The interior shows signs of the cross-hall plan common in tripartite house. The ca. 1914-1922 remodeling removed or obscured many distinguishing features of the house. However raised paneled wainscotting is still visible in the hall and there remains some raised panel doors throughout the house. Mantels reflect a modest Queen Anne treatment.

62. Hill-Allen-Stovall House (Fk179)

210 N. Main St.: 1898

C

This handsome two-story asymmetrical house was erected around 1898 for Kemp Hill. It is not known how long Kemp Hill lived in this house. Peter Allen, a prominent businessman purchased the house and lived here with his wife Fannie Harris Allen until her death in 1930 and his death in 1931. His heirs sold the house to Ed Stovall in 1947. Ellen Stovall Boon, a daughter of Ed Stovall inherited the property from her father. This lot was part of the B.B. Massenburg property in 1882. The german sided dwelling features a front (west) facing gable with two side gable wings facing north. The northeast side gable extends further away from the front gable than the northwest side gable. Multiple interior chimneys with corbeled caps pierce the roof. The exterior of the house was completely altered by the Stovall family when the Victorian elements were removed or replaced with late colonial revival elements popular during the 1950's. Only the front facing gable retains its original shinglework and louvered vents and the original gables of the main block still feature boxed cornices that return. The front porch, multiple side and rear wings, and gable detail are early 1950's additions. The interior of the house was not inspected. There is a small outbuilding on the rear (east) of the lot and the landscaping and use of plant materials on the rear lot is very picturesque.

63. Glenn Kennedy House

105 Middle St.: 1930-1939

C

This modest one-and-a-half story frame house was built after 1930 for Glenn and Beulah Kennedy and is presently owned by their son Clinton Kennedy. The house site was part of the B.B. Massenburg property in 1882. This asymmetrical house, beneath a side gable roof with two gabled dormers and an interior chimney,

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is covered with asbestos shingles. The four bay front (north) elevation has a gabled two bay porch supported by modern iron decorative columns and railings. A clipped bay on the (east) side elevation completes the exterior features.

64. R.L. Eagles Rental Property
107-109 Middle St.: 1950-1959
F

This two-unit brick veneered apartment house was built in the 1950's for Dr. R.L. Eagles, a retired dentist who lives across the street at (#47). The rental house is located on property that was a portion of the B.B. Massenburg estate in 1882. The Massenburg House stands in its original location southwest of this site at (#61).

65. Karl Pernell House
119 Franklin St.: 1960-1965
F

This traditional Ranch style house was built for Karl Pernell after 1960 on the eastern corner of his father's property. Sam Pernell lives next door (west) at (#66) 117 Franklin St. on the lot he acquired in 1938. The one-story house has a staggered side gable roof with projecting eaves and interior and exterior chimneys. The dominant exterior square chimney is on the west side elevation. The rectilinear form of the house has a variety of window treatments, brick veneer rising from the ground to just below the windows on the three bays in the west side of the entrance. The house has a simple traditional interior.

66. Sam T. Pernell House(Fkl83)
117 Franklin St.: 1938
F

This Bungalow dwelling was built ca.1938 for Sam Pernell. The one-story frame house has two staggered low-pitched front gables with wide eave overhangs (prior to the application of siding the eaves had exposed rafters) and an interior and an exterior (west side elevation) chimney. The porch extends westward across two of the three bays on the front elevation and wraps around the first bay of the side (west) elevation. The side gable porch roof, which is engaged under the main roof, is carried by short battered columns above brick piers and connected by a flat square railing between the piers. Other exterior features include decorative braces under the

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gables, small high windows on each side of the exterior end chimney, and grouped windows with a verticle paned sash over a large single paned sash on the front elevation. The rear elevation is enlarged by a one bay screened porch which repeats the staggered front gable treatment except on a smaller scale. The interior features a simple treatment. There is one out-building, a combined frame garage and storage shed.

67. R.C. Beck, Jr. House (Fkl84)
115 Franklin St.: 1929
C

This one-and-a-half story Dutch Colonial dwelling was built ca. 1929 for R.C. Beck, Jr. Mr. Beck purchased this lot from F.H. Allen II (#52) who divided and sold off parcels of his property (south) of Franklin St. in the 1920's. Margaret Beck, the widow of R.C. Beck, Jr., still owns the house. The brick veneered house has an unusual clipped and splayed gable. There are two interior chimneys and an aluminum sided three bay shed dormer on the front (north) and rear (south) elevations. The dormers have paired double sash windows. The porch which is sheltered under the main roofline has a clipped gable above the entrance with the underside of the gable cut-out to form a vaulted arch. This entrance gable is carried by two slender columns. The gable ends of the house feature two small square attic windows beneath the clipped gable and metal awnings above the double sash windows. Triple windows adorn the first story of the front facade. Both wings are topped with iron railing balconies. The rear elevation of the house is enlarged by a shed wing. The only outbuilding is a brick veneered two car garage with a pyramidal roof on the southeast corner of the lot.

68. Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Building (Fkl85)
113 Franklin St.: 1926
C

This small Prairie style stuccoed building was erected around 1926 to be used as a telephone exchange for CT&T. F.H. Allen, II (#52) divided this side (south) of Franklin St. and sold into lots in the 1920's. The original frame building was stuccoed after 1930. It is the only stuccoed building in Louisburg. The asymmetrical building has a low hipped roof with extended eaves and a front facing gable projecting over a front (northeast) projecting bay. This projecting bay has paired six over six sash windows and a doorway sheltered beneath a flat roof supported by brackets. A wide porch

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sheltered under the main roof has large square posts, a solid stuccoed railing, an entrance and triple six over six sash windows. The rear elevation is enlarged by an unsympathetic brick addition.

69. J.W. King House (Fkl86)
111 Franklin St.: 1926-1930
C

This small brick veneered cottage was built between 1926 and 1930 for J.W. King. In 1882 Dr. O.L. Ellis owned this property and there were several wooden structures on the lot. Mr. King purchased this site from F.H. Allen, II (#52) who divided the property along this side (south) of Franklin St. into lots and sold them in the 1920's. W.T. King has owned the house since 1946. The double-pile, asymmetrical house is sheltered by a side gable roof pierced by an interior chimney. A dominant front facing gable is carried by grouped half-columns upon brick piers forming the two bay front (north) porch. The stuccoed front gable is adorned with a lunette vent.

70. Tison-Reavis-Perry House (Fkl87)
114 Church St.: 1898-1904
C

This large two-story frame residence was erected between 1898 and 1904 (SM) for R.H. Tison. It is not known if Mr. Tison ever lived here for he sold the house to Peter Reavis in 1905. The Reavis family must have used the house as rental property because they were living at 213 N. Main St. (#73). By 1929 E.C. Perry owned the property. In the 1940's Mr. Perry altered the house into two apartments, he and his wife lived downstairs and one of his married children lived upstairs. Lois T. Perry, the widow of E.C., moved out of the house after her husband's death in 1957. Mrs. Perry retained the title to the house, using it as rental property until her death when it was sold to James Edwards in 1965. A side gable roof with two staggered front facing gables shelters the substantially altered main block of the house. Aluminum siding covers all the exterior details of the house, and the interior chimneys have been removed. The one remaining feature of the house is a Victorian porch with matching turned columns and balusters across the front (west) elevation (added between 1914 and 1922). The central hall interior has undergone extensive alterations.

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71. Carlyle-Herman-Hicks House
118 Church St.: 1882-1898
F

This one-and-a half story three bay by two bay frame house could have been built as early as 1882 because there is a similar house form on this site on Gray's 1882 map of Louisburg. By 1898 (SM) Lizzie Carlyle who had owned the property since 1887 was living in this house. Lizzie Carlyle lived here until 1914 when she sold the house to F.L. Herman. Mrs. Herman continued to live here after her husband's death and in 1985 James Hicks purchased the property from Mrs. Herman's estate. The double-pile house is covered with asbestos shingles and is sheltered beneath a side gable roof with a shed dormer on the front (west) elevation. It has exterior end stepped shoulder chimneys (the north side chimney has a free-standing stack), and flush gables. The multi-bay porch has square posts supporting a shed roof. Other exterior features include sidelights framing the door, six over six sash windows in the second story, gable ends of the house (probably removed from an earlier house). Alterations to the house were made between 1898 and 1904 with the addition of the shed dormer and a rear kitchen ell.

72. House (Fk189)
120 Church St.: 1893-1895
C

It is not known for whom this modest one-story frame structure was built but according to Sanborn Maps it was erected between 1893 and 1895. This location was the previous site of John Brummitt's Architect/Undertaker Shop advertised in the local newspaper in 1875. John Brummitt lived in the second house (#117), on the west side of Church St. This three bay, single-pile structure with a rear ell is sheltered beneath a side gable roof with a false center front gable. A hip roofed porch with square posts and turned balusters is attached to the front (west) facade of the house. Paired two over two sash windows with flat one-part surrounds flank the doorway which has been replaced. All other elevations feature single two over two sash windows. There is an interior chimney at the junction of the side gable roofline and rear elevation (east) wing. Gables feature a boxed cornice that returns and circular louvered vents. The house has been used as rental property and has several additional entrances on the side (north) and rear (east) elevations.

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73. Reavis-Allen House (Fk190)
213 N. Main St.: 1906
C

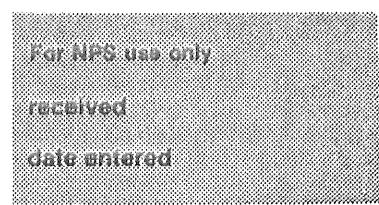
This proportionally square two-story frame house was built ca. 1906 for Peter Reavis. The Reavis family lived here until 1923 when the house was purchased by Karl K. Allen. K.K. Allen came from a large family and most of his brothers remained in Louisburg. They either built new homes or purchased existing ones. At one time the Allen brothers lived at #188, #32, #62 and #208. When Karl K. Allen died in 1933, he was survived by Clara, his widow who died in 1938. His son K.K. Allen, Jr. and his wife Margaret lived here afterward but he was collecting rent from Lonie Meadows when Mr. Meadows purchased the house in 1947. Since 1947 the house has been owned by several people and is now used as rental property. The three bay, double-pile house is sheltered beneath a patterned slate, hip roof pierced by two interior chimneys and a front (east) clipped gable dormer. The one-story hip roof porch is carried by vernacular Doric posts and extends across the front elevation. The entrance features partial sidelights and a transom above the door. The house has been somewhat compromised by altering window openings into doors and adding poorly designed wings when it was divided into multiple apartments in the 1950's. The application of asphalt shingles also obscures exterior details. The rear elevation is enlarged by an original kitchen ell (also roof with slate) and a later side porch that has been enclosed. The divided central hall plan interior was remodeled in the 1950's but has retained some typical turn of the century details such as high ceilings, plaster walls, symmetrically molded surrounds with medallion cornerblocks, beaded tongue and groove wainscoting, molded baseboards and modest Victorian mantels. The central hall is divided by a doorway. The staircase has been enclosed but the newel with recessed panels is still visible. There are no outbuildings.

74. B.P. Clifton House (Fk191)
211 N. Main St.: 1875
C

This two-story frame house was erected ca. 1875 for Berry P. Clifton (b.1842), a local merchant. He purchased a large portion of this block (almost one-half) from N.B. Walker, a Louisburg silversmith. His younger brother, Dr. J.B. Clifton lived at (#210) 602 N. Main St. The original large tract of land and the house remained in the Clifton family until Alex A. Clifton, a son of Berry and Lucy Clifton divided the property

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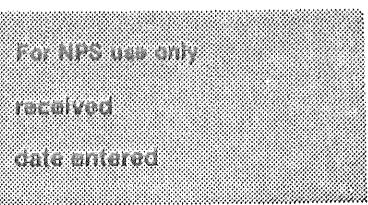
into house lots in the early 1900's. J.R. Palmer purchased the house lot from Alex Clifton in 1907 and remained here until 1911. He then sold the house to J.S. Williams who had the house moved from the rear of the lot closer to N. Main St. between 1914 and 1922(SM). In 1923 Mr. Williams sold the house. The single-pile, house has a triple A roof and exterior rear (west) chimneys. Visible exterior features consist of a full front porch supported by square columns, a doorway with a transom and sidelights, full length two over six double hung sash windows flanking the doorway and large four over four sash windows in all other elevations. The application of asbestos shingles has obscured other distinguishing elements. Multiple alterations and additions include a sunroom on the southeast side of the front elevation and numerous shed rooms on the rear elevation. The central hall interior has been divided into apartments. The interior finish consists of plaster walls, molded surrounds, modest mantels and a modest Victorian overmantel (northeast front parlor). A closed stringer stair rises from a turned newel and features slender turned balusters. There are no outbuildings.

75. Collie-Best-Taylor House (Fk192)
209 N. Main St.: 1904
C

This one-and-a-half story frame dwelling was erected on this site between 1903 and 1904(SM) for J.R. Collie. This lot marked the southeast corner boundary of the Berry P. Clifton property, purchased by B.P. Clifton in 1875. J.R. Collie was a member of the Board of Trustees responsible for establishing the Louisburg Graded School System in 1905 and was instrumental in obtaining increased financial support for public schools throughout the state in 1907 when the State Supreme Court decided in his favor in J.R. Collie v. Commissioners of Franklin County. The Collie family occupied the house until 1925 when E.L. Best purchased it. Mr. Best was also involved with the public education system. He was the first Superintendent of the Franklin County School System. The Best's remained here until 1939 when they sold the house to Jonah Taylor. The property is still in the Taylor family, now owned by Lucy Taylor Allen (#95) and has been divided into a three-unit apartment. The double-pile, symmetrical dwelling is massed beneath a hip roof pierced by interior chimneys with corbeled caps and dormer windows. Gabled side dormers on the north and south elevations are bellcast with shinglework and feature one over one double hung sash windows. The front (east) elevation dormer is gabled with the eaves enframing paired round arched windows enhanced with sunburst motives. The front porch

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is carried by grouped chamfered posts above weatherboarded piers that are connected by a balustrade of turned spindles. The central bay projects away from the main house to further enhance a projecting doorway, flanked by large one paned sidelights. The actual door is molded and paneled beneath a transom. The north bay of the front elevation is screened. Completing exterior features consist of one over one sash windows in the front portion of the house, two over two sash windows in the rear wings, flat surrounds with entablature crowns, an additional side gable dormer (south elevation) and a small gable dormer and a shed dormer (rear elevation). The rear elevation consists of two ells connected by an enclosed shed porch. The central hall plan interior displays a typically handsome turn of the century finish, including symmetrically molded surrounds with medallion cornerblocks, beaded tongue and groove wainscoting, paneled and molded doors and Victorian mantels. The two mantels in the south side of the house display a modest treatment while the north side rooms have more stylized Victorian overmantels. French doors with a transom divide the hall. The closed stringer stair is located in the rear (west) portion of the hall and rises from back to front. There are several frame outbuildings on the rear of the lot, a small office and a combined two car garage and storage shed.

76. Pleasants Building
207½ N. Main St.: 1970-1975
I

This unimaginative one-story rectangular brick commercial building was built for Jean Pleasants in the 1970's.

77. Pleasants-Fleming House (Fkl194)
207 N. Main St.: 1900
C

It is not known when this two-story frame house was erected but there was a house at this site on Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg which was owned by W.H. Pleasants, Sr. (1834-1906). By 1884, W.H. Pleasants, the editor of the American Eagle in the 1850's and the Mayor of Louisburg during the Civil War owned one-fourth of this block. This house burned down around 1900 and the existing structure was built. His children also lived in Louisburg and built houses located within the Historic District (#3, #85, #115 and #116). After W.H. Pleasants, Sr.'s death in 1906, his widow Sarah Pleasants occupied the house until her death in 1920. Dr. A.H. Fleming (DDS) then purchased the property from Sallie Pleasants, heir to Sarah Pleasants. The Flemings'

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retained title to the house from 1922 until 1964 when it was sold by Dr. Fleming's heirs. The single-pile, three bay house is sheltered beneath a side gable roof pierced by an interior chimney and a center gable on the front (east) elevation. A one-story shed roof porch carried by turned columns extends across the front elevation. The focal point of the house is the central bay. A flat, one-part surround frames the door and transom, and two over two double hung sash windows act as sidelights. The second story center bay features triple two over two sash windows. All the gables are shingled and the side (north and south) gables have paired lights within an arched flat surround while the front gable features a variation of the palladian window. Two over two double sash windows framed by flat one-part surrounds and shutters complete the exterior details. The rear (west) elevation is enlarged by an original two-story ell, a one-story ell, and a post 1940's wing extending across the rear (from north to south) of the house. The interior was not available for inspection and there are no surviving outbuildings.

78. House (Fkl95)
205 N. Main St.: 1914-1922
C

This modest two-story frame dwelling was erected between 1914 and 1922 (SM). It is not known for whom the house was built but an identical house, located south of this house was constructed at the same time. The other house has been demolished. This square house with several two-story rear (west) ells has a side hip roof pierced by a decorative central chimney. A one story side hip roof carried by square posts connected with square balusters extends across the front two bays of the house. The front elevation features paired windows on the northern side and a single second story window above the first story entrance on the southern side. Windows placement is awkward and unbalanced on the side elevations and asbestos shingles obscure any once distinguishing elements. There are no outbuildings.

79. Vacant Lot
Corner of N. Main and Franklin streets
VL

This vacant lot was the site of the A.S. Strother house according to Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg. The one-and-a half story frame house was a double-pile, three bay dwelling. It had a shed roof porch supported by square posts extending across

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the front (east) elevation. The house survived into the 20th century when the house was demolished.

80. Odum-Fuller House(Fkl197)
202 Church St.: 1906
C

This picturesque one-story, Queen Anne dwelling was erected around 1906 for E. Odum. Odum, a local merchant, purchased the property from R.T. Carlyle (#3). He and his wife Maggie retained title to the house until 1939 when Maggie Odum transferred the ownership to Festus and Neva Fuller in exchange for her living with the Fuller's in the house until her death. Festus Fuller, at one time a merchant and postal employee, died in 1947. Neva Fuller and Maggie Odum remained in the house until Mrs. Odum's death. Neva Fuller is the sole owner of the property now and lives here six months out of the year. The double-pile frame dwelling is sheltered under a slate covered pyramidal roof pierced by tall corbel capped interior chimneys and projecting pedimented gables on the front (west) and side (south) elevations. The central entrance is a clipped bay that projects away from the house and faces the intersection of Franklin and Church St. On each side of the entrance extending toward the side gables (south and west) is a continuous porch carried by turned columns and balusters. A small pedimented, slate covered, gable attached to the pyramidal roof surmounts the entrance bay. Large one over one sash windows within flat surrounds, flanked by louvered blinds and a door with a large rectangular single pane above a panel complete the exterior features. The rear elevation is occupied by a one bay deep wing extending across the back of the house. The central hall plan interior displays a typically handsome turn of the century finish, including symmetrically molded surrounds, beaded tongue and groove wainscots, and modest Victorian mantels. There are no outbuildings.

81. Pernell House(Fkl198)
204 Church St.: 1895-1904
C

This asymmetrical frame house was erected between 1895 and 1904(SM) for L.J. Pernell. L.J. Pernell lived here until his death, being survived by his widow. Mrs. Pernell sold the house to James Edwards of White's Funeral Home. Mr. Edwards purchased the house for one of his children to live in. This was short lived for the title was transferred to the Pearce family in the 1970's and is currently owned by Faye E. Pearce. The one-story

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house was remodeled by Mr. Edwards in the late 1950's or early 1960's. A pyramidal roof is pierced by two projecting pedimented gables on the front (west) and side (south) elevations, an interior chimney, and a small half-hipped bay above the rear (east) elevation door. A curved porch with a standing-seam tin roof and turned columns and balusters extends across the front (west) elevation connecting to the south side of the front facing gable. Other exterior features include singlework in the gables, a tin shingle roof, a picture window in the front elevation, and one over one double hung sash windows flanked by blinds in all other elevations. Alterations made by Mr. Edwards include changing the porch, the installation of a picture window as well as a rear wing added across the back of the house. The interior of the house has been remodeled as well. The floor plan and interior finish is completely modern.

82. Pleasants-Ferguson-Collier House (Fkl99)

208 Church St.: 1900-1904

C

This modest one-story cottage was built ca.1900-1904 (SM) for either W.H. Pleasants, Sr. or his son. W.H. Pleasants, Sr., was a merchant and mayor of Louisburg in 1865 and served as the editor of the American Eagle newspaper in the 1850's. He owned one-fourth of the block extending east to west from N. Main St. to Church St. in 1882. His house was east of this site at 209 N. Main St. (#77). (That early house was destroyed by fire around the turn of the century and was replaced). None of the Pleasants family ever lived here but the house was used for rental purposes. In 1919, Missouri Pleasants, the widow of W.H. Pleasants, Jr. (1869-1918), then residing at 209 Church St. (#115) sold the house to Ouida and Ernest Ferguson. While the Fergusons lived here, Mrs. Ferguson used the house for a kindergarten, possibly the first in Louisburg. The property passed out of the Ferguson family when Mrs. Ferguson died in 1961. C.F. and Ruby Collier purchased the house in 1962 and the widowed Ruby Collier lives in the house now with her daughter and sister. The one-story asymmetrical house covered with german siding is framed by chamfered cornerposts beneath a side gabel roof that has a pedimented gable projecting to shelter a projecting bay on the front (west) elevation. Two paneled brick interior chimney pierce the roof. The staggered porch across the front elevation is carried by chamfered posts and turned balusters. Of special interest is the window treatment on the front facade. Large ceiling to floor windows with two over two lights are enframed by flat one-part surrounds and flanked by

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louvered blinds. Completing details include cut out vents in the pediments, four over four sash windows and blinds, a handsomely molded and paneled door, beneath a two pane transom and curved braces in the eaves of the house and porch. The rear elevation is occupied by two rear wings, an enclosed shed porch and the original weatherboarded kitchen attached to the house between 1914 and 1922(SM). The double-pile, central hall plan interior displays a typical turn of the century finish, including symmetrically molded surrounds, plaster walls, high ceiling, beaded tongue and groove wainscoting, vernacular mantels and original box locks. There are no outbuildings on the property.

83. Old Methodist Parsonage(Fk200)
210 Church St.: 1884-1904
C

It is not known when this two-room house was constructed or for whom but by referring to Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg and Deeds we can establish that the "Old Methodist Parsonage" existed by 1884 on property owned by Z.T. Terrell. Mr. Terrell owned a stable in Louisburg at this time. Early ownership of the house is clouded but sometime between 1882 and 1904(SM) the house was moved several hundred yards south from its original location to its current site at 210 Church St. It is possible that W.G. Thomas moved the small house in 1899 when he built (#84) 107 Sunset Ave. very close to the original site of the Old Methodist Parsonage on Gray's 1882 Map. Tradition has it that the house was used by Methodist ministers when they came to preach in Louisburg. The Baptist congregation was renting it as a parsonage (or a portion of it) in the later part of the 19th century. It is not known when J.A. Thomas, the editor and proprietor of The Franklin Times for over thirty years (ca.1875-1909) acquired ownership of the house but at the time of his death in 1909 the house belonged to him. Being an active member of the Louisburg Methodist Church he may have made it available to visiting ministers. After his death in 1909 the property was sold by his daughters. The four bay single-pile house sits on fieldstone piers and features a side gable roof with a center front gable. Turned posts support a hip roof porch that extends across the front (west) elevation of the house. Window and door surrounds on the front elevation are flat with an entablature crown. Other exterior features include two over two sash windows, boxed cornices that return in the side gables, and a boxed cornice enframing a small circular vent in the front gable. The rear elevation of the house is enlarged by several small shed additions and a large shed which appear to be the kitchen wing. There are no surviving outbuildings.

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84. Thomas-White-Wheless House (Fk201)
107 Sunset Ave.: 1900
C

This two-story brick veneered dwelling has been moved once and remodeled several times since the original two-story frame structure was erected in 1900 for W.G. Thomas. Not much is known about the original owner of the house but at the time of construction three other handsome houses were erected on the next block (north) by A.C. Hughes (#95), his brother, Col. W.T. Hughes (#89), and B.F. Hawkins (#94). There is no record of it but W.G. Thomas possibly moved the Old Methodist Parsonage (#83) to its present site in preparation of building this house. The original location of the Parsonage, as seen on Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg, is approximately five hundred feet north of the present location. By 1911, 107 Sunset Ave. was owned by Will White. Sanborn maps (1914-1922) illustrate the changes made to the house and porch by Mr. White, the owner of a large furniture store and later White's Funeral Home in Louisburg. The property remained in the White family until it was purchased by Louis and Alma Wheless in 1938. Louis Wheless had spent his childhood down the street at (#117), 207 Church St. The Wheless' moved the house back from Church St. toward N. Main St. and remodeled the existing structure into the present house. The house has changed hands several times since the Whelesses sold it in 1973. The house was completely reworked in 1938. The house was moved and a brick veneer applied and the interior was changed from its fronting on Church St. (west) to fronting on Sunset Ave. (north). The rather awkwardly proportioned house features a side gable roof with flush gable ends, pierced by interior chimneys. The front (north) elevation features a two-story entrance porch beneath a small pedimented gable that is supported by slender Doric posts, double door entrance crowned by a transom and double sash windows flanked by blinds completing the details on the front facade. The side (west) elevation has a multi-bay porch carried by two-story Doric posts, like those on the front of the house. A small staggered, two-story projecting bay is present on the side (east) elevation. The rear elevation is occupied by a full width frame shed addition. The interior of the house was not available for inspection. There is an interesting hip roofed frame house that has been converted into a garage located south of the house.

85. Julian Scott House (Fk202)
105 Sunset Ave.: 1923-1930
C

This well executed one-and-a-half story Craftsman house,

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built between 1923 and 1930 (SM), is a fine example of a style of building that wasn't followed too often in Louisburg. In 1906 Peter Reavis purchased the southwest corner lot at N. Main St. and Sunset Ave. to erect a house (#73) at 213 N. Main St. His corner lot included this property. Julia Scott, daughter of W.H. Pleasants, purchased this lot in 1923 from Peter Reavis and was living in the present house by 1930. Mildred Griffin, a daughter of Julia Scott's, inherited the house from her mother. The brick veneered house is three bays by three bays and sheltered beneath a low pitched side gable roof. The roof is broken by a small gabled attic dormer on the front (north) elevation, a shed dormer on the rear (south) elevation and an exterior end slope shouldered chimney with a decorative stack that pierces the roof on the side (west) elevation. The front facade is dominated by a low pitched front facing gable sheathed in wood shingles and supported by triple square posts above brick piers. From the northwest corner of the porch a solid brick balustrade extends westward to connect with the brick piers. The gable porch shelters two bays of the front elevation. Extending across the remaining bay is an open patio surrounded by a low solid brick wall. The doorway features a broken pediment above reeded pilasters enframing the door. Triple, eight over one sash windows within molded surrounds flank the front entrance. All gables and dormers are wood shingled and have exposed rafters. The porch gable enframes small triple windows and blinds and features corbeled detailing in the frieze. The small attic dormer features a multi-paned fixed sash. Sloping side gables feature paired four over one sash windows with blinds. Small eight light windows frame the exterior chimney completing the details. The rear elevation is enlarged by a frame shed, a rear ell and a partially screened porch. The interior of the house was not available for inspection. There is a board and batten covered fallout shelter erected in the 1950's on the rear of the lot.

86. House
101 Sunset Ave.: 1950-1959
F

This one-story, three bay, brick-veneer house was built in the 1950's for the Parmele family. It has a side gable roof and an exterior chimney on the east side. A frame gable supported by three slender square posts on each end shelters the main entrance. The front (north) elevation windows and door are flanked by false shutters.

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87. Bailey-Yarborough House (Fk204)
311 N. Main St.: 1895
C

This elaborately detailed Queen Anne house was built in 1895 for William Bailey (b.1868), President and founder of the Farmers Merchants Bank, the first bank of Louisburg founded in 1895. William Bailey was also on the Board of Trustees for the establishment of public schools in Louisburg in 1905. This house is an exceptionally complete and handsome example of the asymmetrically massed and richly detailed house form that was popular in Louisburg in the last decade of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It was built on property purchased from Mrs. Anna Long Fuller (?-1897), the widow of Jones Fuller. The Fuller-Malone-Parham House (#88) occupies its original site on this block (southwest of the Bailey-Yarborough House). In 1913 Will H. Yarborough (1870-1943), a local attorney, bought the house. Will Yarborough's grandfather, Richard F. Yarborough (?-1851) owned the entire block north across the street from this house. The original home place burned in the 1890's and #98, 403 N. Main St. was built on the site. Will Yarborough's father, Colonel or Captain R.F. Yarborough (1834-1910), lived at #59, 204 N. Main St. (#59 was rebuilt in 1902 after the original 1874 structure was destroyed by fire). Edward Yarborough, the son of Will H. and his wife Nancy currently own the house. Ed Yarborough is also a practicing attorney. This well executed dwelling perhaps more than any other surviving residential structure epitomizes the richness and variety of style preferred by home owners at this time. The asymmetrical massing, the circular tower and use of several materials (german siding and shingles) illustrates the Queen Anne aversion to smooth wall surfaces and symmetry. This two-story frame structure is sheltered beneath a roofline with a variety of angles. A side hip roof with a picturesque central chimney is pierced by clipped side gables with boxed cornices, a front gable with a boxed cornice and a decorative triangular frieze in the apex of the gable, and two small pedimented attic dormers flanking a front (east) circular tower. The circular tower has two oval-shaped attic windows, exaggerated exposed eaves and is covered in shingles. Additional shinglework is present in all the gables atop projecting side (north and south) and front (east) bays and also forms a thick belt course separating the first and second story of the entire house. A one-story, three-sided clipped bay with shinglework above the windows serves to further distinguish the side (south) elevation (the clipped bay on the other side of the house was removed around 1957). The front (southeast) bay is also curved on the first story. Varied window treatments include single and paired one over one sash, small Victorian multi-paned

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and oval-shaped windows. A handsome, oval stained glass window adorns the north side of the first story of the tower. A single light transom crowns a boldly paneled two-leaf door. The generous wraparound porch is carried by paired columns on top of wood piers with inset panels and the balustrade features cut-out panels of three different sizes. The rear elevation contains an original kitchen wing and an enclosed porch. The interior features a paneled wainscoted foyer with an impressive staircase rising from the back to front along the tower (north) side of the house.

The open stringer stair has a graceful square newel accented with small deep panels and turned balusters. Single sliding doors with six panels open into the southeast (front) parlor and the northwest (dining) room. The dining room and upstairs hall have paneled wainscot while all other rooms are plaster. The typical Victorian moldings are symmetrical and have medallion cornerblocks. Each room has a corner fireplace which are modest except for the one in the entrance foyer. This overmantel is accented by garlands and swags supported on slender reeded pilasters with an egg and dart motif framing richly colored tiles. There are two outbuildings. A handsome single-pile, three bay frame servants quarters built prior to the main house and lived in by the carpenters until the residence was completed. This building now used for storage is finished with paneled two-leaf doors and a transom sheltered by a pedimented gable supported by large brackets. There is also a board and batten smokehouse that has been converted into a storage shed.

88. Fuller-Malone-Parham House (Fk6)
307 N. Main St.: 1857
P

The Fuller-Malone-Parham House is one of the relatively few Greek Revival houses surviving from Louisburg's prosperous antebellum period (1840's-1861). The two-story, double-pile frame house is three bays by two bays beneath a hip roof pierced by two interior chimneys. In 1856/1857, a house previously owned by Jordan and Ann Thomas (constructed @ 1790 according to local tradition) was drastically expanded by Jones and Anna Long (Thomas) Fuller. There is scant visible evidence of the first house with all visible materials being of mid-nineteenth century character. This new construction may have been the work of Warren County builder Albert Gamaliel Jones, who is also credited with erecting the Louisburg College Main Building (#170) (1857) and the Malone-Holden House (#200). Jones was working in Louisburg around the time the Fullers elected to build their

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home and could easily have rendered his services.

Anna Long Fuller kept a journal that gives us valuable insight about life in Louisburg and the Fuller family between 1856 and 1872. Jones Fuller (?-1870) was a cotton broker and local merchant as well as a conscientious citizen. His concern for the safety of the people of Louisburg immediately after the close of the Civil War is obvious from Anna's journal. Their son, Edwin Wiley Fuller (1847-1876), noted North Carolina poet and novelist lived here through his productive years. He is most remembered for his literary works The Angel in the Cloud (1871) and Sea Gift (1873). After her husband's death, Anna Long Fuller married again in 1884 to William R. King, the family physician and prominent citizen. Dr. King's homeplace was originally at the intersection of Elm St. and Sunset Ave (renamed Sunset Ave. from W. Middle St. after 1930) but was moved to its current location, (#150, 308 Sunset Ave.) about 1905 so the street could be lengthened to lead to Louisburg's first waterworks plant. It's not known if the newly married couple lived here or in the King House. In 1897 the daughter of Anna Long Fuller, Anna Richmond (Fuller) Malone inherited the family property. During her ownership of the property (ca.1895), Mrs. J.E. Malone sold three parcels of land to William Bailey of Florida, and the Hughes' brothers of Virginia for the erection of three of Louisburg's finest early 20th century Queen Anne houses. The Malone family retained possession of the house and remaining property until their son J.E. Malone, Jr. sold it to Carolyn Parham in 1935. The Parham's lived here from 1935 until 1964. J. Henry Barbour purchased the Fuller-Malone-Parham House in 1972 and is responsible for the National Register designation (NR#568). Dr. and Mrs. Phillip Stover, the current owners, are continuing efforts to preserve the house.

The emphatically square proportions of the house are accentuated by a heavy, plain exterior baseboard, and a wide plain frieze carried by corner pilasters-each augmented at the outer corner with a curious spool-like verticle element. This decorative plaster motif is seen on late Federal period houses built by Albert Gamaliel Jones in Warren County and Murfreesboro. The spool motif is also seen on the Malone-Holden House (200), a documented Jones House. The one-story hip roof porch has heavy vernacular fluted Doric square posts which repeat the vertical spool motif. A double door with trabeated transom and sidelights is enframed by symmetrically molded architraves with roundel cornerblocks. Remains of the original ruby and white glass with snowflake patterns is seen in the linear tracery of the lights. Large six over six sash windows with molded surrounds and roundel cornerblocks complete the exterior

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fenestration. A one-story rear addition made before 1904 (SM) does not detract from the integrity of the house. The interior follows the predictable central hall plan and is characterized by the spaciousness and simplicity of detail typical of regional Greek Revival houses. The most exceptional feature of the interior is a double stair with two sections of the hall connected by a wide louvered door. The front stair has slender square balusters rising from an open string adorned with curvilinear brackets. A rounded hand rail begins in a graceful spiral reflected in the curtail step. The rear stair has a plainer, turned newel, no curtail step and simple brackets. Occuring consistently in the house are symmetrically molded door and window surrounds with roundel cornerblocks, heavy molded baseboards, two or four paneled Greek Revival doors, and a beaded chair rail. In some rooms the window surrounds extend to the floor to frame a panel. The two front rooms have heavy plain pilaster and frieze mantels of black marble. The mantel in the dining room (northwest room) is apparently an earlier Federal one, with reeding and classical medallion detail. All other rooms have simple heavy Greek Revival mantels. There is one small outbuilding of uncertain age, coeval with or possibly earlier than the house.

89. Hughes-Watson-Wheless House (Fk205)
305 N. Main St.: 1900
P

This handsome and intact Queen Anne house was built in 1900 for Col. W.T. Hughes. He and his brother A. Clark Hughes moved their families to Louisburg from Virginia around 1900. W.T. Hughes was a tobacconist as well as a merchant and built a two-story commercial brick building on Court St. in downtown Louisburg. Early 20th century contractor M.F. Houck built this house as well as A. Clark Hughes' house which is west of this house. Both sites were originally part of the Fuller estate. According to Gray's 1882 Map, the Fuller family owned three-fourths of this block until three lots were sold ca.1895. An "H" laid in tiles in the house front still attests to the original owner of this house. In 1910 the Hughes family returned to Mecklenburg Co., Virginia selling the house to P.R. White, who in turn gave the house to his daughter, Lillian (White) Watson in 1912. The property remained in the Watson family until 1946 when it was sold to James A. Wheless, whose widow Lena Wheless still lives here.

This two-story asymmetrical, double-pile frame house with a rear two-story hipped wing is sheltered by a distinctively Queen Anne roof form. It has a hipped roof with two staggered

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gables running front to back and a cross gable running side to side, also present is an attic bellcast shape dormer on the north side, and three interior chimneys. The projecting clipped gables are pedimented and have applied sunburst designs and paired round-arched windows. The one-story wrap around porch with twin columns on wood piers and turned railing also accentuates the asymmetry of the facade. Additional exterior features include large one over one sash windows, a double front door with recessed transom, and dentil molding in the cornice and above windows and doors. The interior of the Hughes-Watson-Wheless House has a bay window in every room and is impressively finished. A vestibule with curved walls and paneled wainscot opens into a novel side hall that creates a serpentine curve as the front hall joins the back hall. There are two staircases, a superbly detailed front staircase and a simple rear service stair. The front staircase is the most ornate and unique in Louisburg. The open stringer stair has a delicately carved large square newel with intricate scrolls and beaded ornamentation embellishing the stringer. No less than four different spindles (barley twist, delicate spools, smooth turned and turned with one-ball joint)-the quartet rising from each tread-complete this impressive staircase. Adorning the two south parlors are stylish Victorian overmantels, unusual paneled doors, molded ceiling medallions, and door surrounds with four roundel cornerblocks - two waist high and two at the top joint. The front hall, downstairs and upstairs, has a paneled wainscot and the back hall has plain tongue and groove wainscot; all rooms have plaster walls. Mantels in the Dining Room and upstairs are pilaster and frieze designs embellished with minor decoration. Although there are no out buildings connected to this house, the Hughes-Watson-Wheless House has the only remaining carriage block on Main Street, and a low stuccoed wall around the front yard.

90. Shine-King House (Fk206)
303 N. Main St.: 1800-1850
C

The Shine-King House, an overbuilding of one of the oldest houses in Louisburg, is a one-and-a-half story frame house on a raised brick (basement) foundation appears to date from the early 19th century. It is one of four houses on this block on Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg. Two of the other three houses still remain, the former Baptist/Presbyterian Church (#92) and the Fuller-Malone-Parham House (#88). Sarah (Richmond) Long Shine (1760-1846) from Halifax County, Virginia lived in this

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house beginning around 1790 through much of the first half of the 19th century, first with her husband Gabriel Long who died in 1792 and then with her second husband Rev. Daniel Shine, a Methodist minister. Mrs. Shine or "Grandma" Shine as she was known, was a key figure in the social and religious life of the area throughout this period. Mrs. Shine's daughter Ann (Long) Thomas lived next door at 704 N. Main St. (#88) in an earlier house that was expanded in 1857 into the Fuller-Malone-Parham House by Jones and Anna Long (Thomas) Fuller, a granddaughter of Sarah Shine. Around 1891 ownership passed out of the Shine family to a succession of peoples, mostly doctors. Dr. R.E. King lived here from 1891 until 1901 and is responsible for enlarging the house to its present size. The house was used as a private residence until 1938, when it was acquired by Mrs. Mary G.C. King (1872-1941) who transformed it into rental property and it remained in the King estate until 1978 when purchased by Kay and Gladys Mowery of Fairfield, Connecticut. This simple, three bay, asymmetrical house has expanded from a basic side hall plan with the addition of a one-story south (side) wing plus porch added between 1891 and 1901. The porch was enclosed in the 1938 remodeling. The raised basement is laid in Flemish bond and the interior and exterior chimneys are laid in American bond. The original beaded siding can still be seen on a portion of the west (rear) facade. Other exterior features include clipped gables with molded cornice and return, a diamond paned window in the south gable, two over two windows, and a stoop sheltered by a small shingled gable attached to the main facade by large scroll brackets. The interior features oak flooring downstairs, stairs with turned balusters and a heavy turned newel, tongue and groove beaded wainscoting in the rest of the hall and the north parlor (added ca.1891) original sheathed wainscoting upstairs, and six raised panel doors with original H-L hinges. There are two splendid mantels in the house. The earlier Federal one in the older part of the house has slender reeded colonnets supporting a full boldly molded entablature with a paneled frieze. A cast iron fireplace with a slate mantel and decorative tiles is found in the south downstairs bedroom. Two french doors, one from the hall and one from the south bedroom open onto the sunporch. Both doors are topped by a two pane fixed transom.

91. Winston-Allen House (Fk207)
104 Sunset Ave.: 1897
C

This two story, three bay by two bay, frame Victorian house

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with a projecting center bay was built between 1896 and 1897 for John P. Winston, local hardware merchant. It is not known if John Winston ever occupied the house because he sold it to Emma C. Allen (1852-1934) in November of 1897. Emma Allen, the widow of Franklin County farmer, Burrows Allen, moved with her three children Daisy, Gilmer and Ruth to this house shortly after her husband's death. Mrs. Allen rented rooms to professors at Louisburg College until her death in 1934. Her daughter Ruth Allen (1892-1955) continued to live here with Lucy King, the current owner, until Miss Allen's death. Daisy (Allen) Bunkley (1881-1972), the widow of L.L. Bunkley, returned to Louisburg in 1952 and lived in her childhood home until her death. Lucy King, a long time friend of the Allen family, inherited the property and continues to live here. Exterior features of the house include chamfered, two-story cornerposts, molded eaves which return in the gable ends and a four light transom above the two-leaf Victorian door. The multi-bay front porch has projecting bays and a characteristic spindlework frieze and balustrade with chamfered columns and various shaped brackets. Two over two sash windows with one-part flat surrounds and two corbeled cap interior brick chimneys complete exterior features. The Winston-Allen house was originally a two-story, single pile I-house with a one story rear wing. Emma Allen modified the house between 1908(SM) and 1914(SM) by adding the projecting center bay and replacing the one story wing with a two story shed still used as the kitchen. The central hall plan interior has been compromised by the use of modern material such as wood paneling and acoustical tile ceilings, however the modest Victorian mantels, beaded tongue and groove wainscoting in the central hall and four panel doors are still intact.

92. Former Baptist/Presbyterian Church (Fk208)
106 Sunset Ave.: 1879
C

This two-story, four bay, weatherboarded gable front frame structure was built in 1879 as a house of worship by the Baptist congregation of Louisburg. The Baptist Church had disbanded after the Civil War selling the original log church on College St. (located in the vicinity of the present First Baptist Church (#35)) to the black members of the community. C. Augustus Jenkins, pastor 1879-1883, was the first minister to hold services here. Mr. Jenkins was also the first minister to receive a housing allowance from the church and resided at 210 Church St. (Rhymer-Hicks House, #83), an early two-room house first used by Methodist circuit riders. The original church (1898SM) had

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a tower attached to the center front of the structure and a small rear shed. The location of the tower can be discerned in the current placement of the entrances and the smaller horizontal boarding in the front gable. In 1901 the Baptist and Presbyterian congregation of Louisburg exchanged properties. The Baptist congregation was growing and wanted to build a larger church and the Presbyterian congregation was getting smaller. This structure continued to be utilized as a church until the Presbyterian Church of Louisburg broke up in 1912. The church was converted to a private residence and around 1945 was transformed further into a four-unit apartment house by N.C. Mullen. Mr. Mullen added the two-tier, full facade front porch with vernacular square posts and the small side gable addition (east side). The house has a modern black iron railing between the posts. The interior of the structure has been reworked - extensively and is now four, three-room apartments.

93. Ben F. Hawkins Rental House (Fk209)
108 Sunset Ave.: 1904
C

This simple two-story, gable front, weatherboard Victorian house was built for Ben F. Hawkins @ 1904. It was built next to (east side) his residence (#94) for use as rental property. This quaint asymmetrical house has a one-story cut-away front bay beside a recessed porch. The front door is paneled with a large single light framed by smaller square lights beneath a transom. Other exterior features include two interior chimneys, two over two sash windows, and shinglework in the pedimented gable. The side hall interior plan has a stair rising from back to front along the east wall with a turned newel and a tongue and groove wainscot. All other interior features have been altered over the years. It is now a private residence.

94. Hawkins-Mills House (Fk210)
110 Sunset Ave.: 1900
C

A hip roof pierced by two interior corbel capped chimneys shelters this three bay, two story, frame house built in 1900 for Ben F. Hawkins. The early 20th century was a prosperous time for Louisburg, not only with commercial and industrial growth but also increased construction of houses. On this block, five of the current nine houses were built between 1895 and 1905. William Robert Mills moved into 110 Sunset Ave. in 1907 and purchased the house in 1921 at which time he made major exterior

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and interior alterations. William Robert Mills was the first Superintendent of Louisburg Graded School (1906) and succeeded E.L. Best as the second Superintendent of Schools of Franklin County. When the Louisburg Graded School was remodeled in 1925 the building was named in his honor. This house remains in the Mills' family with Mrs. Kathryn Mills, the widow of John Mills, a son of William R. Mills, living here.

The structure has a symmetrical front facade with two over two windows, a brick foundation, a hipped roof ventilation dormer (added by Kathryn Mills after 1963), and an original two-leaf Victorian door topped with a single light transom. The original wrap around porch was changed in 1921(SM) to a one-story full facade porch featuring large square columns with a later Chinese Chippendale railing, added by Kathryn Mills. The house is square except for the west side which features a two-story projecting bay. The interior of the house retains the original central hall, double-pile plan that was popular at the time of construction, however the direction of the staircase, and downstairs mantels were replaced in 1921. The original upstairs mantels are simple post and lintel, while the replacement downstairs mantels exhibit applied classical molding. The paneled wainscot in the central hall was added after 1963 by Kathryn Mills. The garage was originally a pony house but was converted prior to 1921.

95. Hughes-Tucker House(Fk211)
306 Church St.: 1900
C

This handsome two-story frame house was erected in 1900 for A. Clark Hughes, a hardware merchant, by M. Frank Houck (#1), Louisburg's most popular builder/contractor in the early 20th century. Frank Houck also constructed a similar house (#89) for William T. Hughes, the brother of Clark Hughes, at 305 N. Main St. Clark Hughes lived here a short time selling the house to Walter Waddell in 1905. In 1918 W.B. Tucker purchased the house and resided here for fifty years until 1968 when his widow Helen Tucker sold the house to the current owner F.H. Allen, III. Mrs. Tucker moved to a new house she had constructed at 102 Noble St. (#100). The two-bay-by-two-bay house is sheltered beneath double staggered front facing pedimented gables and is covered with german siding. Interior corbel capped chimneys pierced the roof. A wrap-around porch carried by turned columns and balusters extends across the front (west) elevation and wraps arounds the side (north) elevation. A paneled two-leaf door with a two-pane

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transom, single and paired one over one double hung windows flanked by louvered blinds, and a sunburst motif in the gable (northwest) completes the exterior features. Alterations to the house consist of a rear ell and a sunporch added to the side (south) added by the current owners. The interior modified side hall plan features a turn of the century finish consisting of paneled and tongue and groove wainscoting, molded surrounds with medallion cornerblocks, and modest Victorian mantels and overmantels. The closed stringer stair, located in the rear portion of the hall features a paneled newel with turned balusters. The stringer is ornamented with scrollwork brackets. There is one outbuilding which appears much older than the house, possibly a dependency earlier associated with the Fuller-Malone-Parham House (#88), adjacent to this property. According to Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg, the Fuller-Malone family owned three-fourths of this block until the sale of three lots between 1895 and 1899.

96. Vacant Wooded Lot _____
Corner Noble St. and Church St.
VL

According to Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg this 134 x 190 foot lot was then a part of the house tract of the Fuller-Malone-Parham House (#88, 307 N. Main St.) and belonged to Mrs. Anna Long Fuller, the widow of Jones Fuller. The house continues to occupy its original location but in 1895 this property was part of a lot sold to William Bailey who erected his own residence (#87, 311 N. Main St.) in the front, east part of the lot. This wooded lot remained open.

97. Nicholson-Ford House (Fk213)
405 N. Main St.: 1896
C

This house was originally a picturesque one-and-a-half story Queen Ann cottage when built around 1896 for Dr. W.H. Nicholson. Earlier Dr. Nicholson built the Nicholson-Bickett-Taylor House (#176) but tradition has it that Genevieve Perry Nicholson, daughter of Dr. A.S. Perry of Cascine felt she was too far from town at 621 N. Main St. so the Nicholson's purchased this lot from Fannie Yarborough Neal (1842-1909), the widow of John Neal (1835-1861). Mrs. Nicholson was John Neal's first cousin. At that time the entire 400 block belonged to the Neal family. The original structure had a high hipped roof with lower cross gables, cresting on the roof ridges and elaborate interior

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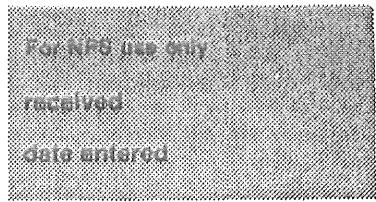
corbelled cap, paneled chimneys. Shinglework, multi-paned windows and sunburst designs embellished the gables. The entrance exhibited large paned sidelights and a transom enframing a boldly paneled Victorian door. A porte cochere extended from the northside of the house. The house was altered to its present form when purchased by E.S. "Ned" Ford (1882-1923) in 1911. Extensive alterations included raising the roof to add a second story and removal of most of the Queen Anne features. Other than the roofline, the projecting entrance bay and two remaining Victorian windows in the south gable, all traces of the original Queen Anne cottage are gone. E.S. Ford was the son of prominent entrepreneur G.W. Ford (1849-1922) and grew up at 202 N. Main St. (demolished). His sister Lou Reynolds Allen (1881-1958) lived at 312 N. Main St. (52). E.S. Ford had three sons. The only surviving son, Charles Ford lives at 610 N. Main St. (#208). Katherine Ford, widow of G.W. Ford II is current owner of this property. This interior was substantially altered in the 1920's by Hazel Ford (1883-1949), the wife of E.S. Ford. Vinyl siding added by Kathrine Ford has obscured all window details.

98. Neal-Yarborough House (Fk214)
403 N. Main St.: 1890-1900
C

This quaint three bay, single-pile cottage with multiple rear ells was originally a dependency building of the R.F. Yarborough house, moved to this site in the 1890's and enlarged around 1900 and again between 1916 and 1922(SM). It is situated on the original site of the Richard Fenner Yarborough homeplace. The entire 400 block was owned by R.F. Yarborough and upon his widow's death in 1861 was inherited by daughter Fannie (Yarborough) Neal (1849-1909). Fannie Neal, widow of John Neal (1835-1861), and her son W. Perry (1860-1909) lived on this site in the Yarborough homeplace at least until 1882 (Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg). Although there is no record of it Fannie Neal was probably living with her son and his wife Annie (Webb) Neal at (#102) 408 Church St. directly behind (west) of this house when, in the mid 1890's, the R.F. Yarborough homeplace was destroyed by fire while being used as a Rooming House by Mrs. A.M. Hall. A dependency building was then moved from a site southwest of the house to this location. By 1904(SM) the three bay, single-pile front (east) elevation had been added. Misses Mary (1863-1954) and Edith (1868-1967), Yarborough, (Fannie Neal's nieces), used the structure as a private school from the late 1890's until the establishment of Louisburg's graded school in 1905. The Misses Yarborough lived at (#75), 209 N. Main St., across

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the street (west) from their father Capt. R.F. Yarborough (#59), 204 N. Main St. This house was purchased from Annie W. Neal (1870-1962), the widow of W. Perry Neal in 1916 by Dr. Richard Fenner Yarborough, Jr. (1872-1944) shortly after his marriage to Martha Ballard of Franklinton. Dr. Yarborough is a descendant the original owner of this block. Dr. Yarborough added a side wing and several rear ells and shed to the house between 1916 and 1922 (SM). The property was inherited by his daughter Martha Yarborough, the present owner. The main block of the frame house is sheltered beneath a side gable roof pierced by two interior chimneys. A wrap-around porch with a hip roof is carried by heavy square paneled columns atop similarly paneled wood piers. The house's fenestration consists of large single light windows crowned by a glazed pattern transom flanked by false shutters on the front (east) elevation and typical double hung sash windows on all other elevations. The entrance has glazed pattern half sidelights above triple panels enframed by a flat one-part surround. The interior of the house has been substantially altered over the years but a Greek Revival mantel in the rear (southwest) bedroom is evidence of the earlier dependancy building and simple 20th century mantels are still intact. There are no outbuildings.

99. Neal-Webb House (Fk215)
401 N. Main St.: 1904
C

This large two-story frame house with a side gable roof and dominant front gable was designed by Barrett & Thompson, Architects of Raleigh ca. 1904 for prominent dry goods merchant W. Perry Neal (1860-1909). As seen on Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg, this entire 400 block belonged to the Neal family. Mrs. Fanny (Yarborough) Neal (1842-1909) had inherited the homeplace and the entire block from her parents Richard F. and Agnes B. Yarborough around 1861. The Richard Fenner Yarborough homeplace burned in the 1890s while being used as a rooming house by Mrs. A.M. Hall. It was located north of this house where (#98) 403 N. Main St. now stands. Mrs. Annie P. (Neal) Hunting, daughter of W. Perry Neal sold this house to her cousin Elizabeth Clifton Webb in 1965. Elizabeth Webb had grown up at the Dr. J.B. Clifton House (#210). The three bay, two-story house features a side L plan with a side (south) one-story bay window. Vinyl siding, added by the present owner, obscures much of the exterior detailing. However, still present is a slate roof pierced by two corbel capped chimneys, pedimented gables with louvered rectilinear ventilation openings, and a

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wraparound porch carried on slender chamfered posts with a square balustrade. A projecting entrance bay attached to the porch features paired posts forming a pointed arch topped with a pedimented gable. A large two-leaf door crowned by a two light transom completes the exterior features. Several one-story ells enlarge the rear of the house with the porch between these ells enclosed by the present owner. Outbuildings include a small office used as an art studio by Mrs. Neal and a modern garage. The center hall plan interior has plaster wall and reflects modest detailing in all rooms except the hall. The focal point of the hallway with its tongue and groove wainscot is the stairwell which features a square newel with recessed panels topped by an ornate finial and slender turned balusters. Mantels are modest with the most elaborate in the southwest parlor (now bedroom). A scroll shaped overmantel with applied carving supported by slender columns. Molded window and door surrounds with medallion cornerblocks and detailed brass door knobs and light fixtures complete the interior features.

100. Helen Tucker House (Fk216)
102 W. Noble St.: 1969
F

This asymmetrical one-story white brick house with a low pitched side gable roof and a pedimented front gable wing reflects the rectilinear plan of the Ranch style popular in 1969 when Helen Tucker, the widow of William Tucker, had the house built. Helen and William Tucker had previously lived one block south of this site at 306 Church St. in the Hughes-Tucker House (#95) from 1918 until 1968. The house has a five-bay wide central block connected to a two bay pedimented gable end (west) wing by a two bay hyphen. Traditional detailing consists of dentil molding in the cornice and decorative shutters flanking nine over nine sash windows as well as the central doorway. This entire block belonged to the Neal family (Gray's 1882 Map) in 1882. This particular lot was the last remaining parcel sold by the Neal family descendants, in 1968.

101. F.J. Tharrington House
406 W. Noble St.: 1950
F

This one-and-a-half story three bay traditional red brick house with a side (south) screened porch was built ca. 1950 for Frances Tharrington who purchased the lot from Mrs. Annie Neal. The entire block belonged to the W.P. Neal family when

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Gray's 1882 map was made. The front (west) elevation has two small gabled dormers framing the projecting, central entrance bay itself flanked by paired six-over six sash windows.

102. Neal-Clifton House (Fk218)
408 Church St.: 1900-1903
C

This typical two-story frame house was built prior to 1903 by W. Perry Neal (1860-1909), a prominent dry goods merchant and descendant of the Perry family of Cascine. The Neal family had owned this entire 400 block since it was inherited by Fannie Yarborough Neal from her mother Agnes Brown Yarborough (1809-1861). The Neal's lived here until 1903 when the house (#58) at 401 N. Main St. was completed, then sold this house to Lucy Perry. M.S. Clifton (1876-1940) a son of Dr. J.B. Clifton, (1836-1902 (#210) purchased the house in 1906. Elizabeth Clifton, widow of M.S. Clifton lived here until her death in 1966. Mrs. Clifton enlarged the house to its present form when she divided it into apartments in 1941. A side gable roof with a false front gable shelters this three bay, single-pile house. Pedimented gables are adorned with shinglework. The side gables have square louvered vents and the front gable has a decorative trefoil vent. The focal point of the house is the projecting center bay with a doorway enframed by large paned sidelights. Other exterior features include two over two windows with one-part flat surrounds, two interior brick chimneys and a bungalow porch (added by Elizabeth Clifton around 1941). The rear of the house was enlarged by Elizabeth Clifton when she converted the house into apartments adding several one and two-story ells and a two-story shed. The interior was not available for inspection. There is one outbuilding, a frame garage converted into an apartment.

103. Kate C. Perry House
412 Church St.: 1904
F

The small one-story frame apartment is all that is left of a two-story, three bay frame house built ca. 1904(SM). Two rooms were retained in 1941 when Dr. Bill B. Perry converted the house to a small apartment for his mother Kate Clifton Perry (#149). Kate and Bennett Boddie Perry had lived at 412 Church St. since they married in 1905. Mrs. Kate Perry did not live in this house from 1933 until it was remodeled by her son in 1941. She remained here until her death in 1969, leaving the property to her grandchildren. The side gable, single-pile house has a screen front porch and is attached to 105 College St. (#104) by

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a carport and is currently being used as rental property.

104. Dr. Bill B. Perry
105 College St.: 1941
F

This traditional one-story four bay frame cottage was built by Dr. Bill B. Perry (1909-1964) in 1941 on the rear (west) portion of his mother's lot. Mrs. Kate C. Perry, born at 602 N. Main St. (149), lived in the house at 412 Church St. (#103). Dr. Perry converted #103 to the present 2 room apartment at the same time he built this house. Peggy Perry, widow of Dr. Perry, still lives in this house.

105. Wilson Macon House(Fk221)
307 Church St.: 1904
C

This modest one-story house was probably built for Wilson H. Macon (b. 1862), local furniture merchant, around 1904(SM). Also mayor of Louisburg from 1903 through 1906, a time when Louisburg was developing its public utilities. Mayor Macon officiated at the ground breaking ceremony for the town's first water-works and sewer system plant completed in 1905 and the electric lighting facility put into operation in 1906. The house was acquired by Louisburg College in 1966 and is presently used as a photography lab and classroom. The double-pile, three bay dwelling is shaped like a T, with a front hipped roof and cross gables. Two over two sash windows with flat one-part surrounds, two interior brick chimneys, and a paneled door with a large light enframed by small, square colored lights complete the exterior finish. The addition of two rear ells was made to the house between 1914(SM) and 1922(SM) and the space between these additions (probably a porch) was left open until enclosed by the college. The interior has been substantially altered over recent years but several early 20th century vernacular mantels are still present.

106. R.W. Smithwick House(Fk222)
407 Church St.: 1936
C

This two-story Dutch Colonial house was built ca. 1936 for Robert Smithwick. According to Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg this was the site of the Misses Jo and Sally Jones house, the only house on this block in 1882. The Jones House was a small three bay, side gable frame house with a pedimented entrance porch supported by columns. This appeared to be one of the

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older houses in Louisburg but was demolished between 1922 (SM) and 1930 (SM). The present three bay, brick house with one-story side wings has a gambrel roof, and interior side chimney and balconies above the side wings. Paired windows frame the entrance bay which is sheltered by a gable supported by large brackets.

107. Dr. S.P. Burt House (Fk223)
401 Church St.: 1904
F

This two-story asymmetrical frame house was built for Dr. Samuel Perry Burt (1870-1955) ca. 1904 (SM). The house was inherited by one of his daughters, Lucy Burt and purchased from Miss Burt's estate by the present owner W. Davis Perry. Davis Perry lives behind (west) of this house in a brick traditional house (#108). Only the shell of the original structure remains with all interior elements and a side (south) bay window being removed from the house in preparation for demolition. The presence of Victorian features can still be seen in the Palladian type window in the front gable, decorative scrollwork and detailing in the frieze of the back porch, and evidence of a turned spindle-work frieze, balustrade and columns of the original front porch. Outbuildings include a frame shed and an open carport on the rear (west) of the lot.

108. W. Davis Perry House
402 N. Elm St.: 1950-1959
F

This simple red brick one-story traditional house with a three-bay main facade and side wings was built for Mr. & Mrs. Davis Perry after 1950. It has a low pitched side gable roof which extends to include an open carport. The house, with a stoop in front of the recessed entrance, is very simple with few decorative details. The setting of the house repeats the set-back of older houses on the street.

109. Yarboro-Cobb-Holden House (Fk225)
315 Church St.: 1882-1904
C

This modest frame Queen Anne cottage was erected between 1882 (Gray Map) and 1904 (SM), the original owner is not known, however William H. Yarboro and family lived here from 1908 until 1919. At this time Will H. Allen of Edgewood (915 N. Main St.) purchased the house as a wedding present for one of

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his daughters, Alba Allen Cobb. G.W. and Alba Cobb lived here until 1936 when they sold the house to Martha Winston Holden. The Cobb's had constructed a brick house at 407 Sunset Ave. and Mrs. Holden, then the recent widow of Sidney Holden, moved from 704 N. Main St. (#200) to this house, sharing it with her sister Gertrude Winston, a teacher. After Mrs. Holden's death in 1972, Miss Winston lived here alone until 1984. The house is currently owned by Mrs. N.F. Freeman, the daughter of Martha and Sidney Holden. The one-story, three bay, asymmetrical house is sheltered beneath an L shaped roof. All gables have boxed cornices and returns with the front (east) and side (north) gables decorated with shingles and louvered vents. Brick interior chimneys pierce the roof. The full facade front porch originally of Victorian turned columns and balustrade was replaced by Mrs. Holden with a Bungalow type with brick piers supporting square columns. Completing details include a double door with transom, plain one-part surrounds, and two over two sash windows with the exception of the front (east) windows. These are triple hung, floor length, sash windows with 6 panes per sash. There are multiple rear ell additions and an enclosed porch between the rear gables. The interior displays a typical turn of the century finish, including symmetrically molded surrounds with medallion cornerblocks, and modest Victorian mantels. Two outbuildings remain at the rear of the lot, a small shed and a garage.

110. Lewis E. Scoggins House
313 Church St.: 1950-1959
F

This two-story L-shaped painted white brick house was built on the site of the Charles K. Cooke (1863-1950) House for Lewis Scoggins. The earlier house was built between 1882 and 1904 according to the early maps. The present house has four bays with a projecting north front bay sheltered beneath a low cross hip roof. An interior chimney pierces the roofline. Poured concrete in the inset of the L with very short piers is the only hint of a porch.

111. Former Rectory-St. Paul's Episcopal Church (Fk227)
305 Church St.: 1895
P

The former Rectory of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, a two-and-a-half story asymmetrical, three bay, frame structure is a handsome interpretation of the Queen Anne style. Adjacent to the Episcopal Church (#112), this building was constructed as

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a rectory and has housed many of the 31 rectors who have come to St. Paul's. The Rev. James Battle Averitte (1894-1899) first occupied the house in 1895, the year it was built. The Rev. Harry S. Cobey was the last occupant when a traditional style brick rectory was constructed behind the church in 1952. Until recently the house continued to be used as a Parish House by the congregation of St. Paul's. The house is weatherboarded on the first story and wood shingled on the second story illustrating the typical Queen Anne aversion to smooth wall surfaces. Paneled interior chimneys pierce the cross-hip roof which also has a small gabled dormer. There is a projecting front (east) bay which has a one-story bay window with decorative shingles in the cornice. Windows are two over two sash with plain one-part flat surrounds except for the round arch paired window in the attic dormer. The front entrance, a three paneled double door with a large single light bounded by smaller lights and the asymmetrical hip roofed porch with its simplistic decorative brackets and turned spindlework frieze, balusters and columns combine to further accentuate the Queen Anne influence. Minor alterations were made to the house between 1914(SM) and 1933(SM) by adding an upstairs room (southwest), enclosing a rear porch, and remodeling the rear one-story ell. The interior of the house follows a central hall plan. Interior features include a closed stringer stair with a simple square newel and turned balusters, modest vernacular mantels, and fluted door surrounds with medallion cornerblocks. St. Paul's Episcopal Church purchased property on this block in 1852 to erect the church and additional land was purchased in 1894 from Annie R. Malone to build the rectory.

112. St. Paul's Episcopal Church(Fk228)
301 Church St.: 1900
P

This picturesque Gothic Revival style building, designed by Barrett and Thompson, Architects of Raleigh was erected around 1900 by St. Paul's Episcopal Church as their second structure. The congregation was formally organized in 1845 and purchased this property from James H. Yarborough, a leading Franklin County planter, in 1852 and proceeded to build a house of worship, completed in 1853. The first structure was a small, gable-front, frame church with gothic arch windows. This building was sold to the South Main St. Baptist Church in 1901 or 1902 and is still the core of its building. The church yard was used as a cemetery until 1861 when Captain Richard Fenner Yarborough (1834-1910), of 204 N. Main St. (#59) donated four acres of farmland north of Louisburg establishing Oakwood Cemetery. The entire community

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used this cemetery and the Vestry of the Church donated the cemetery in 1912 to the Woman's Betterment Association making it more accessible to the people of Louisburg.

The cruciform church of clapboard has a steeply pitched, gable front, slate roof. The gable is adorned with wood shingles and a small stained glass rose window. A two-story square tower attached to a gothic arch colonnade extends across the front facade. A solid stone wall supports the colonnade and the tower rises from stone piers. The tower has three oversized open gothic archways at ground level as well as gothic arches with louvered vents in the second story. A slate covered pointed roof caps the towers. The main portal is a diagonally paneled double door that forms a gothic arch and has medieval looking brass hinges, a drip-mold surround enframes the entrance. Exquisite gothic arch stained glass windows with drip-molding ornament the church. Large three-part gothic arched windows extend up into the gables of the transept. These gables have been cut-out to form a gothic arch. The exterior of the apse is cut away on the sides and repeats the window and gable treatment of the transept. Horizontal quartrefoils across the colonnade complete the exterior ornamentation. The interior is enhanced by a cathedral ceiling with exposed roof framing, ornamented with gothic tracery and king post trusses. A finely worked triple gothic arch leads from the transept to the alter.

113. St. Paul's Episcopal Church Rectory
202 Sunset Ave.: 1952
F

This one-story red brick traditional house was built in 1952 as the new rectory for St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The house, located behind (west) the Episcopal Church, was built on land owned by the Epsicopal Church since 1852. The double pile, four bay house has a small entry porch with square piers supporting a pedimented gable with a boxed cornice and return. The door is flanked by fluted pilasters beneath a triangular pediment with dentil like detail attached to the main facade. Mr. Tom Phemster, current rector, lives here.

114. Pleasants-Yarborough House (Fk230)
213 Church St.: 1927
P

This stately two-story brick Georgian Revival house was designed by Raleigh architect Howard Satterfield for Missouri Alston Pleasants in 1927. William Edens, one of Louisburg's

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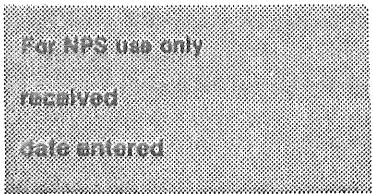
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best known carpenter/builders built the house. This house is possibly the finest example of the Georgian Revival style in Louisburg. The earliest reference to a house on this site is a two-story frame house with a one-story wing noted on the 1904 Sanborn Map. Sometime between 1914 and 1922 (SM), Karl K. Allen moved this earlier structure to (#140) 309 Sunset Ave. in preparation for building a new house for himself here at 213 Church St. Mr. Allen had a change of heart and purchased an existing house (#73) on N. Main St. instead of building on his now vacant lot. In 1927, Missouri Pleasants, widow of W.H. Pleasants, Jr., purchased this lot from Karl Allen. Mrs. Pleasants had been living since 1900 in a house adjacent (south) to this lot in a house (#115) built for her and her husband. After Mrs. Pleasants moved into 213 Church St., she maintained her earlier residence at 211 Church St. for rental property. Missouri Pleasants lived here and rented rooms to women for a time and later lived here with her housekeeper and companion Lula Tharrington until Mrs. Pleasants' death in 1951. Mrs. Pleasants willed Miss Tharrington a lifetime use of the house and stipulated in her will that after Miss Tharrington's death the house was to be utilized as a library by Franklin County. The county felt the house unsuited for a library and sold it to R.F. Yarborough in 1972. Elsa Yarborough, his widow, still occupies the house. The symmetrically balanced five bay by three bay, double-pile structure is sheltered beneath a slate covered hip roof pierced by interior end chimneys and a rear (west) attic dormer with a shed roof. Two one-story weather-boarded side wings frame the main block of the house. Each side wing (north and south) has three pilasters that form cornerposts which support a wide cornice beneath a balcony. The balconies feature a Chippendale railing between grouped square posts. A fully glazed eighteen pane door flanked by recessed, paneled sidelights ornaments the front (east) elevation and triple six over six sash windows are present in all other elevations. Originally the north side wing was a screened porch but it was enclosed by the Yarboroughs in 1972 to match the other wing. The pedimented gabled entrance portico is the focal point of the house. Four slender Tuscan columns on each side of the entrance support a side cornice that curves up into the gable. A keystone highlights the center of this segmental arch. A garland motif ornaments the cornice directly above the grouped columns. The striking front door with an elaborately molded fanlight is enframed by paired pilasters. Exterior features are completed by six over six sash windows flanked by decorative shutters. The rear (west) elevation has a small enclosed porch. The house has a two-part central hall plan with the staircase

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in the rear half of the hallway. The stair forms a triangular landing, ramps at the newel and then the closed stringer with slender square balusters continues to rise westward to the second floor landing. The plaster interior features typical Colonial Revival mantels and molding and an Adamesque mantel in the northeast parlor added in 1972 when the room was enclosed. There is a combination two car garage and work shop on the rear (west) side of the property that is original with the house and an iron picket fence which was added by the Yarboroughs frames the yard.

115. William H. Pleasants, Jr. House (Fk231)
211 Church St.: 1900
C

This two-story three bay frame house is the result of a remodeling done between 1908 and 1914 (SM) by local merchant, William H. Pleasants, Jr. (1869-1918). William Pleasants, Jr., son of W.H. Pleasants the early editor of The American Eagle, built a one-story frame house on this site around 1900 and enlarged it in 1908-1914. His brother Reid Pleasants built a house (#116) next door (south) at the same time. Missouri Pleasants, the widow of William Pleasants, Jr., built a house (#114) north of the site in 1927 and moved into the new house. She retained 211 Church St. for rental property until her death in 1959. The house is still used as rental property by F.H. Allen III, (#95), who purchased the house in 1982. The single-pile house covered with asbestos shingles is sheltered beneath a side gable roof with a false front center gable. Two stepped single shoulder chimneys with free-standing stacks and corbel caps are present on the side (north and south) elevations. The side gables have boxed cornices and returns. A one-story multi-bay porch with a hip roof is carried by turned columns and balusters. Completing the exterior details are two over two windows and the single door entrance framed by simple entablatured surrounds. The rear elevation of the house has a two-story ell (added between 1908 and 1914) with boxed cornice and return, and a one-story combined ell and shed wing added at a later time. The interior of the house has a modest finish. The central hall plan with a transverse hall behind the front two rooms. The enclosed stair is in the tranverse hall and rises southward. There are multiple frame outbuildings of modern construction.

116. Pleasants-Holmes House (Fk232)
209 Church St.: 1900-1904
C

This handsome frame Queen Anne house was erected between

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1900 and 1904 (SM) for Reid Pleasants, a Louisburg druggist. Where brother William H. Pleasants, Jr., had a house (#115) constructed next door at 211 Church St. the same time this house was built. The house remained in the Pleasants family until 1955 when it was purchased from the family estate by M.C. Holmes. The Holmes family lived here until 1977 when Wade Foster purchased the house. The house was divided into apartments around 1983 by Felix H. and Lucy Allen. The two-story asymmetrical house is sheltered beneath a hipped roof that has a pedimented gable roof projecting to shelter a projecting bay on the front (southeast) elevation. Corbel capped interior chimneys pierce the house. The wrap-around porch is carried by turned posts and balusters. The entrance bay of the porch is sheltered by a pedimented gable, with a sunburst motif, and is connected to the porch posts by scroll brackets. There is an impressive two-story gallery along the side (north) elevation that was added between 1914 and 1922 when the rear (west) elevation was enlarged from a one-story to a two-story wing by Reid Pleasants. The two-story, one bay shed on the side (south) elevation was also added at this time. The roof gable has a boxed cornice and return, shingle-work, and a round arched attic light with two fixed panes crowned by a sunburst motif. Completing details include oval windows in the projecting side (south) elevation, one over one windows on the front (east) elevation, two over two windows in all other elevations, one part flat window and door surrounds and an impressive boldly paneled door crowned by a transom. The interior of the house displays a notable turn of the century finish, including symmetrically molded surrounds, beaded tongue and groove wainscot, and stately Victorian mantels and overmantels. A striking round arched, molded surround frames French doors that divide the front (northeast) parlor from the larger rear (northwest) parlor. The interior stair was removed when the house was divided into two apartments but is in storage.

117. Brown-Brummitt-Wheless House (Fk233)
207 Church St.: 1847
C

This two-story solid brick structure is the oldest remaining and probably the first residential, solid brick structure built in Louisburg. Local merchant, Peyton J. Brown is the attributed owner for whom the house was built around 1847. Mr. Brown is also noted as owning the first commercial brick building in Louisburg (current site of E. F. Yarborough Law Office) constructed around the same time as this house. Peyton Brown lived here only

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a few years, selling this house to Henry Baker, Jr. and moving to a new house (#51) in 1854. John R. Brummitt purchased the house from Mr. Baker in 1861. John Brummitt was an Architect and Undertaker (Franklin Courier, Nov. 15, 1872) whose shop was at the corner of Church and Franklin streets, the present site of (#72), 120 Church St. There are no buildings in Louisburg that can be attributed to Mr. Brummitt. John Brummitt died in 1873 leaving his property to his widow, Henrietta and an infant daughter, Marianna Brummitt. The property remained in the Brummitt family until sold by a descendant in 1905 to Frank Wheless (1872-1947), a dry goods merchant. Dona Wheless, the widow of Frank Wheless, lived here until her death in 1956 with one of her sons, Frank, Jr. and his family. Other children lived at (#84) 107 Church St. and (#207) 612 N. Main St. The property passed out of the Wheless estate in 1967 to Henry Pergerson who reworked the house into apartments. It was purchased by Dr. William and Mary Lee J. Rose in 1975. Mrs. Rose still owns the house. The singlepile, three bay by two bay, T-form house still has part of the original slate on the side gable roof. The roof with a center front slate covered gable is pierced by interior end chimneys on side (north and south) and rear (west) elevations. A boldly paneled two-leaf door flanked by sidelights is recessed within a narrow, molded paneled surrounds and is crowned by a stone lintel with medallion cornerblocks. The two over two windows have the same lintel treatment with the second story lintel being more narrow and having smaller medallion cornerblocks. Window openings on the two-story rear ell (added between 1914-1922(SM)) are arched. The front (east) and rear (west) gables have shaped louvered ventilation openings, and the end gables have a boxed cornice and returns. Evidence of the practice of powdering brick to create a uniform color and then penciling in the mortar joints is still visible around the arched upstairs back door. Numerous alterations have been made to the house over the years, primarily by the Wheless family. Between 1908 and 1914 the dining room was extended on the north side of the house and a wrap-around porch was added, by 1922(SM) the two-story rear ell (which included the kitchen and butler pantry) and a back porch along the south side of the rear ell was in place, and by 1930(SM) the west wall of the parlor (south) was extended and the back porch was enclosed. Further changes were made to the rear elevation of the house in 1967 when it was converted into apartments. The cross hall plan interior with interior solid brick walls over a foot thick and maple hardwood floors (1908 remodeling) throughout the house has been enlarged over the years but still has some of the original details. The open stringer stair with slender square balusters is anchored by a paneled square newel. It rises westward for two

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steps then ramps and is anchored by another square newel and then continues to rise southward along the back (west) wall of the hall to the second floor landing. A three-part door surround divides the hall from the south parlor which has a Federal style pilaster and frieze mantel. The dining room (west) has a similar Federal mantel and a beaded chair rail. The original mantel in the north parlor has been replaced. Two modest mantels are still in place upstairs in the north and south end bedrooms. A two paneled Greek Revival door with original hinges connects the upstairs hallway and the master bedroom (west). A frame servant's house constructed after 1882 (Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg) was converted into a two car garage and later used as a Veterinarian Clinic by Dr. Rose for a short time.

118. Thomas-Johnson-Beasley House (Fk234)
201 Church St.: 1904
C

This large two-story frame house is the result of a 1920's remodeling of a one-story frame house with projecting front and rear bays originally constructed around 1904 (SM) for James A. Thomas, the editor and proprietor of The Franklin Times from 1875 until his death in 1909. One of his daughters, Sadie (Thomas) Johnson inherited the house and she and her husband, Asher F. Johnson remained here until the 1920's. Asher Johnson succeeded James Thomas as editor of The Franklin Times: the Johnson family still owns the paper. W.L. Beasley purchased the house in the 1920's and is responsible for enlarging the house to its two-story form. Cranford Beasley inherited the property in 1958 and in 1979 sold it to Greg May Realty who divided it into apartments. The three bay by two bay asymmetrical house is covered with german siding and framed by chamfered cornerposts. The cornerposts support a plain frieze beneath the wide chimneys and a projecting pedimented gable which extends to shelter a projecting bay on the front (east) elevation. A wrap-around porch is carried by vernacular Doric posts beneath a wide plain frieze and a hip roof. The first story front facade has been compromised by the conversion of window openings to doorways but the molded surrounds are still visible. Completing details include two over two sash windows, transoms above the doors, and a tin-shingled roof on the house, porch and rear kitchen wing, a shed porch and small wing (1922-1930 (SM)). There are no outbuildings.

119. Vacant Lot
Corner Elm St. and Franklin St.
VL

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According to Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg this 101-by-104 foot lot was part of the Minetree estate. There was a small house located east of this lot in the vicinity of (#118) 201 Church St. at one time this lot was used for agricultural purposes but is now an open grass covered area.

120. Spruill-Howell House (Fk236)
115 Church St.: 1890
C

This large two-story asymmetrical frame house was built around 1890 for Frank S. Spruill on property purchased from Frank N. Egerton. Mr. Egerton (b.1853) of (#131) 101 Elm St. owned this entire block before selling the northern quarter between Church and Elm streets to Mr. Spruill. Frank Spruill (b.1863) was a lawyer and mayor of Louisburg from 1892 to 1900. It is not known how long the Spruill's lived here (at least thru 1906 (Franklin Times, Feb. 02, 1906)) but in 1918 John S. Howell purchased the house and the land behind (west) it through to Elm St. from Frank W. Wheless. Mr. Howell had two rental houses (#126 and #127) built on the rear (west) of this lot and he and his family lived in this house until 1956. The house has changed hands frequently since then and is now a multi-unit apartment building. The main block of the house has german siding and is sheltered beneath two staggered front facing gables that run east to west and a side gable that runs south to north. Interior chimneys with corbel caps pierce the roof. The three bay front (east) elevation has a projecting northeast bay, paired nine over nine sash windows above diagonally patterned panels framed by molded window surrounds, and an entrance crowned by a multi-light transom and sidelights. The wrap-around porch and porte cochere with vernacular Doric square columns was added between 1922 and 1930 (SM). Completing exterior features are gable end boxed cornices with returns. The rear (west) and side (south) elevations have been expanded numerous times. Most of the changes were made between 1908 and 1914 (SM) with the two-story rear ell and the shed additions and the side (south) wing was expanded. The reworking of the interior into apartments has obscured some of the original features of this property.

121. Egerton-Edwards House (Fk237)
111 Church St.: 1890-1898
C

This two-story frame residence was built for R.Z. Egerton between 1890 and 1898 on property purchased from F.N. Egerton (#131). Frank Egerton, a dry goods merchant owned quite a bit

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of land in this section of Louisburg, including the entire block and the property surrounding his house on Elm St. Lula Egerton, the widow of R.Z., continued to live here after her husband's death in 1915 and retained title of the property until 1943. The house had several short term owners and in 1951 was purchased by Joe Edwards, who ran Louisburg Milling Co. Mabel Edwards, the widow of Joe Edwards continued to live here alone after her husband's death in 1966 and divided the house into three apartments. The asymmetrical three bay by two bay structure is sheltered beneath a side-T roof pierced by paneled stucco chimneys. The inset two bay porch is the focal point of the exterior. It has chamfered square posts topped by elaborate scrollwork capitals and pendants beneath a hip roof. Originally the porch wrapped around the south side of the house but this portion was removed in the 1950's. Turned balusters connect the posts. The south side elevation features a hood above the two over two sash window attached to the facade by large decorative brackets. Both sets of paired windows on the front (east) elevation were floor length but the windows on the projecting bay were shortened in the 1950's. The entrance features a 2 pane transom above a paneled door with two large panes of glass. One glass pane has the original etched blue glass. At one time (1904SM) there was a one bay porch beneath the windows in the projecting gable. Gables with boxed cornices and returns also have louvered ventilation openings. The application of aluminum siding obscures many of the exterior features. The rear elevation of the house was altered between 1908 and 1914(SM) when a one-story ell was built. The south side one-story clipped bay was constructed during this time. The multiple rear shed additions were made in the 1950's. The divided central hall interior features a handsome open stringer stair that rises westward from a robust circular newel, inset with panels and features turned balusters. The stair ramps, and continues north ward several stairs to the second floor landing. The front half of the hall and the back (southwest) parlor have beaded wainscotting. Some rooms retain the original plaster but modern materials have replaced most of the original covering. Symmetrically molded window and door surrounds and modest Victorian mantels complete the interior features.

122. Dr. R.L. Eagles Office Building
109 Church St.: 1940-1949
I

This unimaginative one-story, flat roofed brick building was erected in the 1940's for Dr. R.L. Eagles (DDS). Dr. Eagles now resides at (#47), 108 Middle St. After Dr. Eagles' retirement,

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his partner Dr. Lee Currin took over the practice and continues to use this building as his office. According to Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg this lot was owned by Mrs. Hawkins.

123. Underhill-Perry House (Fk239)
197 Church St.: 1914-1922
C

This one-and-a-half story Bungalow style house was built between 1914 and 1922 for Wingate Underhill on property that had belonged to Florence (Egerton) Underhill's father, Frank Egerton (#131). Willis Perry, one time sheriff of Franklin County, purchased the house from the Underhill's in the 1940s. His widow, Annie Lee Perry still lives in the house. This three bay, double-pile house is sheltered beneath a side gable roof with a large gable dormer on the front (east) elevation (which has been screened) and two small shed dormers on the rear (west) elevation and has an interior central chimney. The engaged porch has typical bungalow style characteristics. The house has two over two sash windows. Original exposed eaves and window and door surrounds were removed when the house was covered with aluminum siding.

124. Vacant Lot
206 Nash St.
VL

This 120-by-128 foot vacant lot at the corner of Nash and Elm streets was the site of a two-story, frame residence with a two-story full facade front porch which faced Nash St. It was constructed between 1922(SM) and 1930(SM). Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg shows a small structure as Pleasants property but the lot was vacant when purchased by Frank Egerton around the turn-of-the-century and remained vacant until this house was built. This house was occupied until destroyed by fire after 1950.

125. Underhill House (Fk241)
206 Elm St.: 1922
C

This modest frame house was constructed by 1922(SM) for the Underhill family. Mrs. Underhill's father Frank Egerton whose house (#131) is across the street from this site owned this block and other land in this area of Louisburg. He could possibly have given land to his daughter as a wedding present. The two-

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story main block is massed beneath a front facing gable with a boxed cornice that returns. A modern side (south) wing addition was added after 1940 and enlarged the house into two apartments. A one-story porch carried by square posts extends across the front (west) elevation.

126 & 127. John Howell Rental Houses (Fk242&243)
201 & 203 Franklin St.: 1918-1922
C

These two square one-story frame houses were built for John S. Howell between 1918 and 1922 for use as rental property. The adjoining lots located on the rear (northwest) portion of the "Spruill Homeplace" (#120 115 Church St.) were part of the property, Mr. Howell purchased in 1918 from Frank W. Wheless when he acquired the Spruill House (#120) 115 Church St. The earliest known owner of this property is a reference to Mrs. Hawkins on Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg. She owned three-fourths of the block at that time which was vacant of buildings. John Howell continued to own these properties after he sold the Spruill House in 1956 until in 1967 he sold #126 to Gladys Joyner and in 1968 he sold #127 to James Perry and the houses became owner/occupied residences. Each three bay by three bay house is sheltered beneath a pyramidal roof pierced by an interior chimney on the side (east) elevation. #126, 201 Franklin St. still has the original tin shingle roof, decorative chimney cap and weatherboard siding while #127, 203 Franklin St. has applied aluminum siding and a rebuilt chimney cap. A hip roof porch carried by turned columns and a square post railing extends across the front (north) elevation and two over two sash windows complete the exterior features. The double-pile plaster interior follows a central hall plan and has early 20th century vernacular mantels, door and window surrounds.

128. House (Fk244)
S. Elm St.: 1900
F

This two-room frame folk house with a central chimney and a rear shed addition is the only surviving example of several rental houses built for L.P. Hicks around the turn of the century. L.P. Hicks lived in the second house north of this site at 105 Elm St. (#130). This house has a habitable attic reached by steep enclosed stairs and modest vernacular mantels. At one time a shed porch was attached to the front facade. There are several surviving frame out door toilets.

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129. Alston House (Fk245)
107 South Elm St.: 1882-1906
C

This handsome Queen Anne two-story frame house was constructed for Ned Alston, a teacher, by Will Perry, a local carpenter. According to Margaret Hicks Howard, who grew up next door at (#130), her grandmother, Sallie Baker Furgerson (1834-1888) gave the property to Ned Alston. He had this large frame house erected. Gray's Map verifies that the property was owned in 1882 by N. Alston and that there was a house on the site. The architectural features of the house and a brick dated 1902 or 1906 in an upstairs fireplace seem to support a later construction date for the present house or an extensive remodeling. The asymmetrical structure is massed beneath a pyramidal roof with a central interior chimney and an interior rear chimney. Two gables--pedimented, with shingle-work, a two paned attic window, brackets and a decorated triangular section in the top of the gable are located in the front (east) and side (south) elevations and cover projecting clipped bays. The portion of the main block that connects the two gable bays is curved and covered with wood shingles. A hipped roof porch carried by turned columns and balusters extends across the front elevation and wraps-around the curved bay. Fenestration consists of a two-leaf paneled door with a recessed two paned transom within a flat surround, and two over two double sash windows framed with flat surrounds and an entablature crown. The rear elevation includes a two-story entrance bay added by the present owners, the Steelman's, in the 1960s and several earlier ell and shed wings. The interior is a modified side hall plan with early 20th century detailing including beaded tongue and groove wainscot, symmetrically molded window and door surrounds with medallion cornerblocks, and modest mantels. Of particular interest is the hallway treatment. It is divided by French doors beneath a spindlework frieze. The impressive closed stringer stair located in the front hall rises westward from a paneled square newel with turned balusters. The stair follows the curve of the exterior (north) wall, and continues to rise southward to the second floor landing. There are no surviving outbuildings.

130. Furgurson-Hicks House (Fk246)
105 Elm St.: 1908
C

This handsome two-and-a-half story frame house is an excellent example of the type of architecture preferred in Louisburg during the prosperous early 20th century. According to Mrs. Margaret (Hicks) Howard, whose father had this house erected around 1908, it incor-

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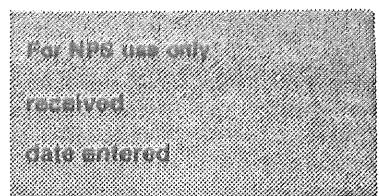
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porated portions of an earlier house built by her grandparents' Willie H. Furgurson (1830-1879) and Sallie Baker Furgurson (1834-1888) in the 1850s.. Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg confirms that there was a house on the lot at this time and it was owned by Mrs. Furgurson. L.P. Hicks (1856-1933), owner of a general merchandise store married Maggie Furgurson (1861-139) in 1885 and they lived with Maggie's widowed Mother, Sallie Furgurson, in the earlier house on this site. It is not known what this house looked like but architect/engineer M. Stuart Davis supposedly retained part of the hallway and a side room of the earlier house in his design for the new structure. There are no features of an earlier house evident in the present house form and finish. Fred, the son of L.P. Hicks, lived south of this house at (#129) 107 Elm St. after he married and until his death in 1946. His two sisters and their husbands lived here at 105 Elm St. with their parents until their respective deaths. The last surviving daughter Margaret (Hicks) Howard, the widow of Cary Mills Howard (d.1955), sold the house to (John and) Beverly Neuner in 1980, the present owner.

The three bay by two bay house is framed by two-story chamfered and fluted cornerposts which carry a wide plain frieze beneath the overhang of a hip roof. The slate covered roof is pierced by two interior corbel capped chimneys, two pedimented gable dormers in the front (east) elevation, a single pedimented gable dormer in the rear (west) elevation, and the projecting side (north) gable which extends out to shelter a two-story clipped bay. The focal point of the front elevation is the entrance. A one-story porch with a central projecting entrance bay that is crowned by a pedimented gable extends across the front elevation of the house. The porch is carried by grouped Tuscan columns above piers (with recessed panels) beneath a wide plain frieze and an overhang like the main house. Triple columns support the north and south ends of the porch and two sets of paired columns flank the projecting entrance bay. Turned balusters connect the piers that flank the entrance bay. The slightly recessed entrance consists of a door with a three-fourths length single glass pane above a panel flanked by equal length, single pane sidelights and a three light transom. All of this is enframed by a flat surround with an entablature crown. An elliptical arch extending up into the porch roof above the doorway completes the entrance features. Windows in the main block are large one over one double sash within simple surrounds with entablature crowns, the second-story central bay repeats the same treatment as the entrance, and the former windows are multi-paned over one double sash. The highlight of the north side elevation is the one-story circular porch that frames the projecting bay. It is carried by paired and triple Tuscan columns above paneled piers which are

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connected by turned balusters, like the front porch, and features a wide curved frieze. The boldly molded boxed cornice gable has a triangular diamond patterned attic light framed by a molded surround. The rear elevation is enlarged by multiple ell and shed additions. A second-story window on the north side of the house was changed to a door after 1945. The double-pile interior follows a central hall plan, with the rear door of the hall leading into the rear additions. The finish is consistent throughout the house with high ceilings, plastered walls, flat door and window frames with entablature crowns, six-paneled doors, and classical and vernacular mantels. The most significant feature of the interior is the central hall. Ionic columns and pilasters above a wide wood base (which forms the back of a "sparking bench") divides the front and rear hall. The staircase begins at this midpoint. A tall slender paneled newel is anchored on a curved steps. The two curved treads rise southward to a square landing, ramp and continue rising westward, with a smaller replica of the first newel on the first step of this westward rise. The open stringer with turned spindles ramps one last time before continuing northward to the second floor landing. There are two frame out-buildings on the southwest portion of the lot. The structure closest to the house predates the main house. Although the interior has been stripped and the porch is gone, the structure has pegged windows and may have been an office in the mid 19th century. The other frame structure is used as a workshop. Evidence of a small pool and brick walkways as well as surviving plant materials indicate that at one time there was a garden in the backyard. According to Mrs. Howard it was in the front yard because of the close proximity of the house to the stables, people could conveniently help themselves and their horses to water.

131. Egerton-Pruitt House (Fk247)
101 Elm St.: 1905
P

This stately two-story Neo-Classical house was erected in 1905 for Frank N. Egerton, a prominent dry good merchant and member of the Board of Trustees that established the first public school system in Louisburg (see Louisburg Graded School, #165). The frame house is sited on a knoll at the west end of Nash St. and commands a view of the downtown area. Builder/contractor M. Frank Houck constructed this house on the site of the Crenshaw House. According to early deeds and Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg, the W.M. Crenshaw family had owned a

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house on this site and a large portion of land surrounding the house since 1856. Frank Egerton purchased the property in 1882 from C.E. Crenshaw and lived with his family in the old Crenshaw House until it was destroyed by fire in 1905. The Egerton's owned this house until 1948 when J.T. Pruitt purchased the property from Frank Egerton's heirs. The Pruitt's used the house as a single family residence for a time and are responsible for the conversion of the house into multiple apartment units. Grace (Pruitt) Allen, the daughter of J.T. Pruitt inherited the house and still uses it as rental property. The three bay, double-pile main block of the house is framed by narrow, chamfered cornerposts beneath a slate covered truncated hip roof. Pedimented gables on the side (north and south) elevation project to shelter two-story projecting bays, and a small pedimented gable breaks the roofline of the rear (west) elevation. Interior chimneys pierce the roofline and an exterior chimney (rebuilt after 1950) is attached to the side (north) elevation. The focal point of the front (east) facade is the monumental portico featuring two-story fluted Ionic columns that carry a frieze decorated with dentil molding sheltered beneath a pedimented gable. At one time a one-story porch extended across the front of the house and wrapped around the side (south) elevation but between 1922 and 1930 (SM), the porch on the north side of the front entrance was removed. The one-story porch features slender Doric columns connected by turned balusters. The entrance consists of a two-leaf door with a trabeated transom and sidelights within a flat surround. A second-story balcony supported by square brackets with square posts and turned balusters crowns the first-story entrance. Access to the balcony is gained through a two-leaf door that is flanked by sidelights within a flat surround. Dentil molding crowns both doorway surrounds. A secondary entrance is featured on the side (south) elevation. It consists of a door with a transom and sidelights within a flat surround that is crowned by dentil molding. Other exterior features include two over two double hung sash windows (some still retain the original louvered blinds), an oval attic light with keystones in the porch gable, and a small screened porch (northand elevation) that is a post 1948 addition. The rear (west) elevation includes an ell and shed porch that is original to the house and an additional ell constructed between 1922 and 1930 (SM). The central hall plan interior was somewhat compromised when the house was converted into apartments but it still retains many handsome features. A notable open-arms staircase is the focal point of the hallway featuring turned balusters and square newels. Other interior elements consist of paneled wainscoting, plaster walls, elaborate overmantels on the first level and modest mantels upstairs. There are no surviving outbuildings.

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132. Harris House (Fk248)
107 Elm St.: 1922
C

This modest gable front frame house was erected around 1922 (SM) for the Harris family. The weatherboarded bungalow features a front (east) facing gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter beams along all the elevations except the rear. A rear wing addition obscures the original roofline on this elevation. A hip roof porch with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter beams is carried by battered wooden columns on top of brick piers. A porte cochere is attached to the south side of the porch. Paired six over six double sash windows within flat surrounds are found on the front and side elevations, and a smaller paired six over six sash window is featured in the gable of the front elevation. Completing exterior features consist of interior chimneys and a small square window on each side elevation. The interior is modestly finished with plaster walls, flat surrounds, and simple mantels. There are no outbuildings.

133-136. Two-Room Rental Houses (Fk249-252)
111,115,117,201 Elm St.: 1900-1915
C

These four modest two-room frame houses were constructed between 1900 and 1915 for use as rental property. It is not known for whom they were constructed but by the 1920's each house was individually owned. According to Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg the location of the houses then was owned by R.F. Yarborough (#59) and Henry Crenshaw (#131). Each house is a single-pile, three bay structure massed beneath a side gable roof. The original weatherboarding has been covered with asbestos shingles or aluminum siding. The houses located at (#135) 117 Elm St. & (#136) 201 Elm St. feature central interior chimneys and rear (west) wings. #136 has been enlarged with two front (east) shed dormers and has a multi-bay porch supported by modern iron railings extending across the front elevation. #135 features a shed entrance bay porch supported by modern iron columns. The house located at 115 Elm St. (#134) features flush side gables and a tin shingled roof pierced by interior chimneys. A shed roof one-bay porch is carried by vernacular square posts and the rear (west) elevation is enlarged by an ell. The house located at 111 Elm St. (133) features a shed roof porch supported by modern iron railings. The original Victorian turned posts are still visible attached to the main block of the house. A side (north) wing was added in the 1940's and the rear (west) elevation

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has been enlarged by an ell wing. The only outbuilding associated with any of these houses is a frame garage built in the 1920's located southwest of (#133), 111 Elm St.

137. House
203 Elm St.: 1970
F

This simple traditional brick veneered gable front and wing house is located on property that belonged to Richard Fenner Yarborough (#59) in 1882. The asymmetrical house is owned by John Goodwin, who lives in a house (#138) north of this site.

138. W.N. Fuller House (Fk254)
301 Sunset Ave.: 1924
P

This impressive two-story Colonial Revival, brick veneered house was erected ca. 1924 for W.N. Fuller. The location was part of the King estate (#150) according to Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg and was purchased by J.A. Turner from a descendant of William King's in 1912. Mr. Fuller purchased the vacant lot from J.A. Turner. The Fuller's owned the house until 1960 when Umphrey Lee purchased the property from the estate of Lena Fuller, the widow of W.N. Fuller. The house changed hands several times and has been owned by John R. Goodwin since 1983. The main block of the house is massed beneath a side gable roof that is covered with ceramic tiles. A smaller two-story wing is attached to the side (west) elevation and a one-story enclosed sunporch is attached to the side (east) elevation. The side wing features ribbon windows and is crowned by a decorative balcony railing. An interior-end chimney with an exposed face (east elevation) and an interior chimney (west elevation) pierce the roofline. A gabled portico carried by fluted Doric posts shelters an entranceway framed by an elliptical fanlight and sidelights. Three-part windows with louvered blinds are crowned by flat arches and flank the center bay. Remaining window treatment consists of six over one double hung sash windows which are framed by louvered blinds on the front facade. Other exterior details include a dentiled cornice, gables-each with a boxed cornice that returns to frame eyebrow windows. The rear (south) elevation includes a two-story clipped bay beneath a pedimented gable and a two-bay porch. The interior of the house reflects a handsome early twentieth century finish including molded surrounds, plaster walls, modest mantels and a closed stringer stair with square balusters and a square newel. Outbuildings include a brick veneered

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combination garage and storage house beneath a pyramidal roof and a small frame rental house located on the rear (south) of the lot.

139. Elmore-Ferguson-Phillips-McDonald House (Fk255)
305 Sunset Ave.: 1920-1922
C

This two-story frame house was erected between 1920 and 1922 for C.D. Elmore. This portion of Sunset Ave. was not opened for development until 1912 when J.A. Turner purchased eighteen acres from Mary T. King, a descendant of W.R. King. This modest two bay by two bay house is sheltered beneath a hip roof pierced by an interior stuccoed corbel capped chimney and an attic dormer (the dormer was added by Walter McDonald, the present owner of the house, after 1961). A one-story hipped roof porch extends across the front (north) elevation and features square posts connected by square balusters. Fenestration consists of single and paired nine over one double hung sash windows, louvered blinds on the second-story, and flat window and door surrounds. The first level of the house exhibits the original weatherboarding while fiberglass shingles now cover the second story. Exposed rafters in the eaves of the main roof and porch roof and an attached carport added after 1930 complete the exterior features. The rear (south) elevation has been enlarged by an original one-story ell, several shed additions and a deck added after 1930. The interior plan features four square rooms with the closed stringer stair located in the rear (southwest) room. The early 20th century finish consist of plaster walls, modest mantels and an overmantel, and six-paneled doors within flat surrounds with entablature crowns. Of note in the rear (southeast) parlor is head-high wainscoting or paneling. There are no outbuildings.

140. Allen-Cooke House (Fk256)
309 Sunset Ave.: 1870-1889
C

This modest two-story frame house was moved to this site around 1922 by Karl K. Allen. Originally located on the corner of Church St. and Sunset Ave. (one block east of its present location at 213 Church St.), it was moved by Allen so he could build a new house at 213 Church St. The actual construction date of the house is not known, however the 1904 Sanborn Map shows the house in its old location. The house has been remodeled over the years but surviving features, particularly interior features point to an 1870s or 1880s construction date. The C.K. Cooke family lived here from 1920 until 1951,

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at which time C.K. Cooke, Jr. sold the house to Lola Strickland. The three bay, single-pile house framed by chamfered cornerposts is sheltered beneath a side gable roof with a center front wall gable. Each gable features a boxed cornice that returns to frame a three-sided louvered bents. Small brackets ornament the cornice of the house and gables. Interior chimneys with corbeled caps pierced the rear (south) slope of the roof. A one-story porch featuring vernacular Doric posts on wood piers beneath a wide frieze and a cut-out porch railing extends across the front (north) elevation. The main entrance is framed by a large two pane transom with sidelights and nine over nine double hung sash windows are present in all the elevations of the main block. Molded surrounds complete the exterior details. The rear elevation is enlarged by a one-story hipped ell and several shed additions. The central hall plan interior exhibits a modest and varied finish consisting of wide molded window and door surrounds, Greek Revival verticle paneled doors, modest mantels, including a post and lintel mantel location in the front (northwest) bedroom and a closed stringer stair with a carved newell and turned balusters. There are no outbuildings.

141. Lola Jeffreys House(Fk257)
313 Sunset Ave.: 1928-1930
C

This two-story brick-veneered house was erected between 1928 and 1930(SM) for Lola Jeffreys. The double-pile house is massed beneath a high hip roof that is pierced by interior chimneys and an attic dormer on the rear (south) elevation. A one-story front gable porch shelters the entrance bay of the house and projects away from the main block to include a side (west) porch. The porch features molded and paneled square posts atop brick piers and open brickwork railing that connects the posts. Fenestrations consist of a doorway with a transom and sidelights, and a tripartite window and single windows framed by louvered blinds. The rear (south) elevation has been enlarged by a aluminum sided ell, a side shed, and a deck. The interior features a simple finish consisting of molded surrounds, a closed stringer stair, and modest mantels. Outbuildings include three small rental units located on the lot. Each is covered with asbestos shingles and is of post 1945 construction.

142 & 143. J.S. Howell Houses(Fk258&326)
303, 301 King St.: 1919-1922
C

These modest two-story frame houses were erected between 1919

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and 1922 for J.S. Howell as rental property. Both houses are the popular form, a two-story, single-pile dwelling with a side gable roof. Compromising alterations and the application of asbestos shingles has obscured some of the distinguishing elements of (#142). However (#143), 301 King St. retains most of its vernacular early 20th century detailing. The three bay by one bay dwelling at 301 King St (#143) features a side gable roof with a center front gable that is covered with tin shingles. The gables have boxed cornices that return. The center front gable is pierced by a round arched louvered vent. Two rebuilt exterior chimneys are attached to the rear (west) elevation. A hipped roof porch is carried by square posts and extends across the front (east) elevation. Fenestration includes a double door with a recessed two light transom, some of the original two over two double sash windows, and flat one-part door and window surrounds. Included in the rear elevation is a multiple bay ell with paired and single windows.

144. Alsbrook-Mckinne-Washington House (Fk259)
401 Sunset Ave.: 1913-1919
P

This handsome Craftsman house is the best representation of an architectural style popular in Louisburg prior to the 1930s. It was erected between 1913 and 1919 for N.B. Alsbrook. The Alsbrook's purchased the lot from J.A. Turner shortly after Mr. Turner secured title to approximately 18 acres of the King estate (#150). The house was sold to Dave McKinne, one of the brothers of McKinne's Hardware, located in Louisburg in 1919. Dave McKinne's two brothers also lived in houses located on this street at (#151) and (#152). The house was sold by the McKinne's around 1931 and was purchased by Samuel Washington in 1940. The Washington's resided here until Samuel's death in 1942 when his widow, Marguerite Washington received the title to the property, continuing to live here until her death in 1980. The house is now owned by a daughter, Zella (Washington) Peed of Oxford, North Carolina. The one-and-a-half story dwelling features a low pitched side gable roof pierced by shed dormers on the front (north) and rear (south) elevations and interior chimneys. A bungalow porch carried by brick posts on brick piers is included under the main roofline and extends eastward across the front elevation to include a porte cochere. The west bay of the porch is screened (a later addition). A notable treatment of the entrance consists of a multi-paned door (48 panes) with sidelights and a transom within a flat surround with an entablature crown. The multi-paned lights recur in the transom

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and sidelights. Other exterior features include single, paired and tripartite multi-paned over one double hung sash windows within wide one-part surrounds with entablature crowns, shingle-work in the side gables and the cornice of the porch and a returning cornice. The interior plan of the house features large spacious rooms with corner fireplaces, flat surrounds with crowns, tall baseboards and plaster walls. Exposed ceiling beams are present in the front (northwest) and rear (southeast) parlors and a closed stringer stair with a turned newel post and balusters is located in the rear hallway. Outbuildings consist of a two car frame garage with shinglework and a square louvered vent in the gables and a frame storage house ornamented with shingles in the gable. Both buildings are coeval with the house.

145. Fuller-Palmer House (Fk260)
405 Sunset Ave: 1913
C

This pleasing one-and-a-half story frame house was erected ca. 1913 for W.N. Fuller. Mr. Fuller sold the house to Jacob Palmer in 1920 and the Palmer's lived here until the house was purchased from Bessie Palmer's estate in 1960. Dr. King's property was one of the western boundaries that bounded the original town plan of Louisburg. The Fuller's purchased this property from J.A. Turner, who in 1912 had bought eighteen acres from Mary T. King (W.R. King's daughter) to divide and sell as house lots. The double-pile, three bay dwelling has chamfered cornerposts and is sheltered beneath a steeply pitched hip roof. The roof, covered with tin shingles, is pierced by interior chimneys with corbeled caps and a clipped gable roof dormer on the front (north) elevation. A hipped roof porch carried by the original turned columns, brackets and balusters extends across the front elevation and is covered with standing seam tin. The attic dormer features a boxed cornice that returns to frame a grouping of small six over six sash windows. Fenestration consists of two over two double hung sash windows, flat one-part door and window surrounds, and louvered blinds framing all the openings on the front elevation. The rear elevation includes a hipped roof ell, original to the house and a porch that was screened after 1930 (SM).

The double-pile, central hall plan interior displays a modest early 20th century finish consisting of flat surrounds, beaded tongue and groove wainscoting, vernacular mantels, and plaster walls. Also located on the lot is a frame garage now used for storage, a storage shed and a modern metal car shed.

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146. George Cobb House (Fk261)
307 Sunset Ave.: 1925
C

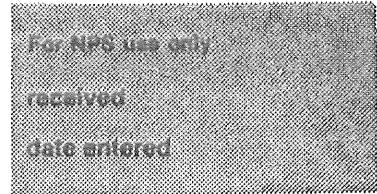
This handsome one-and-a-half story brick-veneered dwelling was erected in 1925 by William H. Edens for George Cobb, a Louisburg tobacconist. This section of Sunset Ave. (west of Elm St.) did not exist prior to 1905 when Mary T. King, a daughter of W.R. King (#150, 308 Sunset Ave.), sold eight acres of property to the Town of Louisburg to be used for the first City Waterworks plant. J.S. Turner purchased around eighteen acres from Miss King in 1912 and is responsible for the development of this portion of Sunset Ave. Prior to living at 407 Sunset Ave., George and Alba (Allen) Cobb lived at (315 Church St.) in a house (#109) that was given to Mrs. Cobb as a wedding present by her father, Will Allen (#188). The Cobb's remained here until 1943 when they sold the house. Since this time it has been owned by numerous people. The squarely proportioned house is massed beneath a side gable roof with interior chimneys and exposed rafters in the gable (east and west) ends. Gabled wall dormers frame the pedimented gable roofed entrance bay of the front (north) elevation and three, gabled wall dormers break the rear (south) elevation. The one-story, one-bay entrance porch features slender Doric columns beneath a pedimented gable. Paired and single six over one sash windows are featured in all the elevations with louvered blinds framing the first story windows in the front elevation. The rear elevation is enlarged by a small brick bay with a hip roof attached to the southeast portion of the house.

147. D.T. Williams House (Fk262)
406 Sunset Ave.: 1915-1917
C

This modest one-story frame house was erected between 1915 and 1917 for D.T. Williams. The location was part of the W.R. King estate and was included in the 18+ acres purchased by J.A. Turner from Dr. King's daughter, Mary T. King in 1912. Beginning in 1913, J.A. Turner subdivided the property and began selling off house lots. The Williams' purchased the lot from Mr. Turner. The house sits upon a fieldstone foundation and has a projecting front gable with boxed cornices that return to frame small circular louvered vents. The tin shingled roof is pierced by interior chimneys. A porch is located within the joint of the front and side gable and extends eastward to wrap around the first bay of the side (east) elevation. Turned columns and

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vernacular brackets are the only remnants of a Victorian porch treatment. Fenestration includes two over two double sash windows, a doorway flanked by recessed half glass-half paneled sidelights, and flat surrounds. The rear (north) elevation includes an original ell wing and several poorly constructed post 1930 shed additions. The interior was not available for inspection. There are no surviving outbuildings on the lot.

148, 149. Dr. A.H. Fleming Rental House
316, 314 Sunset Ave.: 1940-1949
F

These small frame cottages were erected around 1940 for Dr. A.H. Fleming, a local dentist for use as rental property. Dr. Fleming's residence (#77) was at 207 N. Main St. 314 Sunset Ave. (#149) is unaltered. It is a simple three bay by two bay house massed beneath a side gable roof with an interior chimney. 316 Sunset Ave. (#148) has been remodeled into a larger structure. Both houses were originally covered with asbestos shingles.

150. W.R. King House (Fk265)
308 Sunset Ave.: 1850-1855
C

This handsome two-story transitional Greek Revival/Italianate frame structure was probably erected in the early 1850s for William R. King (1818-1888), a Louisburg physician. Dr. King was the son of Joel King, a leading businessman and a member of the state legislature and the grandson of John King (1746-1795), a pioneer of Methodism in America. The William R. King property originally encompassed 120 acres when purchased from Abram Spencer in 1839. The property was bounded by land belonging to Richard Noble (#159) and William P. Williams (#188). One of the few surviving examples of antebellum architecture in Louisburg, the double-pile house originally faced Middle St. (now Sunset Ave.) but was moved north several hundred yards in 1905 when Mary King, a daughter of William King, sold 8 acres to the Town of Louisburg to be used as the site of the first water and power plant. The house still stands in this location and retains many of its distinguishing Greek Revival features. Mary King had sold off most of the King estate and this section of Sunset Ave. was being developed around 1912 when J.A. Turner purchased 18 acres from Miss King and divided the acreage into house lots. The squarely proportioned house is framed by fluted Doric cornerposts that carry a wide cornice beneath a hip roof with overhanging

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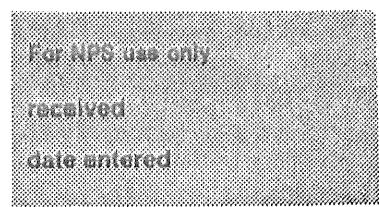
eaves. Simple brackets ornament the cornice on all the elevations except the rear (north) elevation. Interior chimneys pierced the roof. The front (south) elevation features an unusual porch treatment consisting of two recessed porch bays on either end (east and west) of the facade. Flanking an entrance hall, the side (west) bay was enclosed prior to 1922 (SM) Doric posts support a wide frieze that extends across the first level of the front facade and wraps around the side bay of both porches. Windows treatment consist of six over six double hung sash and three-part windows on the first and second level of the center bay of the front (south) elevation. Molded surrounds with plain cornerblocks completes exterior details. The rear elevation has been enlarged by several shed additions and what could possibly be the original antebellum kitchen has been attached to the main block of the house. The house has been used as rental property since around 1913 and the interior has been altered. However still intact are heavily molded door surrounds with medallion cornerblocks and simple Greek Revival mantels. There are no surviving outbuildings.

151. Malcomb McKinne House (Fk266)
306 Sunset Ave.: 1922
C

This handsome two-story frame house was erected ca. 1922 for Malcomb McKinne, a co-owner of McKinne Brother's Hardware. The other two McKinne brothers also constructed houses (#144 and #152) along Sunset Ave. The house remained in the McKinne family until it was purchased by Craig Eller from the heirs of Malcomb and Ethelyne McKinne in 1972. This three bay, double-pile structure framed by chamfered Doric cornerposts is massed beneath a hip roof with overhanging eaves. The house features exposed rafter ends that are visible beneath the eaves; exterior side chimneys, each with a single concave shoulder on the west elevation; and an interior chimney that pierces the roofline. The front (south) elevation features Doric posts supporting a one-bay entrance gable with a boxed cornice that returns. The entrance bay shelters a door flanked by sidelights beneath a fanlight. Paired six over six double hung bayed windows are featured on each side of the front entrance. Completing the exterior features are single, paired and triple double hung sash windows within flat surrounds. Attached to the side (east) elevation is a one-story screened porch with Doric posts beneath a hip roof. The rear (north) elevation includes a small shed addition. The interior of the house displays a handsome finish consisting of molded surrounds, modest mantels, plaster walls, and a closed stringer stair with turned balusters and a paneled

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newel. A frame garage is located on the east side of the lot.

152. McKinne-Beam House (Fk267)
302 Sunset Ave.: 1913
C

This handsome two-story frame house was erected ca. 1913 for Frank McKinne, a prominent Louisburg businessman and part-owner of McKinne Brothers Hardware. McKinne's Hardware is still owned and operated by Phillip McKinne, a nephew of Frank's. Frank McKinne's two brothers also constructed houses (#144, #151) on this street. Gather Beam, a Louisburg lawyer and part-time judge purchased this house in 1934 from F.J. Beasley, (who had been living) here with his wife Annie (Allen) Beam and children for many years. The present owner F.J. Tulley purchased the house in 1972 from Annie Beam, the widow of Gather Beam. The squarely proportioned three bay, double-pile house is framed by fluted Doric cornerposts which carry a plain frieze beneath a hip roof with overhanging eaves. The roof is pierced by an interior and an interior-end chimney. A full facade one-story porch extends across the front (south) elevation and features Doric columns connected with square balusters. Fenestration consists of a doorway framed with a leaded glass transom and sidelights and flanked on each side by large one over one double hung sash windows. All surrounds are flat with entablature crowns. Remaining windows include single and paired one over one double hung sash and a three-part window on the second story of the front elevation. Window openings are framed by louvered shutters on all elevations except the rear (north). A porte-cochere featuring paired square and round Doric columns is attached to the side (east) elevation. The rear (north) elevation has been enlarged by an ell wing. The interior displays a modest finish which has been somewhat altered by the Tulley's. Remaining original features consist of corner fireplaces with modest mantels in the west side of the house, original fixtures, and a closed stringer stair with turned balusters and a square newel. A frame one car garage and several small frame storage houses are located on the rear (north) of the lot.

153. Bennett House
305 Elm St.: 1950-1959
F

This modest one-story frame house was constructed between 1950 and 1959 for Thomas Bennett. The asymmetrical house features a staggered side gable roof and an attached frame carport. This land was part of the holdings of Dr. W.R. King in 1882.

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154. Battle-Scoggin House (Fk269)
301 W. Noble St.: 1895-1908
C

This handsome one-story house was erected before 1908 for Mrs. Battle. She also owned the house (#163) across the street (north) at 302 W. Noble St. Lewis E. and Mattie Scoggin purchased the house shortly after it was constructed and retained the title to the property until 1949 when a son, H.P. Scoggin became the owner. Shortly after this the house passed out of the Scoggin family. The double-pile, two bay house is sheltered beneath a pyramidal roof pierced by interior stuccoed chimneys, cross gables and a dormer window. The house features lower pedimented gables, each with a boxed cornice and a triangular shape louvered vent in all elevations except the rear (south). These gables extend to cover projecting bays. The front (north) gable is flanked on the east side by a two window hipped roof dormer. A porch with a projecting entrance bay is carried by square posts with a wide bracketed frieze beneath a hip roof. This replaced the original porch featuring turned posts and columns around 1963. Fenestration consists of two over two sash windows with flat surrounds and simple crowns, the same surround recurs around the entrance. Windows are paired on the projecting side bay and exhibit a varied treatment on the rear wing. Remaining exterior details include chamfered cornerposts and decorative brackets in the frieze of the house. The rear elevation was enlarged by a one-story ell added by the present owner, Joe Green around 1963 when he purchased the house. The interior features a modest early 20th century treatment consisting of symmetrically molded surrounds with medallion cornerblocks, tongue and groove wainscoting, and modest Victorian mantels. There is a frame garage on the rear (south) of the lot that dates in the 1920's.

- 155,161,162. Kline Cottages (Fk270,271,272)
303,304,306 W. Noble St.: 1922
C

These three identical one-story cottages were erected around 1922 for L. Kline, a dry goods merchant of Louisburg. They are the only historic stone house surviving in Louisburg. This land was part of the George Baker estate (#159) which encompassed both sides of West Noble Street according to Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg. Mr. Kline lived at (#155) 303 W. Noble St. and rented out the other two houses (#162, 304 W. Noble and #161, 306 W. Noble). the other two houses are located on the opposite

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(north) side of the street. The houses covered with stucco are identical except for the porch treatments. Each three bay by two bay stone house features a low pitched side gable roof pierced by a three bay shed dormer on the front elevation and exterior end brick chimneys. Mr. Kline's residence at 303 W. Noble St. features a hipped roof porch carried by vernacular Ionic columns above brick piers that are connected by a solid railing while the porch on 304 W. Noble St. features fluted vernacular Ionic capitals supporting a hipped roof and 306 W. Noble St. has the same Ionic columns as 304 W. Noble St. but connected by square balusters. The interior is finished with plaster and has corner fireplaces with modest mantels in each room. There are no outbuildings.

156. Hobgood-Strawbridge House (Fk273)
305 W. Noble St.: 1940
F

This one-story frame house was constructed probably as rental property around 1940 for Olivia Hobgood. The house passed out of the Hobgood family in 1960 and has been owned by Guthrie Strawbridge since 1964. It is located on property that was included in the George S. Baker holdings (#159, 313 W. Noble St.) in 1882. The Baker family owned quite a lot of land in this area and around 1908 George S. Baker, Jr. began selling off portions of the property for house lots. This house has been extensively remodeled over the years as has the identical house next door at (#157), 309 W. Noble St.

157. Bass-Sykes House (Fk274)
309 W. Noble St.: 1927
C

This modest frame dwelling was erected for Dr. W.R. Bass, a veterinarian around 1927. The location of the house was included in the holdings of George S. Baker (#159) and remained in the Baker family until George Baker, Jr. began development of this area in 1908. The house was purchased by C.R. Sykes in 1934 and the Sykes' added the side wings (east and west) and the car shed to the house. They also remodeled the interior. The dominant front gable features large brackets in the eaves and an off-centered porch extends across most of the center front block of the house. Paired square posts support the hipped roof of the porch and paired windows frame the entrance bay. The interior of the house features large rooms and plaster walls. There are no outbuildings other than the metal car shed.

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158. Lancaster Rental House (Fk275)
311 W. Noble St.: 1922-1930
C

This one-story frame house was constructed between 1922 and 1930 (SM) for Mrs. June Lancaster as rental property. This three bay by five bay dwelling is sheltered beneath a hip roof with a hipped dormer on the front (east) elevation. Two small gables project over a projecting bay on the side (north and south) elevations and an interior chimney pierces the roof. The house has been covered with aluminum siding obscuring exterior details. The full width porch included under the main roofline of the house features brick piers and modern iron columns supporting the roof. There is a frame shed on the rear (west) of the lot.

159. Patterson-Noble-Baker House (Fk276)
313 W. Noble St.: 1824-1843
C

This modest two-story frame dwelling was most likely constructed between 1824 and 1843 for Young Patterson. Young Patterson was one of five original vestrymen of St. Paul's Episcopal Church (#112), founded in 1845 and also Clerk of Courts of Franklin County in 1850. He married Mary Ann Pugh in 1824 and it is likely that he had this house erected shortly thereafter. In 1843 when Young was 44 years old, he sold 35 acres including improvements (with the exception of a 30 foot square grave yard) to Richard Noble. Richard Noble was a well respected landowner and bussinesman. Tradition has it that Upper Street was renamed to Noble St. between 1859 and 1882 in his honor. He resided in this house until shortly after the Civil War. He then sold a large amount of his property including this house to George S. Baker. Mr. Baker was editor of The Franklin Courier beginning in 1870 and he was also a respected member of the Methodist Church who died in 1907. His wife, Emma (1844-1930) and son George S., Jr. inherited his estate. Around 1908 George S. Baker, Jr., divided a portion of his property into house lots and began the development of "Baker's Square." The single-pile, five bay frame house sits upon a fieldstone pier foundation. The piers have been stuccoed and infilled with brick. Narrow pilasters with a recessed panel form the corner-posts of the house and carry a narrow frieze band beneath the side gable roof. Exterior end chimneys with free-standing stacks are stuccoed and attached to the north and south elevations. A later false gable with a small square attic light crowns the

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center bay of the front (east) elevation. (This gable is a post 1907 addition). A reconstruction of a one-bay entrance porch replaced a full width front porch after 1950 when the Kane's purchased the house. The current porch features paired square posts connected on the side elevations by square balusters beneath a balcony which the same square balustrade treatment. The entrance consists of a double door within a symmetrically molded surround crowned by a trabeated transom with half length sidelights also within a symmetrically molded surround. The central bay of the second story features a door opening onto the balcony that is flanked by partial sidelights. Windows located in the two-story portion of the house are nine over one double sash within molded surrounds with plain cornerblocks. The rear (west) elevation is enlarged by a one-story ell and an enclosed back porch. The interior follows a central hall plan and features transitional Federal/Greek Revival elements. The staircase, now a closed string but at one time open, features a modest square newel and slender square balusters rising from a stringer adorned with scrollwork. Georgian elements consist of a raised, six-paneled door with H-L hinges connecting the back of the hall to a now enclosed back porch, a beaded chair railing, and three-part molded window surrounds. Federal/Greek Revival elements include symmetrically molded door surrounds with medallion cornerblocks, and two fine Greek Revival mantels in the parlor (south) and downstairs bedroom (north). Each mantel features paired fluted columns supporting a full entablature. The wide frieze is ornamented with a fluted horizontal log. There are no surviving outbuildings.

160. Battle-Dickens House (Fk277)
308 W. Noble St.: 1910
C

This modest one-story frame house was erected around 1910 as rental property for A.L. Battle. The house changed hands several times until 1927 when it was purchased by Mamie Dickens. The house still remains in the Dickens family. The house is massed beneath multiple front facing gables with a side gable bay projecting away from the main house block on the side (east) elevation. The porch extends across the two front bays and wraps around the first bay of the east side. It is carried by chamfered posts connected with square balusters. Other exterior details include exposed rafter tails on the side elevations, an interior chimney, flat window and door surrounds, and sidelights framing the entrance. The house has been divided into apartments. The interior of the house was not inspected. There are no outbuildings.

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163. Battle-Beam House (Fk278)
302 W. Noble St.: 1908
C

It is not known for whom or when this handsome two-story frame Queen Anne house was constructed but by 1908 it belonged to a Mrs. Battle, according to a survey of this area done by M. Stuart Davis in that year. Mrs. Battle also owned the house (#154) across the street (south) at 307 W. Noble St.. Will H. Allen (#188) purchased the house in 1917 and gave it to his daughter, Annie (Allen) Beam as a wedding present. The Gather Beam family lived here until they moved to 302 Sunset Ave. (#152) in 1934. The single-pile, three bay dwelling is sheltered beneath a side gable roof with clipped end gables and a pedimented center front gable that projects to cover a two-story projecting bay. Interior rear chimneys pierce the roof. The main block of the house is framed by chamfered cornerposts with a wide course of wood shingles dividing the first and second stories. A one-story hipped roof porch with a projecting center bay featuring turned columns and balusters extends across the front (south) elevation. The center bay of the front elevation features a two-leaf door with a two light transom within a flat surround on the first story and a clipped bay covered with wood shingles on the second story. Windows are one over one double sash within plain surrounds with some of the original louvered blinds still in place. Other exterior details consist of pedimented gables with boxed cornices covered with wood shingles and pierced by square louvered vents. The rear (north) elevation of the house includes a one-story full width hipped wing, an ell and a small shed addition. The interior central hall plan has been divided into apartments but still retains much of its early 20th century finish. Interior features include symmetrically molded door surrounds with medallion cornerblocks, tongue and groove wainscoting, and modest Victorian mantels. There are no outbuildings.

164-171. Louisburg College
164-164A. Taft Building, Art & Music Building
Louisburg College: 1980, 1974
I

The three-story brick Taft Building was constructed in the 1980's and the one-story brick Art & Music Building were erected in 1974. The buildings are located on a portion of the 22½ acre tract of land that was designated for educational purposes when Louisburg was founded in 1779. These modern buildings do

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not compliment the historic structures erected between 1805 and 1926 located on the Louisburg College campus.

165. (Former) Louisburg Graded School (Fk268)
Louisburg College: 1905
C

This stately two-story brick building was erected ca. 1905 and open in 1906 as the Louisburg Graded School, the first public school in Louisburg. William R. Mills (#94) was the principal. T.W. Bickett (#176), William Bailey (#89), J.R. Collie (#75), William Ruffin, F.N. Egerton (#131), J.M. Allen (#208) and S.S. Meadows constituted the first Board of Trustees. The building, located on the east side of the town commons, was constructed on the original site of the Male Academy (#166) which was moved in preparation of the construction of this building. The building was remodeled in 1925 in the academic Gothic Revival style and renamed Mills High School in honor of William R. Mills, the first principal. When the new Louisburg High School was completed this building was sold to Louisburg College in 1961 and has continued to function as classrooms and an auditorium for the college. The college has plans to raze this building and construct a new larger auditorium. The rectangular structure features a five bay entrance flanked by side wings. The entrance bay is sheltered beneath a low parapet gable and has round arched windows with stone keystones on the second story and a recessed first story entrance. Raised brick panels divide the first and second stories. A stone keystone is featured in the center of each entrance bay. The corners of the central bay and side wings are buttressed by two-story brick pilasters with stone caps. The side (north and south) elevations exhibit the same parapeted gable as the central front bay above the front (southwest, northwest) center (south, north) and rear (southeast, northeast) bays with ribbon windows connecting the gabled bays. The rear (east) elevation includes a central parapeted gable and a rear one-story addition with multiple round arched windows. The interior consists of a wide hall flanked by classrooms and a large auditorium.

166. Male Academy (Fk264)
Louisburg College: 1805
P

This modest two-story frame building erected ca. 1805 represents the recognition by the earliest citizens of Louisburg of the importance of education. When the original 100 acre tract of land that was to become Louisburg was

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purchased from Patewills Milner (#14) in 1779, 22½ acres on the north side of the tract was called the town commons and was set aside for educational purposes. The Male Academy was first chartered in 1787 and rechartered in 1802. By January 1805 this building was erected and Matthew Dickinson, a recent graduate of Yale University, was installed as the first principal and only teacher. The original location of this building is not clear but according to Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg the building stood southwest of its current site where the Mills High School (#165) formerly the Louisburg Graded School, now stands. The Male Academy most likely was erected and stood at the location of Mills High School and was moved in 1905 to its present site so Louisburg Graded School could be constructed. The Male Academy operated from 1805 until 1905 when it was absorbed by the County School System. It was utilized as a lunchroom for some time after 1905 and in 1961 when Louisburg College purchased Mills High School property this historic structure was included. The single-pile, three bay structure sits on fieldstone piers and is sheltered beneath a side gable roof. Exterior end chimneys, each with a single shoulder and a free-standing stack, are attached to the side (north and south) elevations. A one-story rear ell extends from the rear (east) elevation. This monument of early academia is in danger of being lost due to neglect and its close proximity to the proposed site of a new auditorium. The historic fabric of the town commons which has been associated with academics since 1787 would suffer a great loss if this building is not preserved.

167. Cecil W. Robbins Library
Louisburg College: 1965
I

This large modernistic library was constructed in 1965 on a portion of the 22½ acres that the town of Louisburg set aside for educational purposes when it was chartered in 1779. Northeast of this building is (Former) Louisburg Graded School (#165) which was the first public school building constructed in Louisburg in 1905. The character and form of this building does not contribute to the surviving historic buildings of College. The rectangular three-story brick building features a full height multiple bay entrance porch. The library was named in honor of Cecil W. Robbins, College President from 1955 until 1975.

168. Chapel
Louisburg College: 1986
I

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This small brick chapel was erected in 1986 on a portion of the 22½ acres that the town of Louisburg set aside for educational purposes when it was chartered in 1779. It is located on the campus of Louisburg College, the oldest Junior College in the south and the oldest church related Junior College in the nation. It is located among the remaining oak trees of the original town commons. Features include a copper roof on the two gables and a circular colored glass window in the front (east) gable.

169, 172. Patten and Merritt Hall
Louisburg College: 1962, 1963
I

These two brick dormitories, Patten Hall constructed in 1962 and Merritt Hall built in 1963, are located on a portion of the 22½ acre tract of land that was designated for educational purposes when Louisburg was founded in 1779. The two unimaginative but functional buildings flank the 1857 Main Building and do nothing to enhance the historic architecture of the campus which features buildings erected between 1805 and 1926.

170. Main Building(Fkl4)
Louisburg College: 1857
P

This impressive four-story brick structure was built in 1857 by Albert Gamaliel Jones, a Warren County builder. It is one of the most massive structures in the region, and is an unusually well-preserved example of Greek Revival institutional architecture. It is listed individually on the National Register (NR#583). Additions made in the 20th century (the Davis Building-1911 and the Franklin Building-1926) have been sympathetic to the original. Louisburg citizens showed an early interest in education at a time when private academics were the only means available. Eight years after the town was founded Franklin Male Academy (#166) was chartered and opened for classes in 1805. A counterpart to the Male Academy, the Female Academy was established in 1813. These two academies have evolved into the present Louisburg College. The Main Building originally served Louisburg Female College which had been chartered in 1855, changed from the Female Academy established in 1813 in association with the Louisburg Male Academy (166). It stands four stories high, with the first story at ground level serving as a raised basement and the second story, the main entrance floor. The structure is covered with a shallow hip roof with a broad overhanging cornice above a heavy frieze

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supported by the caps of the wall pilasters. The front (east) elevation is five bays wide, with broad pilasters between the bays and at the corners. The front facade is dominated by a tetrastyle portico with fluted Doric columns. The tympanum is accented by a circular, louvered vent flanked by scrollwork. The brick walls of the building are laid in Flemish bond. The central main floor entrance is simply treated, with a double door flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a broad transom. These elements are separated by symmetrical moldings with plain cornerblocks. A stone lintel extends a few inches beyond the main entrance. Windows-triple ones at both levels in the central bay and single ones elsewhere—are similarly treated, and have six-over-six sash windows with stone sills and lintels. Stone steps replaced earlier wooden ones. On the sides of the porch, wooden balustrades with bulbous turned balusters survive.

The interior of the Main Building has had some surfaces covered with new materials but the plan and much of the finish remains intact. On the upper floors particularly few alterations have occurred. The central entrance opens into a short hall which leads into a transverse hall that runs the width of the building, roughly midway its depth. The finish is of consistent, simple Greek Revival character consisting of plaster walls, thick molded baseboards, and symmetrical surrounds with roundel cornerblocks. Door frames terminate in a heavy molded foot. Many doors survive with two verticle panels. Leading from the transverse hall to the large parlor is a complex entrance now consisting of French doors flanking a filled-in opening surmounted by a parapet-like panel. To the sides and rear of the main building are extensions. A large full-height ell project to the rear and repeats the finish of the original block is a full-height, two-bay-wide extension which serves as a stairwell and is slightly set back from the main block. Each of these connects to a side wing, set forward. To the north is the Davis Building, to the south Franklin Dormitories. These are two stories high above a raised basement, and resemble Greek Revival houses. They have much of the same treatment of the main block, with hip roofs, broad cornices, pilasters, and classical entrance porches. Double windows occur in the flanking bays and triple one in the central ones. The entire composition is planned to respond to the style, formality, and dominance of the main building.

171. Wright Dormitory (Fk263)
Louisburg College: 1926
C

This handsome three-story brick building was erected in 1926

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in honor of Pattie Julia Wright and financed by her brother R.H. Wright. Facilities in the building accommodated 104 students and had a modern equipped Domestic Science Department. The classical styling of the building complements the architectural design of the Old Main Building (#170) located southwest of this building. The structure is symmetrically massed beneath a low hip roof and the dominate feature is the well-executed pedimented gable entrance bay of the front (south) elevation. The first story features a coursed brickwork facade pierced by eight over eight double sash windows with stone lintels and sills. A beveled stone course circles the main block and divides the first and second stories. Rising from the stone course are two-story brick pilasters with stone caps which separate the window bays and carry a wide plain frieze beneath the overhanging edge of the roof. The three bay entrance portico features square brick piers (like the facade of the first story) at ground level supporting monumental, fluted Doric columns beneath a wide frieze and a pedimented gable. An iron railing connects the columns. Other exterior features consist of twelve over twelve double sash windows on the second level and eight over eight double sash windows on the third level. Each window has a stone sill and lintel.

173. A.W. Person House(Fk253)
601 N. Main St.: 1915
C

This handsome one-and-a-half story frame house was erected in 1915 for Arthur W. Person. The lot was a portion of the 48 acres purchased by Thomas Person in 1858. Person Place (#174) is located next door (northwest) to this house. Prude Person and Temperance Montgomery, the daughters of Thomas Person, gave the site of 601 N. Main St. to their nephew, Arthur Person in 1914. Arthur Person was a local cotton broker in Louisburg. He inherited the Person Place house in 1930 after the death of Prude Person's husband, Willie and chose to rent it and live here until his death in 1969. His daughter, Lydia (Person) Trow sold this house and the Person Place to Louisburg College in 1970. The three bay, double-pile house sheathed with german siding is sheltered under a pyramidal roof crowned with a pinnacle. The tin-shingle covered roof is pierced by interior chimneys with corbeled caps and hipped dormers on all elevations. The house and clipped hip, rear wing are framed by simple Doric cornerposts. A wrap-around porch is carried by vernacular Doric posts beneath a wide frieze. The fenestration consists of a doorway with large pane sidelights beneath a patterned pane

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transom enframed by a flat surround and one over one sash windows with flat surrounds and entablature crowns that are flanked by louvered blinds. The arrangement of the dormers consists of a single hipped dormer with paired one over one sash windows on the front (east) elevation, two hipped dormers with one over one sash windows on all other elevations. The Doric cornerpost treatment of the house recurs in the dormers. Alterations to the house consist of the enclosure of the rear porch after 1930. The central hall plan interior exhibits an early 20th century finish, including symmetrically molded surrounds with medallion cornerblocks, beaded tongue and groove wainscot, plaster walls and modest Victorian mantels. A german sided garage is the only outbuilding and it is coeval with the house.

174. Milner-Williams-Person Place (Fk18)
607 N. Main St.: 1789-1830
P

This two-story pedimented gable front house with a one-story side wing reflects the evolution of the house constructed ca. 1789-1830. It is an excellently restored transitional Georgian/Federal style architecture not seen in any other house in Louisburg. The house has been individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the "Person Place." (NR#189). The oldest portion of the house, the hall and parlor Georgian section (south side wing) is thought to have been constructed for Wilson Milner sometime shortly after he inherited 149 acres located north of the town commons from his father; the will was probated in 1789. Milner's father, Patewills Milner (#14, 205 Cedar St.) sold the original 100 acres to the commissioners appointed to establish the town of Louisburg in 1779. Around 1801 Wilson Milner became insolvent and lost the title to this property. In 1822, William Person Williams of Warrenton, a state legislator (1835) and the owner of a considerable amount of property in Franklin County purchased a large tract of land which in addition to the Person Place lot included the site of what is now known as Edgewood (#188). Williams is credited with adding the two-story temple-form north block to the house ca.1830. He also had the antebellum portion of Edgewood constructed ca. 1846 as his new home. He had sold a 50 acre tract of land inclusive of the Milner-Williams-Person Place to Asher Ray in 1845. Asher Ray and his wife, Jane Ray were principals of the Louisburg Male Academy (#166) and the Louisburg Female Academy. They resided here from 1845 until his death in 1856. (Another headmaster is associated with the early history of this house. Matthew Dickenson the first headmaster of Franklin Academy lived

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here briefly from 1807 until 1808). The property remained in the hands of the Person family until sold to Louisburg College in 1970. An academic restoration of this house is now being sponsored by the Person Place Historical Association. The house sits upon a raised foundation that has been stuccoed and penciled to imitate ashlar masonry. The focal point of the house is the two-story, three bay by three bay Federal section. Narrow cornerposts frame the corners of the front elevation beneath a pedimented gable roof. The front gable features a lunette window within a molded surround located in the smooth surfaced gable end. The entrance bay porch consists of Doric columns connected by slender square balusters beneath a pedimented gable. The balustrade recurs consistently around the multiple entrances of the house. Fenestration consists of a single door with a transom and partial sidelights, large six over six double sash windows and symmetrically molded surrounds with plain cornerblocks around the entrance and front elevation windows. The remaining surrounds of the two-story section do not feature cornerblocks. Additional exterior features on the Federal section include a stoop on the side (north) elevation, a flush gable and two exterior common bond chimneys with single, stepped shoulders and free-standing stacks on the rear (west) elevation. The three bay, single-pile Georgian wing (attached to the south side of the two-story Federal section) is covered with beaded siding and sheltered beneath a side gable roof. A partially rebuilt chimney (laid in Flemish bond) features paneled shoulders, and a free-standing stack with a corbelled cap. Nine over nine windows and the secondary stoop entrance are framed by heavy molded surrounds. The rear elevation is enlarged by a two story flush gable attached to the southwest end of the Georgian wing. It features a side porch (faces south) that is carried by vernacular posts connected by slender square balusters. A shed porch is inset between the two rear gables. The roof of the house is covered with wood shingles. The interior finish of the house is modest and reflects styling elements popular in both the Georgian and Federal period. The later (ca.1830) Federal addition features a cross hall plan with a finish consisting of symmetrically molded surrounds with plain square cornerblocks and plaster in all the rooms except the paneled wainscot of the hall. Georgian features include heavy three-part door and window surrounds, an arched fireplace opening, beaded chair railing, a paneled door with H-L hinges, and an enclosed staircase that leads to the attic story of the Georgian wing. The main staircase features a closed stringer stair with a plain square newel and the same balustrade used on the exterior of the house. There is one

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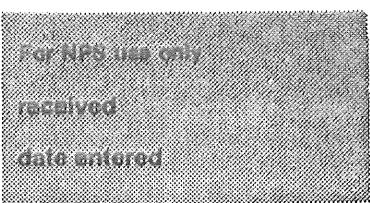
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outbuilding on the lot, a frame storage shed that was moved to the side (south) of the lot.

175. J.W. King House (Fk203)
615 N. Main St.: 1900
C

This handsome two-story frame Queen Anne house was erected around 1900 for John William King, a local Louisburg merchant. According to Gray's 1882 Map this property was part of the 48 acres that then belonged to Mrs. Abiah Person, the widow of Thomas Person. John King purchased this lot from Prude Person, a daughter of Thomas and Abiah. John King was a great-grandson of Joel King (#150) who was a leading businessman in Louisburg and a member of the state legislature. John King and his wife, Mary (Clifton) King, a daughter of Dr. J.B. Clifton (#210) lived here until their deaths, his in 1928 and hers in 1941. Their son, John W. King, Jr. inherited the house and resides here with his wife Myrtle May King. The three bay, double-pile dwelling is sheltered beneath a steeply pitched roof of irregular shape with lower front gables and a side (south) gable. The gable on the north end of the front elevation projects to cover a projecting bay. Two interior paneled chimneys with corbeled caps pierce the roofline. The full-front porch with a projecting gabled entrance bay, is carried by the original turned posts, modest brackets and a spindle frieze but lost the turned spindle balustrade ca. 1915 when the side (south) bay of the original wrap-around porch was removed. (The rear (west) elevation of the house was enlarged from a one to a two-story shed wing at the same time.) The doorway with a transom is framed by a flat surround and is flanked on the south by a floor length window and on the north by paired, two over two sash windows. The remaining fenestration consists of two over two sash windows within flat surrounds framed by louvered blinds on the second story and a varied treatment on the side (north and south) elevations but all framed by louvered blinds. In addition to the two rooms added to the rear of the house ca. 1915, the current owners had a multi-bay rear ell constructed. The center hall plan displays a typically handsome turn of the century finish, including symmetrically molded surrounds with medallion cornerblocks, beaded tongue and groove as well as paneled wainscots, molded plaster ceiling medallions and modest Victorian mantels and overmantels. Of particular interest is the Victorian screen and the staircase located in the hall. The screen is one of only two surviving in Louisburg. The other is located at (#199). The open stringer stair features a decorated square newel and turned

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balusters. The stair rises westward to an intermediate landing ramps, continues northward ramps again, then continues eastwards to the second floor landing. There are no outbuildings.

176. Nicholson-Bickett-Taylor House (Fk196)
621 N. Main St.: 1897
C

This two-story frame house with a square tower reflects a combination of the Italianate and Queen Anne styles. It was erected around 1897 for Dr. W.H. Nicholson. The Nicholsons only lived here a short time selling the house to Thomas Bickett in 1901 and moving to 311 N. Main St. (#87). Thomas Bickett and his wife Fannie (Yarborough) Bickett, the daughter of Col. William H. Yarborough, retained title to the house until 1919. Thomas Bickett was a lawyer and served as governor of North Carolina from 1917 to 1921. George Taylor, a lumberman, purchased the house and 3½ acres from the Bicketts in 1919. The Taylor family resided here for fifty-five years. A daughter of George and Anna Taylor sold the present 7.9 acre tract to Louisburg College in 1974. Two daughters of George and Anna Taylor reside in the historic district. Louise T. Weaver, who sold the house in 1974 resides at (#30), 402 Cedar St. and Ann T. Bruton resides at (#52), 312 N. Main St. The house has served as the home of the Louisburg College president since its purchase in 1974. The asymmetrical house, covered with german siding, has interior chimneys and has been embellished with a three-story tower attached to the center bay and a two-story, four sided, clipped bay that projects forward on the front (northeast) elevation. The porch is attached to the south side of the clipped bay and extends southward across the front elevation. Slender chamfered posts with brackets and pendants support a narrow paneled frieze. The posts are connected by turned balusters. The Italianate treatment of the central entrance consists of a two-leaf door with etched glass within round arched glass panes above single molded panels. The door is crowned by a single pane transom and the total is framed within a symmetrically molded surround. The clipped bay features a one-story screened porch on the north elevation added by the Taylors, and two over two double sash windows framed by symmetrically molded surrounds. Rectangular molded panels functioning as aprons, with a diagonal pattern are featured beneath the first story windows and two panels beneath each of the second story windows divides the first and second levels. Triple-sash windows are featured in the front (east) elevation and in the side (south) elevation. The side (north and south) elevations feature boxed cornices that return to frame diamond shaped louvered vents in the shingled gables.

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The triple-sash window opens onto a shallow balcony porch that has square posts connected by turned balusters. The north side elevation features, in addition to the screened porch with brackets in the frieze, a one-story bay window lighting the dining room, with the diagonal panels above and below the window and brackets in the frieze. The rear elevation has been enlarged by several ells. The central hall plan interior reflects late 19th century detailing including symmetrically molded surrounds with roundel cornerblocks, beaded tongue and groove wainscoting, four part paneled doors, high ceilings and plaster walls. The closed stringer stair features a boldly turned newel and slender balusters. The two remaining mantels located in the parlor (northeast) and the Library (southeast) are of interest. Tradition has it that Genevieve Perry Nicholson brought the mantel in the parlor with her from Cascine (NR#254) in 1897. It was originally located in the dining room (northwest) but was moved to the parlor in 1974 when the dining room fireplace was closed. It is an impressive Federal style mantel. A modest Victorian overmantel is featured in the library. Outbuildings include a frame garage, a storage shed, and a servants quarters.

177. Barrow-Wilson House (Fk174)

701 N. Main St.: 1890

C

This handsome two-story frame house was erected around 1890 for William and Pattie Barrow. The lot was purchased from Abiah Person, the widow of Thomas A. Person (1809-1867), who lived south of this house at (#174), 607 N. Main St. The Person family owned 48 acres of land, north of the town commons and began dividing the property into house lots in the 1890's. The Barrow family lived here until 1952 when Thomas Wilson, a tobacconist, purchased the property from the estate of Pattie Barrow. Nancy Wilson, the widow of Thomas, now resides in the house. The single-pile, three bay dwelling is framed by chamfered and beaded cornerposts that carry a plain frieze beneath the overhanging eaves of the roof. Molded brackets ornament the eaves. The front (east) elevation is covered with german siding and the remainder of the structure is weatherboarded. The house is sheltered beneath a side gable roof pierced by a center front gable projecting to shelter a projecting center bay and an exterior rear chimney. The one-story front porch features a projecting entrance bay and is carried by slender chamfered posts with scrollwork capitals beneath a plain frieze. A solid railing with a cut-out vase-like design connects the

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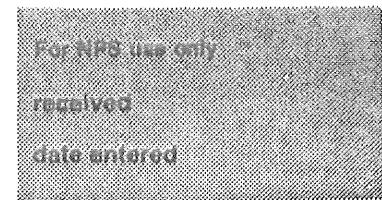
posts. The main entrance was altered ca. 1952 by the Wilson's. The fenestration consists of two over two sash windows within symmetrically molded surrounds with cornerblocks that are flanked by louvered blinds on the front and side elevations. The three gables all flair out at the ends and feature sawn brackets and diamond shaped louvered vents. The one-story rear wing with a hipped roof is original to the house. A clipped, three-sided bay is featured on the north elevation of the wing. Here fenestration includes one over one double sash windows enframed by symmetrically molded surrounds with cornerblocks flanked by shutters. Around 1952 a door replaced one of the original three window. The rear elevation was remodeled in 1952 to include additional rear ells. The interior plan and finish of the house was completely reworked in the 1952 remodeling. There are no outbuildings.

178. Newell-Word House (Fk164)
703 N. Main St.: 1914
C

This two-story asymmetrical house was erected around 1914 for Atwood Newell, a local attorney. The Newell family retained title to the house until 1945 when it was purchased by Frances and Louis Word. The house is currently owned by Mrs. Lacey Stallings, the daughter of Louis and Frances Word. The double-pile house is sheltered beneath a pyramidal roof with a side gable on the north elevation and a projecting gable that shelters a two-story clipped bay on the south elevation. A central interior chimney with a corbeled cap pierces the roof. A two-story entry portico with a one-story wrap-around porch is the focal point of the front (east) elevation. Two-story Tuscan columns carry a wide frieze beneath a gable with a boxed cornice that returns to enframe a multi-paned square attic light. The one-story porch features a smaller version of the Tuscan columns above brick piers. The second story balcony of the monumental portico has turned balusters connecting the columns and is screened. The doorway features a trabeated transom and sidelights within a flat surround. The glass in the transom and sidelights is geometrically patterned leaded glass. The side (south) elevation has an exterior stair that rises along the south side of the main house to a two bay, second story entry porch. The second story porch features a solid weatherboarded railing and square posts beneath an attached shed roof. The side gables feature boxed cornices that return to enframe a multi-paned square attic window. Window treatment consists of large one over one sash windows within flat surrounds. The rear

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(west) elevation is enlarged by a rear ell and a shed added before 1930. The interior of the house is finished in typical early 20th century details consisting of paneled wainscoting, modest mantels and overmantels, and flat door surrounds with entablature crowns. Some doorways include a transom light beneath the entablature crown. Of significant interest in the house are the pressed tin ceilings located in the main rooms on the first level. The ceilings were originally molded plaster but were replaced by these tin ceilings when damaged by water leakage in the 1940s. Some remodeling of the interior principally the staircase and the upstairs, occurred when Mrs. Word divided the upstairs into apartments. Outbuildings on the lot consist of a combined garage and large storage shed.

179. Ben Holden House (Fk240)
707 N. Main St.: 1900
C

This modest two-story frame house was erected around 1900. The house was purchased by Ben Holden, a local attorney, he and his family lived here from 1927 until the 1950s. The single-pile, three bay house is sheltered beneath a side gable roof with returning cornices and has a false center front gable. A hipped roof porch which features turned columns and a spindlework frieze and baulstrade extends across the front (east) elevation. The two windows flanking the double-door entrance were changed to doors and asbestos shingles were applied over the weatherboards when the house was converted into apartments in the 1950s. Two chimneys with decorative caps are attached to the rear (west) elevation. A one-story hipped roof wing and an ell and shed also enlarge the rear elevation. The central hall plan interior has been completely reworked. There are no outbuildings.

180. Weldon Egerton House (Fk238)
801 N. Main St.: 1913-1918
C

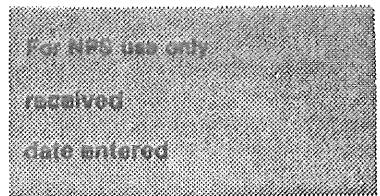
This modest one-story frame house was erected between 1913 and 1918 for Weldon Egerton. According to Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg, the lot was in the 48 acre tract owned by the Thomas Person family (#174). The heirs of Thomas Person began dividing the acreage into house lots around the turn of the century. The asymmetrical structure is sheltered beneath a front facing gable covered with sheet tin and pierced by interior chimneys. The boxed cornice returns to frame a diamond shaped louvered vent. The three bay front (east) elevation has two bays (southeast) recessed under the main roofline. The porch features a hip roof covered with sheet tin, turned columns and balusters. The application of asbestos shingles has obscured remaining exterior details of the house. The rear elevation is enlarged by an ell and shed wing, and an enclosed back porch. There are no outbuildings.

181. House (Fk235)
803 N. Main St.: 1922
C

This modest one-story frame house was constructed prior to 1922 (SM). According to Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg, the location of this house was part of the 48 acre tract

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owned by Thomas Person (#174). The heirs of Thomas Person began dividing the acreage around the homeplace into house lots around the turn of the century. The three bay house with a gable front and wing features a roof covered with sheet tin and pierced by interior chimneys with decorative caps. The porch is located at the joint of the two gables and extends southward across two of the three front (east) bays. Porch details include turned columns, scroll brackets, and a solid railing with a cut-out pattern. Remaining exterior features include a two light transom above the door, two over two sash windows within flat surrounds flanked by louvered blinds and a clover shaped louvered vent in the front gable. The rear elevation is enlarged by a shed and ell wing. The interior of the house reflects an early 20th century treatment consisting of plaster walls, flat surrounds, and modest mantels. There are no outbuildings.

182. Shaw-Ragland House (Fk229)
807 N. Main St.: 1882-1921
P

This impressive one-and-a-half story brick Dutch Colonial house is one of three excellent examples of an architectural style popular in Louisburg prior to the mid 20th century. The other houses are (#114), (#106), and (#138). This house was erected ca. 1921 for Chester Ragland, a road contractor who built and paved many of the roads in Franklin County. Incorporated into the present house is an earlier frame structure noted on Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg as belonging to J.K. Shaw. Josephine Shaw, a daughter of Sarah (King) and Robert J. Shaw owned this property until her death in 1903. Louisburg's master carpenter William Edens (#19, 202 Cedar St.) was responsible for the remodeling of the old house into this structure. The Ragland's lived here until Chester Ragland's death in 1943 at which time his widow Maude Eva Ragland became heir to the property. Mrs. Ragland owned the property until her death in 1985. This massive double-pile three bay Dutch Colonial house features a steeply pitched side gambrel roof with flared eaves and contains a full second story. Slate shingles cover the roof which is pierced on the front (east) elevation by three shed dormers with single and paired lights and large twin gabled dormers on the rear (west) elevation. The walls and roof of the shed dormers are covered with slate and gabled dormers feature boxed cornices that return to frame demi-lune attic lights above paired windows. A full width porch is included under the main roofline and extends westward to wrap around the side (south) elevation forming an enclosed side wing. Doric columns support the porch and are used as cornerposts in the side wing. The side wing features ribbon windows beneath transoms that run the width of each elevation creating an airy

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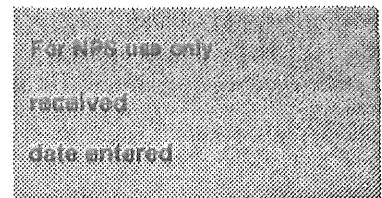
and spacious sunroom. A decorative balcony railing completes the detail of the side wing. Extending from the south side of the wing is a porte cochere with a smaller version of the Doric porch column on solid brick piers flanking square posts connected by an arch. The front elevation of the house features a notable entrance consisting of a paneled door with sidelights enframed by an elaborate broken pediment. The doorway is flanked by paired six over six sash windows within simple surrounds and framed by paneled shutters with moon silvers cut out of the top panel. These shutters of differing sizes, frame the majority of windows in the house. The side (north) elevation is broken by an attached double shouldered chimney with the lower shoulder being concave; a one-story clipped bay; and a diversity of window sizes. There are two other less significant exterior chimneys in the south and west elevation. The rear (west) elevation includes a large ell, a multi-bay shed and the only recent alteration to the house an enclosed back porch. Also featured is an arched entrance beneath the back stairs which leads to the basement. The interior features large, spacious rooms with thirteen foot high ceilings, textured plaster walls, French doors, and molded surrounds. Mantels are modest with the exception of a classically detailed one in the front parlor (northeast). The large entrance room is divided by glazed French doors and the fine staircase is located in the rear of the hall. Other interesting details of the house include recessed nooks used for telephones on both levels, the original radiator covers, and the arched area in the second floor front bedrooms and hallway which reflect the location of the shed dormers. The house is located on a large landscaped lot which includes an old brick retaining wall and a small goldfish pond on the north side of the house. There is a small frame storage house on the rear of the lot (may be coeval with the earlier house) and a two-story frame house located to the southwest of the house (no longer a part of this property) which according to tradition was the servants house.

183. Murphy House
811½ N. Main St.: 1950-1955
F

This brick house was constructed for George Murphy around 1950 on the back (west) portion of his parents, William and Caroline Murphy's property. Their house is located east of this house at (#184), 811 N. Main St. The double-pile four bay structure features a low pitched front gable with a side wing. The windows are casement and the doorway is recessed deeply into the front gable.

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184. Crudup-Allen-Murphy House (Fk226)
811 N. Main St.: 1896
C

This modest one-story frame dwelling was erected around 1896 for Josiah Crudup on property purchased from E.W. Timberlake (#188). In 1947, William and Caroline Murphy purchased the house from the A.B. Allen estate. Caroline Murphy still resides here. The double-pile house is sheltered beneath a hip roof with a front gable projecting to cover two projecting bays on the front (east) elevation. Interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps pierce the roof. The front elevation features an unsheltered replacement entrance that is framed by fluted pilasters and an entablature crown, paired two over two sash windows with blinds, and a one bay side (south) wing added in the 1950's. The house is covered with asbestos shingles which cover other distinguishing elements. The interior was remodeled by the Murphys when they purchased the house in 1947. One item in the house that is of interest is the vernacular mantel in the front (northeast) parlor which has an unusual carved frieze. There are no outbuildings but George Murphy, the son of William and Caroline Murphy lives in a brick house (#183) he had built on the rear portion of his parent's lot.

185. Austin-Lancaster House (Fk224)
901 N. Main St.: 1898
C

According to the current owner Mrs. W.G. Lancaster, this handsome two-story frame house was erected ca. 1898. Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg shows that this location was included in the land owned by Mrs. Williams, the widow of William P. Williams (#188). The house was owned by Mrs. Jenny Austin when purchased by W.G. Lancaster in 1951. Mr. Lancaster, who died in 1974 founded Lancaster's Funeral Home in 1935, a business still operated by his son. Rosavelle Lancaster, the widow of W.G. remains in the house. The single-pile three bay house features a side gable roof with exterior rear chimneys and a clipped gable ventilation dormer on the front (east) elevation. A one-story wrap-around porch is carried by turned columns and balusters beneath a wide frieze, the application of vinyl siding has obscured window and doorway elements. Other exterior features consist of boxed cornices in the side gables that return to frame three-part louvered vents and one over one double hung sash windows with blinds. The rear (west) elevation included an ell wing with two gabled dormers on the side (north

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and south) elevations. The Lancasters remodeled the rear portion of the house after 1952. Also present on the rear elevation is a brick furnace room and an open metal carport. The interior of the house displays a late 19th century finish consisting of simple flat surrounds, vernacular mantels, plaster walls, and a modest closed stringer stair rising from a robust turned newel. The rear wing is finished with modern paneling. There are no outbuildings associated with the house.

186. N.F. Freeman House(Fk220)
903 N. Main St.: 1945-1948
F

This handsome one-and-a-half story stone house was designed by Louisburg architect M. Stuart Davis ca. 1945-1948 for N.F. Freeman. The house is sited on property that was once included in the extensive estate of William P. Williams, a wealthy Franklin County planter and land holder until his death in 1875. In addition to the stone house, featuring half timbered Tudor styling, there is a two car garage designed along the same lines as the house. The Freeman family remains the owner of the property.

187. Fuller-Green House(Fk219)
905 N. Main St.: 1940
F

This handsome one-and-a-half story brick dwelling was erected ca. 1940 for W.N. Fuller. According to the current owner Molly Green Harrison, Mr. Fuller sold the house to her first husband Charles Green, an attorney, shortly after it was finished. The house is located on property that belonged to William P. Williams (#188). This property remained in the Williams family until his son, Frank sold a large portion of the estate in 1882. Of particular interest on this lot is a 100 year old gazebo that was moved ca. 1962 to its present site (northwest corner of the lot) from the J.H. Upperman estate, since 1962 the site of the First Citizen's Bank.

188. Williams-Timberlake-Allen House(Fk217)
915 N. Main St.: 1838-1907
C

This elaborately detailed two-and-a-half story frame Neo-Classical style house, known as Edgewood, is the result of a 1907 remodeling of an earlier house. William P. Williams,

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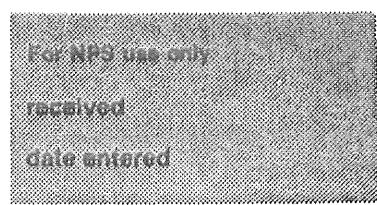
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the wealthiest planter in Louisburg in the 1830's (according to tax lists), is credited with constructing the original Greek Revival portion of this house around 1838. Williams, who served in the North Carolina State Legislature in 1829 and alternately served for the next 13 years in the state senate and house, had previously lived with his first wife, Louisa (Toole) Williams at (#174) 607 N. Main St. After Louisa's death, Williams married his second wife Hannah Martin and moved to the newly constructed Edgewood. Hannah Williams died around 1852 and William P. Williams remarried for the third time in 1855. His bride was Emma Curtis, the sister to Asher Ray's wife (whom he had sold 607 N. Main St.) and a music teacher at the Female Academy. William P. Williams died in 1875 bequeathing his extensive land holdings to his wife, Emma and his son, Frank P. Williams. In 1881, Emma deeded her life estate to her son Frank and in 1882 Frank deeded Edgewood to Charles Mather Cooke and Z.T. Terrell. The Timberlake's purchased Edgewood in 1886 and supposedly remodeled the original structure. The Timberlake's lived here until around 1907 and sold many of the house lots that now line this section of N. Main St. In 1907 Will H. Allen purchased Edgewood and remodeled it to its current Neo-Classical style. Edgewood remained in the Allen family until 1973. Unfortunately the house has been neglected over recent years and is only a shadow of the one-time showplace of Louisburg.

The double-pile, three bay house is massed beneath a slate covered hip roof that is broken by pedimented gabled dormers on each of the elevations. These gabled dormers have boxed cornices and shelter two paned windows. Although in bad disrepair, the focal point of the house is the monumental portico attached to the front (east) elevation. Fluted Ionic columns carry a pedimented gable covered with patterned slate shingles and feature a boxed cornice and a three-part window within a flat surround. Each one over one sash window has an entablature crown. A one-story projecting entrance bay beneath a balcony of simple square balusters includes a trabeated transom and partial sidelights enframing a double door, all within a flat door surround with an entablature crown. The entrance onto the balcony has sidelights flanking the doorway and the surround of the main entrance recurs. The main block of the house is framed by molded cornerposts topped with simple cornerblocks and carries a plain frieze beneath the overhanging eaves of the roof. Paired exterior side chimneys, each with single shoulders, are attached to the side (north and south) elevations. A shed porch carried by Ionic columns is attached to the south side elevation as is a shed wing and a kitchen ell. Two over two sash windows within flat surround

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with entablature crowns complete exterior details. The rear (west) elevation is enlarged by a porch and an ell. The spacious interior follows a central hall and has Greek Revival and Neo Classical elements. A handsome closed stringer stair with turned balusters rises from an elaborately molded square newel. The downstairs hall has a paneled wainscot and the upstairs hall has a beaded tongue and groove wainscot. An ornate overmantel is featured in the front (northeast) parlor and earlier Greek Revival mantels are featured in the other rooms. Door surrounds are symmetrically molded with medallion cornerblocks. Completing interior features is a third floor attic covered with tongue and groove paneling. There are several frame outbuildings located on the rear portion of the lot: a smokehouse and a servants quarters.

189. May S. Cooke House(Fk212)
912 N. Main St.: 1908
C

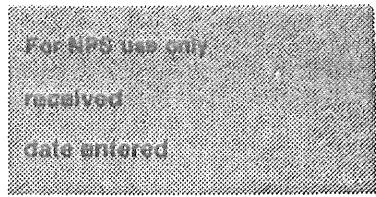
This traditional two-story frame dwelling was constructed around 1908 for May S. Cooke. It reflects a vernacular treatment common in many of the houses erected around the turn of the century in Louisburg. The single-pile, two-story house features a side gable roof with a false center front gable. A one-story porch extending across the three bays of the front (west) elevation is carried by simple Doric posts beneath an extremely tall frieze and flat roof. Attached to the side (south) elevation is a one-story low pitch side gable that functions as an open carport. The side gable is supported by simple Doric posts like those of the front porch. Other exterior details consist of a single door with a transom, six over six double sash windows, flat window and door surrounds, shinglework and diamond shaped louvered vents in the three pedimented gables, and two interior rear chimneys. The rear (east) elevation includes a one-story ell and a shed addition. The interior central hall plan features a turn of the century finish consisting of symmetrically molded surrounds with medallion cornerblocks, beaded tongue and groove wainscoting, plaster walls, modest Victorian mantels and an unpretentious closed stringer stair. There are no outbuildings associated with the house.

190. Robert Smithwick House(Fk193)
910 N. Main St.: 1922-1930
C

This modest one-and-a-half story frame house was erected

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between 1922 and 1930, probably for Robert Smithwick, on property purchased from his father Dr. Daniel Smithwick (1867-1956), a Louisburg dentist and the first official Franklin County Historian. Dr. Smithwick lived next door (south) to this location in a two-story frame house that was demolished around 1973 to build the Franklin County Library (#191). The Smithwick's sold the house around 1937 when they moved to a house (#106) they had constructed at 407 Church St. The three bay by three bay dwelling is sheltered under a hip roof that is pierced by interior chimneys and a shed dormer on the front (west) elevation. The roofline extends over the main block to reveal exposed eaves. A full width front porch is engaged under the main roofline of the house and features Doric posts connected with square balusters. Windows include paired and single three over one double hung sash windows framed by flat surrounds and false blinds. The central hall interior of the house is simply finished with plaster walls, flat surrounds and modest mantels.

191. Franklin County Library
906 N. Main St.: 1975
I

This rectangular brick building was erected in 1975 for use as the Franklin County Library. It was designed by W.D. Boone, Jr. and constructed by the L.T. Cox Co. It is located on the site of Dr. Daniel Smithwick's house, a massive two-story Greek Revival frame house that was demolished in preparation for erecting this building.

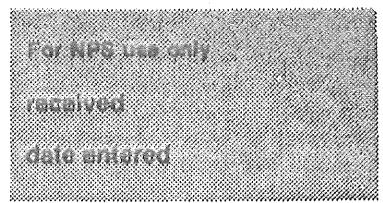
192. North End Service Station(Fkl88)
812 N. Main St.: 1930-1938
C

This imaginative brick bungalow-like station was erected between 1930 and 1938 by William H. Edens (#19) for Mary C. King on a portion of the old J.J. Person homeplace. James, one of Mrs. King's sons, ran the small grocery store and gas station until his death. The one room commercial building is massed beneath a side gable roof with a central gable projecting away from the main structure creating a service space for cars. Exterior features include large multi-paned windows, a clipped bay on the side (north) elevation and octagonal shaped asphalt tiles in the pedimented gables.

193. Mary C. King Rental Duplex(Fkl82)
Halifax Road: 1930-1938
C

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This two unit brick rental duplex was erected between 1930 and 1938 for Mary Clifton King, the widow of John King (#175) and daughter of Dr. J.B. Clifton (#210). William H. Edens, the most active carpenter/builder in Louisburg after the 1920's, is credited with the building. Mrs. King had several structures erected on N. Main St., including the store (#192) to the west of this site and some Bungalow rental houses (#201, #202) south of this site. The symmetrically massed two-story structure is sheltered beneath a hip roof with two exterior end chimneys piercing the side (east and west) elevations of the roof. Each unit features a gabled entrance bay supported by brick piers flanked by paired four over one sash windows in the center two bays of the four bay front (north) elevation. Single and paired four over one sash windows are featured on all the elevations. Small casement windows frame the chimney stacks on each side elevation. The interior reflects a simple finish of hardwood floors, plaster walls, modest mantels and an enclosed stair.

194, 194A. Raymond Tonkel Apartments
810, 810½ N. Main St.: 1950-1959
F

These two apartment units were erected in the 1950's for Raymond Tonkel (d.1968). He lived across Person Street in a house (#198) constructed around 1935 for his father, Aaron Tonkel.

195. Davis-Person House (Fk181)
105 Person St.: 1860-1881
C

According to tradition this modest frame structure is all that remains of the M.S. Davis house which was located at this site on Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg. M.S. Davis, a farmer and teacher, was the principal of the Male Academy of Louisburg (#166) for twenty-five years (1856-1881) and was the president of the Louisburg Female College for ten years (1896-1906). He purchased this property from the J.J. Person estate. The single-pile, three bay house is sheltered beneath a side gable roof pierced by interior stuccoed chimneys. An exterior stuccoed chimney is attached to the side (north) elevation. The interior and exterior of the house have been somewhat remodeled over the years.

196. Webb Log Cabin (Fk180)
104 Person St.: 1936
C

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In 1930, W.C. Webb purchased several lots of the old J.J. Person Homeplace in preparation for erecting this quaint log cabin. Mr. Webb, a local attorney did much of the work himself and completed the construction of the log cabin during 1936. The Webb's lived in the cabin for twenty years until they sold it to Frances McFarland in 1956. The title of the property passed through several owners and now belongs to Mary Ann Yarborough who purchased the property in 1985. The cabin is massed beneath a low pitched side gable roof that spraddles to cover an extending front bay and a front porch under the main roofline. The rear (south) elevation also extends to cover a full width rear wing. The engaged porch features round posts and a granite-slab flooring. The corners of the cabin are saddle knotted and the house sits on a fieldstone foundation. Of particular interest is a picturesque fieldstone chimney attached to the west side of the cabin with the stack projecting through the roof. The four bay by two bay dwelling features paired six pane casement windows on the front elevation, single four light casement windows framing the chimney and a board-and-batten door within a narrow surround. The interior features a variation of the three-room Quaker plan with a half-loft. A fanciful stair with half log treads and small hickory poles form the balusters and leads to the loft. The interior walls are exposed, as are the ceiling joints. The large fireplace features a solid hardwood board as the mantelboard. There are two outbuildings on the east corner of the lot. A shed constructed coeval with the cabin and a modern storage building.

197. Wilbur Raynor House
102 Person St.: 1956
F

This modest one-story brick Bungalow style house was erected for Wilbur Raynor around 1956. The house features a front facing gable roof pierced on the side (west) elevation by a picturesque brick chimney, inset with stone. A hip roof with a bungalow style treatment consisting of half square posts atop brick piers extends across the front (north) elevation. Other exterior features include four over one double hung sash windows within flat surrounds that are framed by false blinds.

198. Aaron Tonkel House (Fk173)
714 N. Main St.: 1935
C

This modest Tudor Revival style brick dwelling was erected

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in 1935 by William H. Edens (#19) for Aaron and Frances Tonkel. Aaron Tonkel established Tonkel's Department Store in Louisburg in 1923, and operated until 1978 when the doors were closed. This house is currently owned by Florence Tonkel, the widow of Raymond Tonkel (a son of Aaron Tonkel). The asymmetrical house is massed beneath a hip roof pierced by gables on the front (west) and side (north and south) elevations. A flush gable dominates the front elevation. The south side of the gable flares out to cover a side (south) screened porch with arched bays supported by short piers. A picturesque stone chimney north of the gable serves to balance the front facade. Also present on the front facade are single and triple double sash windows with diamond patterned panes and a round arched batten door with large medieval-like hinges. Other exterior elements include half-timbering with stucco infilling between the timbers, paired rectangular windows with diamond patterned muntins in the flush side gables, and various sizes and groupings of double hung sash windows with diamond patterned top panes along the side and rear elevations. The plaster interior mirrors the Tudor styling present on the exterior of the house. Round arched French doors, medieval-like light fixtures and an unusual solid brick tudor arched fireplace accent the interior. A brick garage is on the eastern corner of the lot and a low fieldstone fence runs parellel with Main St. (south to north) and separates the front yard from the side walk.

199. Crenshaw-Jolly House (Fkl71)
710 N. Main St.: 1898
C

This asymmetrical two-story Queen Anne styling frame house was erected for Henry Crenshaw, a Louisburg merchant around 1908. Sanborn maps show the house had a central two-story tower and a full width front porch before it was remodeled by the Jolly's in the 1950s. Henry Crenshaw was married to one of Judge J.J. Davis' daughters. Judge Davis lived south of this house at (#208). The house features an irregular roofline pierced by paneled chimneys with corbeled caps and gables. The side (south) gable covers a two-story clipped bay and is covered with wood shingles and ornate brackets. A dentiled two-part louvered vent is featured in the gable end. The side (north) gable is also covered with shingles and features a boxed cornice and the same vent treatment. The Colonial Revival porch (a 1950s addition) with paired Ionic capitals and a dentiled cornice beneath the wrought iron balcony does not particularly compliment the basic Queen Anne form of the house. Fenestration consists of paired

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and single one over one double hung sash windows within flat surrounds with dentilated entablature crowns. The first story windows have panels that extend to the base of the house. All windows on the front elevation are framed by false blinds. The round arched doorway is set within a surround like the windows. The rear (east) elevation includes a kitchen ell, a screened side porch, and a shed wing. The central hall plan interior lost many of its Queen Anne features in the 1950s. Elaborate ceiling medallions, handsome broken pediments, that crown doorways and a mantel with a broken Swan neck pediment—all of excellent quality were among the interior 1950 changes. An ornate Victorian screen dividing the hall and a handsome Eastlake style stair located in the rear portion of the hall are remains of the original interior finish. There are no outbuildings.

200. Malone-Holden House (Fkl170)
704 N. Main St.: 1855-1890
C

This fine two-story frame dwelling is the result of a late 19th century remodeling of a Greek Revival house erected ca. 1855 for Dr. James Ellis Malone. Correspondence between Dr. Malone and W.H. Keaney attribute the construction of the house to Warren County builder Gamaliel Jones, although carpenter Thomas Raney and not Gamaliel Jones completed the house. Dr. James Ellis Malone was a noted physician, surgeon and plantation owner and according to Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg owned a large parcel of land surrounding this house around 1882. Sometime in the late 19th century the Malones drastically remodeled the Greek Revival house to its present Classical Revival form. The house remained in the Malone family until purchased by Sidney Holden in 1933. Mr. Holden moved the house from the original location, southeast of its current site and remodeled the house further. The house passed out of the Holden family in 1948 and in 1965 was purchased by Jack Asycue, a professor at Louisburg College. Lucinda Asycue, the widow of Jack and her sons remain in the house. The main block of the single-pile house is framed by molded and fluted pilasters which function as cornerposts. These cornerposts have a spool motif (also present on #88), decorating the outside corner. A wide frieze beneath the overhanging eaves of the roof is carried by the cornerposts. The original hip roof was altered with the addition of the two front facing gables in the late 19th century. Interior chimneys with corbeled caps pierce the slate covered roof. A one-story porch extends across the front (west) elevation

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and is carried by fluted square posts beneath a wide frieze and hip roof. Turned balusters connect the posts. Documentary photographs show the original porch as a one-story, one bay portico carried by square columns and crowned with a lattice-like railed balcony. The double door entrance is a reproduction of the original door, restored by the Asycues. It features heavy molded panels with roundel cornerblocks with a transom and sidelights. All of this is framed by a wide, symmetrically molded surround with roundel cornerblocks. Tripartite windows consisting of two over two double hung sash windows flanking a six over six double hung sash window within a symmetrically molded surround with roundel cornerblocks are located on either side of the entrance. The second story of the front facade features the same tripartite windows as the first floor. They flank a wider three-part window in the central bay. This central window does not have the molded surround and replaces the original balcony access. The windows on the front elevation are framed by louvered blinds. Each front facing gable is pedimented with a boxed cornice and has a lunette attic light in each the slate covered gable end. The side (south) elevation is enlarged by a one-story clipped bay (late 19th century addition). The rear elevation is occupied by multiple one and two story ells and sheds. The central hall interior reflects the alterations made by various owners over the years but the general character of the original Greek Revival styling is still present. The front staircase has been changed and a rear staircase added by the Asycues. Still present are fine examples of symmetrically molded surrounds with roundel cornerblocks, unusually molded dog-ear surrounds, vertical two-paneled Greek Revival doors, substantial Greek Revival and Victorian mantels, and a very elaborate Louis XIV mantel installed by the Asycue's in the upstairs (northwest) bedroom. The rear (east) portion of the lot is laid out in a formal garden (1965 addition). It features statues, ponds, and shrubbery planted in geometric patterns. There is also a cast iron fence on the north side of the house that divides this property from (#199). There are no outbuildings.

201. T.W. Harris House
702 N. M in St.: 1950-1959
F

This traditional brick veneered one-story Ranch house with an attached garage was built in the 1950s for T.W. Harris. The Harris family still own the house.

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202. Collier-Merrit House
624 N. Main St.: 1940-1944
F

This modest one-story frame cottage was erected between 1940 and 1944 for Snoots Collier. The house was purchased by Fred and Polly Merritt in 1944: Mrs. Merritt now retains title to the house. This property, according to Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg, was then a portion of Dr. J.E. Malone's property (#200 704 N. Main St.).

203. Ernest Thomas House(Fkl60)
622 N. Main St.: 1922-1930
C

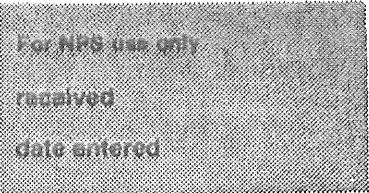
This one-and-a-half story, frame bungalow was erected between 1922 and 1930 for Ernest Thomas, the son of J.T. Thomas (#118). The house is massed beneath a side gable roof with overhanging eaves, that slope out on the front (west) elevation to include the porch under the main roofline. A shed dormer and two chimneys—an interior end and an interior chimney-pierce the roof. The porch is carried by large brick posts above brick piers and extends northward to include a porte cochere. The three bay front elevation features a double door framed by paired, six over one sash windows with shutters and flat surrounds. The side (north and south) elevation features paired, six over one double hung sash windows within flat surrounds. A one-story shed, original to the house, is attached to the south side. The rear (east) elevation has single, six over one double hung sash windows framing the central bay, and a small window above a shed-covered door that leads to the basement. The interior of the house is modestly finished. The spacious rooms feature flat surrounds, plaster walls and modest mantels. There is a small log storage shed original with the house on the rear (east) of the lot.

- 204 & 205. Mary C. King Rental Houses(Fkl47,151)
620, 618 N. M in St.: 1922
C

These two bungalow rental houses were constructed for Mary C. King around 1922. Mary King and her husband John William King lived across the street at (#175). In the 1920's and after John King's death in 1928, Mrs. King had rental property erected on Halifax Rd. (#193) and North Main St. (#192). When Mary King died in 1941, her son John William King, Jr. inherited her

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properties. James King, another son of Mary and John King, lived at (#204), 620 North Main St. until his death. These two houses were sold to Tom Ruffin but are now occupied as private residences. The front gabled frame house at (#204), 620 North Main Street features exterior and interior chimneys and a shed porch carried by slender posts on piers sheltering the three bay front (west) elevation. The porch is a post 1930s addition and applied asbestos shingles obscure other distinguishing features. The house at (#205), 618 North Main St. has retained more of its original bungalow elements but has been somewhat compromised as well. The rectilinear form is sheltered by a front gable roof connected to a smaller front gable that functions as the porch. Exterior chimneys are attached to the side (north) elevation and extend up through the wide overhang of the roof. The eaves feature exposed rafter tails and the gables feature large knee braces. The porch is carried by square posts on brick piers with the end brick pier (north side) being without a porch support. Windows are paired and aluminum siding has been applied obscuring other distinguishing elements. The addition of a large deck to the south side detracts from the original balanced appearance of the house.

206. Phyllis Kerly House
614 N. Main St.: 1985
F

This one-story frame dwelling with a wrap-around porch was constructed in 1985 for Phyllis Kerley, a schoolteacher. The house is sited back (to the east) from N. Main St. on a large lot. This property was a part of the J.E. Malone holdings in 1882. The Malone house (#200) (was moved to its current) location a 704 N. Main St.

207. James Wheless House
612 N. Main St.: 1948
F

This one-and-a-half story, asymmetrical dwelling was erected in 1948 for Dr. James Wheless on the site of an older two-story frame house that had been destroyed by fire. According to Gray's 1882 Map of Louisburg, at that time this property was part of the J.J. Davis estate. The Davis homeplace (#208) is located next door. Dr. James Wheless, a son of Frank Wheless (#117, 207 Church St.) was a well known and respected family practitioner from 1937 until his death in 1983. His widow, Ann Wheless remains in the house.

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208. Davis-Allen-Ford House (Fkl43)
610 N. Main St.: 1840-1861
C

This two-story frame Italianate style house is one of the few remaining antebellum structures surviving from Louisburg's prosperous antebellum era. The original two-story block of the house was erected prior to 1861 for Joseph J. Davis (b. 1828). Joseph Davis was a Civil War veteran, and took part in the Battle of Gettysburg. He was elected to three terms in the U.S. House of Representatives, and served as a State Supreme Court Justice. He also had extensive land holdings in Franklin County. Judge Davis was twice married, first to Kate Elizabeth (1830-1881) and then Louisa Kittrell (1833-1899). After his death in 1892, his daughter Mamie (Davis) Allen inherited the house and lived here with her husband Jim Allen, a prominent businessman. The present owner, Charles Ford, grandson of Louisburg's most industrious entrepreneur G.W. Ford, (1849-1922) purchased the house in 1946 from Jim Allens heir. The asymmetrically massed hipped roof house has a square tower positioned where the wing joins the principal section, of the L-plan house. The double-pile house is framed by fluted pilasters with bracket capitals that serve as cornerposts. These cornerposts carry a plain wide frieze beneath a cross hip roof with overhanging eaves. Interior chimneys pierce the roof. The two-and-a-half story central tower is sheltered by a low pitched pyramidal roof and features a fixed diamond patterned window in the uppermost story. A one-story porch extends across the front (west) elevation and is carried by paired Tuscan columns beneath a wide frieze and a hip roof with overhanging eaves like the main block. The two-leaf paneled door is crowned by an impressive stained glass transom, and framed by a symmetrically molded surround. The bay window to the north of the entrance features four window openings with two pane glazing beneath a bracketed crown and flanked by louvered blinds. The window to the south of the entrance features a large simple pane beneath a stained glass transom that repeats the pattern above the entrance. A molded surround frames the window. Remaining fenestration consists of eight over eight double hung sash windows within symmetrically molded surrounds framed by louvered blinds. The second story windows on the north side of the front elevation are enhanced by a wide entablature crown with brackets and dentilation. Alterations consist of a one-story clipped bay side wing (southeast), a two story rear shed added by the Allens before 1922 and a one-story rear elevation, full width wing added by the Fords after 1946. The Fords also covered the house with vinyl siding. The interior central hall plan has been remodeled

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over the years but it still retains the symmetrically molded door surrounds, high ceilings and plaster walls. There are several surviving outbuildings: a frame, hipped roof slave quarters original with the house has been converted into an apartment, destroying all the original elements and a two car frame garage and a storage shed.

209. Joyner House (Fk142)
604 N. Main St.: 1949
F

This modest assymetrical house was erected for Maurice Joyner in 1949. Maurice Joyner is the son of Louis and Frances (Clifton) Joyner and the grandson of Dr. J.B. Clifton. This house is located on property that was part of the Clifton estate dating back to post Civil War period and has been in the Clifton family since. Maurice Joyners' sisters, Mrs. Frank Pulley and Mrs. Harrell Lewis live south of this house (next door) in the Clifton homeplace (#210). The original two bay by two bay structure is completely constructed of metal including the roof. A frame, rear addition to the house was made in 1969.

210. Dr. J.B. Clifton House (Fk141)
602 N. Main St.: 1865
C

This two-story frame house with Italianate elements was erected shortly after the end of the Civil War for Dr. James B. Clifton. According to Frances J. Pulley, a daughter of Frances C. Joyner and a granddaughter of James B. and Ann Clifton, the original one-and-a half story dwelling was a wedding gift from Colonel Samuel William Smith of Virginia to his daughter Ann (Smith) Clifton (1842-1845). Dr. Clifton was educated at Franklin Academy and served as a surgeon in the Civil War. He returned to Louisburg at the close of the war. Ann S. Clifton died in 1885 and in 1890 Dr. Clifton married Mrs. Lucie D. Clifton, the widow of his brother, Berry P. Clifton (#74). Dr. Clifton died in 1902 and was survived by his second wife, a stepson, Alex and six children. Five of those children continued to reside in Louisburg. They were Mary Grey King (#175), Maurice Smith Clifton (#102), Frances Joyner (#210), Lucie Boddie (#51) and Kate Perry (#103). Currently the house is owned by two granddaughters, Mrs. Frances Pulley and Mrs. Lewis. The double-pile house features a U-shaped form consisting of a side gable and two rear-facing gables. The roof is pierced

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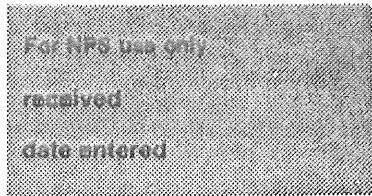
by a center front gable and interior chimneys with corbeled caps. The original one-bay entry porch was replaced with the current wrap around porch in the early 1920s. The present porch is carried by vernacular Doric posts connected by square balusters. The focal point of the front elevation is the entrance bay. A two-leaf door and transom is crowned by a heavily molded and bracketed door surround, reminiscent of Warren County builder, Jacob Holt's work. The application of asbestos shingles has obscured other distinguishing elements of the house with the exception of the pendants that adorn the eaves of the house. The rear (east) elevation has been enlarged by several one and two-story shed additions and what was once a detached office has been attached to the rear (northeast) bay to serve as a kitchen. The interior follows a center hall plan. Only the front two rooms were inspected and the finish consisted of symmetrically molded door and window surrounds with mitered joints, and wide molded baseboards. A pilaster and frieze mantel with an incised spear motif is featured in the south front parlor, and a mantel with fluted columns and a reeded log motif in the frieze is featured in the north front parlor. The stairs originally went from back to front but were changed around 1925 to rise front to back when the additional two upstairs room were added. There is a two car frame garage on the rear (southeast) corner of the lot.

211. Loy-Davis House (Fkl27)
108 Clifton Ave.: 1907
C

This handsome two-story frame Queen Anne house was built around 1907, probably for W.W. Loy. Not much is known about the early history of the house except that it was purchased by M. Stuart Davis from Mr. Loy in 1936. M. Stuart Davis a native of Louisburg was a registered architect and a licensed engineer. He designed several houses (#3, #49, #130) in Louisburg but is better known for his survey work and highway construction. His daughter, Sarah Davis now owns the house. This double-pile, asymmetrical house features a front gable wing with staggered parallel side gable wings. The roof is pierced by interior stuccoed chimneys. A wrap-around porch with a projecting pedimented entrance bay is carried by grouped square posts. The southeast bay continues around the house to the first bay of the side (east) wing and is screened. Fenestration consists of a single door within a flat surround with a simple crown and six over six double hung sash windows with the same surround treatment as the door. Completing the

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exterior details are gables with boxed cornices that return to frame louvered vents and a sunburst motif in the porch gable. The rear (north) elevation is enlarged by an original one-story ell and a shed porch enclosed in the 1950s.

212. Allen-Guthrie Cottage (Fkl23)
110 Clifton Ave.: 1900-1915
C

This handsome one-and-a-half story frame cottage was moved to this site between 1900 and 1915 by Jim Allen according to Louise Pulley. According to Mrs. Pulley, Jim Allen's gardener, Mr. Guthrie and his son lived in this house. Mr. Allen (#199, 710 N. Main St.) was a prominent businessman and owned a large tract of land in this area, including the site of this house. The three bay, double-pile dwelling is sheltered under a hip roof pierced by small gable dormers on the front (south) elevation and interior chimneys. A pedimented gable supported by Doric columns shelters the central entrance bay. Fenestration consists of a fanlight above the door and two over two double hung sash windows within flat surrounds. Louvered blinds frame the windows on the front elevation. The rear (north) elevation is enlarged by several ells. The interior follows a central hall plan but was not inspected. There are no outbuildings.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1779–1936

Builder/Architect Various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Louisburg Historic District, consisting of 212 properties, is located within 168 acres, forming a compact, architecturally and historically significant area. The structures in the district represent the largest concentration of architecturally significant residences in Louisburg. Many of Louisburg's earliest dwellings are located in the district including a few dating from the late 18th and early 19th centuries, as well as a collection of antebellum structures and a varied assortment of residences dating from the 1890s to the 1930s. They exhibit a number of locally and nationally popular architectural styles including vernacular folk types, transitional Georgian/Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Neo Classical Revival and Bungalow. The district's buildings are historically associated with the origins of Louisburg in the late 18th century as a small political and trade center of Franklin County, the development of early 19th century educational facilities for men and women, and the subsequent expansion period initiated in the late 1880s by the arrival of the railroad which was instrumental in establishing Louisburg as a thriving tobacco and cotton marketing center, a condition which lasted into the first two decades of the 20th century. The Town Commons, in the center of the district at the intersection of Main and College streets, contains the buildings of Louisburg College, the oldest denominational two-year college in the South. The oldest of these buildings are the 1805 frame Franklin Male Academy building and the four-story brick Greek Revival style "Main Building" built for the Female Academy in 1857. Both of these early institutions evolved into present Louisburg College.

Criteria Assessment:

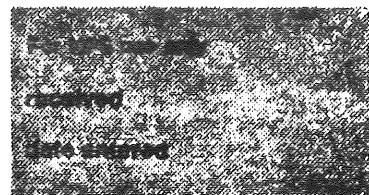
- A. The structures in the district are associated with the origins and subsequent growth of Louisburg as a political and trade center of Franklin County from the period of the 1880s – 1920s, as well as the development of early 19th century educational facilities for men and women.
- C. The buildings in the Louisburg Historic District are representative of the distinct characteristics of various locally and nationally popular building styles including vernacular folk forms, transitional Georgian/Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Neo Classical Revival, and Bungalow. Present in the district are distinguishing works of 19th century regional builder Albert Gemaliel Jones and early 20th century builder/contractor M. Frank Houck. George W. Ford, a local developer, was responsible for a majority of the buildings in the downtown area.

Criteria Exceptions:

- A. There are five church properties located within the district. The structures derive significance for their respective architectural styles and their historical association with the spiritual growth and development of Louisburg. Three of the church buildings represent the designs of early 20th century architects: Barrett & Thompson of Raleigh, North Carolina, and Benjamin D. Price of Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey. These churches were constructed around 1900 when the town was in its boom time,

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and this prosperity is reflected in the high style design, stained glass windows, and rich architectural elements present in the church buildings.

- B. There are eight historic properties removed from their original locations. All were moved before 1933 with six of the eight properties being on their current site since 1911. Represented in these buildings are three of Louisburg's earliest buildings - the Male Academy erected in 1805 and moved in 1905, the earliest surviving educational building, and the Patterson-Pinnell House and Office erected between 1820-1843 and moved in 1896. Also notable is the W.R. King House built between 1850-1855 and moved in 1905 which is a representative example of the Greek Revival/Italianate style.

The period of significance of the Louisburg Historic District extends from 1779, the date of establishment of the town and the construction date of the oldest building in the district (#14 Milner-Perry-Boddie-Dennis House), up to 1936. This period includes all of the contributing buildings in the district which are over fifty years old. Residential building in the district has continued throughout the twentieth century, evolving from early 20th century frame houses into mid-twentieth century brick houses, and thus exhibiting a design continuum which has no abrupt break.

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Historic Louisburg is nestled within a bend on the north side of the Tar River and is situated on the eastern extreme of the North Carolina piedmont. The rolling terrain of Franklin County is characterized by sandy loam soil, an abundant supply of creeks and springs, and outcroppings of granite rock. The soil is suited to the cultivation of tobacco, cotton, corn, and timber. Vast quantities of granite were quarried from the western part of the county prior to the 20th century and in part accounts for the beautiful cut-stone chimneys present in the county.

In 1779 a portion of Bute County was split into Franklin and Warren Counties.¹ That same year Louisburg was chartered as the county seat of Franklin County. Born in the midst of the American Revolution, the county was appropriately named for Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) who was at that time serving as a foreign minister to France. He had recently negotiated a mutual defense alliance and had arranged loan agreements with France which helped secure the independence of the United States.² The town was named in honor of America's ally, King Louis XVI of France.³

In 1779 John Norwood, Matthew Thomas, and Joseph Norris authorized by the North Carolina Legislature purchased 100 acres of land from Patewills and Jacobina Milner.⁴ In preparation for anticipated settlement Osborn Jeffreys, William Green, William Hill, William Brickill, and John Hunt were appointed as the first town commissioners. These first families associated with Louisburg were planters and landowners who lived in the area prior to the founding of the town and with the exception of Patewills Milner, whose small Georgian house (#29)⁵ is still standing within the Historic District, lived outside Louisburg. Each man supported the growth of the town, and between 1779 and 1806 each owned property in Louisburg.⁶ The first commissioners were responsible for the erection of a courthouse, prison and stocks, and seeing that the town was surveyed and made suitable for houses. The town was surveyed by William Christmas, who also surveyed neighboring Warrenton, and several towns in Georgia, South Carolina, and Kentucky.⁶ William Christmas is most importantly noted for being the draftsman for the layout of Raleigh, the capital of the state.⁷

Many factors combined to make Louisburg an attractive location for early settlers. Its location on the main post road to Halifax and its function as the county seat of Franklin County attracted merchants, attorneys, doctors, and skilled craftsmen to the area. As Franklin County's agricultural economy began to shift from a self-sufficient to a cash crop base, area farmers recognized the need of a nearby town in order to market their crops of cotton and wheat.⁸ Quality educational facilities for the children of prosperous planters were in constant demand, and Louisburg during the early 19th century succeeded in attracting many such families for this reason.

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The influx of wealthy and cultured families boosted Louisburg's commercial enterprises, its churches, and its social life. One of the early influential families was the King family. John King, a pioneer of Methodism in America and an instigator of the first Methodist Conference in North Carolina, purchased land near Louisburg in 1781.⁹ In addition to being a minister, John King was also a doctor and supported the establishment of educational opportunities by serving on the first board of trustees for the Franklin Male Academy, located in Louisburg and opened for classes in 1805.¹⁰ His descendants such as his son, Joel King (1778-1863), a leading Louisburg businessman and a member of the state legislature; and his grandson, William R. King (1818-1888), a doctor well known for his interests in public good continued to contribute towards improving the quality of life in the town.¹¹ Dr. William R. King's Greek Revival style house (#150) built between 1850 and 1855 is located within the Historic District.

Louisburg was associated with the early development of private schools at a time when the opportunities for education were few in most of the state. Eight years after the town was founded, Franklin Male Academy (#166) was first chartered in 1787, rechartered in 1802 and opened to classes in 1805. Franklin Male Academy was the first of eight private academies organized in Franklin County during the first half of the 19th century.¹² The members of the board of trustees were some of the county's most impressive citizens. Dr. Alexander Falconer was a scientist and attorney; John Haywood became a North Carolina Attorney General and Superior Court Judge; Major Green Hill and Dr. John King were pioneer founding fathers of Methodism in North Carolina; Major Jeremiah Perry and Colonel Benjamin Sewell were distinguished American Revolutionary patriots; and four trustees were members of the state assembly - Archibald Davis, Jordan Hill, William Green and William P. Williams.¹³ Located in the 22½ acre oak grove that was originally the town common and the northern boundary for the town, the Male Academy rivaled the fledgling University at Chapel Hill in academic standards and appeal to aspiring scholars in its early days. Louisburg also stimulated early educational chances for women. The Female Academy, was chartered in 1813 and opened for classes the next year. By 1855 the Female Academy was changed to the Louisburg Female College (#170). These two academies, located on opposite sides of Main Street on the town commons, established an institution that evolved into the present Louisburg College, the oldest denominational two-year college in the South.

The antebellum period (1840s-1861) found Louisburg sharing in the economic prosperity that characterized the state as a whole. Since Franklin County was primarily agricultural, and the few mills, such as Laurel Mill, were oriented to agricultural technology such as milling corn and wheat, the town developed more into a center

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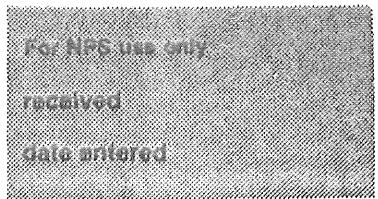
for farmers and people conducting court business to meet, to trade and to exchange news. At this time Louisburg had four to five hundred citizens, eight merchantile firms, two hotels, a male and female academy, a coach shop, flouring mill, and four churches.¹⁴ Most of these buildings were wiped out in the great fire of 1859.¹⁵ Included were such firms as: Yarborough & Strother - the Yarboroughs owned the entire 400 block of Main Street, in addition to other lots in the town and county; R. & A.M. Noble - Richard Noble's house (#159) is located on the west end of Noble Street (renamed in his honor between 1859 and 1882); P.J. Brown - who built the oldest brick house (#117) in town in 1847 and another fine Greek Revival house (#51) on Main Street in 1854. M.S. Davis, one of the outstanding men associated with early education, began serving as principal of the Male Academy in 1856, and held the position for twenty-five years (1856-1881). He would also serve as the president of Louisburg Female College for ten years (1896-1906). Public construction included the Greek Revival Courthouse erected in 1857 (extensively remodeled in 1937 and again in 1968) and the Main Building (NR) at Louisburg Female College erected in 1857.

The 1850s saw the erection of numerous stylish residences for the town's elite merchant families. These houses featured regional Greek Revival form -- a boxy, two-story frame with simple classical detailing. The style was popular throughout the south until after the Civil War, long after it was replaced with more romantic architectural styles in the north. Prominent citizens who played leading roles in the development of the town and built homes during this period included: local merchant and cotton broker Jones Fuller (?-1870) who expanded his house (#88); Dr. James Ellis Malone's house (#200) erected circa 1855; Tempe Perry Williamson, a daughter of the Cascine Perrys (the largest plantation in the area), erected a small Greek Revival cottage (#29) around 1850-1857; and merchant M.A. Spencer built his two-story house (#50) in 1859. With the exception of Tempe Perry Williamson, these men were eminent merchants, attorneys, and doctors of the community and built their homes along Main Street, at that time the only street through town and the most advantageous location.

Of the ten antebellum buildings that survive today in the Historic District, three can be attributed to regional builder Albert Gamaliel Jones of Warren County: the Malone-Holden House (#200) erected in 1855, the Fuller-Malone-Parham House (#88) erected in 1857, and the Main Building of Louisburg Female College (#170) erected in 1857. The Main Building was probably the largest structure of its kind located in this region when constructed and is still an unusually well-preserved example of Greek Revival institutional architecture.

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The spiritual needs of the town saw the establishment of four religious denominations by the 1850s. Methodism was established early. Located near Louisburg was the home (NR) of Green Hill, the 1785 location of the First Annual Conference of the Methodist Church in North Carolina. Also John King, a pioneer in the Methodist movement, settled in the area.

Methodist Church services were being held as early as 1802 and by 1859 the Methodist congregation had erected a second church on the site of the present United Methodist Church (#40).¹⁶

The Baptist congregation was formally organized in 1836 and the Episcopal congregation was formally organized in 1845. The Presbyterian denomination was active in Louisburg during the antebellum period but only sporadically.

Since the citizens of Louisburg prided themselves on having educational facilities within the town, it only follows that newspapers would also be desired. During the antebellum period, the first local newspaper was published. The groundwork for the more successful effort was laid by The Louisburg Union published as early as 1846, and the North Carolina Times published as early as 1848.¹⁷ By 1854, the only newspaper in town was the Weekly News (later called the American Eagle or the Louisburg Eagle) edited by W.H. Pleasants (1834-1906).¹⁸ Originally from Raleigh, he became a highly esteemed citizen of Louisburg. He owned one-fourth of the 200 block of Main Street in 1834 and although his house burned sometime between 1882 and 1900, he rebuilt a two-story, single-pile house (#77) around 1900 which still stands.¹⁹ He was mayor of the town for fifteen years, including the period immediately after the Civil War, an active member in the Methodist Church and father of a large family.²⁰ His descendants contributed to the built history of the town by building several Queen Anne and Victorian houses (#82, #115, #116) along Church Street.

Prior to 1861 people were buried in family cemeteries and in local church yards located within the community. St. Paul's Episcopal Church (#112) had such a grave yard beside the church building and as more people moved into town, local citizens living in the area expressed the desire for a cemetery removed from their immediate houses. Captain Richard Fenner Yarborough donated four acres of land situated on the Warrenton Road, one mile northeast of Louisburg, for the site. Captain Yarborough's brother-in-law John Neal, who died in 1861, was the first person interred here.²¹ The existing graves in St. Paul's church yard were moved to this site. This acreage eventually became the core of Oakwood Cemetery.²²

The Civil War halted the growth of Louisburg as it did other towns throughout the South. Local tradition holds that the first Confederate flag designed by Orren Randolph Smith of Franklin County was first raised over the courthouse square on March 18, 1861. The only direct contact the town had with the Union Army

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came at the close of the war when Yankee soldiers camped in the oak groves of the College and Male Academy and in the front yard of Richard Noble (#159). The emotional feelings of some of the town's residents were expressed by Anna Long Fuller (#88) as she wrote in her diary on May 1st, 1865:²³

Their tents are pitched in the College and Male Academy groves. A Gen. Wood, has made his Headquarters in Mr. Noble's front yard, have streched their tents....and while I am writing a band of music is discoursing national airs. Would that I could describe my feelings but I have not the power.

The next month on June 18th, she continues:

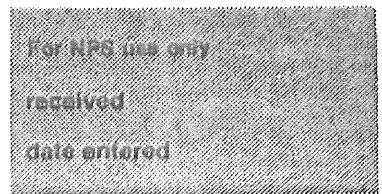
but here they are still,...encamped in our beautiful college groves, which have always been the pride of the Village, and consecrated to learning-now polluted by the tread of our vindictive foe.

After the Civil War citizens worked toward regaining economic stability amid a new political, social, and labor system. Two of the leaders during reconstruction were Joseph J. Davis (#208) and Charles Mather Cooke. Davis and Cooke, both graduates of Franklin Male Academy, had one of the most successful law partnerships in North Carolina. Both men had prestigious political careers and were active in civic and church affairs of Louisburg. Judge Joseph J. Davis served three terms in Washington and was a State Supreme Court Justice from 1887 until his death in 1892. Charles Mather Cooke served in both houses of the State Legislature for several terms, and held the Fourth District Seat on the State Superior Court from 1902 to 1916.²⁴ Judge Cooke was extremely active in the Baptist Church serving as moderator in the State Baptist Convention and was instrumental in the reorganization of Louisburg Baptist Church (#48) in the 1870s. Another native son of Louisburg who also received his early education at Franklin Male Academy was Dr. James Beverly Clifton (#210), later president of the 1880s county medical society.

Newspaper publications had been suspended since the Civil War but by 1870 George Strother Baker (#159), a descendant of the Bakers and Strothers that date back to the founding of the town, began editing and publishing The Franklin Courier. The paper was sold to James A. Thomas and A.M. Hall in 1875. Thomas later bought out Hall's interest and changed the name to The Franklin Times. He remained editor and proprietor of the paper until his death in 1909, and his descendants have continued to publish The Franklin Times without interruption. The Thomas house (#118) was a modest one-story frame house on the corner of Church and Franklin

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streets which was enlarged in the 1920s.

The 1880s ushered in a time of expansion and change for Louisburg. The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, which had been completed through nearby Franklinton in 1840, connected a spur-line to Louisburg in 1885. This enhanced the town's role as a cotton and tobacco marketing center. By the time the railroad had been in operation for a little more than two years, the Louisburg market was shipping 6,500 bales of cotton per year compared to 2,500 bales of cotton per year in pre-railroad times.²⁵ The 1880s also saw tobacco coming into its own as the king of the crops, not only in Franklin County but the northeast region of the state as well.

The twenty-five year period from 1890 to 1915 represented enormous advances in the wealth and services in the Town of Louisburg. The first Sanborn Insurance Map of the town done in 1893 shows there were already eight tobacco warehouses and prize houses in existence compared to fifteen that were to be in operation by 1898.²⁶ This period also brought the establishment of the Farmers and Merchants Bank in 1895, the first commercial bank in Louisburg. The president and founder of the bank, William Bailey, built the finest Queen Anne style house (#87) in the town when he moved here in 1895.

Louisburg's population had grown from 818 in 1884 to 1,178 in 1900 to 1,775 by 1910.²⁷ As newcomers moved into the town, early families such as Boddie (#14), Brown (#51), Malone (#88), Neal (#99) and Person (#174), who owned large tracts of land around their homes on Main, Church, and Nash streets began parceling and selling off house lots. In 1908, George S. Baker, Jr. developed part of the land surrounding his early 19th century house (#159) that had been in his family since the Civil War. This development formed the westward extension of Noble Street. By 1913 the King family estate located on the western border of the town was developed as the westward extension of Sunset Avenue. The town also spilled over to the south side of the Tar River and began expanding along Kenmore Avenue and South Main Street (areas not included in the Historic District).²⁸

Perhaps the most significant individual associated with the economic growth of this area was George W. Ford (1849-1922). He moved to Louisburg from Pennsylvania in 1871 and became a primary influence in stimulating downtown development. Of particular importance was his role in building the majority of the commercial building in the downtown area during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. His other business interests included a hotel, a brick factory, tobacco warehouses, and numerous dealings involving real estate in Louisburg as well as in the county.

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By the late 1890s brick buildings were going up in the commercial district in keeping with the general trend in other urban areas around the turn of the century. Allen Bros. and Hill (#52, #188, #199) completed three brick stores, a brick livery, and a cotton gin; L.P. Hicks (#130) erected a two-story brick store; and R.G. Harts, C.T. Stokes, Colonel W.T. Hughes (#89), Peter Reavis (#73) and C.B. Cheatham erected brick tobacco prize houses and warehouses.²⁹ Spectacular fires in the downtown area during later years (1903, 1904, 1905) were responsible for the loss of most of these commercial buildings. By 1900 there were eight tobacco dealers and four cotton brokers in Louisburg compared to seven tobacco dealers in nearby Youngsville and three cotton brokers in nearby Franklinton, the only other towns of any consequence in the county.³⁰

The tobacconists attracted to Louisburg by the lucrative tobacco and cotton marketing industry left a legacy in some of the architecture of this period. W.T. Hughes' house (#89) built in 1900 has the most impressively finished interior of any Queen Anne style house in the district; his brother Clark Hughes built a more modest Queen Anne house (#95) also in 1900. The Colonial Revival house (#73) with a slate covered roof built in 1906 for Peter Reavis is still standing on the corner of North Main Street and Sunset Avenue.

As was typical in North Carolina around the turn of the century, most families were large and the children remained in the town where they were born. Therefore it was not uncommon for a large and prominent family to be engaged in a variety of business interests. In Louisburg, with the arrival of the thriving warehousing industry, the local families seem to add warehousing to their list of business interests much like the Allen family—a large and prominent family who owned commercial property downtown, a livery, a cotton gin, and extensive land holdings.³¹

By 1906 Louisburg had all its public services in operation: the Louisburg Graded School (#165) and a water-works plant were constructed in 1905; a telephone service and a power plant were operative by 1906.

At this time the Town of Louisburg's agriculturally based economy (primarily tobacco and cotton) was booming. This growth brought forth unprecedented building activity in the private sector. This was the period (1895-1910) when the majority of the houses in the Louisburg Historic District were erected. Impressively finished houses in the Queen Anne, Neo Classical, and Colonial Revival styles, in addition to the more modest houses, were built not only in the Historic District but on Kenmore Avenue and South Main Street as well. The economic prosperity of the town was further reflected by the construction of three impressively finished church buildings, all located within the district. The Baptist, Episcopal, and Methodist congregations erected new sanctuaries in the early 1900s.

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By far the most active contractor in Louisburg during the early 20th century was M. Frank Houck (b.1872). Originally from Davidson County, he arrived in town around 1898 or 1899 and worked in the area until moving north of Louisburg to the Epsom community in 1917. In addition to being a contractor, he was partners with George W. Ford in a brick manufacturing plant located near Fox Swamp Bridge, west of Louisburg in 1906.³² His numerous works represented in the district include the following: Hughes-Tucker House (#95, 1900), Hughes-Watson-Wheless House (#89, 1900), Hill-Allen-Stovall House (#62, 1898), Egerton-Pruitt House (#131, 1905), Reavis-Allen House (#73, 1906), Capt. R.F. Yarborough House (#59, 1902), Collie-Best-Taylor House (#75, 1904) and Houck-Leonard House (#1, 1911).

There were other contractors active in Louisburg but unfortunately records of their work are scarce. The 1900 Census lists Houck as the only house contractor and nine carpenters -- six of whom were black. These carpenters, such as Perry Williams who helped construct the Alston House (#129, 1902-1905), worked under the supervision of builders such as Houck.

M. Stuart Davis, Jr. was a native of Louisburg and an architect and engineer. He established his firm in Louisburg around 1906.³³ Although he designed several houses in town: Hicks-Perry-Bland-Holmes House (#49, 1914), Furgurson-Hicks House (#130, 1908) and remodeled the Carlyle-Pleasants-Mills House (#3, 1913), he was more active as a surveyor and road builder than as an architect.

Architects from outside Louisburg did not do many works in town. Their designs are seen principally in the three church buildings constructed in 1900 and in two houses. Architects include Barrett and Thompson of Raleigh, North Carolina -- Louisburg Baptist Church (#48, 1900), St. Paul's Episcopal Church (#112, 1900) and Neal-Webb House (#99, 1904); Benjamin D. Price of Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey -- United Methodist Church (#40, 1900), and Howard E. Satterfield also of Raleigh -- Pleasants-Yarborough House (#114, 1927).

In 1908 a Franklin County lawyer, Thomas W. Bickett was elected North Carolina Attorney General. Bickett, a native of Union County had come to Louisburg to practice law in 1895. He married a Louisburg girl, Fannie Yarborough, and represented the county in the State Legislature in the 1907 session and served as the governor of North Carolina from 1917 to 1921. His home (#176) still stands on North Main Street.

The year 1916 saw the number of tobacco dealers increase from seven in 1907 to eleven and the number of cotton brokers had risen from two to five, thus marking the zenith of the tobacco and cotton markets in Louisburg.³⁴ There are no surviving warehouses within Louisburg, those not destroyed by early fires have been torn down, leaving only historic photographs to attest to the quantity and size of these building.

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Louisburg's main streets were paved in 1917, but the county roads were not surfaced until after 1921. Highway construction and maintenance had been a state responsibility since 1915 but it was not until the program was expanded in 1921 that the "Good Roads" era was felt in North Carolina. It was at this time another prominent citizen moved to Louisburg, Chester A. Ragland (1886-1943), a native of Granville County and a road contractor. He constructed over two hundred miles of roads in Franklin County and also built roads all over the state, including the road from Brevard to the top of Pisgah Mountain, from Linville Falls to Altamont, and from North Wilkesboro to Sparta.³⁵ His house (#182) on North Main Street is the finest example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style in Louisburg.

The town's most recent noted master carpenter began working in the town around 1915. William Henry Edens (1890-1974) moved with his parents from Marlboro County, South Carolina in the early 1900s. It is not known with whom he apprenticed in Louisburg but he did some work with M. Stuart Davis. His works include the following: George Cobb House (#146, 1922), Aaron Tonkel House (#192, 1935), Ford-Edens House (#19, 1915), Shaw-Ragland House (#182, remodeled 1922), Thomas-White House (#84, remodeled 1920s), Fuller-Green House (#187, 1940), North-End Service Station (#192, 1938), and Mary C. King Rental Duplex (#193, 1938).

The stock market crash in 1929 hit Louisburg hard. In addition to the crash, the effects of a bad crop year was realized by county farmers. Their cotton and tobacco crops brought two million less than they had received the year before, or one-half the value of their 1928 crop.³⁶ Even with hard times Louisburg's population continued to increase, although only slightly from 1,954 in 1920 to 2,182 in 1930.³⁷ There were numerous business closings and much loss of property due to the inability to meet mortgage payments and pay taxes.

The late 1940s found the economy returning to normal. But the town was destined not to return to its former boom time. The prominent families of the town had always owned large amounts of land and an assortment of businesses bringing in money. With the inability to pay taxes on this land, a major asset was lost and this loss was hard felt when the local businessmen tried to recapture that prosperity of the pre-depression era. Assets, which have been handed down over the generations and increased through marriages, once lost take time to recover.

Since the 1950s the Louisburg Historic District has undergone several changes. While some families have continually secured lodgers in the larger old homes (principally along North Main Street, within the three blocks north of the commercial district),

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the houses in that area have largely been converted to rental property. The district has so far been spared widespread commercial or modern encroachment that resulted in the loss of the fine historic houses of Kenmore Avenue, once an early 20th century fashionable neighborhood. The construction in the 1950s of Bickett Boulevard relieved development pressures on the Historic District from commercial interests.

Today, Louisburg has a population of 3,328. The architecture represents the built history of this town primarily from the 1800s. The high concentration of historic houses within the Historic District with minimal intrusive or modern encroachments illustrates the fortunes and tastes of the people associated with Louisburg's history and development into the early 20th century political and trading center of the county.

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Footnotes

¹E.H. Davis, Historical Sketches of Franklin County, (Raleigh, North Carolina: Edward & Broughton Company, 1948), p.20-25.

²George-Anne Willard, ed., Franklin County Sketchbook, (Raleigh, North Carolina: Edwards & Broughton Company; 1982), p. 26.

³Ibid.

⁴Franklin County Deeds, Book 1, p. 1-2.

⁵Ibid., Book 32, p.34.

⁶Willard, Franklin County Sketchbook, p.25.

⁷Ibid.

⁸A.R. Newsome, "Twelve North Carolina Counties in 1810-1811", North Carolina Historic Review, April 1929.

⁹Willard, Franklin County Sketchbook, p. 74-75.

¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹Ibid.

¹²Ibid., p.58-60.

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴"Louisburg of Long Ago. A Former Citizen Writes of How it Used to be, and Mentions Names"; The Franklin Times, 4 August 1899.

¹⁵Ibid.

¹⁶T. H. Pearce, Franklin County 1779-1979 (Freeman, South Dakota: Pine Hill Press, 1979), p.51.

¹⁷Elizabeth Johnson, ed., The Franklin Times: Special 100th Anniversary Issue, (Louisburg, North Carolina, 1970). p.9.

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18 Ibid.

19 Franklin County Deeds, Book 43, p.518.

20 Davis, Historic Sketches of Franklin County, p.164.

21 "History of Oakwood Cemetery", The Franklin Times, 27 June 1952.

22 Oakwood Cemetery is not included in the Louisburg Historic District.

23 "Diary of Anna Long Fuller", Louisburg College, p.20-22.

24 Pearce, Franklin County 1779-1979, p.78-100.

25 Ibid.

26 Sanborn Insurance Maps 1893, 1898, Louisburg, Franklin County, North Carolina (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1893, 1898).

27 1900, 1910 Federal Census records.

28 Kenmore Avenue and South Main Street are not included in the Louisburg Historic District because the area has not been preserved with the degree of intactness and high integrity that is characteristic of the neighborhoods represented in the district boundaries. Modern encroachment, unsympathetic alterations and demolitions have compromised the historic fabric of the buildings located on the south side of the Tar River.

29 Pearce, Franklin County 1779-1979, p.114-115.

30 Ibid., p.122

31 Ibid.

32 "A New Brick Plant", The Franklin Times, 11 May 1906.

33 National Census of Engineering and Architectural Personnel, (Washington, D.C.: The American Institute of Architects Archives, 1940), RG803, BA31, #6399.

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34 Levi Branson, North Carolina Year Book and Business Directory, 1907, 1916.

35 Davis, Historic Sketches of Franklin County, p.159.

36 Pearce, Franklin County 1779-1979, p.178.

37 1920, 1930 Federal Census records.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 168

Quadrangle name Louisburg

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References

A	[1 7]	[7 4 3]	[1 6 0]	[3 9 9 9]	[5 2 0]
Zone	Easting	Northing			
C	[1 7]	[7 4 3]	[5 6 0]	[3 9 9 8]	[6 9 0]
E	[1 7]	[7 4 2]	[4 7 0]	[3 9 9 8]	[1 4 0]
G	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]

B	[1 7]	[7 4 3]	[4 1 0]	[3 9 9 9]	[5 2 0]
Zone	Easting	Northing			
D	[1 7]	[7 4 3]	[5 1 0]	[3 9 9 7]	[8 0 0]
F	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
H	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]

Verbal boundary description and justification See enclosed map titled "Louisburg Historic District." The district encompasses a majority of the original 1779 town plan as well as houses and open spaces which contribute to the overall visual unity and architectural evolution of the town of Louisburg.

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Vickie Mason, Preservation Consultant

organization Town of Louisburg date July 8, 1986

street & number 110 West Nash Street telephone (919) 496-4145

city or town Louisburg state North Carolina 27549

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature William S. Price, Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer date Dec. 11, 1986

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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