**County, North Carolina**

**NPS Form 10-900**  
**(Rev. 10-90)**

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Name of Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>historic name: Snow Hill Historic District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other names/site number:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>street &amp; number: Including Greene, Harper, First, Second, Third, and Fourth Streets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>city or town: Snow Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vicinity: N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state: North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>code: NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>county: Greene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>code: 079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zip code: 28580</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. State/Federal Agency Certification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets <strong>X</strong> does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant <strong>nationally</strong>, <strong>statewide</strong> <strong>X</strong> locally. (<strong>X</strong> See continuation sheet for additional comments.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Signature of certifying official: **Jeffery Crow** |
| Date: **7/24/07** |

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property **X** meets **does not meet** the National Register criteria. (**X** See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

| Signature of commenting or other official: |
| Date: |

State or Federal agency and bureau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. National Park Service Certification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, hereby certify that this property is:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
USDI/NPS Registration Form  
Snow Hill Historic District  
Greene County, North Carolina

___ entered in the National Register  
See continuation sheet.

___ determined eligible for the National Register  
See continuation sheet.

___ determined not eligible for the National Register  
___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain): ______________________

=============================================================================  
Signature of Keeper  Date of Action  
=============================================================================

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
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<tr>
<td>189 buildings</td>
<td>110 sites</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 sites</td>
<td>1 structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>111 Total</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)  N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic: single dwelling, secondary structure; Commerce/Trade: specialty store, department store, warehouse; Government: courthouse; Religion: religious facility; Funerary: cemetery
7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Stick/Eastlake, Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, No Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
- foundation: brick
- roof: asphalt
- walls: weatherboard
- other: stone

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
___ D a cemetery.
___ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
___ F a commemorative property.
___ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
Community Planning and Development
Architecture

Period of Significance ca. 1850-1945

Significant Dates 1908, 1935

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) Herman, Thomas B.; Loving, T.A. Company; Faircloth, W. T.; Porter and Goodwin

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Herman, Thomas B.; Loving, T.A. Company; Faircloth, W. T.; Porter and Goodwin

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data
X State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other

Name of repository:

============================================================================
10. Geographical Data
============================================================================
Acreage of Property 153 more or less
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

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<th>Northing</th>
<th>Zone</th>
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See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name/title</th>
<th>M. Ruth Little</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>organization</td>
<td>Longleaf Historic Resources</td>
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<tr>
<td>street &amp; number</td>
<td>2709 Bedford Ave.</td>
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<tr>
<td>city or town</td>
<td>Raleigh</td>
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<tr>
<td>state</td>
<td>NC</td>
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<td>zip code</td>
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12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>street &amp; number</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>city or town</td>
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<tr>
<td>state</td>
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<td>zip code</td>
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</table>
The Snow Hill Historic District comprises the approximately twenty-block core of the town of Snow Hill, which developed along Greene Street, on the south bank of Contentnea Creek. Because of extensive wetlands along Contentnea Creek and an additional waterway, Long Branch, that meanders along a portion of the south boundary of town, development is concentrated on the ridge, overlooking the two watercourses. Irregular in shape, the Snow Hill Historic District includes the three-block commercial district along Greene Street adjacent to Contentnea Creek, with the Greene County Courthouse set in the middle block of the east side of the district. The oldest dwellings extend along Greene Street four blocks to the south. Small, uneven-sized residential blocks are situated on both sides of Greene Street, two blocks to the west and three blocks to the east. The district extends six blocks east along SE Third Street to Eastover Drive. The Snow Hill Historic District is roughly bounded by Harper and Corbett streets on the west; First and Second streets and Contentnea Creek on the north; Seventh Street and Long Branch on the south; and Eastover Drive on the east.

The Snow Hill Historic District contains a total of 303 resources. Contributing resources consist of 125 principal buildings, 64 outbuildings, 1 structure (St. Barnabas Church bell tower), 1 object (Clara Erhart gravestone at 107 N. Greene St.), and 1 site (St. Barnabas Church Cemetery). Noncontributing resources consist of 78 principal buildings, 32 outbuildings, and 1 structure (Contentnea Creek Bridge). Sixty-three percent of the total resources contribute to the character of the district. Two resources are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Greene County Courthouse (NR-1979) is a Colonial Revival-style four-story brick building erected in 1935 with a grant from the Works Progress Administration. St. Barnabas Episcopal Church (NR-1979) is a Carpenter Gothic chapel built in 1884.

The oldest intact commercial buildings are the J. Exum & Co. Grocery building and the Harper Drugstore building, both built in the first decade of the 1900s on opposite corners of courthouse square. Exum's Grocery has red and yellow brick Classical Revival-style wall detailing. Harper's Drugstore's brick Romanesque Revival design includes a pressed-tin cornice, double-leaf doors, and frosted leaded-glass transoms.

The four blocks of Greene Street situated to the southwest of the commercial core contain the oldest dwellings in Snow Hill. According to local tradition, the Sugg-Harper House (106 NW. 3rd St.), is the oldest house in town. It originally faced Greene Street but was moved to its present location prior to 1923. The much-altered two-story side-gable dwelling was likely built in the mid-nineteenth century, and retains such late Federal-style features as original 9-over-9 sash, small 4-pane windows in the gable ends, paneled corner boards, and a distinctive dentil molding along the cornice.

Four Greek Revival-style houses stand in the district, representing the circa 1850-1880 period. These are the Moore-Dixon-Holden-Sugg House (115 N. Greene St.), Styron House (111 SE 3rd St.), Holden-
Mooring House (207 W. Greene St.), and the Hardy Sugg House (218 W. Greene St.) These frame, hipped-roof houses of one or two stories exhibit such typical Greek Revival features as a center hall plan, large 6-over-6 sash, exterior end chimneys, and 2-panel or 4-panel exterior doors.

One example of the Gothic Revival style stands in the Snow Hill Historic District. About 1860 a stylish cottage, the Williams-Exum House (112 W. Greene St.) was built on Greene Street in the vicinity of present 116 W. Greene St., its Gothic Revival-style possibly derived from a design by A.J. Downing. Originally, the house was narrower and had the more vertical appearance of a Gothic cottage. John C. Dixon, Registrar of Deeds, moved it to its present location in the 1870s. Josiah Caull Exum and his wife enlarged the house to one side in 1913 and the other in 1938, matching the original trim during the second enlargement. The tri-gable house has decorative vergeboards, finials, and pendants along the eaves. The 6-over-6 sash windows have peaked, molded lintels with decorative cut-outs, and a molded Gothic arch window adorns each gable. The house sits on a large lot that extends from West Greene Street to Long Branch, with an early detached kitchen and a smokehouse in the rear.

Three exceptional examples of stylish 1880s architecture: the Murphrey-Morrill House, Josiah Exum House, and St. Barnabas Episcopal Church, distinguish the district. The Murphrey-Morrill House (106 N. Greene St.), built in 1885, is the most fully developed example of the Italianate style in Snow Hill. The grand two-story house is distinguished by its front and rear cross gables with flamboyant wide-bracketed eaves and an original Eastlake Gothic porch with chamfered posts and heavy turned baluster railings. The front entrance retains its double-leaf, segmentally-arched, glazed and paneled door with drip moldings and paneled reveals. All of the four-over-four sash windows are arched with drip moldings. Those opening onto the front porch are full-length. The house also has first-story bay windows with paneled dados and bracketed eaves. St. Barnabas Episcopal Church (St. Barnabas Rd.), a frame chapel built in 1884, is the earliest surviving church in Snow Hill and one of only two examples of Stick Style or Carpenter Gothic Revival architecture in town. The Josiah Exum House (110 W. Greene St.), built in 1887-1888, is an outstanding example of the Stick Style, with a multi-gabled roof line, patterned slate roof, kingposts with sawnwork sunbursts in the gable ends, and decorative vertical and diagonal siding treatments. The one-story porch has chamfered posts, a matching balustrade with chamfered balusters, a spindle frieze, and scalloped rafter tails. The house has four-over-four sash windows, full-length beneath the main porch. The front entrance is a double-leaf paneled door with a single-light transom. Like the Williams-Exum House next door, the property extends behind the house to Long Branch and includes an impressive array of intact 1880s and later outbuildings, including the original smokehouse, kitchen-laundry building, and livestock barn. The grounds are a well-maintained landscape of magnolias, holly trees, and grape arbors.

The majority of dwellings in the Snow Hill Historic District were built from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century, a period of great economic growth and development triggered by the expansion of the tobacco industry and the construction of the railroad from Kinston to Snow Hill. Snow Hill's farm
village economy became more commercialized during this period. Dozens of Folk Victorian and Queen Anne-style houses were built between the established farmhouses. The most elaborate Queen Anne-style house was built by Sheriff and County Commissioner Benjamin Edwards about 1900 at 102 North Greene Street. Its most outstanding feature is the front entrance bay with glazed and paneled front door, a stained glass transom, and flanking arched stained glass windows. The house has a wraparound porch with Tuscan posts and a turned railing, a pyramidal slate roof with original lightning rods and weather vane, and front and side-pedimented cross gables with curvilinear sawnwork bargeboards with a kingpost-type treatment. The interior maintains raised pine paneling (originally painted to look like oak), and Victorian mantels with ceramic tile surrounds, bronze coal grates, and beveled glass mirrors. Between the front and rear of the wide hall is an ornate spindlework hall screen.

Two outstanding Neoclassical Revival-style houses rose on Greene Street during the early twentieth century: the Faircloth-Dixon-Lasitter House (111 N. Greene St.) and the Alfred Warren House (116 W. Greene St.) The Faircloth-Dixon-Lasitter House is an elaborate two-and-one-half story frame house with wraparound Ionic porch. The facade exhibits a bowed entrance bay, ornate leaded glass entrance, central projecting second-story bay, and a Palladian dormer. The Alfred Warren House, built between 1912 and 1915 for merchant and farmer Alfred Warren, is of similar scale, but has an imposing full-height portico with massive tripled Tuscan columns, a modillion cornice, and a leaded glass bull's eye window.

Dozens of Craftsman-style houses built from the 1910s to the 1930s survive in the Snow Hill Historic District. Most are simple cottages and bungalows characterized by exposed rafter tails and battered porch posts. The Taylor-Turnage House (107 Oak St.), built in 1916, is one of the most ornate Craftsman Bungalows in the district. Built of rusticated concrete block by Dan Taylor using his own equipment to mold the blocks on site, the Turnage House has an oversized gabled dormer with three Queen Anne-style lattice windows and fanlight, wide overhanging eaves with knee brackets, original lattice-paned windows, and a Craftsman-style porch and porte-cochere. Equally impressive is the Dr. W.W. Whittington bungalow (216 W. Greene St.), built circa 1920, which has wide eaves with exposed rafter tails and knee brackets, wooden shingles in the gable ends, wide shed dormers on the front and rear, and a full brick basement.

A number of modest bungalows were built in the early twentieth century as rental housing. Alonzo Edwards, an undertaker and owner of the nearby brickyard, built Sears and Roebuck rental houses at 208 and 210 S.E. Fourth Street beside his own house. During the same period, some of the earliest houses in Snow Hill were being updated with new Craftsman features. For instance, the Greek Revival-style Hardy Sugg House was adorned with a new Craftsman-style porch and porte-cochere. While some of these houses have been altered with modern siding materials and replacement windows, many of them remain remarkably intact.

Colonial Revival design was popular in Snow Hill, as throughout North Carolina, during the 1930s,
1940s, and 1950s. A good example is the Maynard Hicks House (109 SE 4th St.) built in 1953-54. The symmetrical two-story five-bay brick house has such Colonial Revival details as a classical portico, windows with paneled aprons, and a dentiled eave.

The Snow Hill Historic District contains several examples of exotic architecture. The 1920s George Overby House (209 SE 2nd St.) is a unique example of the Spanish Mission style, a one-story six-bay picturesque red brick house with three separate front entrances. The facade has a Mission-style parapet wall with two chimneys flanking the central entrance, framed by a projecting segmentally arched surround. Above the central entrance is a bank of Queen Anne-style lattice windows and a patterned brick diamond beneath the coping. A row of three tiny rental cottages (307-311 SE 3rd St.) built by M. H. Potter, Jr., in the late 1930s or early 1940s also reflect exotic architecture. These brick shotgun houses have fanciful round-arched 6-over-6 sash windows, rounded front steps, and circular ventilators.

Three early twentieth century churches, all examples of popular Revival styles, stand in the Snow Hill Historic District. Calvary Memorial Methodist Church (105 W. Greene St.), a brick Neoclassical Revival-style building, was built in 1928 on the site of the congregation's nineteenth century frame church. The building's front pedimented portico has quatrastyle Tuscan-style columns and an arched entrance with double doors, paneled reveal, and fanlight. The east annex is the nineteenth-century sanctuary that was remodeled in the Georgian Revival style. The Snow Hill Presbyterian Church (103 SE, 4th St.) is a late Gothic Revival-style sanctuary built in 1935. The one-story front gable form building is constructed of Flemish bond brick, with a slate roof. The former First Baptist Church (112 N. Harper St.) has been converted to the Radiance Lodge. Its brick veneer walls and windows date from a 1940 remodeling that completely obscured the original 1850 frame building.

Although a number of noncontributing buildings lie within the district boundaries, the overall integrity of the district is impressive. Noncontributing buildings are generally small dwellings built between older houses, and are, for the most part, visually unobtrusive. A number of these noncontributing buildings are historic buildings that have been substantially altered, yet even with the loss of integrity they lend some degree of historic character to the district. Overall the Snow Hill Historic District conveys its sense of character as a small county seat that has changed little since 1950.

Inventory List

Note: Properties are generally arranged in the following manner: numbered streets, First through Fourth Streets, are listed first in consecutive order, followed by streets listed alphabetically. All listings are in numerical order by street number. Houses on the east side were listed before houses on the west side of each street, and houses on the north side were listed before houses on the south side of each street. Numbered streets from First through Fourth are differentiated according to their location: west of Greene St. is NW Second, NW Third, and NW Fourth Streets; to the east are SE First, SE Second, SE Third, and
SE Fourth Streets. Buildings are of frame construction unless otherwise noted.

Snow Hill’s boundaries conform like a bow to the edge of the swamp and the banks of Contentnea Creek and Long Branch. As a result of this curvature of the street plan to accommodate the waterways, North Greene Street runs generally north-south, while West Greene Street runs generally east-west. All street numbers begin at the intersection of Greene and Fourth streets, and ascend from this point in all four directions. For the purposes of street addresses, this intersection, where West Greene Street angles sharply away from North Greene Street, is the center of town.

All buildings are categorized as C (contributing) or NC (noncontributing) based on the following criteria. Any building built after the end of the period of significance, in 1945, is noncontributing due to its age (NC-age). Buildings built before 1945 that have lost their architectural integrity because of substantial additions and/or alterations incompatible with their original character are categorized as noncontributing because of these changes (NC-alt.). Examples of this are complete window, door, and porch replacements; artificial siding that obscures the original door, window, wall and eave detailing; and extensive post-1945 additions. Artificial siding such as aluminum, vinyl or asbestos shingles does not necessarily make a building noncontributing as long as the application of the siding does not obscure the decorative finish of the openings and the eaves.

Dates are estimated using design and style, the 1923 Sanborn Map (1923 SM), and the 1900 and 1920 Greene County Census Reports (Census), the North Carolina Business Directories from 1868-1910 (Directory) and documents found in the Greene County Register of Deeds Office (Deed). Oral histories were provided by local residents who are listed in the bibliography (interview).

**Inventory List**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U.S. 58 Bridge over Contentnea Creek</th>
<th>Contentnea Creek Bridge. Late Art-Deco-style concrete bridge erected by the North Carolina Department of Transportation in 1951. The bridge is seven spans long with molded concrete arched railings. At either end of the bridge is a pair of cast metal lamp posts. A plaque erected at the south end of the bridge reads: “Snow Hill: county seat of Greene County founded 1791. Town established 1811 near Cotechney, the Tuscarora stronghold. Settlers came here about 1710. Incorporated in 1855.”</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NC-age 1951 (plaque)</td>
<td>1st St., 100 blk, North side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st St., 100 blk, North side</td>
<td>102 SE 1st St. Horton and Crutchfield, Attorneys. 1-story law office, with vertical</td>
</tr>
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Snow Hill Historic District
Greene County, North Carolina

NC-age

108 SE 1st St.
c. 1955

siding, brick veneer, a multi-pane picture window, and a mansard roof with wooden shingles.

N.C. Department of Corrections, Division of Probate and Parole. 1-story
C
1937 (plaque)

Flemish bond brick veneer building, seven bays wide, has a flat roof with a corbeled cornice and brick string course. Frosted casement windows flank an altered entrance with a replacement door, in-filled sidelights, 12-light transom and brick corbeling. Casement windows have concrete sills and brick lintels.

According to a bronze plaque on the exterior of the building, it was constructed between 1935 and 1937 as a project of the Works Progress Administration of North Carolina.

Greene County Board of Elections Building. 1-story modern brick building, seven bays wide, with a flat roof, metal and plate glass windows with black concrete aprons, and double-leaf plate glass and metal door with transom.

Serve-Well Grocery. Unoccupied 1-story concrete block grocery store with a false front of rusticated beige brick veneer, plate glass and metal windows and entrance with transom. Store front faces the rear of the courthouse to the west. Owned and operated by George Hart as Cash Ice and Coal Co. Altered by Lyles brothers c. 1960 for use as Serve-Well Grocery. Later owned and operated by Junior Wade as Wade’s Grocery #2.

Nada’s Food Mart. Large, 1-story, front-gable metal frame building with metal sheathing. At the rear, a side-gable frame dwelling, ca. 1970, is attached. This is a convenience store and gas station.
House. 1-story pyramidal hipped-roof cottage is the last house on this block face from Sanborn’s 1923 map to survive. House is 3 bays wide, with central gabled ventilation dormer, two interior corbeled brick chimneys, plain siding, 6-over-6 replacement sash, and replacement porch flooring and railing.

Railroad Freight Depot and Warehouses. A depot and 3 warehouses situated at what was originally the terminus of the Kinston and Snow Hill Railroad line. These 3 warehouses may be the same fertilizer, hardware, and general storage warehouses shown at the railroad terminus in the middle of SE 2nd St. on the 1923 Sanborn Map. They now stand on the north side of the street, and were probably moved here in the 1930s when the tracks were removed and SE 2nd Street was paved. The Snow Hill depot was moved from the corner of Hines (previously Creech) and SE 2nd Streets to the corner of Oak and SE 2nd Streets before being moved here. After its service as a freight station, it was used by Josiah Exum for storage. All buildings sit on concrete block piers.

C A. Freight Depot. c. 1908. Large, 1-story, rectangular building, 2 bays wide and 1 bay deep, with wide eaves, decorative elbow brackets, and German siding. Used in later years for fertilizer and lumber storage. (Creech, 1979).

C B. Warehouse. c. 1920. Side gable building, 1 bay deep and 2 bays wide, with board and batten siding, metal siding, and porch with end enclosures.

C C. Warehouse. c. 1920. Very large side gable building, 7 bays wide and 1 bay deep, with wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, and German siding. Each side has 4 loading platforms. East side windows are 6-light casements while many west side windows are boarded up.

C D. Warehouse. c. 1920. 2-bay, side gable building with board and batten siding, wire nails, and a porch supported by creosoted posts.

Pitt and Greene Electric Membership Corporation Building. Modern commercial building with a flat roof, asymmetrical design, recessed entrance, and metal and plate glass windows and doors. Built by Jenkins Brothers for a law office.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 8
Snow Hill Historic District
Greene County, North Carolina

107 SE 2nd St.
NC-age c. 1950

Commercial Building. Narrow, altered, 1-story brick veneer building with large plate glass picture window and recessed entrance with a glazed door and transom. Now “Barrow Survey and Mapping.”

109 SE 2nd St.
NC-age Mid-20th century


111 SE 2nd St.
NC-age c. 1960

Commercial Building. 1-story concrete block building with brick veneer facade and large plate glass windows. A shingled awning covers metal and glass double-leaf doors with a transom.

119-121 SE 2nd St.
NC-age 1948

Harrell-Holden Hardware/Eason's Fish Market. 1-story gabled building with a Mission-style parapeted brick facade, large picture windows, and a recessed entrance with a transom above glazed double-leaf doors. Not shown on 1923 Sanborn’s map. #119 has always been a hardware store. #121 was originally a fish market operated by George Eason.

125 SE 2nd St.
NC-alt. c. 1920 (1923 SM)

Stables. Altered, 1-story, front gable building, 4 bays wide, with rusticated concrete block facade, partially covered with vinyl siding. Windows are 2-over-2 sash on first floor and 6-over-6 sash in the false front above the entrance, which has been altered. The main block was originally built as a livery stable.

127 SE 2nd St.
C c. 1920 (1923 SM)

The Overby Ford Motor Company. Large, 1-story, front gable building of rusticated concrete block with pressed tin false facade. Two bays have large plate glass windows and transoms with a view into the showroom, and the third bay appears to have been altered as a garage entrance. The main pedestrian entrance is a glazed and paneled wooden door. The Ford dealership was owned by brothers Sam and George Overby. Dennis Thomas now runs a machine repair shop here. Henry Willis had a plumbing business on Mill St. in the rear of the building.
George Overby House. This eclectic Spanish Mission/Tudor Revival-style red brick house is the most exotic architectural design in Snow Hill. The 6-bay facade has 3 front entrances and a Mission-style parapet wall with 1 chimney. The central entrance features an arched surround with a set of lattice-paned windows in the parapet above. Randomly spaced projecting stretchers add texture to the masonry walls. Some of the 6-over-1 sash and 1-over-1 sash may be replacements. House does not appear on Sanborn's 1923 map.

Dail House. This 1-story, 3-bay, brick Ranch house was built for the Dail family to replace their house at the southeast corner of N. Greene and SE 3rd Streets that was razed to build the bank building (now Town Hall).

Brown's Cleaners. Typical 1940s commercial building of 1-story, concrete block construction with a flat roof. The concrete is painted white with metal awnings over side and front entrances. The double-leaf entrance has glazed 3-panel doors, and reads “Since 1926.”

Brown's Garage. 1-story 1930s garage of concrete block construction with a false stepped facade, 3 bays wide. Each bay has large plate glass windows with transoms. Building has been slightly altered and currently is being used as a garage and auto repair shop. According to current owner Marty Combs, the building was built in the late 1920s or 1930s by Doug Brown.

Commercial Building. Small, 1-story concrete block building with a flat roof and casement windows.
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208 SE 3rd St.
C
C. 1900
(1923 SM)

Murphy House. Intact, 1-story, gable and wing Queen Anne cottage, situated away from the road on a rise overlooking Long Branch (access is from Oak Street). The house has plain siding, an interior brick chimney, and original wraparound porch with turned posts and balustrade. The front gable end is lighted by a Queen Anne-style window, and the entrance has its original glazed door with a 2-light transom. The house is in deteriorated condition. (Nimmo interview)

214 SE 3rd St.
C
1902 (1923 SM)

James R. Warters House. 1-story, Queen Anne gable and wing cottage with 2-over-2 sash, 2 interior brick chimneys, original porch with turned posts and balustrade, entrance with 2-light transom, and vinyl siding. According to resident Larry Cunningham, the house was built in 1902.

James Warters was listed as a policeman in the 1920 Census.

SE 3rd St.,
300 blk,
North side

302 SE 3rd St.
NC-alt.
c. 1910 (1923 SM)

Pridgen House. 1-story, side gable house, 3 bays wide with a center hall plan. The house appears to have been a Victorian-era cottage with 2-over-2 sash and a corbeled interior brick chimney. However, it was remodeled in the Colonial Revival style with a Mt. Vernon-style porch and a classical entrance with sidelights and a 6-panel door. Covered with aluminum siding.

304 SE 3rd St.
NC-age
c. 1985

Essie Heath House. 1-story side gable brick Ranch house.

306 SE 3rd St.
NC-age
1950

Willis Creech House. 1-story, side gable, Minimal Traditional brick house with Tudor Revival flair created by a front exterior brick chimney, recessed porch and a gabled wall dormer.

310 SE 3rd St.
C
c. 1920 (1923 SM)

Warters-McGee House. Large, side gable, Craftsman-style house has wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and elbow brackets. A prominent gabled front dormer has a shingled facade, while the rest of the original siding is plain weatherboard. House has 1-over-1 sash and a central corbeled brick chimney. The wraparound porch has tapered boxed posts.
312 SE 3rd St. C  
c. 1923-24  

J.S. Hardy House. Nicely maintained, 1⅔-story Craftsman-style house has wide-overhanging eaves, a wide shed dormer across the front with paired 4-over-1 sash, original porch with Craftsman-style posts, a porte-cochere, and a glazed and paneled entrance. House is covered with vinyl siding. Does not appear on Sanborn’s 1923 map. Built and lived in by J. S. Hardy, who operated a filling station across the street at the junction of SE 3rd and SE 4th Streets.

314 SE 3rd St. C  
c. 1910  
(1923 SM)

Robert Britt House. 1-story, cross-gable Victorian cottage with a hipped dormer, 2 interior brick corbeled chimneys, 1-over-1 sash, and a wraparound porch with replacement boxed posts. The original entrance has a glazed and paneled door with a transom. The house is covered with vinyl siding.

SE 3rd St.,  
400 blk, North side

402 SE 3rd St. NC-alt.  
Mid-19th century  
(1923 SM)

Sugg House. Very altered I-House with 2 exterior end chimneys laid in stretcher bond brick, and 6-over-6 sash with small window openings. The house has a glazed and paneled front door, rear ell addition, and wraparound porch with pedimented entrance, turned posts, and balustrade. It is completely encased in vinyl siding, obscuring most of the original fabric, and diminishing its integrity. This is a much older house than it appears. It was remodeled once in 1906. Said to be about the same age as Sugg-Harper House at 106 NW 3rd St.

SE 3rd St.,  
600 blk, North side

602 SE 3rd St. C  
c. 1930

Warren and Mewborn Pontiac Dealership/ C. L. Hardy Horse and Mule Co. Large 4-bay brick commercial building of front-gable form with stepped facade and 3 large facade display windows. The rear service section has concrete block walls with brick piers. Now East Coast Properties Real Estate office, the windows are covered with aluminum siding. (Twyman interview)
Commercial Building. Intact, small 1-story brick building with original glazed door, flanking display windows, and a flat roof. Currently vacant.

Wooten Store. Largely intact 2-story front-gable brick building with 6-over-6 sash, original recessed entrance with flanking display windows, exposed rafter tails, and side frame additions. This was built and operated as a store. (Twyman interview)

Rental Units. Two 1-story rental units that may have been barracks or modular houses, now joined by a metal-roofed carport. These are partially covered with vinyl siding, although some board-and-batten is visible.

Offie Sugg House. 1-story gable and wing house has molded eaves with returns, plain frieze with corner boards, plain siding, 1 interior brick chimney, and 1-over-1 sash. Attached porch has turned posts and replacement railing. Entrance is an original glazed and paneled door with single-light transom.

NC Outbuilding. c. 1950. Deteriorated, front gable, frame shop building with terra-cotta veneer hipped addition with a central smoke stack.

Styron House. This 2-story house is said to be part of a late-nineteenth century house situated at 115 N. Greene Street. According to local tradition, when SE 3rd Street was cut through to Greene Street, this part of the house was moved to this site to get it out of the way. The main block has a low hipped roof with deeply overhanging eaves, interior brick chimneys, plain siding, large 6-over-6 original sash, and a 2-story porch with chamfered Doric posts and turned railing. The first floor entrance is a replacement door with single light transom. Paired second story entrances are original 2-panel Greek Revival doors. This portion of the house has a 1-story Italianate-style bay on the northern elevation with narrow 1-over-1 sash and paneled aprons. The front Victorian-Era wing of the house appears to have been added c. 1900, and has a 2-story bay with molded eaves and 2-over-2 sash.
A rear 1-story ell and other rear additions were made prior to 1923, as the house appears in this configuration on the 1923 Sanborn map.  

**Cherry House.** 1-story tri-gable house, 3 bays wide with 4-over-4 sash, 1 exterior and 1 interior brick chimney, a hipped-roof porch with turned railing and replacement posts, and a 4-panel glazed door with 2-light transom.

**House.** 1-story front gable house, 2 bays wide, with elbow brackets, exposed rafter tails, German siding, 4-over-4 original sash, 1 central brick chimney, and a front gable porch with replacement posts and plain railing.

**Gooch House.** 1-story hip-roofed cottage is 3 bays wide with 6-over-6 sash and 1 interior brick chimney. Alterations include vinyl siding, replacement front porch, and replacement front entrance. This house was originally located at 216 N. Greene Street and moved from there in the early 1960s for the construction of the present Wachovia Bank.

*Corrina and Pete Gooch were long-time residents (interview with Town Clerks Jean Hines and Dale Manning).*

**Annie Potter Cox-M. H. Potter, Jr., House.** Victorian gable and wing house with plain siding and a combination of Colonial Revival and Craftsman decorative details, a number of which may be later alterations or replacements. These include exposed rafter tails, multi-paned bay window and round ventilator in front gable end, gabled dormers with arched 6-over-6 sash, 9/9 sash with early glass, a transomed entrance, and a porch with Doric columns and solid balustrade. This house may date as early as the antebellum period.

**M. H. Potter, Jr. Rental House.** 1-story side gable brick Ranch house.
M. H. Potter, Jr. Rental Houses. Row of 3 unusual brick shotgun houses of picturesque design with round-arched 6-over-6 sash windows, rounded front steps, and circular ventilator. Each house is 2 bays wide. These houses may have been originally frame and covered with brick veneer in the 1950s. Not shown on Sanborn’s 1923 map.

Horace Moore House. Small 1-story side-gable house is 3 bays wide and has 1 interior brick chimney, 6-over-6 sash and metal porch posts.

Arnold H. Kilpatrick House. Well-maintained and mostly intact 1-story gable and wing Queen Anne cottage with front-facing cross gable, 2-over-2 sash, and original wraparound porch with turned posts and sawnwork brackets. The entrance has an original glazed and paneled door with single-light transom.

Arnold H. Kilpatrick, a farmer, is listed as the head of household at this location on the 1920 Census. The house was also lived in by his daughter Mary Virginia. It was built by M. W. Warren as a speculation house.

Jones House. Slightly altered, 1-story pyramidal-roof Craftsman cottage has some interesting details, including a flared hipped roof with a front-facing flared hipped dormer and wooden shingle siding beneath the cornice. The house has wide overhanging eaves, plain siding, 1-over-1 sash, 2 interior brick chimneys with tall stacks, and original front porch with Craftsman-style posts and turned railing.

Horace Bunn House. 1-story front gable stuccoed house that features an interior brick chimney, 6-over-6 sash, shed porch and Classical-style entrance with sidelights and a hipped-roof portico.

Henry Creech House. Large 1-story, front gable Craftsman-style house, 3
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C  bays wide, with 1-over-1 paired sash, glazed and paneled entrance, and original porch (partially enclosed) with Craftsman-style posts. The front gable end window has leaded glass lattice sidelights.


Homeplace of Henry Creech, listed in the 1920 Census as a real estate salesman. Creech ran a dairy farm here in the 1930s.

Snow Hill Graded High School Gymnasium. Large gymnasium has a bow-string truss roof, a corbeled brick cornice, and stretcher-bond brick facade. Simple Art-Deco-style pilasters or buttresses appear along all elevations of the building. Some original paired 18-light metal casement windows; some have been bricked in. The entrance, a small projecting gabled block, has a molded cornice and replacement double-leaf door. The building was built for the pre-1923 Snow Hill Graded High School, which was torn down after a new middle school was built. Not on 1923 Sanborn map.

Wade’s Grocery No. 1. 1-story, hipped-roof 2-bay wide store building has a hipped portico with brick supports, plain siding, and exposed rafter tails. The portico was apparently closed in during conversion to a grocery store. Side shed and rear gabled additions.

Built as a filling station. Later operated as a grocery store by Junior Wade, its current owner. Known as Wade’s Grocery #1, this was the first of 3 stores owned and operated by Wade. The store was part of a small 1930s-1940s commercial district centered around the crossroads of SE 3rd St. and Hines (previously Creech Street), which is currently inactive. Not shown on 1923 Sanborn map. (Wilber Twyman interview)

Wade House. 1-story side gable house, 3 bays wide, with 2-over-2
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NC-age
1950s

605 SE 3rd St.
C
C. 1920
(1923 SM)

Taylor-Hinson House. Nicely maintained and intact 1-story Craftsman house with a hipped roof with deeply overhanging flared eaves, a central hipped dormer, decorative clipped corner shingles along the cornice, plain siding, 2 interior brick chimneys, and bay windows on the side elevations. The large Craftsman porch (screened in) with square posts on brick piers shelters an entrance with sidelights and transom.

C Garage. 1920s. Front gable, single-bay garage.

C Outbuilding. 1930s. Front gable outbuilding with shed addition and exposed rafter tails.

C Outbuilding. 1930s. Front gable building with exposed rafter tails and asbestos shingle siding.

607 SE 3rd St.
C
C. 1900
(1923 SM)

Clayton Sugg House. 1-story multi-gabled house, 3 bays wide, with 2-over-2 sash, 2 interior brick chimneys, and a screened porch with turned posts. It retains its original entrance with glazed and paneled door and single-light transom, a rear ell with enclosed porch, and is covered with vinyl siding.

NC Modular Home. c. 1998. 1-story, recently constructed modular home.

C Outbuilding. c. 1900. Front gable frame shed with a batten door.

609 SE 3rd St.
NC-age
C. 1950

Noah Sugg House. 1-story side-gable house with 6-over-6 sash, 1 interior brick chimney, and a gabled portico with metal posts.

C Barn. c. Late 19th-early 20th century. Large front gable barn with side sheds that was built to serve the Clayton Sugg House.

NC Garage. c. 1960. 2-bay frame garage with a shed roof.


NW 3rd St.,
100 blk,
North side

107 NW 3rd St.
NC-age
1961

Snow Hill Post Office. 1-story cubic-shaped Moderne-style building with brick veneer, a flat roof, bands of metal windows separated by turquoise panels, and differentiated bricks. Maynard Hicks was the contractor.
George Edwards House. 1½-story brick Period Cottage has a steep side gable roof with a front gable wing and a shallower central front cross gable accenting a round-arched entrance. Other features are paired 6-over-6 replacement sash, a gable end chimney, and a terrace with arcaded brick railing. Thomas B. Herman designed this house.

NC Garage. c. 1950. Front gable 2-car garage with asbestos siding.

Baker-Williams-Carpenter House. 1½-story brick Period Cottage has a steep side gable roof with a clipped gable wing, front exterior brick chimney, 1-over-1 replacement sash and an enclosed porch on the east elevation. A shallow gabled projection protects a rounded entrance.

NC Garage. c. 1960s. Front gable 2-car garage with vinyl siding.

Nancy Edwards House. 1½-story Period Cottage with side gable roof, a cross gable with bay window, brick veneer, 8-over-8 and 6-over-6 sash, front exterior chimney, and screened front porch.

NC Garage. c. 1948. Side gable, frame, 3-car garage.

Carraway House. Neoclassical Revival I-House with a central cross-gable dormer, interior chimneys, large 1-over-1 sash, and an overall application of vinyl siding. The ornate central entrance, a glazed and paneled door with transom and sidelights, is sheltered by a 1-story hipped porch with paired Tuscan columns. The central bay of the 2nd story contains a large Palladian window.

NC Chapel. Early 1970s. 1-story, front gable funeral chapel with brick veneer.

NC Florist Building. 1948. Small frame shed.

C Garage. c. 1920. Front-gable frame garage with shutters.

Built for the Henry Carraway family, who moved to Goldsboro in the early 1930s. Now operated as Taylor-Edwards Funeral Home. (Nimmo interview)
Harrell House. 1½-story Cape Cod house of side gable form, 4 bays wide, has a front gable wing, interior brick chimney, 6-over-6 and 8-over-8 sash, an entrance with fluted Doric pilasters, and an enclosed porch on the south side. Covered with vinyl siding.

C Garage. c. 1940. 2-bay, front gable garage with vinyl siding.

Percy Holden bought this lot in 1940 and used portions of the existing house to build this house for his daughter Pat and her husband Jack Harrell. This is the only house on this block face.

Sugg Harper House. Much altered, 2-story, side-gable house, 5 bays wide, with some original Federal-era elements including 9-over-9 sash windows, a dentil cornice, small 4-pane windows in the gable ends, paneled corner boards, molded cornice, eave returns, and exterior brick end chimneys. Local citizens recall that the house originally faced Greene St., and was moved around the corner to its present site many years ago. On the 1923 Sanborn map, it sits at its present site with a wraparound porch. A second story was added to the rear ell since 1923, and several side additions are now present. It was remodeled in the 1950s with a Classical entrance surround with fluted Doric pilasters and a 1-story side porch with square posts.

C Outbuilding. c. 1930. Front gable building with plain siding.

Said to be the oldest house in Snow Hill, with a date of "18--" in the attic. It is likely that it is an antebellum house, but has been altered greatly. Creech states in his history that it was built about 1768, but its appearance does not support this date.

Roy Mewborn House. 1½-story Colonial Williamsburg-style house, 5 bays wide, of side gable form, with brick veneer, 3 gable dormers, and a classical entrance. Thomas B. Herman designed this house.

C Garage. 1935. Front gable 2-car garage, with plain siding.

Ed and Nancy Sugg House. 1½-story side gable house with a front cross gable, a steep roof pitch, brick veneer, 8-over-8 sash, a wrought iron
Rich-Shirley House. Small, 1-story, side gable frame house has boxed eaves with returns, 6-over-6 sash, rear brick chimney, and a wraparound porch with replacement paired posts. Front entrance removed to the north side of house.

Mrs. Shirley bought the house in the mid-1970s after Mr. Rich died.

George Overby House. Large 1-story Craftsman-style house of side gable, 4 bay wide form, with a front shed dormer, overhanging eaves with knee brackets, interior brick chimney, and 6-over-6 sash. Shed porch has large plain posts. Covered in vinyl siding. C Garage. c. 1940. Front gable, single-bay garage with vinyl siding.

Built for George Overby.

Shelton-Carraway House. 1-story gable and wing Queen Anne house has boxed eaves with returns, 6-over-6 sash, 1 replacement brick end chimney, and a wraparound porch with replacement Craftsman-style posts. The front wing contains a bay window with bell cast roof. Covered in vinyl siding. C Garage. c. 1930. Front gable, single-bay, frame garage. C Outbuilding. c. 1930. Front gable frame utility building with side sheds.

Earliest owner, Louis Shelton, bought the house when he moved to Snow Hill. He died in 1921; his wife died in 1941. Their son-in-law Fred Carraway was a later occupant.

Taylor-Dail House. 1-story hipped cottage remodeled in the mid-20th century with brick veneer and a flat-roof porch with metal posts. Retains original 4-over-1 Craftsman-style sash.
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104 SE 4th St. C-alt. Late 1920s
James T. Exum House. Handsome 2-story, side gable I-house, 4 bays wide, with molded eave returns, plain siding, an interior brick end chimney, and 8/1 window configuration. The screened front porch has replacement materials and the house is completely covered in vinyl siding. Not shown on Sanborn’s 1923 map.

106 SE 4th St. NC-age c. 1950
Robert Edwards House. Small, 1-story, side gable Minimal Traditional house has a sweeping front gable, interior brick chimney and replacement 8-over-8 vinyl sash and siding.

206 SE 4th St. C c. 1890 (SM-1923)
R.E. Moseley House. 2 1/2-story, gable and wing, Queen Anne house has a tri-gable configuration along its elevation facing Long Branch, plain corner boards, implied pediments in the gable ends, and a central brick chimney with corbeled stack. The wing portion faces 4th Street. The house has molded eaves, plain siding, 2-over-2 original sash, and a partially screened wraparound porch with narrow Doric posts and spindle railing. The entrance has an original glazed and paneled door with single-light transom. House shape corresponds to 1923 SM except for outbuilding.


Richard E Moseley was listed in the 1920 Census as a merchant and head of a household that included his daughter and wife Elizabeth.

208 SE 4th St. C c. 1925-30
Edwards Rental House No. 1. Intact 1-story, 3-bay, front gable Craftsman-style house with exposed rafter tails and elbow brackets, 4-over-1 sash, an interior brick chimney, and plain siding. The gable ends are sheathed in wooden shingles and the porch roof is a separate front gable with battered posts and plain railing. Rear shed addition.

C Outbuilding. c. 1930s. Low-gabled frame building with plain siding built to house animals.

C Outbuilding. c. 1930s. Front gable, single bay utility building with plain siding and side shed.

NC Outbuilding. Unknown. 2-bay shed-roof playhouse.

Built by Alonzo Edwards as a rental house from a Sears and Roebuck kit. Edgar Edwards, his son, lived here.

210 SE 4th St. Edwards Rental House No. 2. Intact 1-story, 3-bay, clipped front gable
Craftsman-style house with exposed rafter tails and elbow brackets, 4-over-1 sash, 2 interior brick chimneys, and plain siding. The gable ends are sheathed in wooden shingles and the porch roof is engaged, with a clipped gable, boxed posts, and plain railing.

*Built by Alonzo Edwards as a rental house from a Sears and Roebuck kit. Later owned and occupied by Lyman Lassiter.*

**Margaret Hart House.** 1-story, 3-bay side gable brick Ranch house.

**Alonzo Edwards House.** Large and intact 2-story gable and wing Queen Anne-style house with plain siding, molded eaves, and sawnwork bargeboards with rosettes. Other features include a plain frieze, corner boards, 2-over-2 sash, 2 interior brick chimneys, and a wraparound porch with turned posts with sawn and spindled brackets, and a balustrade. Beneath the porch is an original glazed and paneled front door with 2-light transom and full-length windows. A rear kitchen with interior brick chimney is attached by an enclosed breezeway.

*Built and lived in by Alonzo Edwards, an undertaker and landlord in Snow Hill. He owned several rental properties in this area.*

**M. H. Potter, Jr. House.** 1-story L-plan house with side gable roof, stucco walls, side ell addition, exposed rafters, a large multi-paned picture window on the facade, 6-over-6 sash windows, and 1 interior and 1 exterior stucco chimney.

*Built and lived in by M. H. Potter, Jr.; later a rental property.*

**Chestnut House.** 1½-story Dutch Colonial Revival house with a front-gambrel roof, a side-hall plan, 3 bays wide, with shed dormers, 6-over-6 and
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1920 6-over-9 replacement sash, 1 interior and 1 exterior brick chimney, and vinyl siding. The front porch and rear enclosed porch were removed during ca. 1980 renovation.

103 SE 4th St. C
1935 Snow Hill Presbyterian Church. 1-story, front gable, nave plan, brick Gothic Revival church laid in Flemish bond. Building has a slate roof, a front gable portico with recessed entrance and double-leaf 3-panel door, and an octagonal bell tower with witch’s cap covered with wooden shingles. The 3-bay deep building has lancet-arched stained glass windows added in mid-1980s. There is a c. 1950 two-story brick addition to the rear with a flat roof and metal casement windows. According to the cornerstone, the congregation was organized in 1916.

109 SE 4th St. NC-age
1953-54 Maynard Hicks House. 2-story, side gable, Colonial Revival house of brick construction. The house is 5 bays wide and has molded eaves with dentils and returns, windows with 8-over-8 sash and paneled aprons and 1 exterior chimney. The recessed entrance has a 6-panel door with sidelights and is sheltered by a classical portico with dentiled cornice and Doric columns and pilasters added in the 1990s. An enclosed side porch has a flat roof.

NC Outbuilding. 1950s. Hipped-roof structure with plain siding and wraparound screening, possibly built as a summer house.

NC-Garage. 1950s. Front gable, 1-bay wide with plain siding, altered with a new metal door.

St. Barnabas Rd., (entered from south side of SE 4th St.) C
1884 (NR) St. Barnabas Episcopal Church and Cemetery. Sited on a rise overlooking Long Branch, the modest Carpenter Gothic style chapel has a front gable form, 3 bays wide and 4 bays deep, with board and batten siding and original lancet-arch windows. The roof has a steep pitch with a scissors truss kingpost in the front gable end. An arcaded cornice links the battens of the walls, a subtle feature creating an arcade effect. The entrance is a double leaf door of narrow battens. Roof trusses are exposed inside the nave, where a central aisle divides two rows of pews before meeting the chancel, which is framed by a pointed arch. One of the earliest surviving churches in Snow Hill and one of only two examples of Stick Style or Carpenter Gothic Revival architecture in town. 2½ acres of land for the church was acquired from Aquilla Sugg in 1883, and the chapel was begun in 1884 by builders W.T. Faircloth and the firm of Porter and Goodwin. It remained the only Episcopal church in Greene County for seventy-five years. The chapel was
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W. Greene St., 100 blk,
North side

101 W. Greene St.
NC-age c. 1980

103 W. Greene St.
NC-alt. c. 1900
(1923 SM)

105 W. Greene St.
C 1928
(cornerstone)

109 W.

Wilson and built by T.A. Loving and Company of Goldsboro. (Creech, 369-371)

Commercial Building. 1-story modern commercial building with plywood siding and a false-mansard roof with wood shingles, remodeled from c. 1935 service station.

Herbert Potter House. 1-story gable and wing Queen Anne-style cottage with boxed, molded eaves, and plain siding. A 1949 Colonial Revival-style remodeling by his son James H. Potter added replacement 8-over-8 sash, an entrance with broken pediment and fluted pilasters, and a bay window.

Calvary Memorial Methodist Church. Front-gable Neoclassical-style sanctuary, 7 bays deep, features a pedimented portico with quatrastyle Doric columns and an arched entrance with double doors, paneled reveal, and fanlight. Walls are laid in Flemish bond brick with glazed headers, and windows are of frosted glass 15-over-15 sash with fanlight and bull’s eye above each window. The three-stage bell tower has engaged Doric columns and arched louvers at the 1st stage; arched windows and a paneled parapet with urns at the 2nd stage; and a hexagonal, cedar-shingled steeple with urns and a gold-plated weathervane at the 3rd stage.

East Annex. 19th century, 1928. During construction of the 1928 sanctuary, the earlier sanctuary was turned sideways and rehabilitated into a Georgian Revival-style annex with 8-over-12 sash and similar brickwork as the main building.


Calvary Memorial Methodist Church Parsonage. 1-story, L-shaped,
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Greene St. NC-age 1961-62

Colonial Revival-style Ranch house with brick veneer, 8-over-12 sash, and a porch with boxed posts. Built by Katherine Heiss.

Moore-Overby House. 2-story, gable and wing, Queen Anne-style house with plain siding, 4-over-4 sash with molded caps, original Eastlake-style entrance door with transom, and wraparound porch with replacement turned posts. 1st-floor windows in the front wing beneath porch are full length. Front wing also had elaborate sawnwork and kingpost at gable apex, now gone. Vinyl siding.

C Outbuilding. c. 1900. Front gable building with flush gable eaves and plain siding, 1-bay wide.

Samuel E. Moore was listed as a landlord and head of the house when the 1900 census was taken. Sam Overby, Sr, his son-in-law, was a long-time resident of Snow Hill in the 20th century.

Frizzelle-Moye Cottage. 1-story Queen Anne-style cottage with a hipped roof, a gabled front wing, front-gabled dormer, 2 interior brick chimneys, and 1-over-1 sash. House retains original wraparound curvilinear porch with replacement paired posts and trellises, and Victorian door with transom. Sawnwork bargeboard in cross gable over porch entrance and side gable.


J. P. Frizzelle lived here until 1920 when he built a new house at 201 W. Greene St. J.C. Moye was a long-time resident in the 20th century.

W. Greene St., 200 blk, North side

Former Methodist Parsonage. Late-19th-century house rehabilitated in the Colonial Revival style about 1949. 1-story, double pile, frame house has wide boxed eaves with returns, 2 interior brick chimneys, 6-over-6 sash, Colonial Revival-style entrance with pilasters and metope frieze, and overall vinyl siding. On the 1923 Sanborn map, the house is shown with a full front porch and no front wing.
Sylivant House. Gable and wing house, remodeled in 1950s with brick veneer and a front picture window. Has 6-over-6 sash and a flat roof porch with Doric posts. 

House was moved here from the Herbert Sylivant Farm near Greene Co. Training School between 1900 and 1920 and subsequently remodeled in the Colonial Revival style. Herbert Sylivant, a rural route mail carrier, was not listed on the 1900 Census, but does appear on the 1920 Census as head of household at this location. Herbert Sylivant’s son Gerald W. Sylivant has lived here since the death of his parents.

Holden-Warren-Mooring House. Small, 1-story, late Greek Revival cottage is one of the oldest houses in Snow Hill. Original features include a hipped roof, boxed eaves, very large paneled corner boards, 6-over-6 sash with peaked lintels, a 4-panel door with peaked lintel, and 2 exterior brick chimneys. Alterations include the replacement Craftsman-style porch and aluminum siding. Herbert Holden was a long-time resident of this house.

Sam Sugg House. Much altered, 1-story, side gable house, 3 bays wide, has wide boxed eaves with returns, plain siding, cornerboards, diamond vents in gable ends, 1 rear chimney, and replacement 8-over-12 sash. The front porch has been replaced with a stoop and the entrance is a replacement door with sidelights.

Moore-Bunn House. 1-story Queen Anne-style house has a hipped roof with front gabled wing, 4-over-4 and 6-over-6 sash, 3 front entrances, each with a 2-light transom, and original wraparound porch with turned posts, railing, and sawnwork brackets.

Ernest Sylivant House. 1½-story, side gable, Tudor Revival-style cottage with brick veneer, exposed rafter tails, an exterior brick end chimney, original front door, and 6-over-6 sash. Decorative features include half-timbering in the gable ends, and arched brick supports and open-work brick railing on the gabled front porch.

Lynch House. Large, 1-story pyramidal-roof cottage with cross gables on the front and side elevations, 2 interior brick chimneys, 1-over-1 sash, and a hipped-roof wraparound porch with large posts, and overall aluminum
c. 1910        siding. Entrance is a glazed and paneled front door with leaded-glass
(1923 SM)     transom and sidelights. The dwelling is a good example of this popular
early 20th-century house type.

W. Greene
St., 300 blk,
North side

301 W.      Wooten House. 1-story, side gable, Cape Cod-style house, 4 bays wide,
Greene St. with arched entrance stoop, interior brick chimney, 6-over-6 sash, and
C        aluminum siding.
1938        C Rental House. c. 1935. Small, 1-story, stuccoed, Craftsman-style house
            with a hipped roof, exposed rafter tails, metal casement windows, and a
            recessed corner porch with entrance. Built as a dental office by Dr. George
            A. Wooten.

303 W.      Whitehurst-Exum House. 1½-story, side gable, Colonial Williamsburg-
Greene St. style frame house, 6 bays wide, with 4 hipped dormers, 6-over-6 sash, a
C        hipped-roof porch, and vinyl siding.
1939        C Garage. c. 1940. Front gable frame garage.

305 W.      Drew Sugg Harper House. Antebellum plantation house of the Sugg
Greene St. family, who at one time owned this entire block. There was a family
C        graveyard to the rear that has disappeared. About 1935, Drew Sugg Harper
Antebellum;
remodeled
1935        remodeled the house in the Colonial Revival style so that no original visible
(1923 SM)    fabric remains on either the interior or exterior. Elegant, 5-bay, brick veneer
            house is 1½-stories with 6-over-6 sash. The main block is a side gable form
            with two front-gabled wings enclosing a flat-roofed porch with wooden
            posts, an iron railing, and a roof balustrade. The entrance has an elliptical
            fanlight with sidelights. The center-hall plan interior features classical
            mantels and staircase.
            NC Garage. c. 1950. 2-story, 2-bays with a hipped roof and board and
            batten siding.

When the 1900 Census was taken, Drew Sugg Harper’s father, James T. H.
Harper, was recorded as a druggist and the head of the household, which
also included his wife Martha E. Sugg and five children, living at 107 NW
3rd St.
Harper House. 1-story, side-gable cottage, 3 bays wide, with wooden shake siding, an interior brick chimney, 6-over-6 sash and a shed porch with square posts. This house, built at the Charleston Naval Base during World War II, was dismantled, shipped to this site, and reconstructed in 1950 as a starter home.

NC Garage. c. 1950. 2-bay garage in rear.

Professor Leonard Henry Smith House. 2-story, side-gable, 3-bay-wide frame Colonial Revival-style house with plain siding, 6-over-6 sash, gabled dormers, 1-story gabled wings, and a classical entrance with sidelights, pilasters, and sunburst pediment.

C Garage. c. 1942. 2-story frame garage with two vehicle bays and center door. 6-over-6 sash windows in second story.

C Tenant House. c. 1890. Frame 1-story side-gable building 3 bays wide with plain siding, double entrances, 5-panel doors, 6-over-6 sash, and shed porch. This faces 7th St.

African-American professor Leonard Henry Smith and his wife, Kennie Dixon Smith, had this house built by a contractor named Edwards in 1940. Professor Smith served as principal of the Greene County Training School for African American students from circa 1929 until circa 1965.

Sugg-Hicks House. Vernacular Queen Anne-style I-House, 3 bays wide, with a projecting central bay and wraparound porch with replacement posts and open turret. The house features pedimented gables with molded eaves and diamond ventilators, plain siding, interior chimneys with replacement stacks, full-length windows on the first floor with 1-over-4 sash configuration, and a paneled and glazed entrance door with 2-light transom. A 1-story rear ell with enclosed porch and interior brick chimney is connected to a one-story wing with 6-over-6 sash, flush eaves, and a brick end chimney, forming a U-shaped plan. The rear portion predates the Queen
Anne Addition.

This was the house of Arvil Sugg and his daughter Laura and her husband James T. Sugg, who built the Queen Anne addition.

Herring-Sheppard House. 1-story 3-bay tri-gable house with molded eaves, plain siding, and wraparound porch (partially enclosed) with turned posts, sawnwork brackets, and replacement chamfered-spindle balustrade. Beneath the porch, floor-length windows are two-over-four sash. Entrance is a paneled door with arched lights and a 2-light transom. Alterations include 2 interior replacement chimney stacks and a rear gabled carport.

House was built by Ichabod and Clara Sugg Herring, the daughter of Arvil Sugg. Attorney Walter G. Sheppard later owned the house for a long time.

Milton W. Warren House. 2-story Foursquare, 3 bays wide, with a low hipped slate roof and wide molded eaves, 2 interior brick chimneys, plain siding, a central hipped dormer, and a partially enclosed wraparound porch with posts on brick piers. The entrance is a beveled glass door with ornamental leaded-glass sidelights and transom. 1-over-1 sash windows have a leaded ornamental pane over a single lower pane in the front elevation. An exterior stairway provides access to an apartment in the enclosed porch and a 2nd-story porch addition.

C Garage. 1917. 1-story, 2-bay garage, pyramidal roof, plain siding.


Anderson-Exum House. 2-story, side gable, 3-bay-wide Colonial Revival-style house with stretcher-bond brick walls, molded eaves with returns, 6-over-6 sash, and a gabled portico with square posts. There are rear 1-story additions, an enclosed rear porch, and rear shed dormer. The original house, a 1-story tri-gable house, was remodeled to its present appearance in 1935.

C Garage. 1920s. 1-story, single bay, front gable garage with plain siding.

Josiah Exum House. Elaborate and remarkably intact 2-story Stick Style gable-and-wing house built by Josiah Exum in 1887-88. The house features 4-over-4 sash (floor-length beneath the main porch), and bargeboarded gable ends. Walls are a mixture of decorative siding, including plain
weatherboard, pickets, board-and-batten, and diagonal siding treatments. The patterned slate roof has scalloped rafter tails and two interior chimneys. The one-story porch has chamfered posts with matching balustrade and spindle frieze (some reproduced) and a bracketed entrance gable with king-post motif. The front entrance is a double-leaf paneled door with a single-light transom. An octagonal bay window has a paneled dado. A 1-story side wing has a porch with matching details. Two rear ells are connected by an enclosed porch. The house lot extends to Long Branch, and includes a well-maintained landscape of magnolias, holly trees, and grape arbors and outbuildings.

C Kitchen and Laundry. 1887. 1-story, side-gable building, 2 bays wide (kitchen in one side and a laundry in the other). Exterior woodwork matches that of the main house. Previously situated at the southeast corner of the house and moved to the rear in the 1930s.

C Smokehouse. 1887. 1-story, front gable, frame smokehouse has molded eaves with returns, plain corner boards, and is 2 bays wide with 2 batten doors.

C Barn. 1887. Front-gable barn with plain siding, horizontal board-and-batten siding, and open siding.


C Chicken Houses. c. 1930. 4 chicken houses of various sizes with shed roofs, all in deteriorated condition.

Josiah Exum is listed as a merchant of ‘industrial’ merchandise, and the head of the household (which included his wife, Martha Sugg Exum, and their 6 children) in the 1900 Census. He also served as Greene County Commissioner in 1902 (Francis Sugg interview, N. C. Yearbook, 1902).

Williams-Exum House. Circa 1860 2-story 3-bay Gothic Revival-style house with tri-gable form, plain siding, interior and exterior brick chimneys, and 6-over-6 sash with peaked window surrounds with applied decorative motifs. Gables have decorative bargeboards, finials, and pendants. The original house was narrower. In two separate phases, in 1913 and 1938, the house was expanded to the sides and the original trim carefully reproduced in 1938. A molded lancet-arch window occupies each gable. The porch, with wraparound portion added in 1913, has bracketed eaves, chamfered posts with sawnwork brackets, and a turned balustrade. Other features are a
replacement 6-panel front door, 2 interior brick chimneys, and 1 exterior brick end chimney. A later gabled kitchen with decorative bargeboard and boxed posts is attached to the rear of the house by an enclosed breezeway. Like 110 W. Greene Street, the lot extends back to Long Branch, and includes beautiful landscaping and a grape arbor.

**C Smokehouse.** 19th century. Apparently original, side-gable building with a very tall profile, flush eaves, plain siding, and batten door.

**C Kitchen.** 19th century. Side-gable, molded and boxed eaves with returns, plain siding, interior brick end chimney, and 6-panel door.

**C Garage.** 1910s. 1-story frame garage, 2 bays wide with plain siding, hipped roof, and exposed rafter tails. Rear shed addition was a workshop.

**C Milking Shed.** 1920s. 1-story side-gable building, 2 bays wide with plain siding, exposed rafter tails, batten doors and windows, and sits on a brick foundation.

**C Barn.** c. 1910. Front-gable barn, 1 bay wide with plain siding and rear shed addition.

An 1855 letter from Sarah Williams to her parents indicates that the house design may have been derived from one of A.J. Downing's pattern books ordered by her husband, Dr. Benjamin Williams. His nephew Richard Williams possibly built the house. In the 1870s owner John C. Dixon moved it a short distance to the present site. Josiah Caul Exum bought the house in 1904 and he and his wife made two enlargements, one in 1913 and one in 1938, that reproduced the original Gothic Revival-style finishes in a remarkably accurate manner. The house is now owned by their grandson, Francis Sugg Jr. This is the best preserved antebellum house in Snow Hill. (Francis Sugg interview)

**W.W. Exum House.** 1-story, brick Period Cottage, painted white. The side-gable house has gabled wings, a molded cornice, 3 exterior end chimneys, decorative bay windows, vertical sheathing, latticed casement windows, and sash windows of 4-over-4, 6-over-6, and 8-over-8 sash. Recessed entrance with 6-panel door and classical surround.

**NC Carport.** 1966. Detached carport with hipped slate roof, turned finial, and heavy posts.

**NC Garage.** 1950s. Front gable 1-bay building with cupola and shed porch.

**NC Tool Shed.** 1949. Small shed outbuilding in rear of house.

**Alfred Warren House.** Handsome 2 ½ story well-preserved Neoclassical-
Snow Hill Historic District
Greene County, North Carolina

Greene St. c. 1915 (1923 SM)

style house, 3 bays wide, with plain siding, a hipped roof with wide frieze, and gabled dormers on the side elevations. Sets of three massive Tuscan columns support the full-height pedimented portico with modillion cornice and oval window with decorative surround. Main entrance is in a projecting bay with transoms, sidelights, and pilasters. 2nd story entrance with a balcony is located on top of this bay. Beneath the portico a 1-story porch with Tuscan columns wraps around both sides. Other features include 1-over-1 sash, a 1-story ell with an enclosed porch, 3 brick interior chimneys in the main block, and 2 exterior brick chimneys on the rear.

C Barn. c.1915. Large front gable frame barn with loft.

The house was built by Bob Baylock of Kinston between 1912 and 1915 for Dan Patrick for his daughter, Blanche Patrick and her husband, Alfred Warren, listed as a merchant in the 1900 Census records. In the 1920 Census, Warren, listed as a farmer, is living in this house.

W. Greene St., 200 blk, South side

202 W. Greene St. c. 1900 (1923 SM)

Warren House. 1-story Queen Anne-style house has a front hipped-roof wing with bay window, plain siding, molded eaves with returns, 4-over-4 sash, and 1 interior brick chimney. Porch has replacement posts.


This house was occupied by the Alfred Warren family while their residence next door at 116 W. Greene Street was under construction. His son, Menon Warren, lived here for many years.

204 W. Greene St. NC-alt. Late 1920s

Edwards-Welfare House. Completely altered, 1-story, front-gable Craftsman-style cottage, 3 bays wide, with 1-over-1 sash, 3 interior brick chimneys, replacement porch and front entrance, and vinyl siding.

206 W. Greene St. c. 1930

Edwards-Albritton House. Intact, 1-story, side-gable Sears & Roebuck Craftsman-style cottage with plain siding, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter tails, 4-over-1 sash (some paired), and 2 interior and 1 exterior brick chimneys. Front-gable porch has exposed rafter tails, battered posts on brick piers, and plain railing.
Snow Hill Historic District
Greene County, North Carolina

208 W.
Greene St.
NC-age
1950

Herbert Sugg House. 1-story, side-gable cottage with casement windows and asbestos shingle siding. The gabled front wing has bay windows. This is a late example of the Craftsman style.

210 W.
Greene St.
NC-alt
late 1920s

Lancaster-Mewborn-Grizzard House. 1½-story, Victorian multi-gabled house, 3-bays wide, with Queen Anne-style windows in the pedimented gables. Alterations include brick veneered walls, replacement 2-over-2 horizontal sash, and replacement porch with metal posts and balustrade. C Garage. Late 1920s. Front gable frame garage with shed additions.

212 W.
Greene St.
C
1890, 1930
(1923 SM)

Rosalie Holmes House. 1-story late Victorian multi-gabled house featuring decorative stained glass windows in the cross-gables, a wraparound Craftsman-style porch with battered posts, paired 1-over-1 sash, 2 interior and 1 exterior brick chimney, and vinyl siding. The late 19th century house received a front addition in 1930.

214 W.
Greene St.
NC-age
mid-1960s

Willard Whittington House. Small brick Ranch house with metal porch posts and recycled Victorian-era 4-over-4 sash. According to current resident Floyd Tyndall, it was built behind the site of an earlier house, some of whose parts were used in the construction of this house.

216 W.
Greene St.
C
c. 1920
(1923 SM)

Dr. W.W. Whittington House. Large 1½-story, side-gable, Craftsman-style bungalow, 4 bays wide, with deeply overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and elbow brackets, a large front shed dormer, and a rear dormer. Wooden shingles adorn the gables. The house has plain siding, an engaged porch with Craftsman posts, and a full brick basement.

Dr. W.W. Whittington was the original owner of this house, which appears on the 1923 Sanborn Map. Dr. Whittington is not listed in the 1920 Census, but he lived at 214 W. Greene St. for many years prior to building this house, where he lived until 1939.

218 W.
Greene St.

Hardy Sugg House. One of the few antebellum houses surviving in Snow Hill, this 1-story, hipped-roof, Greek Revival-style cottage is 3-bays wide
with two exterior brick end chimneys, large 6-over-6 sash, and a standing-seam tin roof. Replacement Craftsman-style porch and a porte-cochere. The front entrance has also been replaced and may have originally had a transom. Beneath the present vinyl is original board-and-batten siding. Rear one-story ell. A hipped wing (an early outbuilding) is now attached to the ell with an enclosed porch.


C Outbuilding. c. Early-20th century. Front-gable, 3 bay building with plain siding and exposed rafter tails.

Hardy Sugg, a farmer, is listed in this house in the 1920 Snow Hill Census.

Robert Exum House. 1-story, side gable, 4-bay-wide brick Colonial Revival-style house with paired 6-over-6 sash, engaged porch with fluted posts, classical entrance, and 1 exterior brick chimney.


William Carraway House. Altered, 1-story, multi-gabled Victorian house with 4-over-4 original sash, some replacement sash, and vinyl siding. Two main entrances with 2-light transoms over each: one door has original arched lights; the other door is replacement.

Will Carraway is listed in this house in the 1920 Census of Snow Hill. Shown on 1923 Sanborn map. He served as a Snow Hill Town Officer in 1897, as Town Treasurer in 1902 and 1920, and as Superintendent of the County Home (Branson, 1897; N. C. Yearbook, 1902 and 1910).

Welfare House. Small, 1-story, side-gable house, 3 bays wide, with paired 6-over-6 sash, German siding, and porte-cochere. Front stoop has a hipped hood with concave brackets. In 1950 this house was dismantled at its original site at the Charleston Naval Base, shipped here and reconstructed as a starter house.

Old Baptist Parsonage. 1-story gable and wing house with 6-over-6 paired
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Snow Hill Historic District
Greene County, North Carolina

Greene St.
NC-alt.
c. 1900
(1923 SM)

Hart House. 1-story, 3-bay tri-gable house with molded pedimented eaves, plain siding, 1-over-1 sash, and 1 interior stuccoed chimney. It has a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and entrance with original glazed and paneled door.

W. Greene St., 400 blk,
South side

402 W. Greene St.
c. 1900
(1923 SM)

Greene County Senior Citizens Center. 1-story brick building, 7 bays wide, with a flat roof, concrete string course and roof-line coping, replacement 1-over-1 sash, heavy window sills, and a classical entrance with sidelights and transom. Building was previously the Snow Hill High School Agriculture Building. A large gabled frame annex with vinyl siding was added to the east end in 1999. (Nimmo interview)

Greenridge Rd., 100 blk,
South side

104 Greenridge Rd.
NC-alt.
1929, 1999

Note: N. Harper Street is shown as School Street (because of the old Snow Hill Academy), on the 1923 Sanborn map.

N. Harper St., 100 blk,
West side

American Legion Post 94. Brick-veneered building which has, according to local residents, changed considerably in form and function since its original construction in 1848. An early photograph shows a frame, L-shaped Victorian building with molded eaves and returns, plain frieze and cornerboards, plain siding, tall narrow window openings, and a bell tower above the front entrance. The present building bears no resemblance to the earlier building. No early fabric is visible on the exterior or interior. Currently, the building has a Palladian-style U-shaped configuration with a
Dail-Carraway House. Low, 1-story, side-gable brick veneer house with a central chimney, bracketed gable stoop, and 4-over-1 sash.

Pittman House. 1-story, front gable Craftsman-style house, 3 bays wide, with boxed eaves, 4-over-1 sash, a hipped-roof porch with battered Craftsman-style posts on brick piers, and vinyl siding. Not shown on Sanborn 1923 map.

Worrell House. 1-story, side-gable Cape Cod-style house, 3 bays wide, with 1 interior brick chimney, 6-over-6 sash, a gabled stoop with plain posts, and vinyl siding. This was moved to this site from the Caswell Center in Kinston in the late 1970s.

Radiance Lodge (former First Baptist Church). Much altered 1-story, front-gable brick sanctuary has a T-shaped plan and is 3 bays wide and 4 bays deep with brick veneer. It features boxed and molded eaves with returns, and a gabled entrance with arched lights on either side of the vestibule. According to the cornerstone, the church was built in 1850, but
the form and proportions of the building appear to date from c. 1940 when the earlier frame building was remodeled to its present appearance. Windows and exterior trim are covered with vinyl siding. The east wing Educational Building, with flush eaves, 6-over-6 sash, and brick veneer, was built in 1957. The original building is shown on the 1923 Sanborn map slightly east of its present position.

**Christman House.** 1-story, side gable, Cape Cod-style house with 6-over-6 sash, a small interior brick chimney, and vinyl siding.

**NC Outbuilding.** 1960s. 1-story frame, side-gable storage building with vinyl siding.

**Moore House.** 2-story Craftsman-style dwelling with plain siding, 1 interior brick chimney, exposed rafter tails, gabled dormers, glazed entrance with transom and tripled 6-over-1 and paired 8-over-1 sash windows. Hipped roof wraparound porch and side porte-cochere with paired square posts with trellis work.

**C Outbuilding.** c. 1930. 1-story frame building with hipped roof, exposed rafter tails, and 3 entrance bays.

*This house was built by the Moore family before 1931. It does not appear on the 1923 Sanborn Map. The Moore family recently sold the house to the Al Hamm family. (Dawson interview 7/6/98)*

**Jesse F. Harper Rental House.** Hip-roofed, 1-story, 3-bay house of brick laid in 1-to-5 bond with sand mortar. The house sits on a high foundation
with a root cellar/kitchen, and has segmentally arched windows with 2-over-2 sash, a replacement front door, and front porch with turned posts and railing and sawnwork brackets. The interior has a center hall, 2 rooms deep. A rear brick ell was added in the 1920s.

C Smokehouse. 1890s. Pyramidal-roof smoke house.

*This house, built from soft Contentnea Creek bricks made by Jesse F. Harper, is the oldest brick building in Snow Hill. Harper owned a large tract of land at this site. His son, Edward J. Harper, lived here from his marriage until the late 1940s. Edward's son Jesse Francis Harper then lived here until the late 1960s.*

**J. E. Debnam House.** Victorian house of unusual configuration, with side-gabled main block, 2 front gabled wings, and a wraparound porch sheltering the original transomed entrance between the wings. The east wing was added later. The 4-bay-wide house has 2-over-2 sash on side elevations and floor-length 2-over-4 sash beneath the porch, supported by Tuscan columns. 2 tall interior brick chimneys. Covered with vinyl siding.

C Outbuilding. Early 20th century. Front-gable, single-bay outbuilding, perhaps a smokehouse, is frame with a side shed addition.

*J.E. Debnam, original owner, was superintendent of the Greene County Schools in the 1910s and in 1906 founded The Standard Laconic newspaper, which is still the Snow Hill newspaper.*

Note: Hines Street was previously Creech Street, according to 1923 Sanborn map.

**Phillips House.** Front gable, Craftsman-style house has elbow brackets beneath the eaves, a central brick chimney, and a hipped porch with replacement posts. Altered with replacement windows and vinyl siding. One of only two houses on the south side of Hines (previously Creech) Street on the 1923 Sanborn map.

**Hill House.** Slightly altered, Victorian tri-gable house, 3 bays wide, has an exterior end brick chimney with corbeling. The 6-over-6 sash and the Craftsman porch are replacements. One of only two houses on the south side of Hines (previously Creech) Street on the 1923 Sanborn map.
Mill St., 100
blk, East side

113 Mill St.
NC-alt.
c. 1935

H.L. Malone Agency. Small, much-altered commercial building with a hipped roof, exterior brick chimney, 6-over-6 sash, and vinyl siding. Built as a service station by Charlie Cole, and situated at the edge of Long Branch.

201 Mill St.
NC-age
1960s

Nick Corn Store. Small, 1-story store, in dilapidated condition, covered with metal and plywood siding.

Oak St., 100
blk, North side

104 Oak St.
C
c. 1940

Charlie Cole House. 1-story, front gable, Craftsman-house, 3 bays wide, with plain siding, six-over-1 paired sash, and gabled porch with battered posts on brick piers.

House was lived in by Charlie Cole, who owned and operated a Texaco station at 113 Mill St. in Snow Hill.

108 Oak St.
C
c. 1900
(1923 SM)

Edwards-Mewborn House. Largely-intact 2-story Queen Anne-style house with multiple cross gables, molded pedimented eaves with decorative sawnwork bargeboards, plain siding, and wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and gabled entrance with bargeboard and finial. Front door and some sash windows are replacements.


Oak St., 200
blk, North side
Snow Hill Historic District
Greene County, North Carolina

206 Oak St. c. 1915

Miller House. 1-story Victorian house, 3 bays wide, with double front gables, eave returns, 2-over-2 sash, and vinyl siding.

208 Oak St. c. 1925

Harrison House. Intact, 1-story front-gable Craftsman-style house with front gable wing, original attached porch with battered Craftsman-style posts and porte-cochere, exposed rafter tails, wide plain siding, and tripled sash windows.

210 Oak St. c. 1910 (1923 SM)

Rouse House. 1-story cross-gable house, 3 bays wide, with plain siding, 2-over-2 sash, an interior chimney, and vinyl siding. Hipped porch supported by replacement 4x4 posts.

212 Oak St. c. 1912 (1923 SM)

Richardson House. 1-story pyramidal-roof cottage, 3 bays wide, with 4-over-4 sash, a stuccoed interior brick chimney, a hipped porch with 4x4 replacement posts, and aluminum siding.

214 Oak St. NC-age 1950s

House. 1-story, side-gable concrete-block house with central chimney, 6-over-6 sash windows, and shed front porch.

Oak St., 100 blk, South side

101 Oak St. c. 1940

M. H. Potter, Jr. Rental House. Craftsman-style stucco house with side clipped gable with exposed rafter tails, interior ridge chimney, 6-over-6 sash, and front gable porch. Built with the house at 302 SE 4th St. as a rental house.

107 Oak St. 1916-1917 (1923 SM)

Taylor-Turnage House. Nicely intact 1½-story Craftsman Bungalow of cast-stone construction. The house features a large gabled dormer with tripled Queen Anne-style lattice windows and fanlight, wide overhanging eaves with knee braces, and original latticed windows. Semi-engaged porch with boxed posts on cast stone Craftsman piers and a porte-cochere. On the 1923 Sanborn Map, this is the only house in the block face.
Preston Harris Electrical Service. Large, 1-story, frame building, apparently built as a shop, with plain siding, 6-over-6 sash, and metal siding. A new metal roof supported by heavy wooden posts was recently added, along with metal siding. Recessed entrance with glazed and paneled door. According to an old sign on front, this was previously “Mewborn Electric.”
repaired after being severely damaged by fire in 1952, and was again restored in 1973 after being heavily vandalized. (Bishir, 1979). Church services are held in the chapel twice a year, and the building and grounds have remained an important landmark. The chapel, bell tower, and cemetery are still very well-maintained.

C Bell Tower. Late-19th century. Exterior bell on a wooden frame has a pyramidal roof with wooden shingles and exposed rafter tails.

C Cemetery. 19th-20th century. The cemetery extends around all sides of the Chapel and has approximately 400 gravemarkers dating from the 1870s to the present. The earliest burial recorded by the church was that of Addie Grimsley in February of 1877. This may indicate that the site was used as a private cemetery before the congregation’s ownership of the property (Bisher, 1979). There are various types of stones including marble tablets and granite monuments. Many family plots are delineated by stone or concrete curbing.

10 St.
Barnabas Rd.
NC-age
c. 1955

Veach House. 1-story side gable brick Ranch house, located south of church.

203 SE 4th St.
NC-age
1949

Radford House. 1-story, side gable, Colonial Revival-style Ranch house, 5 bays wide, with replacement 10-over-10 sash, a recessed entrance with fluted pilasters and vertical and horizontal vinyl siding.

207 SE 4th St.
NC-age
c. 1948

Jones House. 1-story, brick, Colonial Revival house of side gable form with a front cross gable. Asymmetrical design includes an exterior brick chimney on the front elevation. 6-over-6 sash, and a fanlight in front gable end.

NC Garage. c. 1948. Frame, 1-bay, front gable garage.

209 SE 4th St.
NC-age
mid-1950s

Aiken-Owens House. 1-story brick Ranch house with a hipped roof, a picture window, and 1 interior brick chimney.
Dail-Pittman House. 1-story, hipped-roof cottage is 3 bays wide with 4-over-4 sash, 2 interior stuccoed chimneys, and a hipped porch with turned posts and sawnwork brackets. The original entrance is a glazed and paneled door with a 2-light transom. The rear gabled wing has an enclosed breezeway. Vinyl siding.

John R. Dail, Clerk of Superior Court, lived here.

Thigpen House. 1-story hipped-roof cottage with front and side-facing gables, 1-over-1 sash, original entrance with a glazed and paneled door and single-light transom, and vinyl siding. The front gable forms a bay window beneath a wraparound porch with replacement battered Craftsman-style posts. Vinyl siding.

Harrell-Turnage House. 1-story side gable house, 3 bays wide, with a central cross gable, 2 interior brick chimneys, 6-over-6 and 4-over-4 sash, and a hipped porch with paired replacement posts. Original entrance has a door with arched lights and paneling and single light transom. One rear ell with an interior brick chimney, enclosed porch, and rear addition. Aluminum siding.


Harper-Jenkins House. 1-story gable and wing house has 2-over-2 sash, 1 interior brick chimney, and a wraparound porch with replacement boxed, paired posts. The entrance has been replaced and a 2-light transom has been painted over. Rear ell with enclosed porch and other additions. Vinyl siding.

NC Garage. 1950s. Large low pitched front gable garage with German Siding with double hinged doors and concrete foundation.

Sugg-Eason-Wells House. 1-story hipped roof 3-bay-wide cottage with front and side-facing gables, two interior brick chimneys, 1-over-1 sash, and a wraparound porch with turned porch posts, decorative brackets, and replacement railing. Original entrance with transom and glazed/paneled door. Vinyl siding.

C Barn. c. 1910. Front gable frame barn with side sheds covered in weatherboard.

C Shed. c. 1920. 1-story front gable frame shed with weatherboard siding,
Susie Edwards House. 1½-story Colonial Revival style house has a clipped side gable roof, plain siding, 6-over-6 and 4-over-4 sash, and interior end chimneys. Front entrance has a fanlight and sidelights under a bracketed stoop. The house is covered with vinyl siding. An earlier house stood on this site on the 1923 Sanborn maps.

C Garage. c. 1927. Front gable outbuilding with plain siding.

This house was built for Susie Edwards, daughter of Sheriff Ben Edwards (Winifred Dawson interview).

J. E. Herring House. Large Foursquare with Colonial Revival elements has a high hipped slate roof, front hipped dormer with louvers, tall interior brick chimneys, 1-over-1 sash, plain siding, and a wraparound porch with massive posts. The entrance has a transom and sidelights. House has had some interior c. 1950 renovations.


The house was built for J. E. Herring, a Greene Co. sheriff.

Warren Hart House. 1-story, pyramidal-roof Queen Anne cottage has a gable and wing plan with three cross gables, three interior brick chimneys, 2-over-2 sash (floor length under porch), and a wraparound porch with paired posts, trellis, and heavy railing. The entrance is a Craftsman-style glazed door with transom and sidelights. Covered in vinyl siding.

C Servants quarters. c. 1901. Gabled 1-room building with 4-over-4 sash and plain siding.


Daniel-Taylor House. 1½-story side gable house, 3 bays wide, with exterior end chimney, paired 4-over-1 sash, and a gabled front stoop with replacement wrought iron posts. The side wing has a separate entrance.
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c. 1940
Appears to have been a Craftsman-style house that was remodeled and brick veneered in the 1960s. Not on Sanborn map.

C Garage. c. 1940. Front gable, single-bay, frame garage with exposed rafter tails.

113 NW 4th St.
MacDonald Pate House. 1-story, side gable, tri-gable house, 3 bays wide, with 4-over-4 sash and original front door with panels, arched lights, and a two-pane transom. Front porch with a center cross gable has replacement Craftsman-style brick piers and paired wooden posts. Covered with vinyl siding.

The 1920 Census shows Mac Pate as head of the household at this location. His occupation was landlord.

115 NW 4th St.
O. P. Miller House. 1½-story, side gable, Cape Cod-style house, 4 bays wide, with 1 interior brick chimney, paired 6-over-6 sash, and an arched Classical stoop. South porch wing now enclosed, and vinyl siding covers the house.


117 NW 4th St.
Cherry-Frizzelle House. I-House with plain siding, 2 replacement brick end chimneys, and front hipped porch with replacement Craftsman-style posts. Vacant and in deteriorated condition.

C Outbuilding. Early 20th century. Front gable building has plain siding, exposed rafter tails, a batten door, and is 1 bay wide with an exterior rear chimney. Possibly a smokehouse.

NW 4th St.,
100 blk,
South side

104 NW 4th St.
Cobb-Aswell House. Altered, 1-story, side-gable Victorian house is 3 bays wide with 1-over-1 replacement sash, vinyl siding, 2 exterior stuccoed end chimneys, and a hipped porch with vinyl posts and metal railing. Covered with vinyl siding. Currently lived in by David Allawar.

106 NW 4th St.
Harper-Heath-Newcomb House. 1-story, side-gable, Victorian house remodeled in the Craftsman style. The 3 bays wide house has tripled 4-over-
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C
C
C

1 sash, glazed front door, a hipped porch with simple paired posts and
trellises, a rear ell with additions, and vinyl siding.


108 NW 4th
St.
NC-alt.
pre-1900
(1923 SM)

Moses-Batts-Baker House. 1-story, gable and wing Victorian house, 4
bays wide, with replacement sash, large picture windows, an original door
with transom and sidelights, an exterior brick end chimney with tumbled
flush shoulders, and a porch with paired posts with trellises and a plain
railing. Covered with vinyl siding.

Owned by the Baker family until the late 1980s, lived in and operated as a
boarding house by Lula Baker.

110 NW 4th
St.
NC-alt.
c. 1900
(1923 SM)

Herring-Letchworth-Churchill House. Much altered 1-story, side gable
Victorian house with one replacement exterior end chimney, paired 6-over-6
sash, a porch with posts and replacement railing, and a rear ell. Covered in
vinyl siding.

114 NW 4th
St.
C
pre-1900, c.
1920
(1923 SM)

Pate-Edwards House. Large 2-story Craftsman-style house of three-bay
side gable form, with wide boxed eaves with returns, plain siding, paired 4
and 5-over-1 sash, and a wraparound porch with battered posts on brick
piers. Craftsman-style front door with sidelights and transom. One story rear
ell. Appears on the 1923 Sanborn map without the wraparound porch.

The original house, of unknown appearance, was remodeled in the
Craftsman style in the 1920s. The Edwards family has lived here for many
years.

118 NW 4th
St.
C
1930s

Kirby Cobb House. 1½-story brick-veneered Colonial Revival style house,
3 bays wide, with cross gable roof with lunettes and louvered front gable
dormer. Other features are tripled 4-over-4, 6-over-6, and 4-over-4
replacement sash and a round-arched brick stoop entrance with fanlight.

House was built for Kirby Cobb, the Greene Co. sheriff from 1934-1958,
and was then owned by Isabel Herring.

Corbett St.,
100 blk, West
Snow Hill Historic District  
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104 Corbett St.  
NC-age early 1950s, c. 1970

**Mewborn House.** 1-story, side-gable, brick Ranch house, 4 bays wide, with Colonial Williamsburg-style detailing added during a ca. 1970 remodeling.

106 Corbett St.  
C  
c. 1900 (1923 SM)

**Shirley House.** 1-story, side gable Victorian house, 3 bays wide, has boxed eaves with returns, 2-over-2 sash with peaked lintels in front, 4-over-4 paired sash on side elevations, and front door with 2-light transom and peaked door surround. Hipped porch has replacement battered Craftsman-style posts. 1-story rear ell with bay window. Covered with aluminum siding.

**NC Outbuilding.** 1950s. 2-bay concrete block garage.

108 Corbett St.  
C  
c. 1870 (1923 SM)

**Swift Galloway House.** Although postbellum in date, the 2-story, 3 bay, side-gable house retains a late Federal style, with plain siding, 9-over-6 sash, flush eaves, rake boards, and boxed cornice with ovolo molding. 2 exterior rear brick chimneys are stuccoed and there is an engaged porch with turned posts. Early rear addition.

**C Outbuilding.** 19th century. Front gable frame building is 1-bay wide and 2-bays deep and has molded eaves with returns. Re-oriented as a side gable building with window openings changed into doors in the early 20th century. Probably a kitchen or quarters.

_The house was the family home of Swift Galloway, but is now vacant and boarded up._

Corbett St.,  
100 blk, East side

103 Corbett St.  
NC-age ca. 1955

**Lassiter House.** 1 ½ story, 3-bay side-gable house with gabled entrance porch, 2-over-2 horizontal sash windows, and vinyl siding.

**NC Shed 1960s.** Gabled storage building covered with metal siding.

105 Corbett St.  
NC-age

**Tilghman House.** 1-story side-gable house, 3 bays wide, with front gabled wing and small front porch, replacement windows, vinyl siding, and a side garage addition.
Built for Ray Tilghman.

N. Greene St., 100 blk, West side

102 N. Greene St.  
C  
c. 1900  
(1923 SM)  

**Edwards-Dawson House.** Intact 2½-story Queen Anne house-style with a pyramidal slate roof with original lightning rods and weathervane, plain siding, and 1-over-1 sash windows with molded caps. The bayed front entrance has a glazed and paneled front door with a stained glass transom and flanking arched stained glass windows. Other bays have paneled dados. Front and side-pedimented cross gables have curvilinear sawnwork bargeboards and kingposts. The porch features original Tuscan columns with paneled bases and a turned railing. Interior chimneys are stuccoed with molded caps. There is a modern rear brick garage addition. The interiors of the house are completely intact.

**NC Outbuilding.** c. 1960. Unusual 1½-story building has a shed roof, plain siding, 8-over-8 sash and Tuscan columns taken from a portion of the wraparound porch which was removed from the house about the same time.

*The largest and most architecturally significant Queen Anne house in Snow Hill, this was built for Sheriff Ben Edwards who also served as County Commissioner in 1910 (N&O, 1910). Winifred R. and Lemuel Dawson, III bought the house in 1952 from Susie Andrews Edwards, the Edwardses daughter, and her 3 sons. Winifred still resides here. (Dawson interviews, 1/13 and 4/17/98).*

106 N. Greene St.  
C  
c. 1885  
(1923 SM)  

**Murphrey-Morrill House.** This intact 2-story house is the most fully developed example of the Italianate Revival style in Snow Hill. It features plain siding, flamboyant wide-bracketed eaves, corner boards, and front and rear cross-gables with fanlight windows and ventilators. The original porch has chamfered posts and heavy turned baluster railings. The double-leaf front entrance has segmental-arched, glazed and paneled doors with drip moldings and paneled reveals. All windows are 4-over-4 arched sash with drip moldings, and those opening onto the front porch are full length. 1st-story bay windows have paneled dados and bracketed eaves.

**NC Office.** c. 1950s. 1-story hip-roofed stucco building at the rear was constructed by Dr. Gordon Smith as a physician's office.
110 N. Greene St. NC-age c. 1980

**First Citizens Bank.** 1-story Colonial Williamsburg-style brick bank with a hipped roof.

208-210 N. Greene St. C c. 1930

**Lasitter Commercial Building.** 1-story brick veneer building containing two storefronts, one of which is currently Schaffer’s Pest Management. Each storefront has plate glass display windows with copper surrounds and a glass transom (now boarded up). Not shown on Sanborn’s 1923 map. The south portion served as Snow Hill Post Office until 1962.

214 N. Greene St. C c. 1923 (1923 SM)

**Dr. Harper Office Building.** 1-story brick veneer building laid in 1-to-5 brick bond on side elevations. The facade has two large round arched openings with a triple rowlock and sawtooth cornice. The entrances are recessed behind these arches, and are replacement 1960s metal and glass doors flanked by modern windows. This building was built by Dr. J. H. Harper for his office, and is now being used as the Greene County Public Housing Agency.

216 N. Greene St. NC-age 1960s, 1980s

**Wachovia Bank.** 1½-story Colonial Revival-style brick bank with a drive-thru porte-cochere on the west elevation. The building was remodeled in the 1980s.

234 N. Greene St.  

**Former State Theater.** 2-story brick theater building, 4 bays wide, with
St. C 1940

recessed entrance, corbeled piers, metal casement windows, and diamond accents. Has a replacement marquee and replacement storefront. Built as a unit with Hardy’s Furniture Store next door. The theater has become an annex to the furniture store. Not shown on Sanborn’s 1923 map.

234 N. Greene St. C 1940

Former Exum Dry Goods and Hardware. 2-story red brick veneer commercial building, 6 bays wide, with quoin pilasters, basket weave patterned brick in the upper facade, and 6-over-6 sash. The storefront has plate glass display windows with metal muntins, Carrara glass knee walls, transom (now closed up), and a flat chrome awning. Building is now Hardy’s Furniture Store. Built as a unit with the former State Theater Building next door, which now serves as the Hardy’s Furniture annex. Not shown on Sanborn’s 1923 map.

234 N. Greene St. C c. 1907 (1923 SM)

Former Exum Grocery Store. One of the most intact early 20th-century commercial storefronts in Snow Hill, this elaborate 2-story, 4-bay, Classical Revival-style building has a flat roof, pressed brick facade, and yellow brick trim. The storefront is replaced, but building retains its original molded metal cornice. The center bay of the upper facade has paired round-arched windows with a single yellow brick arch spanning both. Flanking windows in the outer bays are rectangular. All of these windows have been boarded up. Other features are yellow brick corner pilasters, a corbeled cornice, a string course, and round-arched windows with 6-over-6 original sash. 1940s addition in rear.

This building was built by W. T. Carraway and purchased by J. Exum & Company, which operated a hardware store and then a grocery here for many years. The building is now part of Hardy’s Furniture Store and shares the same address with the former Exum Dry Goods and Hardware Store and the former State Theater Building.

N. Greene St., 300 blk, West side

Snow Hill Medical Center. 2-story, early 20th-century commercial building used by Quinn-Miller and Co. Furniture was completely remodeled in the 1970s as a medical center. Has a flat roof, stuccoed concrete walls, and a standing seam metal facade with plate glass display windows and a
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century,
1970s, 1990s

shed awning over a recessed entrance. No original fabric is visible. The building was again remodeled in the 1990s.

306 N. Greene St.
NC-age
c. 1975

City Barber Shop. Small, 1-story, brick veneer building has a metal pent roof.

N. Greene St., 100 blk,
East side

101 N. Greene St.
NC-alt.
c. 1910
(1923 SM)

James T. Exum House. 1-story Queen Anne-style cottage has a pyramidal hipped roof with side and front gable wings, 1 interior brick chimney, 1-over-1 sash windows, replacement picture window, enclosed porches, and vinyl siding.

James T. Exum (son of Josiah Exum), was listed in the 1920 Census records as a merchant of industrial goods.

103 N. Green St.
NC-alt.
c. 1900, c.
1980
(1923 SM)

Dail-Brown House. Much altered, 2-story, Victorian hipped-roof house, which received a c. 1980 Colonial Revival makeover. The house contains a front gable projection, a rear ell, and replacement exterior material, including vinyl 9-over-9 sash, vinyl siding, and a replacement entrance with 6-panel door and cantilevered awning.


Harry J. Brown is listed as the head of household at this location in the 1920 Census records. He was employed as a “merchant of Patented medicine.” Also reported were his wife, Carrie, and two children, Penelope and Harry, Jr.

107 N. Greene St.
C
late 19th c.;
mid- 1950s

Jordan-Edwards-Holden House. 2-story, side gable I-House, 5 bays wide, with plain siding, brick end chimneys with stacks engaged in the gable eaves, and boxed eaves with a heavy bracketed cornice. The 6-over-6 sash have simple surrounds with molded hoods. A full-height, 3-bay portico with square posts shelters a 6-panel door with leaded glass sidelights, fluted
pilasters, a plain frieze, and molded cornice. The house dates from the late 1800s. Its Colonial Revival entrance and portico were added in the mid-1950s. House has an altered 1-story rear ell and several rear shed-roofed additions.

C Utility Building. c. 1930. 1-bay, front gable frame building with plain siding and exposed rafter tails.

NC Garage Apartment. mid-1950s. Large 2-story building, 3 bays wide. 8-over-8 sash, and pilasters and frieze on facade that are altered and covered in vinyl siding.

C Gravemarker. 1877. Barrel vault gravemarker is stuccoed brick with a marble headstone. Reads: “Clara Eliza, daughter of F.S. and R.L Ernart, Born Nov. 12, 1874; Died March 1, 1877.”

J. Harvey Edwards is listed as the head of household at this location in the 1920 Census records. He was employed as a clerk in a dry goods store. Also listed in this household are his wife Jennie and children George, Robert, Benjamin, and Mac. On 1923 Sanborn map, the house had a 1-story wraparound porch. Percy Holden remodeled the house in the mid-1950s.

Grimsley-Lassiter House. Intact 2-story, gable and wing Queen Anne house with wide molded boxed eaves, single and paired 4-over-4 sash with arched drip molding surrounds with sawnwork motifs added in the 1990s. Front entrance is a double leaf door with matching drip-mold surround. The front wing has a one-story cutaway bay window with sawnwork brackets with pendants. The wraparound porch has replacement Doric posts, and original sawnwork and the balustrade have been removed. 1-story wing is the original kitchen, connected to the house by an enclosed breezeway. 2 rear interior stuccoed chimneys and 1 exterior replacement brick chimney on the kitchen. Aluminum siding.

NC Utility Building. c. 1950. 1-story, front gable, single bay, concrete block storage building has exposed rafter tails.

Thomas A. Lassiter is listed as a 65 year-old farmer and head of household at this location in the 1920 Census records. Also listed are his wife, one son, and one daughter. He is not listed in the 1900 Census. His daughter Maude married Doc Hardison, a banker and chairman of the local draft board during W.W.II. They lived here during their lifetimes. After their deaths, the house passed to T.A.'s son Lyman Lassiter and his wife Appless. Lyman was a tobacconist and farmer; Appless a school teacher (Personal
knowledge of Ruth Little).

111 N. Greene St. C c. 1900 (1923 SM)

**Faircloth-Dixon-Lasitter House.** This grand 2½-story Neoclassical Revival house, 3 bays wide with plain siding, has a deck-on-hip slate roof with gabled dormers, tall interior chimneys, and deep overhanging eaves with dentils and modillions. The center front bay is emphasized by the projecting circular entrance porch with Ionic columns, a projecting bay with double door with transom at the second level, and a roof dormer with Palladian window. The main entrance has beveled, leaded glass sidelights and transom. Decorative treatments and pane configuration on the windows vary. The rear ell has an enclosed porch and a pre-1923 conservatory addition.

On the interior, the house features a front stair hall, and rear stair hall leading to the third floor servant quarters. The rear kitchen ell was originally separated from the house by a breezeway and covered porches. Other features are pocket doors, pine paneled wainscot, and crown molding with a faux-grain mahogany finish.

C Outbuilding. c. Early-mid nineteenth century. 1-story front gable building of unknown origin, moved here after 1923. The building has a boxed cornice with returns, wide frieze boards, plain siding, and tall window and door openings.

This house was built for Franklin Webster and Clara Anna Moore Faircloth. The house was subsequently owned by D. W. Dixon, then Mark C. Lasitter, whose father Charles A. Lasitter, was the Greene County Registrar of Deeds. Several Snow Hill residents state that the architect was Herbert W. Simpson of New Bern. (1900, 1920 Census, interview with owner Mark Smith)

113 N. Greene St. C c. 1907 (1923 SM)

**Warren-Miller House.** Multi-gable Queen Anne house of 2-story form with pedimented gable ends, 1 interior brick chimney, 1-over-1 sash, and vinyl siding. One-story wraparound porch supported by Doric columns and a turned balustrade. The entrance has an elaborate leaded glass door with art nouveau design and matching sidelights and transom.

C Garage. c. 1930. 1-story, frame, side gable garage is four bays wide and has exposed rafter tails.

Built and occupied by M. W. Warren until 1917 when he built and moved to 106 W. Greene St. Subsequent owner Oscar Miller was an owner and
Moore-Dixon-Holden-Sugg House. The 2-story Greek Revival-style house has plain siding, 1-over-1 replacement sash, a center hall plan, low hipped roof, deep molded eaves, and single shoulder stuccoed and scored brick end chimneys that break the eave line. The northwest corner of the structure exhibits an unusual beveled corner, possible evidence of its separation from the larger structure. The 2-story porch has replacement fluted posts on the first story and chamfered posts with a spindle balustrade on the second. The entrance is replaced with a six-panel door and classical surround with fluted pilasters and plain frieze. Rear 2-story ell and other rear additions.

C Garage Apartment. 1940s. 2-story side gable building accessed from E. 3rd St. 5 bays wide, frame, with 6-over-6 sash and flush gable eaves.

This structure is the remaining half of a house that stood here. The other half was moved around the corner to 111 SE 3rd St. by M. W. Warren when 3rd Street was cut through. Percy Holden lived here later.

Snow Hill Town Hall. Modern concrete Commercial-style building designed by Warren Hargett of Kinston. Structure was built on the site of a home owned by the W. H. Dail family which was torn down to clear the lot for the new construction. Building was originally a Savings and Loan, and is now owned by the Town of Snow Hill (Ben Rayford, personal interview).

Dail Building. 2-story brick building with a flat roof has been altered and its façade completely covered in vinyl siding, with plate glass and metal storefront underneath a cantilevered awning. The only original material visible are arched window and door openings on the rear and west elevations. One of several Dail buildings at 205-209 N. Greene St. that replaced earlier buildings destroyed by fire. Alonzo Edwards, who operated a brick yard, made the bricks.

NC Outbuilding. c. 1950. 1-story gabled, concrete block storage building.

Dail Building. 2-story, flat-roofed brick building with facade concealed by
209 N. Greene St. 
NC-alt. 
Early 20th century (1923 SM) 

**Dail Building.** 2-story flat-roofed brick building refaced about 1960 with orange brick veneer. Original storefront completely removed and replaced with plate glass and metal windows and entrance door beneath a metal cantilevered awning. Rear elevation indicates that it was similar to and built about the same time as 207 and 205 N. Greene St., with arched window and door openings, some of which are now altered or closed up. The Dail buildings replaced earlier buildings destroyed by fire. Alonzo Edwards, who operated a brick yard, made the bricks.

213 N. Greene St. 
NC-alt. 
Early-20th century (1923 SM) 

**Dail Building.** 2-story flat-roofed brick building refaced with vinyl siding, with a recessed entrance with replacement plate-glass windows and a glass and metal door. Rear elevation indicates it was similar to 205, 207, and 209 N. Greene St., with arched window and door openings. On the 1923 Sanborn map, this building was a drugstore. Now being operated as Aggie’s Pizza restaurant. One of a group of Dail buildings that replaced earlier buildings destroyed by fire. Alonzo Edwards, who operated a brick yard, made the bricks.

215-217 N. Greene St. 
C 
Early-20th century (1923 SM) 

**Commercial Building.** Intact Classical Revival style commercial building of 2-story, 5-bay-wide form, with elaborate detailing. Two storefronts flank a central entrance leading to the second floor. Both storefronts are recessed with original plate glass picture windows and doors in copper framing, with frosted leaded-glass transoms. The central entrance has a 5-panel door with arched transom and exaggerated keystone lintel supported by flush brick pilasters with stone bases. Second story windows have heavy stone lintels, and a dentil and modillion cornice adorns the roof. Rear elevation contains arched window openings with replacement sash.

**NC Outbuilding.** c. 1950. 1-story flat-roofed concrete block building that may have served as a warehouse.

219 N. Greene St. 

**Bank Building.** Altered, 2-story flat-roofed brick bank building with
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St.
NC-alt.
Early-20th century (1923 SM)

original upper facade with pressed red brick with heavy stone window lintels and sills, and an original side entrance to the second floor with a four-light transom. At the street level is a new Colonial Revival-style storefront of orange brick veneer, with picture window, Classical entrance, and wood shingle awning. Other alterations include a new heavy dentiled cornice and windows on the second floor that have been altered and/or bricked up. The rear elevation reveals arched window openings that have been boarded up.

Harper Drugstore Building. One of the most architecturally significant commercial buildings in Snow Hill, this large building is still owned by the Harper family and now operates as the Harper Insurance Agency. The 2-story, 4-bay building has a pressed-brick facade and two storefronts facing N. Greene Street, as well as a storefront opening onto SE 2nd Street (#203). A two-part corbeled brick cornice spans the roofline over paired rectangular brick panels and arched second-story windows with 1-over-1 sash. A corbeled brick string course spans the first floor storefronts, each of which is recessed and maintains its original pressed tin cornice, plate-glass windows, double-leaf doors, frosted leaded-glass transoms, and metal support posts. The interior retains original pressed tin ceilings and some doors with beveled glass.

Greene County Courthouse. 4-story Colonial Revival-style courthouse of brick and limestone. The 9-bay-wide, flat-roofed building has Flemish bond brick, limestone trim, a pedimented entrance portico with Tuscan columns, and an entrance with classical stone surround. Alterations to the building in the 1970s, designed by architect Charles E. Woodall, included changes of floor plan, replacement of all original entrances with double-leaf glass and metal doors, and the replacement of glass transoms with metal. The courthouse offices are located in the basement and on the first two floors, while the jail is located on the 3rd floor. Various monuments stand on the grounds.

The 4th courthouse on this site, it was built in 1935 with some WPA funding to replace the previous courthouse. Designed by Thomas B. Herman of
Snow Hill Historic District
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Section 8: Statement of Significance

The Snow Hill Historic District encompasses the approximate twenty-block town center of Snow Hill, the county seat of Greene County. Although a grid-pattern of blocks was apparently laid out when the government center was established in 1811 on the sandy ridge overlooking Contentnea Creek, settlement was limited for many years to Greene Street, which ran along the ridge. The fourth courthouse, a Colonial Revival-style building built with Works Progress Administration funds in 1935, stands on the courthouse square one block south of the creek. A small brick business district surrounds the square. Blocks of genteel houses built from the 1850s to the mid-1940s extend south along Greene Street and the cross-streets, numbered First through Seventh streets. Two properties in the district, the courthouse and the 1884 Carpenter Gothic-style St. Barnabas Episcopal Church, were previously listed in the National Register.

The district is significant under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development as a coastal plain county seat that preserves its nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century plan and character due to its isolation from the river, highway, and railroad routes that encouraged the growth of other towns in the region. Evidence of the earliest layer of settlement, the town houses with their extensive outbuildings built by planter families, is still visible along Greene Street at the Williams-Exum House and the Josiah Exum House. The stylish homes of county officials, lawyers, doctors, bankers and others line Greene Street. In the early-twentieth century when a rail connection to Kinston was built, up-to-date smaller houses filled in the blocks on both sides of Greene Street. With its intact collection of buildings and quiet air of gentility, the town of Snow Hill is one of the best-preserved historic towns in the coastal plain.

Architecturally, the Snow Hill Historic District is significant under Criterion C both for the ensemble of its buildings and for individually significant landmark buildings. The most important buildings in the district, in addition to the courthouse and St. Barnabas Church, are the oldest commercial and residential buildings, which establish the character of the settlement. The oldest intact commercial buildings are the former Exum Grocery Store (234 N. Greene St.) and the Harper Drugstore (225-227 N. Greene St.). Significant dwellings are the Carpenter-Gothic style Williams-Exum House (112 W. Green St.), the Italianate-style Murphey-Morrill House (106 N. Greene St.), the Stick-Style Josiah Exum House (110 W. Greene St.), the Queen Anne-style Edwards-Dawson House (102 N. Greene St.), and the Neoclassical Revival-style Faircloth-Dixon-Lasitter House (111 N. Greene St.). The period of significance for the Snow Hill Historic District starts with the date of construction of the earliest resource (ca. 1850) and extends to 1945, a nearly one hundred year span during which the town exhibited significance at the local level.
Historical Background:

Authorization of a county seat for Greene County, to be named Snow Hill, occurred in 1811. Greene County had been established in 1791 as Glasgow County, but its name was changed to Greene County in 1799. The area became part of a geographically and politically important dividing line when, in 1743, the Granville Boundary separating proprietary land from royal territory was surveyed and drawn along the toe ridge where Snow Hill would eventually be located. For a number of years, the county seat consisted only of a small frame courthouse constructed sometime before 1800, as well as a few scattered dwellings nearby. In 1811 the town was apparently surveyed and laid out, although the original town plat has been lost. Greene Street (the main street), follows the toe ridge that is the Granville Boundary line. Snow Hill was incorporated in 1828, and the earliest known map of the town is a simple schematic grid sketched on a Confederate Army field survey map in 1863.

Some sources attribute the name "Snow Hill" to an English translation of the Tuscaroran phrase “hill of sand,” while others attribute it to an early plantation located nearby called Snow Hill Plantation. As early as 1753, land in this vicinity referred to as “The Snow Hills” was willed by John Becton to his son Michael. In any event, it was a literal description of the geography: a hill of white sand overlooking the creek.

The village character of Snow Hill mirrors the character of Greene County itself, a sparsely-settled, agricultural county. Located approximately 80 miles east of Raleigh and 50 miles west of New Bern, eighteenth and early nineteenth-century Greene County was backcountry dotted with plantations and subsistence farms cut out of the marshy pine forests. In 1810, less than twenty percent of the county was being cultivated in cotton, corn, small grains, and tobacco. Cotton became a major crop in the 1850s and remained the main cash crop until the late 1880s. Tobacco became a significant crop in the late nineteenth century. Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the production of tar, turpentine, and lumber from the county's extensive wetlands and forests was often considered more profitable than farming.

In the early years of settlement, Snow Hill's main connection to other towns was Contentnea Creek, which meets the Neuse River southeast of present-day Grifton at the junction of Pitt, Lenoir, and Craven.

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1 Creach, History of Greene County, 369; Sharpe, New Geography of North Carolina, IV, 1896. In 1799 Greene County was named for General Nathaniel Greene, who had played an important role in George Washington's southern Revolutionary campaign.
3 Creach, History of Greene County, 338; Koerner Military Survey Field Map, drawn for the Confederate Army, 1863. Copy at the North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh. The historic plaque near the Contentnea Creek Bridge states that Snow Hill was incorporated in 1855.
4 Creach, History of Greene County, 291.
county lines. The Contentnea was capable of carrying flatboats of naval stores between the Neuse River and the northern reaches of the county. One of many residents making a living in the industry was Jonathan Wood, who in the eighteenth century operated a large tar kiln on the creek banks and sold his stores down river in New Bern.\(^6\) As trees were harvested for lumber and for the naval industry, the newly cleared land was put under cultivation. By the 1880s, agriculture had taken a leading role in the region’s economy. The growth and sale of tobacco became highly profitable, eventually becoming Greene County’s most active and prosperous industry by the turn of the twentieth century.\(^7\)

The architecture of the antebellum period is scantily represented in Snow Hill, making it difficult to define the town’s antebellum character. In addition, exact dating of these houses is made more difficult by the absence of records prior to the destruction of the second Greene County courthouse by fire in 1876. Contentnea Creek wetlands to the north and east restricted the town’s growth, with Long Branch providing additional impediment to the south. During the second half of the nineteenth century, and likely during the earlier years of the century as well, most of Snow Hill’s small population were well-to-do farming families, who owned extensive plantations in the county but chose to live in town to take advantage of the schools, churches, stores, and society. Their town houses and associated outbuildings, strung out on large lots along Greene Street, created a plantation village. Among the early families along Greene Street were the Williamses, Exums, Harpers, and the Suggs. The best-documented early residence in Snow Hill is the Gothic cottage built for Richard Williams, nephew of Dr. Benjamin Williams, in the late 1850s. In an 1855 letter to a relative, Dr. Williams’ wife, Sarah, noted that he had ordered "Downing's architecture" and Richard wanted them to help him select a plan for his new house. A. J. Downing’s *Rural Residences*, a pattern book of picturesque country house plans, was the most popular builder’s guidebook of the period. Later, the Williams family sold the house to John C. Dixon, Registrar of Deeds, in 1879.\(^8\)

Methodists, Baptists, and Episcopalians established congregations in the village during the antebellum period. The congregation now known as Calvary Memorial Methodist Church was organized by 1800. By 1884 their frame church stood in the first block of West Greene Street. By 1850 a Baptist congregation had formed in Snow Hill and built the First Baptist Church at the edge of town, on Harper Street. By the 1870s an Episcopal congregation was established, and a Carpenter Gothic chapel was built on a hill overlooking Long Branch east of Greene Street in 1884. The Snow Hill Academy was built on Harper Street about 1848, and was operated as the first high school in the county in later years.\(^9\)

Snow Hill's original frame courthouse was replaced by a brick courthouse in 1848. This structure was destroyed by an 1876 fire attributed to arsonists. Among the accused was “One-eyed Bill” Taylor, or

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\(^8\) Interview with Francis Sugg, Snow Hill, December 5, 1997.

\(^9\) Creech, *History of Greene County*, 518.
William J. Taylor, who served as sheriff from 1873-1874, and who reputedly burned down the courthouse to cover up his involvement in several fraudulent land deals. The third courthouse was built in 1876 in the Romanesque Revival style. This marked the onset of Victorian-era commercial and domestic architecture, which remained popular in Snow Hill for the next three decades.

Lifestyles and livelihoods in Snow Hill in 1900 reflected a small but bustling market and milling center. Snow Hill had five cotton gins, three grist mills, and two saw mills. Earlier naval stores-related structures along the banks of Contentnea Creek were being supplanted by tobacco warehouses. The village's eighty-six families (a total of 510 residents) lived in eighty-two houses. General merchandise, hardware, and furniture stores were being operated by individuals such as Josiah Exum and Oscar Miller, each of whom employed two or three salesmen. There were also several hotels and saloons. In 1900, Jesse Harper was listed as a saloon keeper, and in 1905, J.B. Ham and McDonald Pate also opened bar rooms. Whiskey was supplied by local distillers such as Benjamin Waters. Lillie F. Potter operated a hotel located behind the courthouse and her husband worked as the hotel's bartender. Virginia Dail and Cain Sauls also owned hotels, and individuals such as Elizabeth Harrell, Minnie Dail, and Emily Hooker operated boarding houses.

Snow Hill's leading citizens in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries were merchants, government officials, professionals, tobacco and cotton agents, and gentleman farmers. Many of these individuals had extensive landholdings in the county that were managed by overseers or rented to tenant farmers. For this reason, one of the occupations most frequently listed in the 1900 and 1920 censuses was that of "landlord." Among the town professionals were physician Joseph Grimsley, attorneys Lawrence Morrill and George M. Lindsay, druggist James T.H. Harper, and banker D. F. Hardison, as well as printers, insurance salesmen, bookkeepers, teachers, and clergymen. However, the majority of residents were tradesmen and laborers. Those who were not skilled in a trade worked as warehousemen, in the brickyard, or at the lumber mills. This was especially true among the African-American population, where most men hired out as day laborers on farms or chopped wood while women cooked and cleaned for Snow Hill's white families.

The completion in 1908 of a thirteen-mile railway connecting Snow Hill with Kinston by the Kinston and Snow Hill Railway Company (later the Carolina Railway Company) made an enormous impact on the area, and caused significant agricultural and industrial growth in Snow Hill and in the surrounding county. The railroad allowed farmers and merchants to transport tobacco, cotton, hogs, cattle, lumber, and other county goods to markets in Kinston, New Bern, and elsewhere, while more easily shipping in goods such as oil and fertilizer. The junction of SE Second and Oak streets, two blocks east of the courthouse, was the terminus of the rail line. Snow Hill residents built a cotton gin, two saw mills, a
The planing mill, corn mill, and numerous storage facilities in the vicinity of the rail head. A passenger station and a freight station stood at the turn-about at the northwest corner of SE Second and Creech (now Hines) streets. The operation of the railroad was a new industry that employed several Snow Hill residents. The 1920 Census lists Thomas H. White as the conductor while his son Odell worked as the flagman. Erasmus Smoak was the depot agent and Paul Harper the station hand. During this period of prosperity, Snow Hill earned a reputation for being the smallest town in the country with paved streets, electric lights and a water works.

The Snow Hill commercial district's single block of attached commercial buildings, the 200 block of N. Greene Street, is primarily the result of the railroad boom era during the first quarter of the twentieth century. The majority of surviving storefronts, including Dr. Harper's office building, the Harper Drugstore building, and all of the Dail buildings date from this period. Their original arched window and door openings, metal architectural adornments, and recessed entrances with frosted leaded glass transoms and large plate glass windows undoubtedly echo those of the Romanesque Revival courthouse of 1876, still standing when they were built.

During the short-lived railroad boom era, Snow Hill's boundaries were expanded outward from Greene Street. Construction of small vernacular houses occurred around the railroad terminus on SE Second Street around Oak, Dobbs, and Bruce streets. Rail service to Snow Hill was discontinued in 1931, little more than two decades after its construction, and the tracks were removed. Some of the warehouses and other railroad-related buildings were relegated to other uses. The Snow Hill passenger station was moved in the late 1940s and remodeled into a house for the family of William Fenner Griffin, a carpenter who moved to Snow Hill to work for J. Exum and Company. It has since been demolished. By the 1930s, the use of Contentnea Creek for transporting goods had also diminished and SE Second Street, where the railroad tracks had been laid, was paved. The freight station was moved a short distance north of SE Second Street by merchant Josiah C. Exum and used as a warehouse. It still stands on this site.

From the 1920s to World War II, the Snow Hill Historic District gradually reached its present architectural character. New houses continued to be built throughout the district during this period, some on lots divided from larger, older home lots, and some replacing earlier houses. These newly-constructed dwellings followed the designs favored elsewhere in North Carolina during the period—the Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival styles. Residents of the town remodeled a number of antebellum and Victorian-era houses in Snow Hill with up-to-date Craftsman-style porches and Classical-style details during this era. Owners of the Federal-style Sugg-Harper House removed the turn-

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12 Creech, *History of Greene County*.
14 Creech, *History of Greene County*, 422.
15 Rachel Butts, personal interview.
of-the-century wraparound porch and added Colonial Revival-style side wings. The owners of the Greek Revival-style Hardy Sugg House added a Craftsman-style porch and porte-cochere to the handsome old cottage.

By 1934, Greene County had outgrown its picturesque 1870s courthouse, and a dignified red brick Colonial Revival-style building was completed on the site in 1935. This courthouse, with several 1970s remodelings, still serves as the county's primary governmental building.

At the turn of the twentieth-first century, Greene County remains one of the least-developed counties in the coastal plain. With little industry to support the tax base, agriculture has remained the primary driver of the county's economy. In 1965, 160,000 acres of land in Greene County were under cultivation, including 12,000 acres of tobacco. The county continues to rely on tobacco as a major cash crop, and produces corn, cotton, wheat, peanuts, soybeans, and sweet potatoes.\(^\text{16}\) Chicken, turkey, and hog farms are also growing industries.

Currently Snow Hill "retains a quiet air of eastern N. C. small-town gentility."\(^\text{17}\) After World War II Minimal Traditional-style houses (less ornate versions of Tudor Revival), and brick Ranch houses were built in the district on the few remaining lots or on the sites of older houses. Many citizens continue to live in the same houses occupied by their ancestors. The most striking change to the townscape is the construction of several new bank buildings in the tiny commercial district and the construction in the past quarter-century of a new county government center west of town along U.S. Highway 58. Residents of the historic district retain great pride in their historic town center and seek listing in the National Register of Historic Places in order to gain recognition for its historic significance.

**Community Planning and Development and Architecture Context**

Snow Hill's nineteenth-century history reflects the rural village economy found throughout eastern North Carolina. In Kinston, the seat of adjacent Lenoir County, the original inhabitants were the planter aristocracy, slaves, and artisans. Planters who managed large plantations in the county built town houses in Kinston so that their families could take advantage of the schools, churches, and social contacts of the village. Access to county government, general stores, and cotton gins was also a powerful advantage.

Snow Hill had geographic features that created a twentieth century town far different from other county seats in the coastal plain. Sited midway between two major rivers, the Tar River and the Neuse River, Snow Hill is one of the most isolated county seats of the North Carolina coastal plain. Not only did it lack access to a navigable river for early large-scale transportation of products, it was also denied access to railroad transportation during the nineteenth century. Kinston grew far beyond the agricultural village


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economy because of its location on the navigable Neuse River in the antebellum era and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad's tracks through town in 1855. Snow Hill's much smaller waterway, Contentnea Creek, never supported the same shipments of goods, and the railroad came late, left early, and was never more than an extended spur track. County seats such as Greenville and Tarboro along the Tar River, and Kinston and Goldsboro along the Neuse River, grew far larger in the nineteenth century than did Snow Hill.

In size and level of economic activity, Snow Hill is perhaps most comparable to a county seat such as Jackson, the seat of Northampton County, in the northern coastal plain. Northampton County belonged to the wealthy Roanoke Valley plantation culture during the antebellum era, but postbellum economic progress largely bypassed the area. The small county seat consists of a compact downtown with a spacious courthouse green and imposing courthouse, surrounded by nineteenth and early-twentieth-century houses.\(^{18}\)

The architecture of the Snow Hill Historic District is comparable to that found throughout the North Carolina coastal plain. The two regional styles prevalent during the antebellum era, the Federal and the Greek Revival, are still represented in the district. One Gothic cottage, the Williams-Exum House, also survives. Snow Hill's examples of these styles are more modest than the more ornate antebellum houses built in Kinston, indicating the greater prosperity of Kinston's economy over that of Snow Hill during the period. Similar grand Italianate, Queen Anne, and Neoclassical Revival-style houses were built along the main streets of both towns from the 1880s to the 1910s, yet Kinston's downtown residential architecture has largely disappeared, displaced by commercial development as the town became a booming cotton and tobacco market at the turn of the century. Snow Hill retains its Greene Street corridor of large homes, because its commercial district has never outgrown its late-nineteenth-century boundaries.

Section 9: Bibliography

Published sources


United States Census Records, Greene County, population schedule, 1900, 1920. N. C. State Archives, Raleigh, N.C.


Unpublished sources


Koerner Military Survey Field Map, drawn for the Confederate Army, 1863. Copy at the N. C. State Archives, Raleigh.
Interviews

Aiken, Robert, Jr. Personal Interview, 10 December 1997.
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Murphy, Bill. Personal Interview, 29 September 1997.
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Section 10: Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the district are shown by a black line on the accompanying map, drawn approximately at a scale of 1 inch = 220 feet.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries are drawn to include the densest concentration of contributing resources in the Snow Hill Historic District. It includes both the commercial and residential core of the town.