

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Everetts Historic District**

Everetts, Martin County, MT1027, Listed 12/2/2014  
Nomination by Sherry Wyatt and Sarah David  
Photographs by Sarah David, April 2014



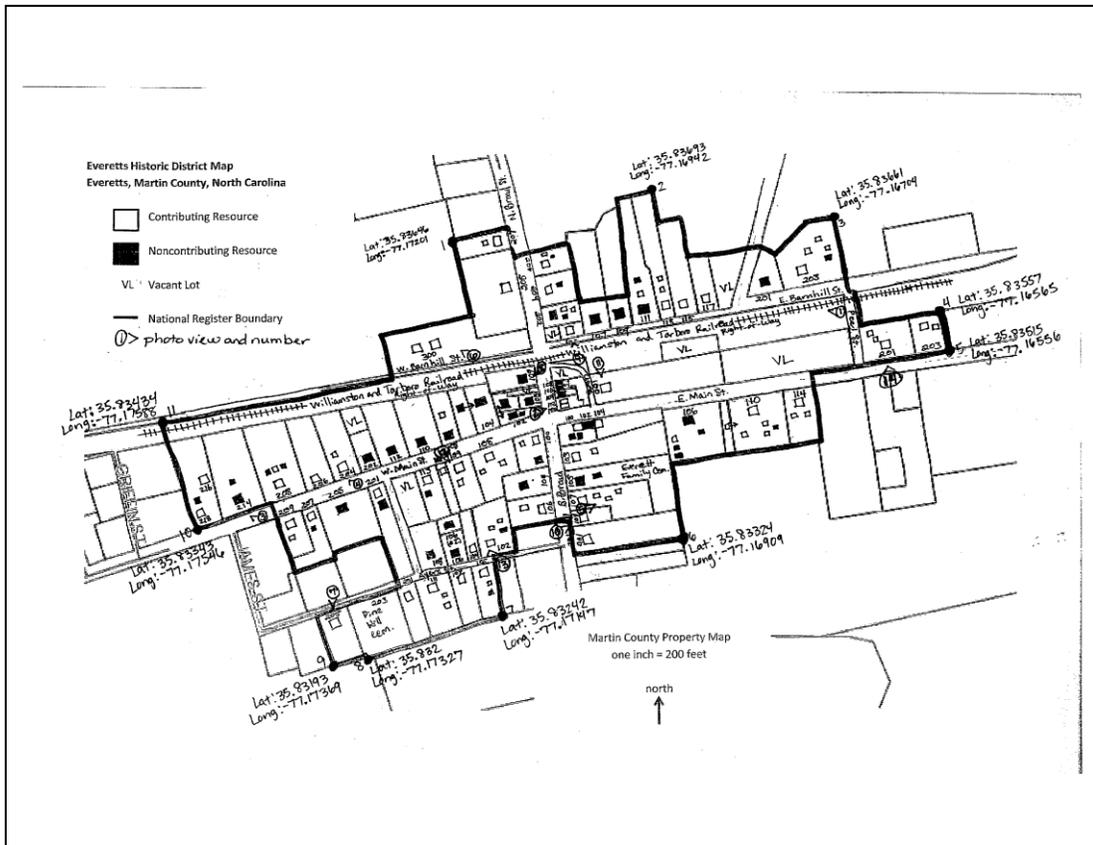
103 and 109 North Broad Street, looking north



109 South Broad Street, looking northeast



113-115 E. Barnhill Street, looking northeast



Historic District Map

**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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

**1. Name of Property**

Historic name: Everetts Historic District

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

**2. Location**

Street & number: Roughly bounded by Barnhill, Peel, Main Ayers, and James streets

City or town: Everetts State: NC County: Martin

Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  N/A

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

<p>_____  <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>  <u>North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources</u>  <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	<p>_____  <b>Date</b></p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____  <b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p>	<p>_____  <b>Date</b></p>
<p>_____  <b>Title :</b></p>	<p>_____  <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>

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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

District

Site

Structure

Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
84	49	buildings
3	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
88	49	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Commerce: Specialty Store
- Commerce: Restaurant
- Commerce: Department Store
- Commerce: Financial Institution
- Commerce: Department Store
- Domestic: Single Dwelling
- Domestic: Secondary Structure
- Religion: Religious Facility
- Agriculture: Processing
- Agriculture: Agricultural Outbuilding
- Domestic: Hotel
- Transportation: Rail-related

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Vacant
- Commerce: Specialty Store
- Domestic: Single Dwelling
- Domestic: Secondary Structure
- Religion: Religious Facility
- Agriculture: Agricultural Outbuilding
- Transportation: Rail-related

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Bungalow/Craftsman  
Colonial Revival  
Romanesque  
Queen Anne

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Wood, Metal, Synthetics, Asbestos,  
Concrete

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Everetts Historic District encompasses the bulk of the town of Everetts today, making the historic district's history and character that of the town. One property owner's enthusiasm for a rail line in the 1870s resulted in the establishment of Everetts, and the district's (and therefore the town's) most prosperous years came in the early twentieth century. Everetts is a typical North Carolina railroad town with early twentieth-century commercial buildings clustered along a single block near the railroad tracks. A depot and warehouses occupied now-vacant, track-side lots within the district to the north and east of the commercial block while a cotton gin and sawmill remain on the north side of the railroad tracks. Late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century houses spread out, away from the commercial core, along the district's two main roads: Broad Street running north-south and U.S. Highway 64 running east-west, paralleling the railroad corridor. Most of the district's extant historic buildings date from the early 1900s and 1910s and demonstrate the local application of the Queen Anne and Craftsman styles to houses and commercial buildings found in small towns across North Carolina. The district occupies flat terrain and is surrounded by cotton and soybean fields. The period of significance begins in 1870 with the construction of the district's earliest known building, the Simon Peter and Minerva Jane Everett House, and ends in 1964, the National Register's fifty-year cut-off for eligibility.

### Narrative Description

The town of Everetts is located in the center of eastern North Carolina in central Martin County, about eight miles west of the county seat of Williamston. The landscape in and around Everetts is flat. To the north, wooded tracts create a buffer between the town and agricultural fields, but when approached from the east, west, or south, Everetts is closely flanked by fields of

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cotton and soybeans. Everetts is a crossroads community, laid out primarily along the north-south axis of Broad Street and the east-west corridor of Main Street and the railroad corridor. The railroad creates a visual and physical barrier that the town seemed to overcome historically with properties of similar architectural character and people of similar socioeconomic backgrounds living on either side of the tracks. Everetts is typical of railroad towns in eastern North Carolina: a one-block commercial district occupies the town's center with houses and two churches lining the streets leading into the commercial core. Also within Everetts, and typical of many rail towns, are open lots along the tracks where railroad-related buildings, such as the depot and warehouses, once stood.

One hundred thirty-seven resources are located in the district, of which 71 are primary buildings, 62 are secondary buildings, 1 is a structure, and 3 are sites. Contributing resources number 88 (64%) and include 84 buildings, 1 structure, and 3 sites. Noncontributing properties number 49 (36%) and are limited to buildings. The boundary includes the greatest concentration of resources in Everetts that retain integrity and that were constructed during the district's period of significance, 1870-1964. The oldest contributing resource in the district is the Simon Peter and Minerva Jane Everett House, built in 1870 by the town's founder. The most recently constructed contributing resource in the district is the ca. 1955 Peel House on East Main Street.

The buildings in the Everetts Historic District represent the architectural styles, trends, and vernacular expressions locally popular during the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Collectively, the houses, churches, and commercial buildings illustrate Everett's history and periods of economic prosperity. The robust Romanesque references applied at Barnhill's Hardware and Grocery Store and the J. S. Peel Commercial Building, built in 1907 and 1909 respectively, exude the optimism of the day as the railroad promised a bright future for Everetts. Also during the early 1900s, a flourish of houses and commercial buildings were constructed in Everetts (approximately twenty-five of which stand in the district today), most notably the Taylor-Peel House and the John and Sally Cherry House. The ca. 1918 Taylor-Peel House has been altered with vinyl siding, but it displays apparently-original Colonial Revival-style porch posts on Craftsman-style piers while the house exhibits an asymmetry reminiscent of Queen Anne designs. The John and Sally Cherry House, built around 1910 and expanded just a few years later, is a simpler dwelling with Victorian-era references and a rambling front porch. The ca. 1910 Biscoe and Eula Biggs House is a gable-and-wing house where modest Queen Anne brackets enrich the porch.

As the 1900s progressed, Colonial Revival elements began to be incorporated into the architecture of Everetts. Builders began mixing Colonial Revival with Queen Anne design and some property owners updated earlier houses. In the 1910s, the owner of the ca. 1870 Everett House added Tuscan columns and a door with an elongated oval window to the original I-house. On North Broad Street the James and Emma Peel House, built in 1918, is a gracious Colonial Revival-style dwelling that also references Queen Anne asymmetry.

During the 1910s and 1920s, Craftsman styling gained popularity in Everetts. On the east end of Main Street, two sizeable houses, the Lee and Essie Clark House and the G. Gordon and Myrtle Bailey House, incorporate Craftsman details such as knee brackets and exposed rafter tails. Both houses were built in the mid-1920s and front what was, at the time of their construction, a new and modern highway.

Although Everetts' fortunes declined during the Great Depression and after World War II, farming continued to be a prosperous endeavor for many citizens, resulting in their continued investment in the town, as evidenced by the ca. 1955 Peel House and the 1952 Everetts

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Community Building. The Community Building is a plain brick building while the more imposing Peel House illustrates the spare application of Colonial Revival decoration popular after World War II.

### **Inventory List**

This inventory is arranged alphabetically by street name. Within the streets, entries are arranged by ascending street number. Resources are judged to be contributing or noncontributing, meaning the resource contributes or does not contribute to the architectural or historical character of the district. Contributing buildings, sites, structures, or objects add to the district's history because they were present during the period of significance, they relate to the documented significance of the district, and they possess historic integrity. Resources built outside the period of significance are noncontributing. Also, resources that have lost their integrity through significant alterations are considered noncontributing. Of the forty-nine noncontributing resources twenty-four are noncontributing due to a loss of integrity; twenty-five post-date the period of significance. Some of the resources that are now noncontributing due to a loss of integrity have been altered in such a way that they could easily become contributing to the district, especially in respect to commercial buildings with storefronts that have been enclosed, through the removal of later materials or alterations.

Construction dates are based on interviews with property owners and local residents, the countywide architectural survey completed in 1992-1993, and the resource's architectural style. Additionally, the construction dates that are known for some resources are factored into decisions concerning construction dates for resources of a similar style about which little information is available. City directories and Sanborn maps, commonly used to date buildings in larger municipalities, do not exist for Everetts.

All outbuildings are one-story unless otherwise noted.

### **Ayers Street**

**James and Fannie Ayers House ca. 1918**

**Contributing Building**

**102 Ayers Street**

Two-story, hip-roof, frame house with eight-over-one Craftsman-style windows arranged singly and in banks of three on the first story facade. The house is two bays wide and three bays deep. Weatherboard covers the exterior while exposed rafter tails and knee brackets enrich the eaves and gables. The single-leaf front door contains a long glazed panel. The one-story, hip-roof porch, with a metal roof, paired square, tapered posts on brick piers and square balusters, extends across the facade and wraps around the east corner to create a porte cochere. The house stands on a brick foundation and a brick chimney extends from the east roof slope. Mr. Ayers was a prominent farmer and businessman who operated J. S. Ayers and Company, general merchandise, from 1917 until his death in 1947. Mrs. Fannie Ayers built a new house across the street after 1947 and she lived there until her death in 1964. Edith Ayers Tarkington, daughter of J. S. and Fannie Ayers, also resided in the house for many years and was an accomplished music and piano instructor.

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**Outbuilding C ca. 1925**

One-story, side gabled board-and-batten outbuilding with four-over-four sash windows, exposed rafter tails and metal roof.

**Garage C ca. 1925**

One-story, gable-front, board-and-batten garage with garage bay on west elevation. Shed roof addition.

**Outbuilding NC ca. 1990**

Manufactured, front-gabled, on-story, frame outbuilding with metal awnings, a large window, and a French door on the south elevation.

**Crawford House ca. 1920 Contributing Building**  
**104 Ayers Street**

Two-story, hip-roof house with replacement windows and vinyl siding. The house is two bays wide and likely has a double-pile plan. The hip-roof porch features aluminum awnings over fluted vinyl replacement columns and a replacement railing with turned balusters. A one-story ell connects the house to a large garage addition with bays on the east elevation. There is a shed-roof addition on the east elevation. Pained, first story windows are located to the west of a replacement door. The house's form remains intact. This was the family home of Will Crawford. Family member, Vesty Crawford, was known for her quick wit and ever-present red hat.

**Harry Hardy House ca. 1920 Contributing Building**  
**105 Ayers Street**

One of three nearly-identical houses on Ayers Street. One-story, frame, hip-roof house with full-width, hip-roof porch features square and slightly tapered posts and metal awnings. The three-bay façade includes an off-center single-leaf entry between two windows. The house has a rear gable ell. Vinyl siding covers the house and the original windows have been replaced. This was the home of Harry Hardy, who ran a grocery store on Broad Street.

**Garage C ca. 1940**

One-story, frame, gable-front garage with vinyl siding, an open bay and a shed roof bay on the rear that may be an enclosed porch.

**Outbuilding NC ca. 2000**

One-story, manufactured, frame, gambrel-roof storage building.

**Arthur and Lillian Roberson House ca. 1920 Noncontributing Building**  
**106 Ayers Street**

One of three nearly-identical houses on Ayers Street. This house is covered in vinyl siding and all windows have been replaced. The three-bay-wide façade includes an off-center single-leaf entry between two windows. The hip-roof porch retains original square posts, but a large gable has been added to the original hip roof, which has had a severe, negative impact on the building's integrity. The house has a rear gable ell and a shed-roof addition to its rear that is likely an enclosed porch. Arthur and Lillian Roberson were the first inhabitants of this home. Vernon Wynne was a later occupant.

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**Garage C ca. 1920**

Long, one-story garage and outbuilding with rolled asphalt siding and a metal roof.

**Mobile Home ca. 2000 Noncontributing Building**  
**106 (#2) Ayers Street**

One-story, side-gable, mobile home.

**Joe and Ann Modlin House ca. 1920 Contributing Building**  
**107 Ayers Street**

One of three nearly-identical houses on Ayers Street. This one retains most of its original materials. One-story, frame, hip-roof house with full-width, hip-roof porch featuring square and slightly tapered posts. Weatherboard siding covers the house and windows contain original two-over-two sash. A tall brick chimney penetrates the front roof slope. Exposed rafter tails accent the eaves. The three-bay façade includes an off-center single-leaf entry between two windows. Joe and Ann Modlin lived here for many years. Joe Modlin worked for NCDOT. Their son, Stan Modlin, lives in the house today.

**Garage C ca. 1930**

Gable-front, weatherboard garage with open single bay.

**Elec and Idell Williams House ca. 1980 Noncontributing Building**  
**108 Ayers Street**

One-story, brick, side-gable Ranch house with an attached single-car garage recessed from the façade on the east elevation, modern, vinyl, one-over-one sash windows with faux muntins dividing each sash in to six lights, and a two-bay-wide gable-front porch with decorative metal posts and balustrade. The house is four bays wide. Stylistically, it appears to have been built earlier, but several neighbors on Ayers Street recall its construction around 1980. Elec was a retired farmer when he and his wife, Idell Carraway Williams, a retired school lunch room employee, built this house on the site of the old Everetts School.

**Hubert Roberson House ca. 1930 Contributing Building**  
**111 Ayers Street**

One-story, gable-front, frame bungalow with aluminum siding, replacement windows, and an attached gable-front porch with metal replacement posts. Windows are arranged singly and in pairs. A concrete block chimney flue is located on the east elevation. A shed-roof carport, enclosed on the west elevation, is attached to the west elevation and extends the depth of the house. Despite numerous changes, the house retains its overall form. Hubert Roberson was a painter and he rented part of the house to newlyweds.

**Outbuilding C ca. 1930**

Small, side-gable outbuilding with wood and vinyl siding.

**Shed - general storage C ca. 1950**

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Long, shed-roof, frame building with open bays and a metal roof.

**Alton and Minnie Stalls House ca. 1930 Contributing Building**  
**201 Ayers Street**

One-story, gable-front bungalow with full-width, inset front porch. Asbestos siding covers the exterior and probably dates from the 1950s. The porch posts and railing have been replaced, but the dwelling retains original two-over-two sash windows and knee brackets in the front gable end and Craftsman-style four-over-one sash windows. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and a brick chimney is located in the west roof slope. The house is three bays wide. Alton Stalls, aka Bill Stalls, was a handyman and jack-of-all-trades who also held a full-time job at the fertilizer plant in Williamston. His daughter, Nancy Stalls Hardison, is the current Town Clerk and former postmaster.

**Pine Hill Cemetery ca. 1916-current Contributing Site**  
**203 Ayers Street**

Family and community cemetery containing a variety of twentieth-century grave markers. The earliest burial is of Robert Lanier who died in 1916, but the associated marker appears to have been erected in 1944 when his wife, Sudie, died. The earliest markers date from the 1920s, with the bulk of markers dating from the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s. Markers range from professionally carved, standing granite and marble stones, to vernacular, concrete standing tablets and flat tablets with some foot stones. Some family plots are outlined with low stone walls. Markers are arranged on an east-west alignment in loose rows. Large trees are scattered throughout the cemetery.

**Everetts Community Building 1952 Contributing Building**  
**205 Ayers Street**

One-story, five-bay-wide, side-gable, brick building with a projecting, gable-front, enclosed entrance foyer with double-leaf, six-panel doors centered on the front elevation. Windows are original metal casements with projecting sills. Vinyl siding covers the soffits and gable ends. A secondary entrance is located on the east elevation. Also known as Everetts Ruritan Building. Lewis Wynne was a local farmer instrumental in getting this building constructed. The Barnhill family donated the land. It continues to serve the community as the site of family gatherings, church socials, and Ruritan meetings.

**Barnhill Street**

**Williamston and Tarboro Railroad Right-of-Way ca. 1882 Contributing Structure**  
**Barnhill Street**

Tracks were completed between Tarboro and Williamston in 1882. The railroad company was originally the Williamston and Tarboro Railroad, but soon reorganized as the Albemarle and Raleigh Railroad. By 1885, the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad owned the line and the company merged with Atlantic Coastline Railroad in 1900, which eventually merged with the Seaboard Air Line Railway to create Seaboard Coast Line Railroad in 1967. The track is a single

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track running roughly east to west through the northern section of the district with a standard open right-of-way. The depot and other railroad related features are no longer extant.

**Everetts General Store                      1883; 1930                      Contributing Building**  
**100 block E. Barnhill Street, North side**

One-story, gable-front, frame store building. Symmetrical, three-bay façade with double-leaf four-panel doors centered between two six-over-six sash windows. A transom surmounts the front door and a shed hood supported by brackets shelters the entrance and its concrete steps. Windows, the front door, and shuttered window located in the gable end are all highlighted with peaked surrounds. A 1930, metal-sheathed, lean-to addition with a batten door and window openings with smaller window and infill runs the length of the west elevation. Weatherboards cover the façade, and modern panels cover the east elevation. The building stands on a brick pier foundation and metal covers the roof. Simon Peter Everett, the town's founder, built this store around 1883. According to the county survey publication, it is the earliest general store building still standing in Martin County. The store closed in 1926 and was later used for storage.

**Mobile Home                                      ca. 2000                                      Noncontributing Building**  
**107 E. Barnhill Street**

One-story mobile home.

**Mobile Home                                      ca. 2000                                      Noncontributing Building**  
**109 E. Barnhill Street**

One-story mobile home.

**House    ca. 1890    Noncontributing Building**  
**111 E. Barnhill Street**

One-story, side-gable house with gable-returns and exterior, gable-end, brick chimneys. Sidelights flank the front door. A hip-roof porch shelters the façade and wraps around the west elevation. The house is three bays wide. A gabled rear ell with a brick chimney and a hip-roof porch extends to the north. A gabled addition with an enclosed shed porch is also attached to the ell. Vinyl siding covers the house, all windows have been replaced, the front door is a modern replacement and the porch floor has been removed and replacement posts now extend to a ground-level concrete pad. Concrete steps.

**Outbuilding                                      C      ca. 1930**

One-story, side-gabled building with exposed rafter tails, six-over-six sash windows, weatherboard siding, a modern six-panel door, and a modern garage door in the west gable end. This building is two bays wide, features a metal roof, and an added door on the west elevation.

**Outbuilding                                      NC      ca. 1935**

This building was probably a side-gable house originally. It is covered in a combination of siding materials and a substantial two-story addition has been made to the front elevation.

**Vacant Lot (south of Williamston and Tarboro Railroad Right-of-Way)**

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**Julius Thomas and Talitha Barnhill House ca. 1902**  
**113 E. Barnhill Street**

**Contributing Building**

Two-story, gable-front, side-passage house with understated Colonial Revival references. The house is two bays wide. Windows are arranged singly and in pairs and have two-over-two sash. The single-leaf entry comprises oval sidelights over panels flanking a door with an oval window. A hip-roof porch with a metal roof and Tuscan columns shelters the façade and extends along the west elevation terminating at an enclosure where the porch originally connected to the rear gabled ell. The house's one-story rear ell connects to a one-story side-gable block that was likely a detached kitchen originally. The front-facing gable of the main block and the gables on the rear section of the house both feature pent roofs that create pedimented gable ends. Metal covers the roof and a brick chimney punctuates the west roof slope. A chimney is also located on the rear side-gabled wing. A shed-roof enclosure is located on the west elevation of the ell. Vinyl siding encases the house, but all other original design elements remain. J. T. Barnhill was a leading local merchant, farmer, co-founder of the Planters and Merchants Bank, and an owner of a cotton gin and sawmill. He moved to Everetts in 1902. Family members lived in the house until the 1960s and continued to own it until the late 1990s.

**Barn C ca. 1902**

Substantial, two-story, gable-front barn with symmetrical one-story lean-to wings on each side. Clad in weatherboard siding. Original openings are covered with plywood and wooden replacement doors.

**Wash House C ca. 1902**

One-story, side-gable board-and-batten outbuilding with a metal roof, three doors, two windows and a brick chimney on the north gable end.

**James Oscar and Hattie Daniels House ca. 1900**  
**115 E. Barnhill Street**

**Contributing Building**

Two-story I-house with vinyl siding and vinyl replacement windows. The front door has been replaced, but the entrance retains sidelights over panels. The full-width hip-roof porch has metal replacement posts. Gable returns highlight the gable ends, and a gable-end chimney is located on the west elevation. Standing seam metal covers the roof. A gabled ell with a chimney and shed additions on the west elevation extends to the rear. James Oscar and Hattie Daniels lived here. Later occupants were Willie and Swanee Long.

**Stewart and Christine Bailey House ca. 1910; 1925; 1960**  
**117 E. Barnhill Street**

**Contributing Building**

One-story, side-gable house covered in vinyl siding with a combination of two-over-two sash windows and modern replacement windows. On the east end of the façade, the windows have been made smaller. The house is three bays wide. A Craftsman-style front porch with paired square posts on brick piers extends across the façade. A side-gable-roofed carport with metal posts has been appended to the east elevation. Asphalt shingles cover the gable ends, which also feature gable returns. The scale of the house and the gable returns suggest a construction date in the early twentieth century while the porch was probably added in the mid-1920s, followed by the carport in the mid-twentieth century.

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### **Vacant Lot**

**Mobile Home** ca. 1980 **Noncontributing Building**  
**201 E. Barnhill Street**

One-story, single-wide mobile home with screen porch added to the façade.

**Stewart Bailey Sr. House** ca. 1910 **Contributing Building**  
**203 E. Barnhill Street**

Two-story I-house with notable vernacular porch posts. The house retains original weatherboard siding, two-over-two sash windows, and single-shoulder gable end chimneys on both sides of the house. The full-width, hip-roof porch features chamfered posts highlighted with reeding. A piece of molding across the bottom of the front of each posts suggests a plinth. At the top of each posts, solid triangles create plain brackets. A molded flat lintel trims each door and window. The front entrance is composed of a four-panel door with arched, glazed upper panels and rectangular sidelights above heavily molded panels. A one-story gabled ell with a chimney and four-over-four sash windows extends to the north and a porch along the ell's west elevation remains, but its floor has been removed. Also on the rear ell, a window has replaced a door, and an enclosed porch or addition is located on the east elevation with six-over-six sash windows. A shed addition is located on the rear, northeast corner of the main block. Stewart Bailey Sr. lived here.

**Outbuilding** NC ca. 1910

One-story, frame barn or outbuilding with weatherboard siding in ruinous condition.

**Outbuilding** C ca. 1910

Small, gable-front outbuilding with weatherboard siding, a metal roof, and a door on the west elevation.

**Barn** C ca. 1910

Two-story, gable-front barn with board-and-batten siding and one-story shed wings. The building has a metal roof.

**Equipment Shed** C ca. 1950

Open, side-gable shed with wood supports and a metal roof.

**Bailey, Barnhill, and Stroud Sawmill** ca. 1910 **Contributing Building**  
**300 W. Barnhill Street**

One-story, gable-front sawmill building. Board-and-batten siding, metal shutters covering windows and a garage opening on the front elevation. A brick chimney flue pierces the west roof slope. Windows along the side elevation are covered. The roof is metal. The building is overgrown and in poor condition, but its form remains obvious. Johnny Wynne operated the sawmill for the Barnhill family for many years.

**Bailey, Barnhill, and Stroud Cotton Gin** ca. 1925 **Contributing Building**  
**300 W. Barnhill Street**

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This gin replaced an earlier gin that burned. It is a two-story, frame building clad in corrugated metal siding with a tall gable-front main block and a two-story, shed-roof lean-to over the main entrance. Like the sawmill, this building is dilapidated, but its form and historic use remain obvious. A front-gable wing with a drive-in bay on its façade extends from the west end of the main building. A shed roof, one-story bay is located on the east elevation. Windows are covered with metal.

### **Broad Street**

**Barnhill's Hardware and Grocery Store ca. 1907**  
**100 N. Broad Street**

**Contributing Building**

Two-story, brick commercial building featuring Romanesque elements. The building is three bays wide and five bays deep. The second story is divided by four rusticated brick pilasters. Each bay features round arch windows framed by radiating brick voussoirs. The windows are covered with plywood. The central window is the largest, creating a Palladian suggestion. In both outer bays, portal windows are located above each arched window and just below a corbelled cornice and stepped parapet. The first floor storefront has been remodeled with vinyl siding over the transom, modern doors and display windows, brick, and rusticated concrete block. A faded painted sign on the south elevation still references Barnhill Supply Co. The south elevation also features segmentally-arched windows with projecting brick hoods and concrete sills. Some of these openings contain one-over-one sash, others are covered; first-floor windows have been bricked-in. Julius Thomas Barnhill started his mercantile and grocery business in 1902 and erected this building in 1907. The business sold everything from fine furniture to crop supplies. His family continued operating the store into the 1990s.

**J. S. Peel Commercial Building**  
**102 N. Broad Street**

**1909**

**Contributing Building**

Nearly identical to the adjacent Barnhill's Hardware and Grocery Store, and generally associated with that business because it was used as storage for that business. Built after a fire destroyed this block, with the exception of Barnhill's Hardware and Grocery. Two-story, brick commercial building featuring Romanesque elements. Slightly narrower than Barnhill's Hardware and Grocery, this building displays similar arched windows on the second floor with radiating brick voussoirs. Here, projecting diamond-shaped panels (rather than portal windows) are located above the windows in the outer bays. The cornice is corbelled and the parapet is straight, extending between pilasters at each end of the façade. The storefront has been covered with vinyl siding and modern windows, but it retains a recessed entrance flanked by original, tall, thin iron columns. Windows on the second floor are covered.

**J. S. Ayers and Company**  
**103 N. Broad Street**

**1927**

**Noncontributing Building**

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Two-story, traditional commercial building. Brick with a stepped parapet and concrete coping and segmental-arched one-over-one sash windows on the second floor. At the first floor, the original store front has been altered with vertical-oriented wood siding, small windows, and a modern six-panel door. This infill follows the outlines the original storefront and the location of the original recessed entry and the transom are easily discernible. The bulkheads remain intact. At the parapet level, a flat panel is outlined with brick soldier courses. Projecting brick pilasters are located at the corners. On the north elevation, ghost marks indicate the location of a one-story commercial building. Built for J. S. Ayers and Jesse Keel and completed in the fall of 1927. The Ayers family owned this building into the mid-twentieth century. J. S. Ayers' son, H. M. "Buck" Ayers, ran a grocery and farm supply business in this building until the 1960s. Reopening this building's storefront may allow it to become a contributing resource in the district.

### **Vacant Lot**

**Clark Brothers Saloon** **ca. 1910** **Noncontributing Building**  
**104 N. Broad Street**

One-story, brick commercial building with a corbelled cornice and parapet. A recessed panel extends above the storefront. The storefront has been heavily remodeled with the introduction of a faux stucco façade and modern windows. The brick and cornice match the adjacent J. S. Peel Commercial Building constructed right after the 1909 fire. Will and Dave Clark operated a saloon in this building, but it is most closely associated with H. S. Hardy, followed by W. S. Cherry, who operated a grocery store here beginning in 1934. Mr. Hardy and later Mr. Cherry both operated a grill on Saturday nights at the grocery store. The building appears to predate 1934, but earlier occupants are unknown.

**Planters and Merchants Bank** **ca. 1916** **Noncontributing Building**  
**106 N. Broad Street**

One-story, brick commercial building with a parapet extending between pilasters that extend above the parapet. Above a recessed sign panel, a stepped cornice runs between the pilasters. The storefront has been enclosed with brick, modern windows, and a recessed entry with a brick planter, but remnants of the original storefront suggest an arched opening or rounded corners. This building houses the Everetts Post Office but is not owned by the federal government.

**Commercial Building** **ca. 1920** **Noncontributing Building**  
**108 N. Broad Street**

An exceptionally narrow, one-story brick commercial building. The storefront is wide enough to contain a single-leaf door and narrow window that is only slightly wider than a sidelight. A stepped cornice and recessed brick panel enliven the parapet. A narrow addition along the north elevation is covered in vinyl siding. A porch deck or loading dock has also been removed. The building currently houses the office for G&C Trucking Company, a successful truck brokerage.

**Vacant Lot**  
**Champion Auto Company** **ca. 1919** **Noncontributing Building**  
**109 N. Broad Street**

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Two-story, brick, traditional commercial building with a corbeled brick cornice and a brick parapet below which a continuous brick hood surmounts the second story's five segmental-arched windows. Parged bulkheads with recessed panels remain. The upper windows have been covered with plywood. On each end of the façade, pilasters frame the building. At the first floor, the original storefront (the left, or south, bay) has been altered with the addition of vinyl siding and replacement windows, but it does retain a recessed entrance and part of the transom. The north bay originally contained a beaded-board garage door, but vinyl siding and a modern garage door have replaced the original materials. The north elevation, along the railroad tracks, is twelve bays deep and retains segmental-arched windows and an original garage bay opening. Local investors organized the Champion Automobile Company in 1918 and the company sold Champion, Star, Exxes, Durrsant, Hudson, and Pan-American automobiles before closing in 1930. A shirt factory, bottling company, and mattress factory were subsequent occupants. Reopening this building's storefronts may allow it to become a contributing resource in the district.

### **Vacant Lot**

**Beatrice James House** **ca. 1920** **Noncontributing Building**  
**202 N. Broad Street**

These house ruins indicate that a one-story, frame house with a full-width porch with turned posts once stood at this location. However, it was recently destroyed in a fire. Mrs. Ashely Wynne and her daughter, Beatrice James, moved to this house from their farm after Mr. Wynne's death. Mrs. James was a well-respected school teacher. [Note: Photos of the house during an earlier survey show that the house was three bays wide, had a clipped side-gable roof and a gabled front dormer. Weatherboards are evident under melted vinyl siding.]

**Outbuilding** **NC ca. 1920**

One-story, side-gable, board-and-batten building with overhanging roof covering the south elevation. The west gable end has been covered with plywood and contains modern, paired six-over-six sash windows.

**Garage** **C ca. 1920**

One-story, gable-front garage with weatherboard siding and a metal roof.

**Outbuilding** **C ca. 1950**

One-story, gable-front building with weatherboard siding and a double-leaf door and metal roof.

**Stalls House** **ca. 1900** **Contributing Building**  
**204 N. Broad Street**

One-story, side-gable house clad in vinyl siding. The house is three bays wide and retains four-over-four sash windows and an original or early front door containing glazed upper panels and solid lower panels. Four-light-over-panel sidelights flank the front door and have been altered with interior shelves to create display areas. The full-width, hip-roof porch has replacement posts. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and a concrete block chimney flue has been added to the

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north gable end. Shed additions and a gabled-ell are located on the east elevation. This house was owned by the Stalls family.

**Outbuilding NC ca. 1980**

One-story, gable-front, plywood storage building with carport lean-to.

**James and Emma Gertrude Peel House ca. 1918  
205 N. Broad Street**

**Contributing Building**

Two-story, Colonial Revival-style built by a Mr. Alligood of Ocracoke for Jim and Emma Peel. The hip-roof house features pedimented gabled projections, deep eaves, four-over-one and five-over-one Craftsman-style windows, and brick interior chimneys. The generous, one-story, hip-roof porch wraps around the house's south elevation, across the front elevation, terminating at a porte cochere on the north end. Paired Tuscan columns on brick piers and a plain, square balustrade enrich the porch. A three-part transom, oval sidelights and a large oval window in the door highlight the entrance. Vinyl siding covers the exterior. The house stands on a continuous brick foundation and asphalt shingles cover the roof. According to the county survey, the interior retains Colonial Revival-style woodwork. A one-story, hip-roof rear ell with a later gabled addition extends to the west. The Martin County architectural survey also records a smokehouse and garage, but only a collapsed garage remains. A low brick wall with a concrete cap separates the front yard from the street. Similar walls are seen throughout the district. Mr. Peel was a teacher, farmer, postmaster, and successful grocer and merchant. The Peels's daughter, Thelma Peel Taylor, and her husband, George, lived here with their children and Mrs. Peel. Mrs. Taylor was a well-educated teacher and Mr. Taylor ran a gas station. Their side yard was the site of many baseball games among the local children.

**Woolard House  
206 N. Broad Street**

**ca. 1910**

**Contributing Building**

One-story, hip-roof house with vinyl siding and replacement windows. The house is three bays wide. The full-width, hip-roof porch has columns on brick piers. Two-light-over-panel sidelights flank a modern replacement door. A brick chimney rises through the south roof slope. A small gabled ell extends off the rear elevation. The Woolard family was associated with this house.

**Garage C ca. 1925**

Like many historic garages in Everetts, this long building houses a garage and room for storage. The hip-roof building is covered in weatherboard siding. Midway along the building's south elevation, a wood sliding door covers a large opening. On the building's east end, a second garage bay is open. Exposed rafter tails enliven the eaves. The roof is clad in metal.

**Well House NC ca. 1990**

A small, open-sided well house shelters a well. The structure appears to be constructed with modern weatherboard siding, making it look as if it is a cosmetic, decorative feature of the landscape, but it appears to shelter an actual well.

**House  
207 N. Broad Street**

**ca. 1900**

**Contributing Building**

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Two-story, frame, I-house with distinctive vernacular woodwork, weatherboard siding, and deep boxed eaves. A full-width, one-story, hip-roof porch features replacement square posts. The front entrance is composed of a single-leaf door flanked by sidelights with a peaked surround on the door and each four-light-over-panel sidelight. Windows are three-over-one Craftsman-style sash, which may be later replacements, and low peaked surrounds trim the windows. The corner boards display an unusual treatment with narrow molding used to highlight a recessed panel down the middle. At the top of each corner board, the house's flat cornice intersects the corners with concave corners, creating arches over each corner. On both gable ends, brick chimney flues have replaced exterior brick chimneys. Gables feature gable returns. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

**Garage C ca. 1920**

Like most historic garages in Everetts, this garage is a long, side-gable building with room for storage. This example retains weatherboard siding, a metal roof, exposed rafter tails, and vertical, tongue-and-groove wood garage doors.

**H. M. and Grace Ayers House ca. 1910 Contributing Building**  
**100 S. Broad Street**

One-story, frame, gable-and-wing house with a shed-roof porch sheltering the side-gable section of the house. The house is three bays wide. Asbestos siding covers the dwelling. Windows contain six-over-six sash and are arranged in pairs and singly. The porch posts are square columns. An elongated, hexagonal attic vent is located in the front-facing gable, which also has gable returns. The front door is a replacement. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. On the back of the house, a rear ell and the rear extension of the front-facing ell are connected by a shed roof. This is the family home of H. M. "Buck" and Grace Rogers Ayers. Buck farmed and operated J. S. Ayers and Company and Grace was a school teacher.

**Servants Quarters C ca. 1925**

One-story, side-gable, weatherboard building featuring two garage bay openings (one open and one covered) and two doors, each flanked by windows. Some windows have been replaced; some retain four-over-four sash. Used as a wash house and as housing for the Ayers family's maid, Meg. A later carport is attached to the south end.

**Ayers Office NC ca. 1950**

One-story office building that has a side-gable roof and faces north rather than east toward Main Street. The building has exposed rafter tails on the single-bay gabled stoop and is covered in vinyl siding and all original windows have been replaced. A shed-roof addition is located on the east elevation and a gabled addition projects from the west end of the original block. H. M. Ayers built this for use as an office and the family later converted it for use as a house by the sister of Grace Ayers, H. M. Ayers' wife.

**John and Mary James Everett House ca. 1910 Contributing Building**  
**103 S. Broad Street**

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Two-story frame I-house with two-over-two sash windows. The house is covered in asbestos siding and the porch appears to have been replaced with a single-bay gable-front porch. The porch pilasters are applied over the asbestos, suggesting they may have been pulled off the house and relocated. The original door remains with glazed upper panels, and it is topped by a transom. A decorative roof gable with a peaked attic vent punctuates the front roof slope. A one-story, gabled rear ell with a brick chimney and a screened, shed-roof porch along its south elevation extends to the east. The house stands on a concrete block foundation with some parged brick piers. Shed rooms also extend across the rear elevation of the main block. Mary James Everett lived in this house as a widow in the 1950s and 1960s.

**Outbuilding C ca. 1950**

Small, gabled outbuilding with vertical-oriented wood siding.

**Well house C ca. 1950**

Lattice-sided well house, similar to the mid-twentieth-century garage located behind the Clark House next door.

**House ca. 2000 Noncontributing Building**  
**104 S. Broad Street**

One-story, side-gable, modular home with an attached, two-car garage on the north end. The house is set back deeply from the street.

**Clark House ca. 1900; ca. 1965 Noncontributing Building**  
**105 S. Broad Street**

One-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style Ranch house with a broad, front-facing gable. The front door is located in a paneled recessed trimmed by narrow reeded pilasters and a flat entablature. The house retains original eight-over-eight sash windows and a large, multi-light picture window flanked by six-over-six sash windows. Beaded wood weatherboards finish the gable ends. A carport with decorative metal posts on a low brick wall is attached to the south gable end. This house started as a shotgun form dwelling from the late nineteenth century or early twentieth century. In the 1960s, the Clark family remodeled it to its current form.

**Cemetery C (site) ca. 1900-1985**

Everett Family Cemetery containing the grave of the town's founder, Simon P. Everett. Markers are concrete standing tables and twentieth-century granite markers. Simon Everett's was the earliest burial (1887). The most recent dates from 1985. Approximately twelve burials are in the cemetery.

**Carport NC (structure) ca. 1965**

Gabled carport with brick columns and lattice between the columns.

**House ca. 1920 Contributing Building**  
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Two-story, frame, hip-roof Colonial Revival/Queen Anne-style house with vinyl siding and replacement windows. The house is three bays wide. A two-story, hip-roof bay with clipped corners projects slightly from the south end of the facade. A hip-roof porch with paired, fluted vinyl columns on brick piers wraps around the south elevation, across the facade, and extends to the north to create a porte cochere. The front entrance comprises a single-leaf original door with a glazed upper panel, original one-light-over-panel sidelights, and an original three-part transom. Modern standing seam metal roofing covers the house. A hip-roof ell is located on the west elevation with a shed-roof carport on the rear. This was the home of George and Minnie Taylor; their sons, George Jr. and Darrell, ran Taylor Brothers Gas Station on Main Street.

**Barn C ca. 1920**

One-and-one-half-story front-gabled barn with weatherboard siding, wooden batten doors enclosing the north bay, wooden batten doors in the upper gable end, and open bays for equipment storage. A 5-V metal roof covers the building.

**Jesse and Ida Keel House ca. 1927 Contributing Building**  
**107 S. Broad Street**

One-story, side-gable Craftsman bungalow with vinyl siding and original, paired Craftsman-style four-over-one sash windows and an original door with three glazed panels. A gabled dormer with paired windows is centered on the front roof slope. A hip-roof porch with battered posts on brick piers shelters the facade and wraps around the south elevation. Knee brackets are located in the gable ends. The house retains original Craftsman-style two-vertical-lights-over-panel sidelights. It stands on a brick foundation with a punched-diamond detail, has interior brick chimneys, and an asphalt shingle roof. The Keels moved to Everetts in 1924. In addition to farming, Mr. Keel entered into business with J. S. Ayers. Lillian and Arthur "Clab" Roberson purchased the house in the 1940s and their family owned it until 2013. Clab was a "farmers mechanic," sold fish, and did custom farm work. Lillian graded tobacco. Clab was well known for his unusual pets, a crow and two monkeys.

**Wash House C ca. 1925**

Frame, gable-front building with weatherboard siding and six-light casement windows. The building has a metal roof and a brick chimney flue.

**Garage C ca. 1925**

One-story, side-gable garage and storage building with three open garage bays, plus a garage bay in an addition on the east end. Covered in corrugated metal siding and a metal roof.

**Well House C ca. 1940**

Brick, gabled well house.

**Everetts Christian Church 1922 Contributing Building**  
**109 S. Broad Street**

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Brick, Romanesque church with a gable-front façade and square bell tower situated at the junction of the gable-front wing and a side-gable wing that extends to the north. A group of three arched, stained-glass windows highlighted by projecting brick hoods occupy the front gable and the entrance is recessed under the bell tower and reached by two segmentally-arched openings with projecting hoods in two sides of the base of the tower. The tower's pyramidal roof replaces the original flat roof and crenelated parapet. Louvered vents fill the bell tower's upper openings. The four-bay-deep side elevation features segmental-arched windows with hoods and projecting cast stone sills. The building has a replacement metal roof. Brick steps and a wooden ramp are located on the front of the building. This building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2005.

**House** **ca. 1900; 1925** **Contributing Building**  
**201 S. Broad Street**

Although Craftsman styling dominates this house, the scale of its side-gable form and gable-end chimney suggest an earlier original construction date. This is a one-story, side-gable house with a full-width shed-roof porch featuring paired square posts on brick piers. The house is three-bays wide. Weatherboards cover the exterior. The porch roof is finished with beaded board siding in the shed ends and exposed rafter tails along the façade eaves. On the north gable end, the eaves extend over the original now-truncated brick chimney and are accented with knee brackets. On the south gable, the chimney has been removed and replaced with a metal flue. On the gable ends and on the gabled rear ell, peaked, molded surrounds highlight the windows and they also point to a late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century construction date. Also on the rear ell, a shed-roof porch is partially enclosed and shed rooms are located on the south end of the main block's rear elevation. On the façade, windows are trimmed with flat molding. All window sash have been replaced. Sidelights flank the front door and a Craftsman-style shed dormer with four, four-light windows is centered on the front roof slope. The house stands on a brick pier foundation with concrete block fill, and asphalt shingles cover the roof. During the 1950s and 1960s, Mattie Donald and her three daughters lived in this house. According to Wayne Clark, a blacksmith's shop was located on the property at one time.

**Clark Street**

**Simon Peter and Minerva Jane Everett House ca. 1870, ca. 1915** **Contributing Building**  
**100 Clark Street**

Two-story, frame I-house built for the town's founder around 1870, according to local tradition. The house faces Barnhill Street. Weatherboard covers the two-story section and most of the gabled rear ell, with vinyl siding covering the one-story flat-roofed addition on the rear of the house. Windows are a combination of four-over-four and six-over-six sash windows. The front door features an oval window. Four-light-over-panel sidelights flank the front door. On the main block, deep eaves return at the gable ends. Single-shouldered brick chimneys stand on each gable end. Tuscan columns support a one-story asphalt-shingled, hip-roof porch that runs across the façade and wraps around the east gable end and along the rear ell's east elevation where it is screened above a weatherboarded balustrade. The Tuscan columns are continued on the ell's west porch. The Colonial Revival-style porch details and front door likely date from the early twentieth century. The house's foundation is covered with stucco and modern metal roofing



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Late twentieth-century five-bay mobile home with a side-gable roof, vinyl siding, and front-gable porch.

**Tobacco Barn C ca. 1930**

Typical frame front-gabled tobacco barn with board-and-batten siding and a brick and concrete block foundation. There is a monitor vent on the roof peak and a shed roof sheltering the door and windows. This building was part of the Simon Peter Everett farm, later owned by the Clark brothers.

**Tobacco Barn NC ca. 1930**

Typical frame tobacco barn with board-and-batten siding and a brick and concrete block foundation. There is an open bay cut in the east elevation. This building was part of the Simon Peter Everett farm, later owned by the Clark brothers.

**Shed - general storage NC ca. 1950**

Ruinous one-story front-gabled equipment shed with weatherboard siding in the gables and open bay on the west elevation. This building was part of the Simon Peter Everett farm, later owned by the Clark brothers.

**Shed - general storage NC ca. 2000**

One-story gable-roofed prefabricated shed.

**Lee Ander and Essie Clark House ca. 1925  
110 E. Main Street**

**Contributing Building**

Two-story, brick, hip-roof house is three bays wide and double-pile with nine-over-one Craftsman-style windows that have soldier-course lintels, arranged singly and in pairs. The front door features original nine-light Craftsman-style glazing. A one-story hip-roofed porch with battered posts on brick piers and a narrow railing with square balusters extends across the three-bay façade to wrap around the side elevations and forms a porte cochere on the west elevation. A gable-front dormer with three square windows punctuates the front roof slope. A two-story gabled wing projects from the end of the east elevation and a one-story gabled ell and low flat-roofed addition projects from the rear. Standing seam metal covers the porch roof and asphalt shingles cover the main roof. Vinyl covers the dormer and the porte cochere's gable end, but stacked brackets remain in the gables. There are two brick interior chimneys and a third brick chimney on the rear ell. Lee Clark was a prosperous businessman and farmer. It is believed that this house had Everetts' first indoor plumbing. A low brick wall with a concrete cap marks the front property line.

**Lollie Clark Grave C (site) ca. 1918**

Single grave surrounded by a low concrete block wall. The marker commemorates Lollie Clark who died as a teenager from flu in 1918. She was the sister of Lee Ander Clark.

**Garage C ca. 1925**

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One-story, hip-roof building with weatherboard siding and six-over-six sash. A shallow shed roof with weatherboarded brackets shelters the garage bay opening on the east elevation.

**Outbuilding C ca. 1925**

One-story, hip-roof building with weatherboard siding and exposed rafter tails. At least one double-leaf door, a single-leaf door and one open bay is present on the north elevation.

**Chicken Coop C ca. 1925**

Small, side-gable shed with weatherboard siding has a shed roof carried by brackets sheltering the south façade.

**Play House NC ca. 2000**

Small, one-story, gable-roofed playhouse with inset porch.

**G. Gordon and Myrtle Bailey House 1927**

**Contributing Building**

**114 E. Main Street**

Two-story, side-gable, double-pile house with four-over-one Craftsman-style windows arranged singly and in pairs. The three-bay façade features a central single-leaf front door with an original large glazed panel surrounded by leaded-glass sidelights and transom. Interior chimneys are brick. A one-story hipped-roof porch with battered posts on brick piers extends across the façade, wraps around each end of the house and creates a porte cochere on the west elevation. Standing-seam metal with cornice returns covers the roof and the house stands on a brick foundation. A one-story gabled ell projects from the rear. Vinyl siding covers the exterior. The Baileys built this house in 1927. Gordon Bailey was a merchant and farmer and served as a tax collector for the county; Myrtle Bailey had been a school teacher and because the Everetts School was located next door, the Baileys provided room and board for many teachers.

**Garage C ca. 1927**

One-story, frame, side-gable garage with corrugated metal siding and roof and an open bay in the middle. The center bay was likely a garage with the enclosed sections used for storage.

**Outbuilding C ca. 1927**

One-story, frame, side-gable outbuilding with weatherboard siding, metal roof, and two batten doors on the front. The construction date is estimated to coincide with the house, but this building may be an earlier, nineteenth-century dwelling that has been altered for use as an outbuilding, based on the overall scale and form of the building and its boxed eaves.

**Vacant Lot (north side of street)**

**Dillon and Lou Allie Peel House ca. 1955**

**Contributing Building**

**201 E. Main Street**

Two-story, side-gable, double-pile brick Colonial Revival-style house. A two-story gabled wing projects from the west end and rear ell. The metal windows on the first story façade are fixed flanked by three or four-light windows. The upper story windows have two-over-two sash with a horizontal muntin arrangement; it is unknown if the lower sash slides up to open or if one or both sashes tilt to open. The single-leaf front door stands in a paneled, angled recess surrounded by wood molding with a flat entablature. Metal awnings shelter most of the windows and the front

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door on the three-bay façade. A side entry is located on the west elevation under a flat metal canopy. There is a metal covered sidewalk leading to a carport on the rear and a patio extends to the east along the façade to connect to the east porch with a decorative metal balustrade. On the east elevation, a one-story gabled porch features square columns. A gabled, one-story wing projects from the west elevation. Dillon and Lou Allie Peel owned a farm and Mr. Peel served as Everetts' postmaster for many years.

**Garage C ca. 1955**

One-story, hip-roof, brick garage with two garage doors. The roof extends as a shed-roof over doors to shelter bays.

**Carport C (structure) ca. 1960**

Flat-roof, metal carport supported by V-shaped metal poles connected to house by covered sidewalk.

**Biscoe and Eula Biggs House ca. 1910; 1925 Contributing Building**  
**203 E. Main Street**

One-story, Queen Anne-style gable-and-wing house with a front-gable wing facing the railroad to the north and a side-gabled section extension to the east. Each section is three bays wide and single-pile. A gabled hyphen connects this to a hip-roof block that faces south toward Main Street. The gable-and-wing house features gable returns, weatherboard and aluminum siding, a single-leaf door with glazed upper panel, three-light-over-panel sidelights, and a hip-roofed porch sheltering the side-gable portion of the façade. Porch posts are turned and display delicate but simple sawn brackets. An enclosed hip-roof porch is located on the south elevation of the side-gabled wing and ends with a shed-roofed porch on the east elevation of the hyphen. It is likely that the hip-roof section was added in the mid-1920s when the main road was rerouted. Aluminum siding covers the hip-roof section and a hip-roof porch with metal replacement posts shelters its façade. The house stands on brick piers with concrete block infill. Six-over-six sash windows are found throughout. A chimney on the east elevation of the side-gabled section has been rebuilt with concrete block. Two other concrete block flues pierce the roofs of the rear ell and the main hip sections. The roof covered in a combination of standing-seam metal and 5-V roofing. There is a side entrance on the east elevation of the hip-roofed section. Construction dates are based on appearance. The earliest known owners of the house are Biscoe and Eula Biggs.

**Garage C ca. 1940**

One-story, concrete block, gable-front garage with an open bay facing west toward the house. A 5-V metal roof covers the building.

**Herman Williams Gas Station ca. 1935 Noncontributing Building**  
**102 W. Main Street**

One-story side-gable building with a hip-roof canopy with brick columns projecting from the east end of the façade. The building's gable roof extends to the west to shelter a service bay that is now enclosed; one battered post on a brick pier is visible at the service bay end of the building but it has been wrapped in vinyl. The building has been encased in vinyl siding, including the

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service bay and several windows, obscuring or eliminating the building's fenestration. Except for asphalt shingles on the canopy, the building has a metal roof. A gabled addition has been made to the east gable end. Johnny Mobley and Johnny Mobley Jr., were the last to operate this building as a filling station; today it is a produce stand.

**Garage NC ca. 1930**

One-story, gable-roofed building originally used as a garage for the Herman Williams Gas Station. This building is now used as the Everetts Town Hall and has been heavily altered.

**Carport NC (structure) ca. 2000**

An open metal carport is located adjacent to the front of the building.

**Mobile Home ca. 2000 Noncontributing Building  
104 W. Main Street**

One-story, side-gable manufactured home.

**Outbuilding NC ca. 2000**

A side-gabled outbuilding with a rear vinyl-clad shed and open garage bay is located behind the mobile home. This outbuilding stands on the adjacent parcel, but it is an outbuilding for this house.

**Taylor-Peel House ca. 1918 Contributing Building  
105 W. Main Street**

This one-and-a-half-story vinyl-sheathed house features a hip-roof with two-story gabled wings facing east and west and a large gabled dormer on the north, or front, elevation. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a one-story gable-roofed ell with later gabled additions. Windows on the front of the house have geometrically shaped lights upper sashes and single-light lower sashes; others are one-over-one sash. The wraparound porch connects the house to a porte cochere on the west elevation and features curved exposed rafter tails and replacement columns on brick piers. The east end of the porch is enclosed with six-over-six light sash and vinyl siding. The single-leaf front door is flanked by four-light sidelights. The house was constructed for Van Gilbert and Dorothy Mae Taylor and later owned by Mayor James Woolard and Helen Augusta Peel.

**Outbuilding C ca. 1918**

One-story, side-gable, frame outbuilding with exposed rafter tails and vinyl siding.

**Garage Apartment C ca. 1918**

Two-story, hip-roof building with garage below an apartment. The building has vinyl siding, exposed rafter tails, and four-over-four sash windows.

**Eldon Mobley House ca. 1945 Noncontributing Building**

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**108 W. Main Street**

One-story, side-gable Minimal Traditional-style house covered in vinyl siding is three bays wide and double-pile. Four-over-one sash windows remain. A narrow gable-front porch with turned posts shelters the front door. A gabled rear ell extends to the north; its roof is taller than the main block and is visible from the façade. A shed-roof carport is attached to the west elevation and a gabled wing extends to the east side. The Mobley family built this house after retiring from tenant farming.

**Garage**

**C ca. 1925**

Two-bay, side-gable, frame garage with weatherboard siding, open bays, and metal roof.

**John W. and Sally Cherry House ca. 1910; 1915**

**Contributing Building**

**109 W. Main Street**

This house started as a side-gable house to which a gable-front wing with clipped corners was added around 1915. The front-facing gable features a deep pent roof that creates a pedimented gable end, and a door with one-light-over-panel sidelights is located on the wing's east elevation matching the main entry on the side-gable section and one on the west elevation. The newly enlarged house was united by an expansive wraparound porch. The porch's Tuscan columns have been replaced with narrow, turned posts, but the house retains original six-over-six sash windows. There is a rear gabled ell on the west end of the side-gabled section. The house stands on a brick foundation and asphalt shingles cover the roof. The Cherry family was well known and John Cherry operated a store on Broad Street known for its fountain drinks; the store burned down in the 1950s.

**Outbuilding**

**C ca. 1950**

One-story, U-shaped building comprised of two parallel gabled buildings connected by an open, gabled pavilion. The east section of the building features vinyl siding, modern replacement windows, and a small recessed porch beneath a metal roof. The original use of this building is unknown, but it may have been a tourist court. At the time of the 1992 county-wide architectural survey, the easternmost portion of this building was being used as a beauty shop. The smaller west end of the building appears to be sheathed in weatherboard siding and also has a recessed porch.

**Bullock Texaco Gas Station**

**1946**

**Noncontributing Building**

**110 W. Main Street**

One-story, brick gas station building with projecting canopy and modern Mansard roof. W. C. Bullock built this gas station in 1946. It has been heavily altered with brick veneer, a modern Mansard-type roof, and frame addition to the rear of the west elevation. The gas station was later known as Taylor Brothers.

**Thurman Peaks House**

**ca. 1950**

**Contributing Building**

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**111 W. Main Street**

One-story, side-gable Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and double-pile with asbestos siding, six-over-six sash windows, and a narrow, gable-front porch with decorative metal posts. Aluminum awnings shelter the windows and front porch stairs. The house has a rear gabled ell with a later gabled addition, stands on a concrete block foundation, has asphalt shingles cover the roof and brick interior chimney. Thurman Peaks built this house after retiring from tenant farming for the Barnhill family.

**House** **ca. 1900; ca. 1980** **Noncontributing Building**  
**112 W. Main Street**

One-story, side-gable house clad in modern brick veneer. The brick veneer very likely late twentieth-century brick. The original siding material is unknown. The house has replacement windows and a replacement shed-roof porch with metal posts. The porch covers the façade and connects to a gable-end garage addition.

**Paul Bailey House** **ca. 1915** **Contributing Building**  
**113 W. Main Street**

One-story, side-gable house has a triple-A roof with cornice returns. Vinyl siding covers the house and the windows have been replaced. The three-bay, single-pile house retains original two-light-over-panel sidelights flanking a Craftsman-style front door with glazing. The hip-roof porch is full width and wraps around the west gable end. There is a gabled ell and a shed-roof addition along the rear of the ell's east elevation. The Craftsman porch elements are likely later additions to the house. Paul Bailey sold insurance and ran a dairy. He also owned a farm called Apt Not Farm, as in "it's apt not to make a crop as to make one."

**Carport** **NC (structure) ca. 2000**  
Open metal carport behind the house.

**Vacant Lot**

**Everetts Missionary Baptist Church 1926** **Contributing Building**  
**201 W. Main Street**

One-story, cruciform-plan church with gabled roofs covered in asphalt shingles. The brick building features stained glass windows, a projecting gabled foyer, stained-glass transom over double-leaf nine-light-over-two-panel doors, soldier-course lintels, and a gabled porch with original fluted columns. Vinyl siding covers the soffits; there are circular vents in the side gables. There is a hip-roofed addition on the rear of the east wing. Organized outside of Everetts as Piney Forest Missionary Baptist Church in 1877, the congregation moved to Everetts in 1890. This is the second sanctuary on this site.

**Fellowship Hall** **NC ca. 1966**

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One-story, side-gabled brick fellowship hall building is five-bays wide and double-pile with gabled stoop and sash windows with horizontal lights. It is connected to the rear ell of the church by a breezeway. This was the site of one of Everetts' school buildings. The school was torn down to make room for the fellowship hall.

**House** **ca. 1970** **Noncontributing Building**  
**202 W. Main Street**

Diminutive, one-story, side-gable three-bay house clad in aluminum siding with aluminum windows.

**Vacant Lot (to rear of 202 W. Main Street)**

**Herman and Mattie Williams House ca. 1925** **Contributing Building**  
**204 W. Main Street**

One-story, gable-front bungalow with two-over-two sash windows, original full-width hip-roof porch with battered posts on brick piers, exposed rafter tails, and small knee brackets in the gable end. The three-bay wide, triple-pile house is covered in aluminum siding. A standing seam metal roof covers the house and a brick chimney pierces the east roof slope. The house stands on a brick pier and concrete block-fill foundation. Herman and Mattie Williams lived in this house.

**Garage** **C ca. 1925**

One-story, weatherboard side-gable roofed building with a metal roof, a garage bay with original or early batten sliding doors on the east end, and a storage area on the west end.

**House** **ca. 1910** **Noncontributing Building**  
**205 W. Main Street**

One-story, hip-roof, three-bay, double-pile house with gabled roof dormer on the front slope. Currently undergoing an extensive rehabilitation. Historic siding has been removed and all windows have been replaced and some new window configurations have been created, altering the fenestration. New porch posts have been added to the hip-roofed porch and vinyl siding covers portions of the house. The central entry has a single-light-over-two-panel door and sidelights. Modern metal roofing covers the house. A shed-roofed addition on the end of the west elevation wraps around the rear ell.

**Outbuilding** **C ca. 1950**

There is a shed-roof framed outbuilding with plywood and board sheathing in the rear of the house.

**House** **ca. 1910** **Contributing Building**  
**206 W. Main Street**

One-story, frame, side-gable, three-bay, single-pile house sheathed in vinyl siding with a brick chimney flue on the east gable end. All windows have been replaced. Single-light-over-panel sidelights flank a modern replacement front door. The full-width shed-roofed porch has

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replacement posts and balustrade. There is a shed-roofed rear addition with an attached carport at its rear.

**House** **ca. 1925** **Contributing Building**  
**207 W. Main Street**

One-story, gable-front three-bay double-pile bungalow with vinyl siding, replacement windows, and a replacement front door. The house retains original battered posts on brick piers and exposed rafter tails. A brick chimney flue stands on the west elevation. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. There is a gabled ell with shed-roof porch.

**Outbuilding** **NC ca. 1990**  
One-story, front-gabled outbuilding covered in plywood.

**Jack Leggett House** **ca. 1910** **Contributing Building**  
**208 W. Main Street**

One-story, side-gable house with wooden replacement windows with sash containing two horizontal lights over two horizontal lights. The dwelling retains weatherboard siding. The full-width, hip-roof porch has replacement decorative metal posts. Gable ends are enlivened with gable returns. A standing seam metal roof covers the house. A gabled rear ell with an enclosed gable-roofed back porch is located on the north elevation as well as a rear shed-roofed wing with cornice returns. The siding under the porch has been covered or removed and the central entry carries a replacement door. There is a brick chimney at the rear of the rear ell. Mr. Leggett worked for NCDOT.

**Garage** **C ca. 1950**  
One-story, gable-front weatherboarded garage with metal roof and two bays covered with plywood doors; a shed-roof bay is on the west side.

**Shed - general storage** **NC ca. 2000**  
Prefabricated frame storage shed with front-gabled roof.

**Carport** **NC (structure) ca. 2000**  
Open metal carport is located beside the garage.

**House** **ca. 1955** **Contributing Building**  
**209 W. Main Street**

One-story, side-gable Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile. It is a brick house with original six-over-six, eight-over-eight sash, and multi-light picture windows. A single-bay gabled porch with decorative metal posts shelters the front door, which is surrounded by reeded pilasters and a simple entablature. On the west elevation, a single-bay gabled porch protects a side entrance and on the east elevation is a gabled side porch; both feature slender Tuscan columns. A modern metal roof covers the house. Flush wood covers the gables on the porches and stoops; vinyl siding covers the gables on the main block; and there is a brick chimney on the east end. For many years, this served as the Baptist parsonage.

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**Garage** **C ca. 1955**

One-story, long, side-gabled garage with storage space on the west end. Siding appears to be a combination of weatherboards and plywood. The building has a metal roof. The east end has two open garage bays.

**House** **ca. 1910** **Noncontributing Building**  
**214 W. Main Street**

One-story, side-gable, three-bay, single-pile house has been heavily altered. The house is covered with vinyl siding and windows are vinyl replacements. A concrete block chimney flue rises on the east gable end. A gabled hyphen with a shed-roofed porch on the east elevation connects the front block to a rear side-gable section with a shed-roofed porch in the west elevation. The house stands on a concrete block foundation and the porch posts and floor are constructed of new materials.

**Outbuilding** **NC ca. 2000**

One-story, gable-front storage building with vinyl siding and door on the south elevation.

**House** **ca. 1900** **Contributing Building**  
**216 W. Main Street**

One-story, side-gable three-bay house set back farther from the road than its neighbors. This house is covered in asbestos siding and has replacement windows and decorative metal replacement posts on the full-width, hip-roof porch, but it retains two-lights-over-two-panel sidelights at the front door. The foundation is covered in pressed metal sheathing. A ramp rather than stairs gives access to the front porch. The roof is clad with 5-V metal.

**House** **ca. 1925** **Contributing Building**  
**218 W. Main Street**

One-story, hip-roof bungalow with two-over-two sash windows and battered posts on brick piers. The house is three bays wide and double-pile. The door is nine-light-over-panel. Vinyl siding covers the house. The porch floor has been removed and replaced with a ground-level concrete pad, but the porch's posts remain. A shed-roofed addition is located across the rear of the house. Concrete block chimney flues stand on the east and west elevations. Exposed rafter tails trim the eaves.

**Garage** **NC ca. 1925**

One-story side-gabled garage retains the long form, common to many garages in Everetts. It has a metal roof, open garage bay on the west end, and a later open shed-roofed garage bay on the west end. It has been altered with vinyl siding and replacement windows and door.

**Integrity Assessment**

Overall, the town retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, despite the introduction of significant quantities of modern replacement materials, such as vinyl siding and vinyl windows. Even altered houses usually retain open porches, and many retain stylistic details

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such as sawnwork on porches, knee brackets, or stylish Craftsman and Colonial Revival-style windows. Everetts' setting, feeling, and association are very much intact. The town clearly grew from and around the intersection of two roads and the railroad. The loss of railroad-related buildings are notable, but the commercial buildings on Broad Street, the continued presence of the railroad, and the layout of Main Street (U.S. Highway 64) running parallel to the railroad all serve to reinforce the town's setting, feeling, and association.

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## 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.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Commerce

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Period of Significance

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ca. 1870-1964  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

n/a  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

n/a  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Martin County is located in eastern North Carolina. The town of Everetts is in the central part of Martin County about seven miles from the county seat of Williamston. The Everetts Historic District encompasses the majority of the small downtown area, which lies along the railroad and is centered around the intersection of Broad and Main streets. The Everetts Historic District is a well-preserved rural railroad town in Martin County with commercial and small industrial buildings, houses, and churches dating from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. The community had its beginnings in the 1870s and flourished after the construction of the Albemarle and Raleigh Railroad through Everetts in 1882. The town grew steadily from that time through the 1920s. The town sustained prosperity as a rural trading center serving local farmers with a variety of stores, a cotton gin and sawmill, and agricultural export facilities. From the 1930s through the 1960s, commercial activity slowly waned, but the community continued as a small agriculture-based town.

The district is locally significant and meets National Register of Historic Places Criterion A for commerce and Criterion C for architecture. The collection of historic buildings within the district is well-preserved and exemplifies the architectural styles and forms found in

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small railroad towns in eastern North Carolina during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

These forms and styles include I-houses, gable-and-wing houses, hipped houses, Foursquare houses, and Craftsman-, Colonial Revival-, Minimal Traditional-, and Ranch-style houses. Institutional buildings include a cruciform brick church and Everetts Christian Church, a Romanesque-style brick church listed individually in the National Register in 2005. The commercial core of the town includes one- and two-story brick commercial buildings, some with brick corbelling and others with Romanesque architectural detailing, as well as a frame commercial building. The period of significance begins in circa 1870, with the construction of the S. P. Everett House, the earliest resource in the district, and continues to 1964. The post-1964 commercial development and construction in Everetts are not of exceptional significance.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

### **Historical Background and Commerce Context**

The town of Everetts is a quintessential railroad town. Before and shortly after the Civil War, the area was a rural agricultural community inhabited by the Moore, Everett, Ewell, Bailey, Peal, Wynn Whitley, James, Coffield, Teel, and Clark families. Simon Peter Everett purchased 125 acres from Joseph Peal [sic] in 1865 and an additional 181 acres from Alfred and Elizabeth Moore in 1870 (this land was located on the north side of present-day Main Street). About 1870, Everett built a substantial two-story house facing the old Robersonville-Williamston Road (now Main Street). The Cross Roads Township was formed in 1879 and at the time of the 1880 census, there were 795 white and 582 people of color in the township.<sup>1</sup>

S. P. Everett seems to have planned the creation of a new town from the outset and, soon after his settlement here, the area became known as Everett's Cross Roads. In 1869, Everett signed an agreement with Williamston & Tarboro Railroad Company for a right-of-way and land for a depot, toll house, warehouse, water station, wood sheds, etc. on Everett's land. The railroad company went bankrupt in 1872, but was succeeded by the Albemarle and Raleigh Railroad Company, which on June 20, 1879 was holding meetings appealing for financial help at Everett's Cross Roads. Everett seems to have again taken the lead; the *Tarboro Southerner* reported in May 1882 that "S. P. Everett furnished 2000 cross ties and was willing to do more." His efforts paid off. The railroad was completed between Tarboro and Williamston in August 1882. A switch was constructed in front of Everett's house "on a Sunday morning" and the depot was built east of his house soon afterward. Everett's work to build up the area may have contributed to his social standing. The *Tarboro Southerner* reported in 1882 that Everett "was one of the most popular men in Martin County."<sup>2</sup>

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1 Mrs. Helen K. Peel, "History of Everetts, c.1974" unpublished manuscript in collection of Wayne Clark, 1 and Shelby Jean Nelson Hughes, ed, *Martin County Heritage*, (Williamston: Martin County Historical Society, 1980), 64.

2 Peel, 2.

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The connectivity provided by the new railroad is illustrated in an 1883 advertisement for the Roanoke Norfolk & Baltimore Steamboat Company found in the *Tarborough Southerner*. The ad announced the company was “making regular trips from O'Donnell's Wharf, Baltimore, Md., to the Roanoke River, connecting at Williamston, N. C., with Albemarle & Raleigh Railroad for Everett's, Robersonville, Bethel, and Tarboro, N.C.” This ease of movement for both product and people caused the town to flourish during the 1880s. It was incorporated in 1891 with L. B. Wynn as mayor, S. F. Everett; W.H. Stewart, Joseph Taylor, J. A. Everett, and T. H. Bailey as commissioners; and Amlick James as constable.<sup>3</sup>

Railroad passenger service is thought to have begun soon after freight. An 1883 edition of Scotland Neck's newspaper *The Commonwealth* printed the Seaboard and Raleigh Railroad Company time table:

PM	AM
Tarboro 8:45	Tarboro 9:35
Little Creek 9:15	Little Creek 9:05
Bethel 9:35	Bethel 8:45
Robersonville 10:00	Robersonville 8:20
Everett's [sic] 10:20	Everett's [sic] 8:00
Williamston 10:50	Williamston 7:30 <sup>4</sup>

The passenger train, known locally as the “Shoo-Fly,” made its initial trip through Everetts on May 11, 1907. Mrs. Helen Peel recalled in her history of Everetts that “there was usually a crowd of people, both young and old, gathered at the depot every afternoon around 5:00 to see what visitors were getting off this popular train. They were also interested in seeing where the local people were going or coming from.” The “Shoo-Fly” was in operation until 1928 and passenger service ended completely in 1939.<sup>5</sup>

Martin County is one of North Carolina's important agricultural production counties and the last quarter of the nineteenth century was a time of important agricultural change. Peanuts were introduced in the 1880s and tobacco in the 1890s; these new cash crops eventually surpassed cotton, which was the leading cash crop during the late nineteenth century. At a time when farm reports were common in the state's newspapers, *The Charlotte News* reported in July 1913 that “rains have greatly improved crop [in Everetts], though it is late; small; healthy; well cultivated.” In 1928, Martin County's peanut production was the second largest in North Carolina. Additionally, Martin County had the seventh largest tobacco crop in the state and was thirty-fourth in cotton production.<sup>6</sup>

The growth of Everetts was due to the town's position as a local trade center for farmers in Cross Roads and Poplar Point townships. The town was a market for cotton, corn, grapes, potatoes and eventually peanuts. Equally important was the town's service to local farmers, supplying them with fertilizer, equipment, feed, grain, molasses, sugar, dry goods, and groceries.<sup>7</sup>

In 1890, Everetts had a population of only 50, but by 1896, it had grown to 150 persons. Still among the county's smaller towns, Everetts trailed behind the county seat of Williamston

3 Peel, 1-2 and *The Tarborough Southerner*, 30 August 1883, <newspapers.com>.

4 *The Commonwealth* [Scotland Neck], 16 August 1883, <newspapers.com>

5 Peel, 4.

6 Butchko, ed., 21 and Peel, 3.

7 Peel, 3 and Butchko, 137.

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(900), Hamilton (800), Jamesville (500), Robersonville (400), and Parmele (200). *Branson's Business Directory* recorded a snapshot of the bustling small town containing in 1896 the Everetts Academy, with Professor Neal as principal; Dr. J. C. Jenkins, physician; two churches (Pine Forest Baptist, with J. E. Edwards as pastor; and Cross Roads Disciples of Christ, with S. Ayers as pastor); a boarding house operated by Mrs. S. P. Everett; five merchants; Martin Lumber Company as well as a smaller steam sawmill operated by M. L. James; and a water-powered grist mill owned by John. R. Leggett.<sup>8</sup>

The earliest store in Everetts is the Everett Store. Built by S. P. Everett near the depot c.1883, it still stands north of the railroad on Barnhill Street. The W. M. Ballard & Co. mercantile opened there shortly afterwards. Norman Burroughs began working at this store around 1900 and bought the store in 1919; he continued its operation until 1924. John Mobley and Mr. Browning operated the store between 1924 and 1926. No business has been in the building since that time.<sup>9</sup>

In 1896, there were five general stores in Everetts operated by: W. S. Barnhill, Barnhill and James, W. B. Clark, W. H. Clark, and L. B. Wynn. Members of the Barnhill family were long-time store owners in Everetts, operating a store here from 1896 until the 1970s. The rapid development of commercial activity in Everetts between 1890 and 1910 followed the agrarian prosperity of the time and can be seen in a list of stores that opened during that period. John W. Cherry went into business around 1904 operating a grocery and soda fountain until his death in 1948. He is well-remembered for his fountain Coca-Colas. The Bailey and Barnhill store moved into their new two-story building at 100 N. Broad St. in February 1907. This business eventually became Barnhill Supply Company, chartered in 1934. In September of 1909, J. S. Peel completed a new brick store at 102 N. Broad St., which he operated until his death in 1936. Mr. Peel had been in business since before 1900 operating at different times under the names of Peel & White and in a store across the street as Peel & Clark. Major fires in 1904 on the west side of Broad Street and in 1909 on the east side of Broad Street destroyed many businesses including: P. T. Everett & Brother, a barber shop, John W. Perkins Store, a market and saloon, as well as establishments owned by E. A. Phelps, D. J. Meeks, John A. Everett.<sup>10</sup>

The flush 1890 to 1910 period led to the establishment of the Planters and Merchants Bank in Everetts in 1916. A report published in January 1926 stated that 1925 was one of the most successful years since the bank organized with sixteen percent profit going to stockholders.<sup>11</sup>

While the 1920s saw the opening of fewer new stores, Everetts was still an important commercial center. In 1920, G. W. Taylor Sr. and G. G. Bailey opened Taylor, Bailey Brothers, which remained open until 1941. The business was located in a brick store across the railroad from Main St. (now demolished). About 1925, C. B. Riddick opened a cafe and grocery store in one of the small store buildings located at the southeast corner of Main and Broad streets. Other businesses in these buildings at various times were Vernon Wynn's pool room, Alec Jackson

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8 Levi Branson, *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1890*, <<https://archive.org/details/bransonsnorthcar1890bran>> and Levi Branson, *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1896*. <<https://archive.org/details/bransonsnorthcar1896bran>>.

9 Peel, 8 and Butchko, 141-2.

10 Peel, 8 and Branson, 1896.

11 Peel, 9.

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barber shop, Sam Keel's barber shop, and Bob Cullipher's dry cleaning business. In the fall of 1927, J. S. Ayers and Company moved into a new brick building on the northwest corner of Broad and Main streets. Mr. Ayers had been in the mercantile business since about 1912 with partners (C. T. Peal and later Jesse Keel). The store was operated by H. M. Ayers at the time of its closure in 1961.<sup>12</sup>

Following the statewide trend, the 1920s brought a campaign for better roads in Everetts and Martin County. As early as 1913, Cross Road Township was a leader in the county in lobbying for better roads. When the 1913 bond issue passed, a big barbecue was given "Martin County style" for 200 people in celebration. The road maintenance headquarters was located on the southern edge of Everetts between 1914 and 1920.<sup>13</sup>

With improved roads, automobiles became increasingly common in Martin County. Frank Teel built the first garage in Everetts (now demolished) between 1912 and 1914 where he sold cars and did repairs. V. G. Taylor, J. T. Barnhill, and L. A. Clark built the large Champion Auto Company building on the west side of Main Street next to the railroad in 1919. The company sold Champion, Star, Durant, Hudson, Esses, and Pan-American automobiles and did repair work as well. The business closed in 1930.<sup>14</sup> In 1925, J. B. Barnhill opened a service station at the southeast corner of Main and Broad streets. W. C. Bullock bought Barnhill's house (now demolished) and the service station in 1951; it was sold to Vernon Wynn in 1964. Herman Williams built another service station and garage at 102 W. Main St. about 1935. The business was later operated by W. C. Bullock and Hilton Forbes, Johnnie E. Mobley and son (1946 and 1972) and finally Herman E. Haislip.<sup>15</sup>

Martin County had a variety of small-scale industries during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Many, like corn and flour mills, were related to the county's extensive agricultural production. In Everetts, several firms bought farm produce during the 1900 to 1930 period. J. S. Peel traveled from farm to farm buying peanuts and scuppernong grapes. Dave Stalls ran a peanut buying and fertilizer business in a now demolished warehouse north of the railroad. V. G. Taylor, Jule James, and C. B. Riddick opened a large hay, feed, and grain business around 1920. The men built a large warehouse parallel to the railroad east of the depot (neither the warehouse nor the depot still stand). Bailey and Barnhill were buyers of cotton and potatoes.<sup>16</sup>

In addition to these agriculture-related industries, Branson's Business Directories record a high number of coach and wagon makers. These shops required blacksmithing and were often operated in conjunction with a blacksmith shop. Such was the case in Everetts. One of the earliest industries in the town was the two-story blacksmith shop, buggy and wagon factory, and repair shop (now demolished) built between 1885 and 1889 by Joseph Taylor south of the present location of the Everetts Christian Church. After Taylor's death the shop was operated by the Stalls family until about 1935. Another blacksmith shop (no longer standing) was located

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12 Peel, 8.

13 Peel, 3.

14 Peel, 7.

15 Peel, 9.

16 Peel, 7.

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across the street and operated by Amlick Rogerson until 1908. Both the Taylor and Rogerson houses were located adjacent to their respective businesses.<sup>17</sup>

Lumber was the dominant industry in agriculture-based Martin County. An 1896 state report found that because of “the large and profitable lumber industry in the great cypress swamps of the Roanoke [River],” the county's agriculture was actually less advanced. An article entitled “North Carolina Pine” in the *Washington [N.C.] Progress* in 1896 found the lumber industry to be “the most successful and progressive” in Eastern North Carolina. In Everetts, the Martin County Lumber Company was established on the Albemarle and Raleigh Railroad a short distance west of the historic district in 1890. This large lumber mill complex included a steam-operated mill capable of cutting 25,000 feet of lumber a day, an office, commissary, two stores, and fifteen houses (only the McNaughton-Wallace House and a smaller worker's cottage still stand). The mill manager, G. P. McNaughton, bought sole interest in the company in 1898. The *Washington [N.C.] Progress* described McNaughton as “among the many progressive and intelligent and clever Northern investors who have cast their lot among us.” The plant operated as the Everetts Lumber Company until 1909. The plant closed because the lumber had been cut out in the area. Local tradition holds that the mill provided lumber for the famous Atlantic City Boardwalk.<sup>18</sup>

Another large industrial plant that contributed to the prosperity and growth in Everetts during the 1890 to 1910 period was the Martin County Brick and Tile Company. Established east of town on present-day U.S. Hwy 64 in 1907, the company was one of several brick plants in the county.<sup>19</sup>

Within the historic district, Bailey, Barnhill and Stroud built a sawmill and cotton gin north of the railroad on the north side of W. Barnhill Street in 1910. The gin burned in 1925, but was rebuilt and operated until 1950; the sawmill closed in the late 1960s.<sup>20</sup>

The textile industry came to Everetts late, and only in a small way. A shirt factory was opened on the second floor of the Champion Auto Building by Rice and Rabil of Rocky Mount in February 1932. Thirty-five women and a few men were employed there earning “good pay” of a dollar a day. A mattress factory later occupied the space.<sup>21</sup>

Like many small towns across the state, Everetts had its own soft drink bottling plant during the mid-twentieth century. H. L. Barnhill and V. G. Taylor opened Martin County Bottling Company in the former Champion Auto Building in 1940. The company bottled Guth Cola, Zimba Cola, Mission Orange, and Grape and Chaser until its closure in 1947.<sup>22</sup>

In reviewing the history of Everetts's businesses and industry, it is easy to see that a few families were involved in many aspects of the town's economy. These interconnections are also found between the town's businessmen and the farmers they served. In many cases, the local businessmen were farmers themselves. The share cropping system in place in Martin County and throughout eastern North Carolina allowed the town's merchants to operate farms through the use of share crop labor. The owner provided land, equipment, mules, housing, and other necessities

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17 Peel, 6 and Butchko, 25.

18 *The Washington [N.C.] Progress*, 25 February 1896, <newspapers.com> and Peel 7.

19 Peel, 7 and Butchko, 27.

20 Peel, 7.

21 Peel, 8.

22 Peel, 8.

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while the share cropper provided the labor in return for a share of the crop. The community farm supply stores, like Barnhill Supply Company, provided materials on credit. A class system of sorts developed with the merchant-farm owner at the top, followed by men who held “public jobs” (ie. off-the-farm jobs) but also owned farms, and the men who were share croppers. The farms owned by merchants and other Everetts's residents were usually within five miles of the town and were typically about seventy-five acres.<sup>23</sup>

The social life of Everetts centered around the town's schools and churches. The earliest church was Pine Forest Baptist, which was established about a mile from town in 1877. A new sanctuary was built in Everetts in 1890, but was torn down in 1968. Everetts Christian Church (NR 2005) located on the east side of S. Broad Street was constructed in 1922 and Everetts Missionary Baptist Church on W. Main Street in 1926.<sup>24</sup>

The earliest school in the area was taught by Simon P. Everett in 1875 on the site of 106 W. Main Street. The second school building was built in 1886 when a graded school was established and still stands although altered into a residence at 112 W. Main Street. The third school, built in 1910, once stood at the corner of Ayers and Church streets. The fourth school was built in 1923 and stood on Hwy 64. It has also been demolished. All of these schools served white children. The first African American school, also demolished, was located on North Broad Street at the edge of the town. Further north of town, the second African American school building still stands outside of the district.<sup>25</sup>

An 1897 article in *The Commonwealth* describes at length the day-long commencement program and exercises at Everetts High School, which was then under the direction of Professor E. B. Grantham. “At 1 o'clock,” the editor wrote, “a long table which had been prepared in the pine grove was loaded with good things, barbecue, ham, fowl, meats of all kinds, breads, cakes, pies, and suchlike, and the great crowd feasted to satisfaction.” In the early twentieth century, baseball and basketball games were popular local events and Mrs. Peel wrote that “all the older people will remember the excitement in Everetts when the [basketball] team was to go to Raleigh to play for the state championship just after the 20 inch snow which fell March 2, 1927.” School Community Fairs sponsored by the PTA were very popular between 1920 and 1933.<sup>26</sup>

In the early twentieth century, fiddlers' conventions and square dances were also popular, and traveling shows and circuses were entertainment highlights. A chapter of the Modern Woodman of America was established in the 1920s. The Everetts Ruritan Club was organized in the early 1950s and built the Everetts Community Building in 1952.<sup>27</sup>

The Great Depression was strongly felt across Martin County and forced the closure of many businesses, including the bank in Everetts. The increase in paved roads and automobiles resulted in the cancellation of railroad passenger service in Martin County in 1939. This, combined with the loss of the bank and the loss of Everetts High School (it was consolidated with Robersonville in 1933), marked the beginning of a gradual decline in business and

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23 Walter Clark, email to Sherry Joines Wyatt 13 May 2014.

24 Peel, 6.

25 Ibid. and Wayne Clark, email to Sherry Joines Wyatt 13 August 2014.

26 Peel, 5 and 10 and Wayne Clark, email to Sherry Joines Wyatt, 2014.

27 Peel, 5 and 10 and Wayne Clark, email to Sherry Joines Wyatt, 2014.

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population in Everetts beginning around 1940. The town's population peaked in 1930 at 270 people. The 1940 population was 265; 244 in 1950; 225 in 1960; and only 200 in 1970.<sup>28</sup>

Businesses in Everetts slowly dwindled after 1950. First to close were the grocery stores: John H. Cherry's Grocery and Soda Fountain burned in the early 1950s; H. M. Ayers and Company grocery and general mercantile in the former J. S. Ayers building, closed the late 1950s; and Hardie Grocery at 104 N. Broad Street was operated by William Nathan Cherry until the late 1960s. Many of the town's service stations such as that at 100 E. Main Street operated by Vernon Wynne until the late 1970s, the service station located at 102 W. Main Street operated by Johnnie Mobley, and Taylor Brothers Service Station at 108 W. Main Street all operated well into the 1970s. The Barnhill Supply company was among the town's longest-operating businesses; not closing in the 1990s. This company also continued to operate the sawmill on W. Barnhill Street until the late 1960s.

### Architectural Context

Everetts was one of several new towns established along the new railroad in the 1880s, including Robersonville and Oak City. Each of these towns flourished during this period developing brick commercial and manufacturing centers near the rail line. These towns stood in contrast to the older river-oriented towns of Williamston, Hamilton, and Jamesville. The prosperous tobacco and peanut economy resulted in "a local building boom."

By 1900, traditional Martin County residential building forms like frame I-houses, gable-and-wing, and two-story gable-front dwellings had been replaced by nationally popular forms and styles. In Everetts, these include primarily bungalows, American Foursquare, Craftsman, Colonial Revival dwellings along with some Minimal Traditional, and Ranch houses built during the last years of the period of significance. The earliest store buildings in Everetts were small one-story frame buildings, usually with gable-front roofs. The majority of the extant commercial buildings are two-story brick commercial buildings built in the 1900 to 1930 period, built in keeping with national trends.

The most ornate commercial building is the ca. 1907 J. T. Barnhill Building at 100 N. Broad Street. Architectural historian Thomas Butchko, who edited Martin County's architectural survey publication, noted that the building was a notable example of the "modestly scaled yet stylish" buildings erected in small eastern North Carolina towns during the early twentieth century as "symbols of prosperity and civic pride." This building features Romanesque design elements in the ornate second-floor window surround and upper story brickwork. More modest in design, but larger in scale is the 1919 Champion Auto building at 109 N. Broad Street. This commercial building is an early example of a car dealership building in the county and its simple ornamentation, particularly the decorative brick corbeled cornice and window hoods, is typical of commercial buildings from the period.<sup>29</sup>

Quite different from the two-story brick commercial buildings is the original S. P. Everett Store Building (ca. 1883) in the north side of the 100-block of E. Barnhill Street. Thomas Butchko, writing from the architectural survey completed by Donna Dodenhoff, found this small wooden building to be "impressively finished" with decorative peaked window surrounds and a

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28 Peel, 10.

29 Butchko, 63.

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double-leaf central entrance. The store building is thought to be the earliest still standing in the county.<sup>30</sup>

Other buildings in the district were designed especially for automobiles are service stations. One of the best-preserved examples is the ca. 1925 J. S. Barnhill Gas Station at 100 E. Main Street. The hip-roof weatherboard building offered an open pavilion to shelter cars a feature typical of this type. The building carries simple stylistic features of four-light Craftsman sash and low brick piers supporting square posts.

Industrial buildings in the historic district are small-scale frame buildings with no stylistic features. The ca. 1910 Baily, Barnhill, and Stroud Sawmill at 300 W. Barnhill Street has a gable front and board-and-batten siding. Similarly the neighboring ca. 1925 Bailey, Barnhill, and Stroud Cotton Gin is a frame building clad in corrugated metal siding with a tall gable-front main block, projecting, gable-front drive-in, and shed-roof lean-to.

The residential architecture in Everetts also incorporates many popular styles and forms, such as the I-house form and the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. Most common are small-scale one- or one-and-a-half-story frame houses in common forms such as side-gable, gable-and-wing, or hip-roof houses with modest decorative features. The nearly identical hip-roof houses on Ayers Street (105 and 107 Ayers, ca. 1920) and the c. 1910 Biscoe and Eula Biggs House at 203 E. Main St. are good examples. The latter is a one-story-and wing house at 203 E. Main Street features turned porch posts with delicate but simple brackets. Among the several I-houses in the district the c. 1910 Stewart Bailey House at 203 E. Barnhill St. is notable for its vernacular porch posts with flared tops and chamfered corners.

The c. 1925 Lee Clark House at 110 E. Main Street is a large and impressive example of a Craftsman-style Foursquare house with battered posts on brick piers and ornate faux beams at the front-gable dormer. It is brick with a spacious wraparound porch. The J. T. and Talitha Barnhill House (ca.1902) at 113 E. Barnhill St. is an understated Colonial Revival-style house with oval sidelights and Tuscan porch columns.

Of note within the historic district are the several agricultural outbuildings. These buildings were part of the modest agriculture that was undertaken within the town itself as well as an extension of the larger agricultural system of outlying farms owned by town residents. Livestock was often kept in town for family use requiring barns and hay storage buildings. Two properties on Barnhill Street provide good examples. The outbuildings at the Julius Thomas and Talitha Barnhill House (113 Barnhill, ca. 1902) include a one-story board-and-batten wash house and a small front-gable weatherboard barn with lean-to wings. At the ca. 1910 Stewart Bailey House (203 E. Barnhill Street) are three frame outbuildings: a ca. 1950 equipment shed, a ca. 1910 gable-front barn with board-and-batten siding, and another small gable front board-and-batten outbuilding. Additionally, shelters for expensive equipment were sometimes located near the town residence of a farm owner. Tobacco barns for curing crops grown on farms outside of town were also built such that the curing process could be close at hand to the farm owner for easier observation. Two examples are found at 106 E. Main Street. Typical of the type these barns are frame gable-roofed buildings with board-and-batten siding.

The institutional architecture in Everetts is limited to two brick church buildings and the Community Building at 205 Ayers Street. The 1922 Everetts Christian Church is located at 109 S. Broad Street and the 1926 Everetts Missionary Baptist Church at 201 W. Main Street. Everetts

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<sup>30</sup> Butchko, 139.

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Christian Church is brick, Romanesque in style with a gable-front façade and square bell tower situated at the junction of the gable-front and side-gable wings. The Everetts Missionary Baptist Church is an unadorned cruciform-plan brick church. The Community Building is a one-story brick building with few stylistic references differentiated with only a small projecting entry pavilion and metal casement windows.

The Pine Hill and Everett Family cemeteries are also of note. Pine Hill, on Ayers Street, is the larger and contains burials at least as early as 1916 with markers dating from at least the 1920s. While many are professionally produced granite and marble stones, there are also vernacular concrete tablets. The Everett Family Cemetery, behind 105 S. Broad Street, is ca. 1900 and has a variety of markers including concrete standing tablets and twentieth-century granite markers.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

- Branson, Levi. *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1890*,  
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- Survey files from the 1992-1993 Martin County Architectural Survey at the NC Historic Preservation Office.
- The Commonwealth [Scotland Neck], 16 August 1883*, accessed at <[newspapers.com](http://newspapers.com)> accessed 12 May 2014.
- The Tarbourough Southerner, 30 August 1883*, accessed at <[newspapers.com](http://newspapers.com)> accessed 12 May 2014.
- The Washington [N.C.] Progress, 25 February 1896*, accessed at <[newspapers.com](http://newspapers.com)> accessed 12 May 2014.

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### 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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

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**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** approx. 50 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 35.83646  | Longitude: -77.17201 |
| 2. Latitude: 35.83693  | Longitude: -77.16942 |
| 3. Latitude: 35.83661  | Longitude: -77.16704 |
| 4. Latitude: 35.83557  | Longitude: -77.16565 |
| 5. Latitude: 35.83515  | Longitude: -77.16556 |
| 6. Latitude: 35.83324  | Longitude: -77.16909 |
| 7. Latitude: 35.83242  | Longitude: -77.17147 |
| 8. Latitude: 35.832    | Longitude: -77.17327 |
| 9. Latitude: 35.83193  | Longitude: -77.17369 |
| 10. Latitude: 35.83343 | Longitude: -77.17546 |
| 11. Latitude: 35.83434 | Longitude: -77.17588 |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

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The boundary of the Everetts Historic District is shown as a bold, solid line on the accompanying map labeled "Everetts Historic District, Martin County, North Carolina" at a scale of 1:200.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the Everetts encompasses the greatest concentration of pre-1964 contributing resources within their appropriate historic settings. Most boundary lines follow roads and property lines.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Sherry Joines Wyatt and Sarah Woodard David  
organization: \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number: 102 Junkin St.  
city or town: Christiansburg state: VA zip code: 24073  
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date: May 14, 2014

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs

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to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Everetts Historic District  
City or Vicinity: Everetts  
County: Martin County  
State: North Carolina  
Photographer: Sarah Woodard David  
Date Photographed: April 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera

1. Albemarle and Raleigh Railroad Tracks and Right-of-Way, facing west
2. Barnhill and Peel Commercial Buildings, 100-102 N. Broad St., west elevations
3. Noncontributing house, 2140 W. Main St., south elevation
4. Bungalow, 204 W. Main St., south elevation
5. Wash house at Jesse and Ida Keel House, 107. S. Broad St., west elevation
6. Bailey, Barnhill, Stroud Cotton Gin, southeast corner
7. Everetts Community Building, 1952
8. Commercial buildings, 100 Block of N. Broad St., west elevations
9. S. P. Everett Store, 100 Block of E. Barnhill St., south elevation
10. Everetts Christian Church, west elevation
11. Simon Peter and Minerva Jane Everett House, 100 Block E. Main St., south elevation
12. John W. and Sally Cherry House, 109 W. Main St., north elevation
13. James Staton and Fannie Hobbs Ayers House, 102 Ayers St., south elevation
14. Peel House, 201 E. Main St., south elevation

**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.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Everetts Historic District Map  
 Everetts, Martin County, North Carolina

-  Contributing Resource
-  Noncontributing Resource
- VL Vacant Lot
-  National Register Boundary
-  photo view and number

