

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Snow Hill Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation

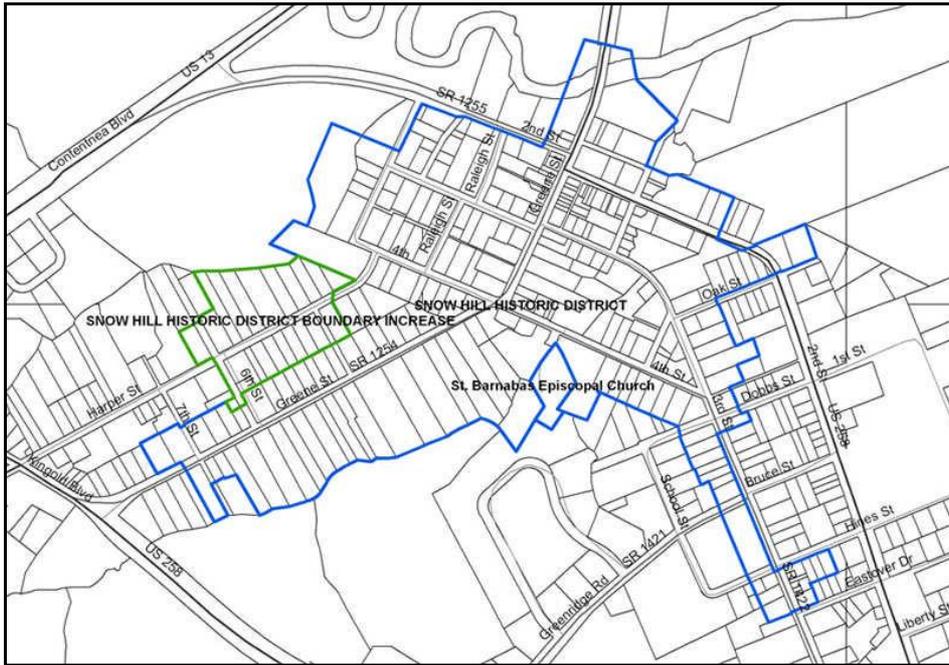
Snow Hill, Greene County, GR0641, Listed 8/27/2009
Nomination by Michelle Michael
Photographs by Michelle Michael, January 2008



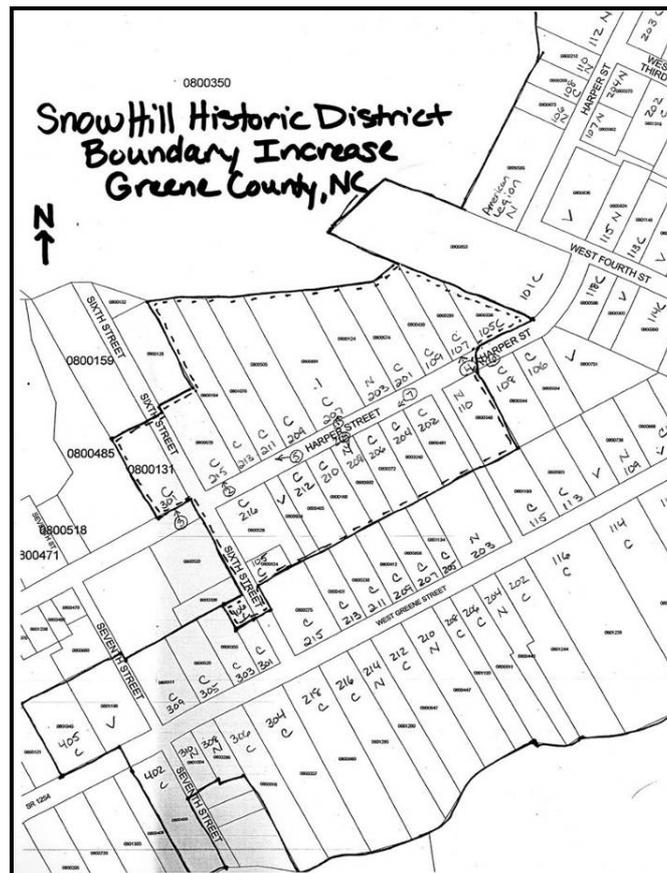
100 Block of West Harper Street



200 Block of West Harper Street



Overall Historic District Map



Historic District Map – boundary increase area

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Snow Hill Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number West Harper Street (between West Sixth Street and West Fourth Street) not for publication N/A
city or town Snow Hill vicinity N/A
state North Carolina code NC county Greene code 079 zip code 27580

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

 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): _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	30	14
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	2	3
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	0	0
		32	17
			buildings
			sites
			structures
			objects
			Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed
 In the National Register
192

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>Domestic-single dwelling</u>	<u>Domestic – single dwelling</u>
<u>secondary structure</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>Colonial Revival</u>	foundation <u>brick</u>
<u>Bungalow/Craftsman</u>	roof <u>slate</u>
<u>Tudor Revival</u>	walls <u>weatherboard</u>
<u>Other: Minimal Traditional</u>	_____
	other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
 See attached 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.
- 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.)

Property is:

- 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1929-1955

Significant Dates

1929, 1951

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Boney, Leslie - Architect

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

State Archives, Raleigh, NC

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 12 +/-

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>257160</u>	<u>3926480</u>	3	<u>18</u>	<u>256980</u>	<u>3926200</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>18</u>	<u>257280</u>	<u>3926340</u>	4	<u>18</u>	<u>256880</u>	<u>3926480</u>

___ 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

name/title Michelle A. Michael, Consultant

organization Town of Snow Hill date May 1, 2009

street & number 1801 Queen Street telephone 910-257-3047

city or town Fayetteville state NC zip code 28303

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.)

name Multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state NC zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

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7. Description (Continued)

Building Materials

Roof: Asphalt Shingle
Metal
Wall: Brick
Stucco
Stone

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Snow Hill Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation consists of one expansion area that includes both sides of the 100 and 200 blocks, and one property on the north side of the 300 block of West Harper Street, as well as one property on either side of Sixth Street between West Harper and West Greene streets. Additional information is provided for the period from 1945 to 1955 to establish an extended period of significance for the district and reflect the resulting changes to the contributing status of some properties included in the original historic district, and to update the inventory list to denote structures that have been demolished or aged in since the 2000 National Register listing date.

The expansion area abuts the Snow Hill Historic District (NR 2000) just south of the current district boundary on West Harper Street, and retains a high level of architectural integrity. West Harper Street is a quiet, residential area with mature trees and well-maintained homes and yards. It contains twenty houses built from the circa 1929 to the 1950s and displaying a variety of architectural styles. Of these, eighteen are contributing primary resources while only two primary resources are counted as noncontributing. West Harper Street shares many similarities to the rest of the Snow Hill Historic District including similar street pattern, setback, lot sizes, and landscaping. Greene Street, the town's main thoroughfare, is parallel to West Harper Street and connected by Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh streets, continuing the physical and visual link to the historic district.

Anchoring the east end of the expansion area is the Winnie Harper House at 105 West Harper Street, a circa 1949 brick Minimal Traditional-style house with Colonial Revival detailing. At the western end of the expansion area is 301 West Harper Street, a fine example of a brick Tudor Revival-style house with asymmetrical massing, half-timbering, diamond-pane windows, front chimney, and round-arched door. In between are examples of the Craftsman bungalow at 210 W. Harper; Period Cottages at 206, 208, 215 West Harper Street; and several Minimal Traditional-style and Ranch houses. Sixth Street connects the expansion area to West Greene Street and the rest of the Snow Hill Historic District. There are two houses on this street, a circa 1950 brick Ranch house at 105 Sixth Street and, a circa 1948 concrete block hip-roof building at 106 Sixth Street, which are also part of the boundary increase area.

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INVENTORY LIST

Methodology

The Snow Hill Historic District Boundary Increase area is laid out in a grid pattern with an east-west axis along the 100 to 300 blocks of West Harper Street. The properties are listed from east to west, first those on the north side of the street followed by those on the south side of the street. The primary resource is listed first by street number followed by secondary resources indicated by title, such as outbuilding, garage or shed.

Status

The buildings are categorized as contributing (C), noncontributing (NC), or vacant (V). Those with contributing status were built within the period of significance and maintain a high degree of architectural integrity. Resources built after the close of the period of significance are noncontributing because of their age and are marked (NC-age). Buildings built within the period of significance but lacking architectural integrity either due to alterations or additions are considered noncontributing. These include buildings with replacement windows, doors, and porches; artificial siding that compromises details and features; and large additions or extensive alterations. The application of artificial siding that maintains the decorative finish of the openings and the eaves will not render a building as noncontributing unless the windows, doors, and/or porches have also been compromised.

Date

Building dates are determined by architectural design and style, deed research, tax records, oral history, and/or historic Sanborn maps.

**W. Harper
St., 100
blk., North
side.**

*This block begins directly west of the boundary at 108 West Harper Street,
the 2000 district boundary.*

105 W.
Harper St.
C
1949

Winifred Harper House. One-story, five-bay, side-gable, painted brick Minimal Traditional-style house with eight-panel entrance door and Colonial Revival-style surround. Double-hung 6/6 replacement sash, flat-roof side porch enclosed with vinyl siding. Interior chimney, brick foundation, and asphalt shingle roof.
C Garage. 1949. One-story, two-bay, side-gable, garage with vertical board-and-batten siding, double-doors, exposed rafter ends, brick foundation, and asphalt shingle roof.

107 W.
Harper St.
C

Edmundson House. One-story, three-bay, "L-shaped", weatherboard and stone-faced, Ranch house. Bank of 3/3 horizontal light, double-hung windows, double-hung 8/8 sash, and louvered storm door with sidelights.

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-
- Ca. 1939 brick foundation, and asphalt shingle roof. Built by James Gooding Exum. NC Outbuilding. Ca. 1960. One-story building with 2/2 horizontal-light sash and vertical siding.
- 207 W.
Harper St.
C
Ca. 1929 **Dr. James Henry Harper House.** A large and elaborately detailed two-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style house designed by Wilmington based architect Leslie Boney and built in 1929 for Dr. James Henry Harper by contractor, T.A. Loving, Inc. of Goldsboro. Five bays wide with three gabled front dormers with dentil cornices, molded eaves with returns, Doric pilasters, and arched sashes. Double-hung 6/6 sash with keystone lintels on the first floor, on the side elevations of the second floor, and the gable vents. The side elevations have an enclosed flat-roof porch (sunroom) with metal balustrade, and a side porch with porte cochere. The side-gabled roof is covered with slate. A front portico with flat roof and metal balustrade has a dentil cornice and plain frieze, and is supported by triple, fluted, Corinthian columns. Both side porches have similar frieze, cornice, and column treatment. The entrance is a six-panel door with leaded glass sidelights and fanlight transom. One interior brick chimney.
C Garage. Ca. 1929. One-story, gable-front, brick garage.
C Smokehouse. Ca. 1929. Gable-front building with plain siding and batten door.
C Garage. Ca. 1955. One-story, gable-front garage/utility building.
C Playhouse. Ca. 1955. Small, gable-front, frame playhouse.
C Preston and Sarah Sugg House. Late nineteenth/early twentieth century. One-story, six-bay, side-gable, frame house with rear ell and three interior brick chimneys. It has weatherboard, a standing seam metal roof, brick foundation, and 6/6 double-hung wood sash. House was moved to the rear of this lot from Harper Street. Preston and Sarah Sugg worked for Dr. Harper.
- 209 W.
Harper St.
C
1930s **House.** One-story, three-bay, gable-front, brick Craftsman-style house with paired 6/1 sash replacement windows and artificial siding in the gable ends. Projecting gable-front porch supported by brick piers with battered posts and pierced brick railing. Two interior chimneys and an asphalt shingle roof. Gabled addition to rear.
NC Garage/Workshop. Ca. 1965. One-story, four-bay, side-gable, frame building with artificial siding.
- 211 W.
Harper St.
C
Ca.1955 **House.** One-story, three-bay, side-gable Minimal Traditional-style house with 6/6 sash, vinyl siding, gable-front arched stoop with square posts, and flat-roof metal porte cochere with wrought iron posts. Tudor-style brick chimney at the gable end, brick foundation, and asphalt shingle roof.

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-
- C Outbuilding. 1950s. One-story, gable-front building with vertical board siding.
NC Structure. 1970s. One-story, aluminum carport.
- 213 W.
Harper St.
C
Ca.1955
- House.** One-story, three-bay, side-gable Minimal Traditional-style house with shed-roof porch and wrought iron posts, asbestos siding, 2/2 horizontal-light windows, brick foundation, asphalt shingle roof, and an exterior end brick chimney.
NC Outbuilding. 1990s. One-story, metal, gambrel-roof shed.
NC Outbuilding. 1980s. One story, gable-front, frame, shed.
NC Structure. 1970s. One-story, frame carport.
- 215 W.
Harper St.
C
1937
- Dr. Ellingwood House.** One-story, brick Period Cottage with steeply pitched side-gable asphalt shingle roof, gabled dormer with returns, gabled front bay with lunette window, and 6/1 sash and diamond-pane casement windows. Other details include recessed entrance with round-arched door under bracketed shed hood, front brick chimney with decorative stone, and side-gable porte cochere supported by battered posts on brick piers.
C Guest House. Ca. 1940. House faces Sixth Street but is used an outbuilding for the Ellenwood House. One-story, two-bay, side-gable, frame house with engaged side, screened porch. German siding, 6/1 double-hung wood sash, and exposed rafter ends. Interior central brick chimney, brick foundation, and asphalt shingle roof.
- W. Harper
St., 200
blk., South
side.**
- 202 W.
Harper St.
C
Ca. 1955
- House.** One-story, hip-roof, brick Ranch house with large three part window and 2/2 horizontal light windows. Flat-roof porch and projecting hip-roof wing, interior chimney, and asphalt shingle roof.
C Playhouse. Ca. 1955 Frame playhouse with side-gable roof and engaged porch.
NC Outbuilding. Ca. 1980s. Metal shed.
- 204 W.
Harper St.
C
Ca. 1950
- House.** One-story, six-bay, side-gable, frame Minimal Traditional-style house with gable-roof entrance stoop, 6/6 double-hung sash, aluminum siding, screened side porch, and interior and exterior brick chimneys.

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- 206 W.
Harper St.
C
1947-48
- Leslie Eason House.** One-and-one-half story, brick Period Cottage with 6/6 double-hung sash and diamond pane sash, projecting front-gabled entrance with round window and round-arched door, front chimney, asphalt shingle roof, gabled dormers, and open flat-roof side porch.
C Shed. Ca. 1948. Side-gable frame tool shed with weatherboard siding and door with strap hinges.
- 208 W.
Harper St.
NC
Ca. 1946
- House.** One-story Period Cottage with asymmetrical gabled stoop, battered front chimney, 6/6 double-hung sash, asphalt shingle roof, brick foundation, and later stucco.
C Structure. Ca. 1950. Frame, flat-roof carport with exposed rafter ends and metal posts.
- 210 W.
Harper St.
C
Ca. 1929
- House.** One-story, three-bay, gable-front, frame Craftsman-style bungalow with boxed eaves, knee brackets, paired 4/1 double-hung sash, vinyl siding, brick foundation, asphalt shingle roof, brick chimney, and gable-front Craftsman-style porch.
NC Garage. Ca. 1960. Gable-front garage.
- 212 W.
Harper St.
C
Ca. 1948
- House.** One-story, side-gable with taller cross-gable, Minimal Traditional-style house with 6/6 double-hung sash, interior brick chimneys, brick foundation, asphalt shingle roof, corner porch with box column, and vinyl siding.
NC Garage. Ca. 1970. One-story, frame garage with vinyl siding.
NC Garage. Ca. 1990. One-story, frame garage with vinyl siding.
NC Shed. Ca. 1980. Metal shed.
C Outbuilding. Ca. 1948. One-story, gable-front building on pier foundation with central entrance and exposed rafter ends.
- Vacant Lot.**
- 216 W.
Harper St.
C
Ca. 1950
- Douglas Brown House.** One-and-one-half-story, cross-gable, brick, transitional Ranch house with Tudor Revival-style round-arch paneled front chimney, front door with fanlight, gabled stoop with turned posts, asphalt shingle roof, 2/2 horizontal-light sash, 1/1 sash, and 6/6 sash windows, metal awning windows, round window in front gable and a louvered side garage.
NC Playhouse. Ca. 1980. One-story, one-bay, gable-front frame building with engaged porch and half-glazed door.

W. Harper
St., 300

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**blk., North
side.**

301 W.
Harper St.
C
Ca. 1940

House. One-story, three-bay, red brick Tudor Revival-style dwelling with front exterior brick chimney, asphalt shingle roof, and asymmetrical gable with faux half timbering. Double-hung 8/8 wood sash windows and diamond-pane sash windows. Side porch with shed roof and metal supports.

**Sixth St.,
100 blk.,
North side.**

105 Sixth
St.
C
Ca. 1950

Asa Alderman House. One-story, four-bay, brick, side-gable Ranch house with original 6/6 sash windows and doors, brick interior chimney, and asphalt shingle roof. Hip-roof stoop with metal posts, engaged corner porch with brick support posts, and attached, flat-roof metal carport.

Additional Documentation Inventory – Changes to Existing Snow Hill Historic District Inventory in Order by Street, Numeric followed by alphabetical. The changes are listed with each inventory item.

U.S. 58
Bridge over
Contentnea
Creek
C
1951

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 near Cotechney, the Tuscarora stronghold. Settlers came here about 1710. Incorporated in 1855.” Constructed in 1951, during the extended period of significance ending in 1955, the bridge retains sufficient integrity for contributing status.

107 SE
Second St.
C
Ca. 1950

Commercial Building. Narrow, altered, one-story, brick veneer building with large plate glass picture window and recessed entrance with a glazed door and transom. Now “Barrow Survey and Mapping.” The building is now considered contributing since it was built during the extended period of significance ending in 1955 and it retains sufficient integrity for contributing status.

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119-121 SE
Second St.
C
Ca. 1948

Harrell-Holden Hardware/Eason's Fish Market. One-story, gabled building with a Mission-style parapeted brick façade, large picture windows, and a recessed entrance with a transom above glazed double-leaf doors. Not shown on 1923 Sanborn map. # 119 has always been a hardware store. # 121 was originally a fish market operated by George Eason. The building is now considered contributing since it was built during the extended period of significance ending in 1955 and retains sufficient integrity for contributing status.

127 SE
Second St.
V
Ca. 1920

Overby's Fort Motor Company. Demolished ca. 2000.

202 SE Third
St.
C
Ca. 1950

Commercial Building. Small, one-story, concrete block building with a flat roof and casement windows. The building is now considered contributing since it was built during the extended period of significance ending in 1955 and retains sufficient integrity for contributing status.

205 SE Third
St.
C
Ca. 1923

Gooch House. One-story, three-bay, hip roof cottage with 6/6 wood sash and one interior brick chimney. Vinyl siding and replacement porch. This house was moved in the 1960s from Greene Street for the construction of the present Wachovia Bank. The building has been reassessed and has been determined contributing under the criteria outlined in the inventory introduction and in relationship to the surrounding buildings.

306 SE Third
St.
C
1950

Willis Creech House. One-story, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style brick house with Tudor Revival-style elements including front exterior brick chimney, recessed porch, and gabled wall dormer. The building is now considered contributing since it was built during the extended period of significance ending in 1955 and it retains sufficient integrity for contributing status.

601 SE Third
St.
V
Ca. 1930

Wade's Grocery No. 1. Demolished ca. 2002.

114 NW
Third St.

Ed and Nancy Sugg House. One-and-one-half-story, side-gable Minimal Traditional-style house with a front cross gable, steep roof pitch, brick

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-
- C
Ca. 1954
- vener, 8/8 sash, three-part window, interior brick chimney, asphalt shingle roof, a wrought iron flat-roof entrance stoop, and a terrace with metal balustrade. The house is now considered contributing since it was built during the extended period of significance ending in 1955 and it retains sufficient integrity for contributing status.
- 115 NW
Third St.
C
1948
- Nancy Edwards House.** One-story Period Cottage with side-gable roof, a projecting front gable with bellcast metal-roofed bay window, brick veneer, 8/8 and 6/6 sash, front exterior chimney, screened front, flat-roof porch, and sided flat-roof side addition.
C Garage. Ca. 1948. One-story, side-gable, frame garage.
- The house and garage are now considered contributing since they were built during the extended period of significance ending in 1955 and retain sufficient integrity for contributing status.
- 603 SE Third
St.
C
Ca. 1954
- Wade House.** One-story, three-bay, side-gable frame house with 2/2 horizontal-light window sash, asbestos shingle siding and gable-roof porch.
- 605 SE Third
St.
NC
Ca. 1920
- Taylor-Hinson House.** One-story, frame Craftsman house with hipped roof with deeply overhanging flared eaves, a central hipped dormer and two interior brick chimneys. The large Craftsman porch has been enclosed and the entire house sheathed with vinyl siding. The enclosure of the porch has compromised the integrity of the house so that it is no longer representative of a ca. 1920 Craftsman style house.
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.
- 109 SE
Fourth St.
C
1953-54
- Maynard Hicks House.** Two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style house of brick construction. The house is 5 bays wide and has molded eaves with dentils and returns, windows with 8/8 sash and paneled aprons and one exterior chimney. The recessed entrance has a 6-panel door with sidelights and is sheltered by a classical hip-roof portico with dentiled cornice and Doric columns and pilasters added in the 1990s. An enclosed side porch has a flat roof with wood balustrade.

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

C Garage. 1950s. Front gable, one-bay wide with plain siding, altered with new metal door.

The house and outbuildings are now considered contributing since they were built during the extended period of significance ending in 1955 and retain sufficient integrity for contributing status.

207 SE
Fourth St.
C
Ca. 1948

Jones House. One-story, brick, side-gable with front cross gable, Period Cottage. Asymmetrical design includes an exterior brick chimney on the front elevation, 6/6 double-hung wood sash, and a fanlight in the front gable.

C Garage. Ca. 1948. Frame, one-bay, gable-front garage.

104 NW
Fourth St.
C
Ca. 1900

Cobb-Aswell House. One-story, side-gable Victorian house is three bays wide with 1/1 replacement sash, vinyl siding, two exterior stuccoed end chimneys and a hipped porch with vinyl posts. Attached, one-story, gable-front carport. This house was reassessed and determined to have sufficient integrity to be listed as contributing. The house maintains its porch configuration, massing and scale.

108 NW
Fourth St.
C
Ca. 1900

Moses-Batts-Baker House. One-story, gable-and-wing house, four bays wide with replacement sash and large picture window. Original door with transom and sidelights. Exterior brick end chimney with tumbled flush shoulders. Paired porch posts with trellises and a plain balustrade. Vinyl siding. Owned by the Baker family years ago; operated as a boarding house by Lula Baker. Appears on 1923 Sanborn map. This house was reassessed and determined to have sufficient integrity to be listed as contributing. The house maintains its original door with transom and sidelights, porch configuration and massing and scale.

110 NW
Fourth St.
C
Ca. 1900

Herring-Letchworth-Churchill House. One-story, side-gable house with metal roof, one replacement exterior end chimney, paired 6/6 sash and replacement porch posts and railing. Rear ell. Vinyl siding. Appears on the 1923 Sanborn map. This house was reassessed and determined to have sufficient integrity to be listed as contributing.

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117 NW
Fourth St.
V
Ca. 1900

Cherry-Frizzelle House and Outbuilding. Demolished 2007.

106 Sixth St.
C
Ca. 1948

Former Dr. George A. Wooten Dental Office. One-story, two-bay, hip-roof, painted concrete block house with rounded corners, metal casement windows, replacement windows, and exposed rafter ends. Engaged corner porch with concrete post, inset entrance with six-panel door. In the original nomination this house was listed as a rental house associated with 301 W. Greene Street, it has since been subdivided and is now a primary structure with Sixth Street address.

10 St.
Barnabas Rd.
C
Ca. 1955

Veach House. One-story, side-gable brick Ranch house with shed-roof porch, vertical paneling under the porch, front-gable wing, and 8/8 sash windows located south of St. Barnabas church. The house is now considered contributing since it was built during the extended period of significance ending in 1955 and it retains sufficient integrity for contributing status.

108 Corbett
St.
NC
Ca. 1870

Swift Galloway House. Demolished ca. 2006.
NC Outbuilding. Nineteenth century. Building has been converted into single-family residence and is no longer contributing. Originally located on E. Greene Street.

114 W.
Greene St.
C
1949

W.W. Exum House. One-story, white painted brick, Ranch house with Colonial Revival-style elements. The side-gable house has gabled wings, a molded cornice, three exterior end chimneys, decorative bay windows, vertical sheathing, latticed casement windows, and sash windows of 4/4, 6/6, and 8/8. Recessed entrance with 6-panel door and classical surround.
NC Carport. 1966. Detached carport with hipped slate roof, turned finial, and heavy posts.
C Garage. 1950s. Front gable one-bay building with cupola and shed porch.
C Tool Shed. 1949. Small shed outbuilding in rear of house.

The house, garage, and shed, are now considered contributing since they were built during the extended period of significance ending in 1955 and retain sufficient integrity for contributing status.

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208 W.
Greene St.
C
1950

Herbert Sugg House. One-story, side-gable house with casement windows and asbestos shingle siding. The gabled front wing has a bay window with a shed roof. Recessed corner porch. The house is now considered contributing since it was built during the extended period of significance ending in 1955 and it retains sufficient integrity for contributing status.

106 N.
Harper Street
V
Early 20th C,
1950s, 2009

Dail-Carraway House. Low, one-story, side-gable brick veneer house with a central chimney, bracketed gable stoop, and 4/1 sash. Building was being demolished in June 2009.

000 Mill
Street
C
Ca. 1925

Town Well House. One-story, one-bay, frame building with brick foundation, gable roof, and German siding. Double-hung 6/6 windows and a replacement door are evident. Originally housed pump equipment. This building was overlooked during the original nomination

107 Mill
Street
NC (age)
Ca. 1983

Building. One-story, three-bay, elongated-gable-roof, frame building with vinyl siding, vinyl windows and metal doors. Not shown in 1999 survey or National Register nomination inventory.

201 Mill St.
V
1960s

Nick Corn Store. Demolished ca. 2007.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary:

The Snow Hill Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation accomplishes two goals; first, it expands the period of significance for the original historic district, listed in 2000, to include resources dating from 1945 to 1955; second, it is a physical expansion of the historic district boundaries to include a single area on West Harper Street and Sixth Street (which connects West Harper to West Greene Street) containing architecturally significant resources within the expanded period of significance. The Snow Hill Historic District and the boundary increase are cohesive in regards to the street plan, building setback, lot sizes, landscape, and architectural influences. The Snow Hill Historic District Boundary Increase meets National Register Criterion C for architecture. The expanded period of significance for the historic district begins in 1929 and ends in 1955, which encompasses the majority of the development on West Harper Street. While Snow Hill continued to develop after 1955, the construction date for the house at 202 West Harper Street and the Veach House at 10 St. Barnabas Road, a five year gap between that time and the construction of several ca. 1960 Ranch houses makes the 1955 end date for the period significance a logical one. The Snow Hill Historic District boundary expansion area and expanded period of significance present a more complete picture of the historic development of this small county seat town. Unlike surrounding county seats such as Greenville and Kinston which have experienced large-scale growth and development, Snow Hill remains much like it was in the mid-twentieth century. The expanded period of significance includes a period of infrastructure and facilities development in the town along with residential development following the trend of infill construction in earlier residential areas.

The town of Snow Hill remains today much as it was in 1955. The Snow Hill Historic District expansion area also retains a high degree of historic integrity, with only one vacant lot and eighteen of the twenty-one primary resources being contributing. The area includes a variety of styles that represent a cross-section of influences found in the original historic district representing the early twentieth century up to post-World War II-era styles. Among the contributing resources is the ca. 1929 home of Dr. James Harper designed by Leslie Boney of Wilmington, North Carolina. Harper (the street's namesake) was a local doctor, civic leader, and the owner of the land that was subdivided to create the lots along today's West Harper Street. In addition to the Colonial Revival-style Harper House, the expansion area also encompasses examples of Tudor Revival, Period Cottages, Craftsman Bungalow, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch style houses, many of which were constructed as part of the post-World War II development of Snow Hill, falling into the period of significance with an ending date extended from 1946 to 1955.

Historical Background:

The civic improvement trend in Snow Hill during the expanded period of significance began before World War II with the construction of the 1930s county courthouse but continued into the late 1950s and even into the 1960s with the construction of the 1961 Town Hall.

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After World War II, Snow Hill, like the rest of the country, was focusing on improving local infrastructure and facilities. The first of these improvements came in 1951 with the construction of the existing Contentnea Creek Bridge by the North Carolina Department of Transportation. The replacement of the old wood bridge with a new concrete bridge provided improved access from the highway to the town and the Greene County Courthouse. During this period the local government also improved the town's streets, waterlines, expanded the sewer system, and sought grants to improve low-income housing (Rayford and Oliver interviews). In 1952, a new elementary school was built on SE Second Street outside the district boundaries and separated from the district by an area with insufficient integrity to allow a strong connection to the district. In 1958, the federal government approved funding to construct a National Guard Armory in Snow Hill, next to the elementary school. The armory brought a National Guard presence to the county and the building provided a space for meetings, social functions, and community activities. The armory continues to serve the town of Snow Hill and the National Guard today. Snow Hill also increased its town limits in 1960 to add water and sewer to a new subdivision behind the elementary school (Greene County records). These benchmarks illustrate the town of Snow Hill's steady progress throughout the first six decades of the twentieth century although much of this development occurred outside the historic district boundaries.

In 1929 civic leader, Dr. James Henry Harper married his bride, Martha, and built a handsome house on the north side of West Harper Street. This land had historically been known as the "JHH Harper Old Field" according to the Greene County Land Records. The 1923 Sanborn maps for Snow Hill show West Harper Street connecting West Fourth Street and West Greene Street. However, development is limited beyond Sixth Street, a historically African American neighborhood. Harper hired Wilmington architect Leslie Boney, of Wilmington, to design his home in the Colonial Revival style. The Dr. James Harper House, 210 W. Harper Street, is an excellent and well-preserved example of the Colonial Revival style, the most substantial house on the street, and the architectural centerpiece of the expansion area. When constructed, the house sat on a large parcel. Shortly after he built his home, Dr. Harper began subdividing the parcel and selling lots to other members of the community. All of the lots were sold and most had been developed by Dr. Harper's death in 1950 (Nimmo Interview).

Snow Hill has paced itself through history providing its citizens with the most up to date and modern amenities while maintaining its small town character and size. The expansion area centered along West Harper Street is significant as a continuation of the Snow Hill Historic District, exhibiting a range of nationally-popular architectural styles that developed between 1929 and 1955.

Architecture Context

The Snow Hill Historic District, including the expansion area, contains a broad collection of architectural styles and types. These include buildings and structures that date from circa 1850 to 1955. Architectural styles are defined by both time period and by specific details and forms. The Snow Hill Historic District has examples of many architectural styles including Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Period Cottage, Tudor Revival, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch. The Snow Hill

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Historic District expansion area contains examples of such twentieth-century styles as Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, Minimal Traditional, Period Cottage, and Ranch.

Colonial Revival Style

The Colonial Revival style is the first of the nationally-popular styles that appear by the turn of the twentieth century. The Colonial Revival style marked a return to early American classical design and a departure from the ornate and embellished Victorian-era styles. There are a few examples of the Colonial Revival style in the Snow Hill Historic District including the Professor Leonard Henry Smith House at 405 West Greene Street constructed in 1940. It is a two-story, three-bay, side-gable frame example with clapboard, one-story gabled wings, 6/6 double-hung sash and a classical entrance with sidelights, pilasters and sunburst pediment. Only one example of the Colonial Revival style is found in the expansion area. The circa 1929 Dr. James Henry Harper House, 207 West Harper Street, is a commanding example. Designed by Leslie Boney, the brick house has a two-story brick, five-bay side-gable main block flanked by a flat-roof screened porch on the east side and a porte cochere on the west side. Gable roof dormers with round-arched sashes are detailed with Doric pilasters, dentil moldings, and molded eaves with returns. The remaining facade windows are 6/6 double-hung sash with keystone lintels on the first floor and second-floor side elevation windows. The entrance porch has a flat-roof with dentil cornice, plain frieze, and Corinthian columns. Sidelights and fanlight transom surround the six-panel entrance door.

Craftsman Bungalow Style

Craftsman bungalows in Snow Hill are typically simple gable-front or side-gable houses with Craftsman style porches (brick pier with battered posts) and vertical-light top sash windows. Some exhibit other Craftsman details including exposed beams, exposed rafter ends, or elbow brackets under the eaves. The Moore House, 101 West Harper Street is a two-story example in the Snow Hill Historic District. Built in circa 1930 the house has plain siding, exposed rafter tails, gabled dormers, hip-roof wraparound porch, porte cochere, paired square posts, 6/1 and 8/1 double-hung sash windows, and a glazed entrance with transom. A second example in the existing historic district is at 107 Oak Street built between 1916 and 1917. A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable example constructed of frame and cast stone. The roof is pierced by a large gable-front dormer with a triple lattice window, wide overhanging eaves, a semi-engaged porch with cast stone Craftsman piers and boxed posts, and a porte cochere. Two Craftsman bungalows are located in the 200 block of West Harper Street of the expansion area. The first is a circa 1930 Craftsman Bungalow at 210 West Harper Street. This home is a one-story, three-bay, gable-front frame house with a gable-front Craftsman-style porch, boxed eaves with knee brackets, and paired 4/1 vertical-light windows. The second example, located at 209 West Harper Street was built in the 1930s. The one-story, three-bay, gable-front, brick house exhibits a gable-front Craftsman-style porch and paired replacement windows.

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Tudor Revival Style and Period Cottage

In North Carolina, the Tudor Revival style was popular between 1920 and 1955 although it was popular nationally from 1890 to 1940. Houses of the style included architectural details loosely referencing medieval architectural details. Period Cottage, a less elaborate or stylistically accurate version of the Tudor Revival style, was even more popular. It was usually a smaller house with Tudor influences such as a prominent front gable or front chimney. The Period Cottage was popular in the existing Snow Hill Historic District. The George Edwards House, 109 NW Third Street was constructed in 1933. It is a one-and-one-half-story brick example with steep side-gable roof with front gable wing and round arched entrance. There are several examples of the Period Cottage in the expansion area and one example of the Tudor Revival providing a good comparison of the two. The Period Cottage at 206 West Harper Street exhibits a characteristic entrance. This circa 1946 one-and-one-half story brick house has a round-arched entrance door, exterior front chimney, 6/6 double-hung sash, gabled dormers, and open side porch. The Dr. Ellenwood House (1938), at 215 West Harper Street is a stylish example of the Period Cottage. It is a one-story, brick house with steeply-pitched gabled roof and dormers, 6/1 double-hung and diamond-pane windows, front brick chimney with decorative stone, side-gable porch and porte cochere and arched Tudor-style door. A single Tudor Revival style is extant in the existing historic district. Located at 213 West Greene Street, this circa 1935 example is a side-gable, one-and-one-half story brick house with half timbering in the gable ends, arched brick supports and open-work brick railing on the front porch. The only example of the Tudor Revival in the expansion area is located at 301 West Harper Street. This quaint ca. 1940 cottage is a one-story brick example with a front exterior brick chimney, 8/8 double-hung wood sash, diamond-pane windows, side porch, and a framed gable entrance with faux half-timbering.

Minimal Traditional Style

The Minimal Traditional style was popular from the 1930s to the 1950s implementing simple designs with no reference to period styles. Gable-front elements are evident but understated and not as steep or dominant as those in Tudor Revival-style or Period Cottage. There is a minimum amount of ornament, hence the name, Minimal Traditional. The style was very popular in North Carolina during and after World War II. Inside the existing historic district, the Willis Creech House, built in 1950 at 306 SE Third Street, is a good example of the influence. It is a one-story, side-gable, brick house with front exterior chimney, recessed porch and gabled wall dormer. The Winnifred Harper House at 105 West Harper Street, built in 1949, is a five-bay, side-gable house with an eight-panel entrance door having a Colonial Revival-style surround and a side porch. The house at 211 West Harper Street, built in the 1950s, is a one-story, three bay house with a gabled stoop and a porte cochere with wrought iron posts. Built in 1948, the house at 212 West Harper Street is a one-story, cross-gable structure with 6/6 double-hung sash, and a corner porch with wrought iron posts. Another example of the style is located at 213 West Harper Street (1950s), and is a one-story, three-bay house with a shed porch supported by wrought iron posts, 2/2 horizontal light windows, and asbestos siding. Built circa 1950, 204 West Harper Street is an aluminum-clad house is one-and-one-half stories, six bays wide with entrance stoop, 6/6 double-hung sash, and screened side porch.

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Ranch House

The Ranch house first became popular in North Carolina in the late 1940s and dominated residential architecture style in the 1950s and 1960s. The typical Ranch house focuses on horizontal massing, with a side-gable, hip, or cross-gable roof, and slight ornamentation. Large picture windows or ribbon windows are common. Porches are generally shallow and non-functional; inset porches are a common type. One example in the existing historic district is the Veach House at 10 St. Barnabas Road. The Veach House, ca. 1955, is a one-story side-gable brick example with cross gable roof. Several Ranch houses are found in the expansion area. At 107 West Harper Street, the 1948 Edmundson House is a three-bay, L-shaped Ranch house with a bank of horizontal-light windows on the front wing, double-hung 8/8 windows elsewhere, a louvered storm door, and stone veneer. The Asa Alderman House at 105 Sixth Street is a brick example with side-gable roof, three-part window, hip-roof stoop with metal posts and engaged corner porch with brick post support.

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Section 10: Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the district expansion area are shown by a black dotted line on the accompanying map (the heavy black line is the original historic district boundary), drawn at a scale of 1" = 200 feet.

Boundary Justification:

The expansion area boundaries are drawn to include the densest concentration of contributing resources encompassing the 100 to 200 blocks of West Harper Street and two houses on Sixth Street between West Harper and West Greene streets. The area immediately west of the boundary expansion on West Harper Street has been evaluated and is potentially eligible for listing, but under a separate context as part of an African American community. Other adjacent areas contain more modern construction.

Photographs

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Snow Hill Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation, Snow Hill, Greene County, North Carolina

Photographer: Michelle A. Michael

Date: August 2007 (unless otherwise noted)

Location of Negatives: North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, NC

1. Contentnea Creek Bridge.
2. 207 W. Harper Street (Dr. James Harper House) Facade
3. 215 W. Harper Street Facade
4. 301 W. Harper Street Façade (January 2008)
5. 107 W. Harper Street Façade (January 2008)
6. 211, 213, 215 West Harper Street
7. 107, 109, 201 West Harper Street (January 2008)

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8. 204, 206 West Harper Street
9. 208 West Harper Street (noncontributing) (January 2008)
10. 110 NW Fourth Street, reassessed property in existing historic district.