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street & number  _West Harper Street (between West Sixth Street and West Fourth Street)_ not for publication N/A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 nomination _X_ 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:

_____ entered in the National Register
_____ See continuation sheet.
_____ determined eligible for the National Register
_____ See continuation sheet.
_____ determined not eligible for the National Register
_____ removed from the National Register
_____ other (explain):  ________________

Signature of the Keeper  ____________________
Date of Action  ____________________
### 5. Classification

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
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<td>(Check as many boxes as apply)</td>
<td>(Check only one box)</td>
<td>(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)</td>
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<tr>
<td>X private</td>
<td>building(s)</td>
<td>Contributing 30 Noncontributing 14 buildings</td>
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<tr>
<td>__ public-local</td>
<td>X district</td>
<td>___ 0 0 sites</td>
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<tr>
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<td>___ site</td>
<td>___ 2 3 structures</td>
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<tr>
<td>___ public-Federal</td>
<td>___ structure</td>
<td>___ 0 0 objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>___ object</td>
<td>___ 32 17 Total</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**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

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Historic Functions</th>
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<td>(Enter categories from instructions)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Domestic-single dwelling secondary structure</td>
<td>Domestic – single dwelling secondary structure</td>
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</table>

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### 7. Description

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

**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.

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

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 # __________

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  18  257160  3926480
   Zone   Easting   Northing
2  18  257280  3926340
   Zone   Easting   Northing
3  18  256980  3926200
   Zone   Easting   Northing
4  18  256880  3926480
   Zone   Easting   Northing
___ 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
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.
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.

105 W. Harper St.  
C 1949


107 W. Harper St.  
C


This block begins directly west of the boundary at 108 West Harper Street, the 2000 district boundary.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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1948

109 W. Harper St. C
Mewborn House. One-story, four-bay, side-gable brick Ranch house with replacement windows, recessed one-bay entrance with sidelights, vinyl sided gable ends, and an asphalt shingle roof.

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

110 W. Harper St. NC (age) Ca. 1964
Moye House. Long, hipped roof brick Ranch house with integrated porch, decorative iron supports, brick chimney, asphalt shingle roof, double-hung 2/2 horizontal light windows, and Colonial Revival style-entrance with sidelights.

W. Harper St., 200 blk., North side

201 W. Harper St. C

203 W. Harper St. C
Britt House. One-story, seven-bay, side-gable, brick Colonial Revival-style house with shed roof porch with square posts and pilasters, projecting front gable, 6/6 sash windows, gabled dormer windows, one interior brick chimney,

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.


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.

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.


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.


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.


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.


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.
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.


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.


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.


Vacant Lot.

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.

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National Park Service  

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blk., North side.  

301 W. Harper St.  
C  
Ca. 1940  


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.
119-121 SE Second St. 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


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


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

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.


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.

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.
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. 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.


104 NW Fourth St. 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. 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. 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.

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.

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.


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


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.
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.
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 it’s 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
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.
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 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.
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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9. Bibliography


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Sanborn Map Company. Snow Hill, NC Maps, 1923. N. C. State Archives, Raleigh, NC.


United States Census Records, Greene County, population schedule, 1900, 1920, 1930, N.C. State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

Interviews

Oliver, Melvin. Personal Interview, January 26, 2008.
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.