

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Plymouth Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number See continuation sheetN/A ☐ not for publicationcity, town PlymouthN/A ☐ vicinitystate North Carolina code NCcounty Washingtoncode NC 187zip code 27962

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

☒ private☒ public-local☐ public-State☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

☐ building(s)☒ district☐ site☐ structure☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

25851264

Noncontributing

150 buildings1 sites1 structures1 objects151 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic and Architectural Resources
of Plymouth, North CarolinaNumber of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 3

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this
☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

December 7, 1990
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/ single dwelling; hotel

Commerce/ department store

Religion/ religious structure

Transportation/ rail related

Government/ courthouse

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/ single dwelling; multiple dwelling

Commerce/ department store

Religion/ religious structure

Transportation/ rail related

Government/ courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian

Bungalow/Craftsman

(See continuation sheet)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood/weatherboard

Brick

roof Asphalt

other Stone/Granite, Marble

Metal

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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2. street & number: All of part of 32 blocks bounded on the north by the town limits in the Roanoke River. The irregularly infilled T-shaped area, which extends to Latham Lane to the east and to Monroe and Wilson streets to the west, tapers from north to south to follow Adams Street and, to a greater extent, Jefferson Street, with Washington Street as the spine.
-

7. Architectural Classification, continued:

Other:19th/20th c. Vern'r Comm'l
Other:19th/20th c. Vern'r Dom'c
Colonial Revival

8. Architect/Builder, continued:

Tetterton, Robert L.
Riddick, Burrell
Hartge, G. J.
Perry, Lord Byron

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Located on the southeast side of the Roanoke River along the Washington/Bertie county line, the Plymouth Historic District is a somewhat irregularly-shaped area, lacking the appearance of either a square, a rectangle, or a triangle. Instead, its varying shape and boundaries represent the gradual development and growth of the town from the Roanoke River bank to the southeast through Third Street on the east and through Fort Williams Street--two blocks deeper--on the south. That area varies between four and five blocks in width and is generally bounded by Latham Lane on the northeast and Monroe Street on the southwest. Moving southeasterly from the Roanoke River, it includes: Water Street--the commercial/business avenue immediately parallel to the river; Main Street--the principal residential avenue and the partial route (on the east) of the Columbia to Washington (Williamston) Road; Third Street--the site of three significant churches and the avenue (west of Washington Street) that formed the west arm of the Columbia to Washington Road; Fourth Street; and the entire two-block length of Fort Williams Street. Washington Street, the major northwest/southeast artery in town and the second major residential avenue, figures for six blocks in the district from its head at Water Street southeasterly to the edge of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad (CSX) tracks. The district also includes properties along varying lengths of the presidential streets parallel to Washington: Madison; Adams; Jefferson; and Monroe. The district extends in angular fashion to the southwest off West Fourth Street to include a group of eleven properties on Wilson Street and Winesett Circle. The district occupies approximately fifty percent of the developed area in the town inside a triangle formed by the city limits on the northwest, the Atlantic Coast Line RR tracks on the southeast, and the Norfolk and Southern RR tracks on the southwest. That triangular-shaped area was largely the town of Plymouth until suburban expansion began in earnest in the 1930s.

The Plymouth Historic District, including 270 principal buildings and sites and 145 secondary buildings, structures, and sites, is the largest and densest concentration of architecturally and historically significant resources in the town of Plymouth. In fact, the 270 principal resources that appear in numerical order in the inventory list represent 78 percent of the total group of 344 buildings and sites that were recorded during the comprehensive field survey of Plymouth conducted in 1989-1990. Within the roster of 270 principal resources there are: 195 contributing buildings; 72 non-contributing buildings; and three contributing sites (#172, #267, #268). There are 141 secondary buildings, mostly outbuildings, garages, and storage buildings, that are itemized and described in the inventory list; 63 are contributing; 78 are non-contributing. The Baptist Church Cemetery (#172) appears as an individual entry in the inventory list; however, there are three cemeteries that are noted and discussed as supporting features of individual buildings in the inventory list and

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counted as sites. The cemeteries at Grace Church (#61) and Plymouth United Methodist Church (#53) are contributing sites: the later-day cemetery at Toodle's Funeral Home (#265) is a non-contributing site. There is one contributing structure, the cement and rock yard enclosure at the Tarlton T. Gardner House (#258); it is noted in the inventory list. There is a total of 414 resources in the Plymouth Historic District.

The topography of the district is generally flat except for a slight rise on Washington Street, near Fort Williams Street, that gave the area the name "Washington Heights." Situated parallel to the southeast bank of the Roanoke River, the town is elevated only a few feet above the river's shallow bank. Because of this and the high water table in Plymouth, there are several small shallow open ditches along property lines or by the sides of streets that drain the area of the district and the perimeter property. Overlaying this relatively flat landscape is a grid pattern of paved streets that are flanked by cement sidewalks.

In part because of the gradual development of the small town over a long period of time and within relatively small boundaries, there are few consistently planted street trees and other consciously-designed landscape features. Instead, the landscape of the district is made up of natural growth and planted trees and shrubs, reflecting the choices and nurturing of each lot owner, that shade both the lots and portions of the streets. The principal trees in the district are: Magnolia grandiflora; red and Atlantic cedars; pecan trees; white, water, and other oaks; and holly, maple, pine, and sycamore trees, among others. The second tier of volunteer and planted trees include dogwoods, crepe myrtles, and redbuds that are treated in both specimen and group/linear (streetside) plantings. Common privet grows in both controlled and uncontrolled fashion in the district, and it is used mainly for hedges along property lines or to separate front and rear yards. Because of the temperate climate and the well-watered soil there is a large number of flowering shrubs used as foundation plantings, shrub borders, and specimen plantings. In order of their general popularity and occurrence throughout the district are: Camellia japonica and Camellia sasanqua; Azaleas; Lonicera fragrantissima; Abelia grandiflora; Yucca Filamentosa; Ligustrum; Nandina domestica; and others.

Excepting the intact brick streetscapes of the commercial district on Water Street and most of the 100 block of Washington Street where buildings stand immediately next to each other, the district is largely residential in character and appearance. The 100 and 200 blocks of Washington Street, the 100 block of West Main Street, and the 100 block of Adams Street contain a mix of business, institutional, and some residential buildings. The brick and brick veneer churches on Madison, Third, and Washington streets are the

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only punctuation in the district made up of mostly one- and two-story frame houses. Regardless of the size of the lots on which the houses stand, they are built close to the street and follow relatively consistent facade lines. There are shallow front yards that are grassed over; deeper rear yards contain any outbuildings and the occasional grape arbor. In some few cases houses have visible side yards of consequence.

Although there are several impressive buildings in the district that reflect significant local or regional interpretations of the national architectural styles of the 19th and early-20th centuries, the predominant character of the district is shaped by a relative sameness of scale, workmanship, material, and quality of design. The majority of the district's vernacular frame and brick commercial, civic, religious, and domestic buildings, erected largely between 1880 and 1930, are simply ornamented with the successive devices and motives of the late-Victorian, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow styles. The district contains the majority of the important examples of four of the five property types discussed in the multiple property documentation form for the Historic and Architectural Resources of Plymouth, North Carolina: I. Antebellum Buildings; II. Late-19th and Early-20th Century Commercial and Industrial Buildings; III. Late-19th and Early-20th Century Public and Institutional Buildings; and IV. Later-19th and Early-20th Century Residential Buildings.

INVENTORY LIST

Numbering System: The following inventory list includes all properties located within the Plymouth Historic District, keyed by number to the inventory map. The inventory list and map are numbered according to the following system: the properties on the streets on the northeast side of Washington Street appear first, beginning with East Water Street and continuing to East Main Street, East Third Street, Madison Street, Adams Street, and next the buildings on the northeast side of Washington Street; then the buildings on the southwest side of Washington Street are listed, followed by those on the parallel streets, Jefferson and Monroe; then, the buildings on West Water, West Main, West Third, West Fourth, and Fort Williams streets are listed, followed by the buildings on Wilson Street and the Stubbs-Winesett House on Winesett Circle. The two public greenswards on the waterfront end listing.

Assessment: All properties are coded by letter as contributing(C) or non-contributing(NC), according to their relative architectural and/or historical significance within the district and their integrity. These assessments are, in turn, coded on the inventory map.

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Dating: The principal source for the exact dating of structures was the ROANOKE BEACON wherein there was frequent mention of the construction of buildings in a column of local news, "Beacon Flashes." The best reliable source for determining approximate dates for buildings was the series of Sanborn Insurance Maps for Plymouth: 1894; 1900; 1905; 1910; 1915; 1924; 1941; 1949. The single known copy of the 1924 map that was updated in 1941 is the same (locally owned) copy that was also updated in 1949; the precise differences between the updates in the two years is not always discernible. The dates and ownership information for the antebellum buildings was taken from HISTORIC WASHINGTON COUNTY. Information appearing in the entries for the three buildings already listed in the National Register was taken from the individual nomination forms. Otherwise, the dating of buildings and information concerning them is based on oral interviews and the field survey conducted in 1989-1990.

Vacant Lots: Vacant lots, with the exception of the greenswards (#267 and #268), have entries in order to present historical background but they are not counted as resources within the district. Only resources coded as "C" or "NC" are counted.

Information Sources: In parentheses following each entry is an abbreviated notation citing the principal sources of information used in the inventory list. The notations are as follows:

SM: Sanborn Insurance Maps

RB: ROANOKE BEACON

HWC: HISTORIC WASHINGTON COUNTY

NR: National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

WCDB: Washington County Deed Books

Other: All one-story gable end frame houses with rear ells are one-room deep, unless otherwise noted. All of the T-plan frame houses have a projecting gable end facing the street: it forms one end of the top of the "T" and is two-rooms deep unless otherwise noted. The stem of the "T" is always parallel to the street and it is one-room deep, unless otherwise noted. If the height of a building is not noted, it is a single story.

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1. Hornthal-Owens Building (WH83)
101-103 East Water Street
ca. 1885
C

Standing on the east corner of Washington and Water streets, the Hornthal-Owens Building is the oldest brick commercial structure in Plymouth. Exactly when it was built remains unknown but it was probably prior to 1889 when a newspaper account reported that "... Hornthal & Bro. will, at an early date, erect a large brick building on Water Street, near their store to be used for a bank." It is the only surviving intact brick building that appears on the 1894 Sanborn Map of Plymouth. After their arrival in Plymouth in 1865 the Hornthals became a leading mercantile and commission house in Plymouth, and accounts of their seasonal openings appear in the Roanoke Beacon in the 1890s and 1900s. Louis Henry Hornthal removed to Norfolk, following his wife's death in 1894; the store was operated by his son Louis P. Hornthal until 1908 when he declared bankruptcy. Ambrose Owens purchased the double store in February of that same year for \$6,000. He operated a furniture store here into the 1930s and rented the second storefront. His descendants retain the rental property, and it has been occupied by a succession of commercial tenants.

The store has a strong physical presence on Water Street achieved in large part by the brick quoins and corbelled cornice that enframe and enliven the front and both side elevations. When built as a single store the five-bay facade must have had one entrance; between 1915 and 1924 it was altered to two storefronts when a partition wall was built in the place formerly occupied by interior metal columns. It is possible that the corbelled cornice over the entrance to #101 is original (or, at least, early). The window openings above and on Washington Street hold six-over-six sash. Both rental storefronts retain portions of their pressed tin ceilings that appear to date to the 1915-1924 remodeling. There are door and window openings across the rear elevation; those on the second story with wood supports across the top of the openings are original. (SM, RB)

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2. Owens Commercial Building (WH84)
105-105 1/2 East Water Street
ca. 1903
C

Erected between 1900 (when a frame building occupied the site) and 1905 (when the Sanborn Map shows a brick dry goods store of the same dimensions here), this one-story brick store is distinguished by a handsome frieze above the present paired and centered entrances. Here a bold recessed panel is enframed by brickwork; it is flanked by two-part horizontal stepped bands, the upper one containing a soldier course set on angle to the facade. H. A. Williford operated his Yellow Front Grocery Store here into the 1930s. In February, 1940, P. D. Allen opened Allen's Food Store here and remained at this location until 1961. Since then it has been partitioned for two storefronts. Owens Rentals, one of Plymouth's larger landlords, operates its leasing office at #105.(SM)

3. (former) Arps Drug Store (WH85)
107 East Water Street
ca. 1909(?)
NC

Long the site of a drug store operated by Ernest Guilford Arps (1895-1986), this one-story brick commercial building has been sorely compromised by a recent facade treatment. Now, there is vertical board siding with a shingle-covered pent across the top of the side entrance and the large glass window to the east. The interior has likewise been altered and now there is a four-bay rear elevation that appears to be replacement as well. The ca. 1909 date is based on a newspaper article on 1 January of that year.

"The building occupied by Mr. J. M. Arps as a Bakery, is being moved across the block from Water to Washington St., and Contractor Miller has begun work to erect a neat brick store for Mr. Ambrose L. Owens on the old site, which, when completed will be occupied by Mr. W. Burton Ward."

A comparison of the Sanborn maps for 1905 and 1910 supports the likelihood that this is Owens' once "neat brick store."(RB)

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4. Blount Building Annex (WH86)
109 East Water Street
ca. 1920
C

Erected either in the 1910s or very early 1920s, this two story brick store was built as an addition to the two-storefront Blount Building. The store is first identified as a brick building on the 1924 map; however, there is a presumably frame building of the exact same dimensions at this site on the 1915 map. Curiously, the 1915 map also shows a building of the same dimensions as the Blount Building next door; however it was not until 1924 that that structure was identified as brick. Whatever, the exact dates of the two buildings might be, they have a strong presence in the streetscape. The arrangement of the first story entrance, recessed behind flanking splayed paneled and glazed bays, is the same as appears on #111-113. On the two-bay second story, the two-over-two sash have flat wood heads within arched brick lintels. Simple brick corbelling recalls but does not exactly repeat the brick cornice of its predecessor. The interior of the building has been gutted for warehouse use; however, the rear center door and flanking bays remain intact.(SM)

5. Blount Building (WH87)
111-113 East Water Street
ca. 1916
C

With a Moorish cast to the profile of the corbelling in the cornice, the two-storefront Blount Building has a somewhat exotic appearance among its more conventional neighbors. First appearing as a "brick" building on the Sanborn map of 1924 it also has the distinction of having two completely intact first-story storefronts. There are wide panes flush with the front elevation and smaller panes in the splayed bays that flank the recessed entrances; all have transoms. The second story elevations are marked by pilasters that define the two-bay blocks and these are plastered and scored to resemble masonry. The name "BLOUNT" is spelled out in a panel in the upper center of #111 below the cornice. In the cornice the outline of the projecting corbelling creates the profiles of domed mosques along the top of the elevation, an effect altogether unique to this pair of stores in Plymouth. The building was acquired in the early 1920s by F. E. Mayo of Washington and was used as a Coca-Cola Bottling Plant by 1924. In 1927, Mayo's brother William Jesse became the proprietor of the Plymouth plant. It remains in use by the family concern but is an office and

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warehouse today. The building is believed to have been erected by Levi Blount (1841-1918), one of Plymouth's most prominent businessmen of the turn of the century. (SM)

6. Norman Rental Building (WH88)

115 East Water Street

Early-1950s

NC

This one-story brick commercial building, erected by James W. Norman for occupancy by the A&P Food Store, had a longer usage as Allen's Food Store. A&P vacated the premises for 209 Madison Street in 1961 and that same year P. D. Allen moved his grocery store here from 105 East Water; he remained in business here until closing the store in 1982. In 1983 Arthur E. Cockrell purchased the building and remodeled it for rental offices. The yellow wire-cut brick facade has narrow pilaster bands rising up either side of a broad opening to a plain brick frieze. Cockrell infilled the opening with vertical siding and added windows and an entrance.

7. Arthur L. Tyler Rental Building (WH89)

117 East Water Street

ca. 1952-1953

NC

This one-story commercial building was erected by Arthur L. Tyler, a partner in the Belk-Tyler Department Store chain, for rental purposes. The first tenant was Gene Armentrout who opened a local branch of the Western Auto Store chain here. The franchise was taken over, ca. 1955, by Jack Strader and he operated the store until 1964. In that year Belk-Tyler cut a passage in the wall with #119 and opened the men's department here. Belk-Tyler operated here through February, 1990, when it removed to a shopping mall on US 64. The entire street front of #117 is glazed and framed with aluminum; a trio of diagonally set windows leads from the east to the two-leaf door set in the west end. A metal awning, installed in 1964, protects the entrance and display windows. The upper portion of the elevation is sheathed with rectangular pre-cast panels.

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119 East Water Street

1949

NC

In September, 1949, the Belk-Tyler group opened up retail department stores in both Edenton and Plymouth, North Carolina; the appearance of the two stores, not surprisingly, was similar. The Plymouth store is essentially a large brick structure with blind side elevations, a tall two-story facade, and a three-story rear elevation. The facade is remarkably plain and sheathed in rectangular pre-cast, oatmeal-colored glazed ceramic-on-brick panels. The only ornament is a series of downward-pointing chevrons in the pilaster bands at the edges of the facade. They rise from a plain green base to a stepped parapet. A band of windows in the near center of the facade has been enclosed, probably in 1964, when the ground-floor entrance was redesigned and the metal awning carried across the store and #117 next door.

Paved Parking Lot

9. Harney Building (WH91)

102 East Water Street

1916

C

Standing at the head of Washington Street on the north corner of the junction with Water Street, the Harney Building is one of a quartet of very important buildings that anchor this intersection. The frame store here was destroyed by the 1898 fire and a one-story double store was erected in its place by 1900. In 1916 James Norman Harney erected what was to be one of the last major pre-1941 downtown commercial buildings. His initials "JNH", appear in the tile pavement at the principal entrances. The towering two-story facade, faced with wire-cut brick, has a central entrance, below a scroll-supported hood, that opens into a shallow vestibule; here, the staircase rises to the second story rental offices. To either side there are glazed storefronts that feature recessed, off-center entrances with paved tile forecourts. Multi-pane transoms carry across each storefront and these, in turn, are surmounted by molded metal cornices that extend between the piers defining the three

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street-level divisions. The five-bay second-story elevation has a three-part arch-headed window in the center bay; all openings have a soldier course surrounds with keystones. Between these windows and the metal cornice that includes a panel carrying the name "HARNEY BUILDING" and the date "1916" is a brick panel enclosed by a soldier course. The interior retains pressed tin ceilings and other original fittings. Long unoccupied, the building is deteriorated and portions of the rear north wall have collapsed. Nevertheless, efforts are underway to retain the critical building.

10. (former) United Commercial Bank/Branch Bank (WH92)
106 East Water Street
ca. 1901, 1927
C

The United Commercial Bank was organized in 1922(?1923) as a merger of two local banks; the Bank of Plymouth that had been organized in 1900; and the Washington County Bank. This location is thought to have been the location of the Bank of Plymouth; a fire in February, 1901, destroyed its offices and the bank rebuilt. In mid-January, 1925, the bank was forced to close. It was acquired by Branch Bank and Trust Co. of Wilson, N.C., and reopened, with Herbert D. Bateman as president, on 29 January; Branch Bank operated in these premises until 1982 when they removed to a newly-built bank building. Plans to remodel and expand the bank were announced in March, 1927, and the overall classical revival appearance of the facade likely owes to that effort. The blond wire-cut brick elevation has a two-part division marked by pairs of pilasters that rise to a full entablature; a dentil course carries across the top of the frieze below a full modillion cornice. It appears that the east bay was the entrance while the west three-quarters of the facade held large plate glass windows. After BB&T sold the building the new owner Romanet & Hutchins, infilled the old window and inserted three arch-headed windows; the firm repeated the motive in the fanlight and sidelights that flank the present entrance. The doors and windows on the rear elevation and portions of the interior finish likely date to a 1960s renovation. (SM, RB)

11. Hornthal-Spruill Building I (WH93)
110 East Water Street
1901, ca. 1909
C

Occupied since ca. 1936-1937 by a grocery store owned and operated by Hal Allison Williford (1899-1986) and his son, this one-story building has associations with two earlier merchant families in Plymouth. The original

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brick building here was erected in 1898 by Burrell Riddick for Louis H. Hornthal as part of a rental block. Fire damaged it in 1901 and it was rebuilt. In 1908 Hornthal sold "his brick post office block" to Jerry C. Spruill. For many years Spruill (1859-1935) operated a general merchandise store here. It is likely that the early-20th century storefront that remains visible under the corrugated metal facing and awning, added by Williford, date to Spruill's ownership; the metal facade and a cement block addition to the rear of the store were added, ca. 1960, when the store name was changed from Yellow Front to B & W (Black and White, Bunch and Williford). Presently, the entrance to the store is in the extreme west end of the facade that is otherwise fully glazed with plate glass. Early metal supports remain as do lengths of the dentil molding across the top of the windows. (SM,RB)

12. Hornthal-Spruill Building II (WH94)
112-116 East Water Street
1901 (and afterwards)
C

The overall configuration of these two one-story brick storefronts probably date to the 1901 rebuilding of the Hornthal Block that was acquired in 1908 by Jerry Spruill. The facades of both #112-114 and #116 are framed by brick pilasters that rise to a corbelled cornice topped by a tile coping. #112-114 has a three-bay arrangement with pairs of partially glazed wood doors flanking a fixed six-pane window; three-pane transoms are set above each of these elements. A shallow metal cornice carries across the facade and continues across the elevation of #116. It has a more unusual two-part division with a pair of unequal arch-headed openings. The two-leaf door with its two-pane transom occupies the west opening while a pair of two-over-two sash windows below a four-pane transom are set in the broader east bay. The rear elevations of the buildings are remarkably intact and have three-bays of arch-headed openings per storefront. In recent years the Waters Insurance Agency, founded in 1920 by George W. Waters, has had offices here. (SM,RB)

13. Leggett Building (WH95)
118-120 East Water Street
1909
C

"Mr. Leggett's New Store" was the headline of an article in the Roanoke Beacon on 23 July 1909. It read:

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That handsome new block between the post office and Mr. J. W. Skittletharpe's, with its pretty white and iron-specked pressed brick and plate glass front is about complete and is an ornament to the town...The first floor is divided into two store rooms, one of which will be occupied by Mr. Leggett as a jewelry store and the other one will be rented,...The second story has a suite of offices in the front, and a spacious hall in the rear, this hall is to be occupied as an armory by the Naval Reserves.

Except for the alteration of his first-story storefront (#120), the building erected in 1909 appears to be little changed. The ground floor of #118 has a central recessed entrance between flanking splayed plate-glass display windows. The salesroom of Leggett Jewelers also has a recessed entrance flanked by small display windows set in a black glass facade installed ca. 1950. A door between the two storefronts opens onto the stair to the second story. The second story of the building has a asymmetrical five-bay division, reflecting the unequal widths of the two salesrooms. There are three windows in #118 and two in #120. Between them are recessed brick panels whose widths vary. The arched headed tops of the windows are connected by a continuous projecting stringcourse. At the top of the building are four horizontal panels that correspond to the divisions below. Onward R. Leggett (1878-1918) began his career as a jeweler in Plymouth with N. B. Yeager. Ads for his own store appeared in 1899 when he occupied rental quarters. Leggett operated the store until his death. Apparently the shop closed sometime after Leggett's death, and in February, 1927, his son George Raymond Leggett (1905-1972) reopened the store that the family has operated continuously since. From ca. 1939 until ca. 1980 the county ABC store operated in #118. The most prominent recent tenant of the second story were Wilford Llewellyn Whitley, senior and junior, attorneys.(RB)

14. Seaboard Federal Savings Bank Building (WH96)124 East Water Street
1961
NC

Designed in 1959 by Walter C. Burgess of Raleigh, N.C. this one-story, flat-roof brick building was erected by Robert L. Tetterton in 1961 for the Plymouth Savings and Loan Association. The building, set back from the street, has a fully-glazed front. A shallow entrance pavilion, protecting the two-leaf doors at the east end, is topped by a band of enamel on steel. The same enameled band carries across the parapet front of the building.

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15. Norman & Rodman Law Office (WH97)
126 East Water Street
ca. 1940s
NC

Probably erected during the early-mid 1940s and by 1949 when it appears on the Sanborn Map of Plymouth, this building was the law office of Plymouth's most prominent law partnership. Zeb Vance Norman (1888-1968) passed the bar in 1916 and thereafter established a law practice in Plymouth. About 1940 he took as a partner W. Blount Rodman (1915-1972) and the two maintained an office until Norman's death in 1968. Then, Rodman took in another partner and the firm continued to operate here for some years. The simple one-story common bond brick building is plain except for a horizontal panel of basketweave-laid brick, formed by alternating trios of stretchers and soldiers in the center of the facade. The original entrance has been altered in recent years and fitted with a center entrance and flanking eight-over-eight sash windows; these elements are protected by a shingle pent. There is a series of brick additions at the rear.(SM)

16. Strader Building (WH98)
128-128 1/2 East Water Street
1964
NC

In 1964 Jack Strader who had previously operated a Western Auto Store on the south side of Water Street erected this building and opened a True Value Hardware Store here. He operated the store until late in 1987 (or 1988) and thereafter the building has had a series of rental occupants. The first-story storefront has an asymmetrical arrangement of two doors and plate glass display windows; the single west door opens into a stair/elevator lobby for the second story offices while the two-leaf door opens into the former salesroom. A metal awning, extending the depth of the building's setback from the street, is supported by metal poles. It carries across the entire facade, protecting these entrances and the flagstone paved forecourt. The second-story of the facade is entirely blind and laid up in common bond.

17. Plymouth Fire Station (WH99)
130 East Water Street
1950s, 1960s
NC

After the city took over the operation of the Plymouth Light and Ice Company and began operating it as a municipal service the city government

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erected a metal covered frame fire house on this site. Both were accomplished by 1924 when the "iron clad" building shown here on the Sanborn Map was labeled "Fire Dept. Station No. 2." The map of 1949 again shows a frame building here. The present large plain one-story brick building is laid up in one-to-five common bond. The Water Street elevation, set back from the street, has a broad opening fitted with an overhead door that is flanked by single door openings. The name "FIRE DEPARTMENT" is centered in two lines above the truck entrance. (SM)

18. Plymouth Town Hall (WH100)
132 East Water Street
ca. 1930 and 1950s/1960s
NC

The rear, water portion of the lot on which this building stands was the site of a brick manufacturing facility erected by 1915 for the Plymouth Light and Ice Company. The city took over the operation of the company, and on the 1924 Sanborn map, the expanded plant is labeled "Municipal Light, Water & Ice Supply." The 1891 brick Town Hall at the head of Washington Street then housed the city government. Although the city sold the franchise for providing electric power to Plymouth to Virginia Electric and Power Company in 1930 they continued to house municipal services at this site and to expand the structure. While the original building here has been pulled down the south wing, now housing the police department, etc. remains. It appears to date ca. 1930 and has a trio of arch-headed window openings on the northeast side elevations. These windows and the stepped profile of the rear parapet wall are all that remain visible of Depression-era building. After 1949, and probably in the 1950s, a new facade was laid up on the Water Street elevation. Here a series of doors and windows now punctuate the ground level, protected by a metal awning. Metal letters bearing the slogan "MUNICIPAL BUILDING" are centered on the blind upper elevation. (SM)

Paved Parking Lot

19. Planters National Bank Building (WH101)
201 East Water Street
1953 and 1966
NC

Built in 1953 when Planters Bank located in Plymouth, and expanded in 1966, the present bank building is a substantial one-story brick

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rectangular brick building covered with a deck on hip roof enhanced by a wood balustrade. The window openings on the front and side elevations vary in size and reflect the several functions of the spaces inside. The two-leaf entrance on Water Street is protected by a shallow porch supported by square-in-plan columns and surmounted by a wood balustrade. The two-stall auto drive-through on the southwest elevation is likewise supported by square-in-plan columns and is also crowned by a wood balustrade. The building occupies the site of the William W. Ange house, a late-19th century two-story frame house demolished by 1949.

Parking Lot (formerly the site of the 19th century two-story frame Riverview Hotel)

20. Carl Leroy Bailey Law Office (WH102)
202 East Water Street
ca. 1960
NC

Being conjoined and almost identical in appearance to its neighbor at #204 this one-story flat-roof brick building was erected by Carl Leroy Bailey, senior (1898-1966) and junior (1924-1979), as their law offices. Mr. Bailey, Jr., practiced law here until his death. The five-bay front elevation of plate glass windows and an off-center door is recessed behind a shallow tile forecourt and between the projecting brick side walls.

21. (former) James Harold Ward Insurance Agency (WH103)
204 East Water Street
ca. 1958
NC

Largely identical to its neighbor at #202, this one-story flat-roof brick building that, in truth, with #202 appears to be a single structure was erected ca. 1958 for James Harold Ward to house his insurance agency. In 1983 the firm was sold to Seaboard Financial Services which continues to operate here.

22. Home Federal Savings and Loan Building (WH104)
206 East Water Street
1967
NC

This simple but well-detailed one-story flat-roof commercial building was designed by Dudley & Shoe, an architectural firm in Greenville,

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N.C., and erected by D. G. Manning of Williamston, N.C. There is recessed bank of plate glass windows and the entrance in the east two-thirds of the facade; a square-in-plan column stands at the east corner to support the overhang. The rear elevation has a similar arrangement in the pendant position. At the north edge of the parking lot, behind the building, is a brick lattice work fence that carries along the river bank. In 1924 this site was the location of the first Plymouth plant of the National Handle Company.(SM)

Vacant Lot

23. B. G. Campbell Grocery Building (WH105)
208 East Water Street
1930
C

Erected for B. Gary Campbell, this large sheet metal covered building is the sole remaining warehouse on the Plymouth waterfront, one of many like buildings that stood here in the 19th and early-20th centuries. The building rests on a brick foundation and has a brick parapet facade: its side and rear elevations are covered with sheet tin. A double leaf freight entrance on the northwest gable end is covered by a pent; there is a large opening with overhead door and a secondary door on the south west. The front elevation has a central entrance with flanking display windows made up of fourteen square panes each below matching transoms. Campbell started his wholesale grocery business in the 1920s in rented quarters and operated it here into the 1940s. Later, and until about 1975, the Plymouth Oil Company occupied the buildings.(RB)

24. Trailer (WH106)
212 East Water Street
ca. 1960
NC

This metal covered mobile home is used as rental offices by the North Carolina State Employment Security Commission.

25. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Station (WH107)
302 East Water Street
1923
C

Completed in 1923 this conventional one-story brick building housed both passenger and freight operations until the union passenger station was erected on Washington Street in 1927. The

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long rectangular building is typical of its period, being simply detailed and covered with an expansive hipped-roof whose sheathed eaves are supported by triangular brackets. The southwest end of the building housed the passenger services and waiting room and has a series of four-over-four and six-over-six sash windows. The northeast end was used for freight operations and its wide openings are fitted with board and batten doors. There is a shallow projecting gable roof bay on the northwest side facing onto the tracks. In 1986 the abandoned building was acquired by the Town of Plymouth and the exterior and interior has been sensitively renovated for use as the Port of Plymouth Museum. (SM,RB)

EAST MAIN STREET

26. Davenport-Davis House (WH108)
103 East Main Street
ca. 1898
C

Erected between 1894 and 1900, this two-story, T-plan weatherboarded frame house with a one-story ell is typical of many that were erected in Plymouth at the turn of the century. The bracketed eaves and diagonal tongue and groove sheathing in the gable ends remain from the original construction; however, the square-in-plan piers supporting the one-story porch and the leaded glass sidelights and multi-pane door, seen elsewhere in Plymouth, are replacements of the 1920s. The house is first known as the residence of P. E. Davenport, a druggist who had a store in the Harney Building. In 1922 Stuart Daniel Davis (d. 1946) acquired the house and lived here until his death as did his widow. In 1952 his daughter Flonnie Louise Davis Joyner and her husband moved into the house and remain here. (SM)

27. (former) Hutchins, Cockrell, and Neumann Law Office (WH109)
105 East Main Street
1980
NC

Erected in 1980 by Bobby Moore, a Williamston, N.C. contractor, this one-and-a-half story gambrel-roof brick veneer office has a five bay facade on Main Street with a center bay entrance and brick stoop. The law firm that had it erected was dissolved about 1984, and the building is now rental offices.

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28. Latham-Horton House (WH110)
107 East Main Street
ca. 1896
C

On the Sanborn Map of Plymouth in 1894 there were no houses standing on the southeast side of the 100 block; by 1900 five two-story frame houses had been built here and this house is one of three that survive. Built with a traditional two-story three-bay main block and a one-story rear ell, the house has been expanded and remodeled by the successive generations of the Horton family who have made their home here since 1915. In that year, Laura M. Latham sold it to Jesse Horton (1868-1940). Mrs. Latham (1839-1920), the widow of John W. Latham (1836-1884), had purchased the lot from Emma Polk Latham in 1896 and probably built the house that year. The German-sided frame house has a decorative gable in the center of the front elevation and bracketed eaves. The square in plan piers on the hipped roof porch are replacements as are the entrances with sidelights and transoms on both stories; the second-story door opens onto a deck inset in the porch roof. The rear of the house is occupied by a major ell that has been expanded and a shorter narrow ell on the west end. The additions were erected for various members of the family including Horton's three sons who lived in apartments created in the house: Jesse Lloyd (1893-1942); Henry Lewis; and Louis Owens. Henry Louis Horton, Jr. (1927-) and his cousin Eleanor E. Horton continue to live here. (SM,WCDB)

Smokehouse: Dating from the 1920s, this gable, southwest front building is covered with vertical sheathing and has flanking side sheds.
C

Packhouse: Erected in the mid-1930s; this weatherboarded frame gable-front building rests on poured cement piers and is covered with a sheet tin roof.
C

Mary's Garage: Built for Mary Brinson Horton about 1947 this single car frame garage is covered with weatherboards and sheet tin.
NC

29. Thomas Latham Bray House (WH111)
109 East Main Street
1926
C

The Bray house is one of several brick houses erected in Plymouth in the 1920s; it replaced an earlier frame house on this lot. Plans for the house, designed by John P. Kock of Rocky Mount, N.C., survive; the house

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was built in the late-Summer and Fall of 1926 by L. B. Perry, an Elizabeth City, N.C. contractor, for the sum of \$8,000.00. In its 17 September 1926 issue the Beacon reported, "Another stride in improving Plymouth began this week when Dr. T. L. Bray demolished his residence on Main street preparatory to erecting a modern two-story dwelling on the premises." Dr. Bray (1888-1967) maintained his office at 104 Washington Street from the 1920s until his retirement in 1966 and lived here until his death. The house remains the residence of his daughter Mary Elizabeth Bray and her husband Joseph Howell Peele. The two-story three-bay wire-cut brick house is laid in common bond and has a soldier course water table and lintels over the openings. There is a classically detailed porch at the center entrance and a one-story sun porch on the northeast gable end. (SM,RB)

Garage: Contemporary with the house, it has brick side walls and an opening in
C the northwest front; the hipped roof was replaced with a shed roof in 1980.

30. Norman Family House (WH112)
111 East Main Street
ca. 1898
C

Expanded and remodeled by a succession of owners this two-story T-plan frame house was probably erected by Addie May Latham, on lands formerly belonging to her grandfather Charles Latham, as speculative property in 1898. In February, 1899, she sold the house and lot for \$1,500.00 to Cicero J. Norman (1853-1925), a native of Tyrrell County, who came to Plymouth about 1891 and served as bookkeeper and later superintendent of the Roanoke Lumber Co. Norman and his wife Celesta Jennie (1851-1927) lived here until their deaths. The Normans were prominent in the business and social life of Plymouth and had several sons who made a mark here: James Wood; Macon W.; Joseph Stark; Zeb Vance; and Cicero Julius. All five spent a part of their formative years in this house. In the early-1930s Cicero Julius Norman (1892-1959) bought out the interests of his siblings in the homeplace and moved here from a brick bungalow he and his wife had built in 1926 at 213 Washington Street. He hired Robert L. Tetterton to remodel the house. This project included the removal of the expansive wrap-around porch and its replacement with a shallow two-bay porch on the side wing, the installation of the extraordinary sash windows that have twenty-five panes per sash, a new entrance, and an extensive remodeling of the interior in a comfortable 1930s Colonial Revival manner. Norman lived here until a few years after the death of his wife Madeline Perry (1896-1951) when he sold the house to Mack Marrow and moved to a small bungalow at 215 Adams Street. (SM,WCDB)

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Garage: This three-stall structure, probably erected in the 1960s or 1970s, is covered with vertical sheet sheathing and an asphalt single shed roof.

31. Jackson House (WH113)
102 East Main Street
ca. 1900
C

Erected between 1900 and 1905 and little altered since then, this impressive house with elevations that address both Washington and Main streets has long been identified with Ercel Lee Beasley and her husband Elmer Rupert Jackson. The couple was married in 1906 and spent their early married days in Williamston. Well-detailed for its day, the house is distinguished by the expansive L-shaped one-story porch with turned and bracketed posts that are connected by a turned balustrade. There are also brackets carrying along the eaves and in the gable ends that enliven the house's roofline. The German siding is enframed by molded cornerboards; like moldings also enframe the two-over-two sash windows. A one-story ell with its own hipped roof porch extends along Washington Street. The only visible change on the exterior of the house are the entrances on both streets that feature fifteen-pane glazed doors flanked by five-pane sidelights; these were probably installed in the late-1920s or 1930s.

According to family tradition the house was built by William Joseph Jackson, a contractor, who was the father of E. R. Jackson. In 1900 the Roanoke Beacon had two notices of a house at the corner of Main and Washington street that Jackson built for William L. Sherrod who owned considerable investment property in Plymouth. It is possible that this is the house that Jackson erected in the late-Summer and Fall of 1900, just prior to taking office as sheriff of Washington County on 3 December. (SM, RB)

32. Lyon-Jones House (WH114)
104 East Main Street
ca. 1902
C

Originally similar to its neighbor to the west this house began as a two-story two-bay gable-front dwelling with a full-facade porch and a one-story rear ell. It was built by 1905; however, between 1910 and 1915 a side-gable one-bay (one room) wing was added to the southwest end of the house giving it its present form. It would appear that the house was

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remodeled again, in the 1920s, when the present entrance with sidelights was added and the trios of windows in the sitting room were installed. Changes on the interior included the rearrangement of the staircase and the addition of a brick mantel in the dining room. In 1921 O. Henry Lyon transferred the house, cited in the deed as the "Reed House", to his wife Madge Gwendolen Lyon. She owned it until 1938 when she sold it to William Clarence Jones (1894-1961) and his wife Ettie Hawkins (b. 1904). In the later-1940s, they built the present hipped-roof porch with its pairs and trios of square piers and paved tile floor, replacing Lyon's 1920s porch. Mrs. Jones also added the Colonial Revival mantels in the front sitting and living rooms and the French doors. (SM,WCDB)

33. Everett-Whitley House (WH115)
106 East Main Street
ca. 1907
C

Erected between 1905 and 1910, apparently as a rental dwelling, this two-story, two-bay gable-front frame house survives remarkably little altered, to the present. Its hipped roof front porch is supported by bracketed turned posts that, in turn, are connected by a turned balustrade. Simple moldings at the eaves, an attic window, and plain board surrounds enframing the two-over-two sash windows complete the finish of the weatherboarded house. There is a one-story ell with side porch terminating at a pantry on the rear. The first known owner-occupants of the house were Jesse and Neppie Everett who acquired it in 1926. In 1940, Wilford Whitley who had built 108 East Main Street purchased the house as an investment; it was rented for a period but has been unoccupied for the past twenty-five years. (SM)

34. Wilford Llewellyn Whitley House (WH116)
108 East Main Street
1929
C

One of a number of impressive brick houses erected in the 1920s, this large handsome dwelling was designed by W. E. Leigh, a draftsman for Kramer Brothers Lumber Co., Elizabeth City, N.C. Kramer Brothers supplied the millwork in the house that was erected by Lord Byron Perry (1869-1948), an Elizabeth City contractor. Whitley (1892-1971), a native of Beaufort County, N.C., was a lawyer in Columbia, N.C. when he married Maude I. Ange (1897-19__), the daughter of William W. Ange, in 1917. In 1918 he moved to Plymouth, opened a law office here, and continued to practice until his death. About 1920 he acquired the frame house here

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that was later demolished for this house. Built of wire-cut brick laid in common bond, the house is typical of the 1920s; it has a symmetrical three-bay facade. The full-facade porch, supported by brick piers, extends to the southwest as a terrace in front of the one-story sun-room wing. The house is designed in townhouse fashion whereby a substantial dwelling with offset wings is located behind a relatively narrow facade. A series of hipped roofs cover the house, and there is a hipped roof dormer centered over the entrance. The interior has an open plan, typical of bungalows, with the entrance directly into a living room that occupies the entire front of the house, and the dining room and stair hall to the north. Mr. Whitley, Jr. (b. 1923) makes his home here. (RB)

Garage: Contemporary with the house the brick garage has a broad opening with
C an overhead door on the southeast front; it is covered with a hip roof.

Storage Building: This small building is covered with sheet sheathing and a
NC gable roof. It was probably added in the 1970s.

Vacant Lot: This was the site of a large frame house that Whitley, Jr.,
acquired in the fall of 1986 and pulled down in mid-1987. The site was grassed over and incorporated into the yard of 108 East Main. The trees and bollards at the street side were retained. (SM)

35. Robert Ward Johnston House (WH117)
112 East Main Street
1924
C

This handsome two-story-with-attic Colonial Revival house, erected in 1924 for Robert Ward Johnston (1891-1962) and his wife Laura Smith (1895-1976), occupies the side yard of his childhood home to the northeast. It has a two-story ell and side porch on the rear elevation. A paved terrace carries across the front; the walk to the street is also tile paved. As one of the most impressive Colonial Revival houses of the 1920s, it has a three-bay facade with a well-detailed classical porch sheltering the entrance with its fanlight and sidelights. Other details include: quarter-round windows in the attic flanking the chimney; exposed shaped-end rafters; and six-over-six sash windows with period blinds featuring cutwork panels above louvers. The Johnsons occupied the house until their deaths and in 1978 it was purchased by Edward M. Spruill, a retired Episcopal clergyman, and his wife.

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Section number 7 Page 2336. Johnson-Williford House (WH118)

114 East Main Street

1890

C

In its 23 May 1890 edition the Roanoke Beacon announced that "Mr. F. R. Johnston is having lumber placed on the vacant lot opposite the Courthouse with a view to erecting a dwelling house." However, it was not until April of 1891 that the house was built; on the 10th of that month the newspaper reported in "Beacon Flashes" that William J. Jackson had commenced work on the house. The Sanborn Map of 1894 identifies the house as one-story; however, in 1900 it was correctly labeled as two-story. The two-story, three-bay house with its two-story ell is typical of the late-19th century and has Jackson's signature stepped three-part eaves that return on the three gable ends; the two-over-two sash have plain board surrounds. The form of the one-story hipped roof porch is original; however, the square-in-plan molded piers date from the 1920s or early-1930s as does the glazed front door and its sidelights. The interior retains the robust stair newels and an Eastlake mantel from the original/early period and some plainer mantels on the second story as well as four-panel doors; the Colonial Revival mantel in the living room and some other woodwork dates from the 1920s or 1930s. Frank Rhodes Johnston (1856-1919) married Mary Polk "Minnie" Latham (1859-1944), the second daughter of Charles Latham, in 1885; the couple lived here until their deaths. Their daughter Constance Inez (1900-1989) married Harold Allison Williford (1899-1986), a long-time Plymouth grocer, and they, too, made their homes here until their deaths. The house is covered with aluminum siding. (SM, RB)

Garage: With a broad opening on the northeast for two cars, this 1950s/1960s
NC cement block building is covered with a gable roof.

37. Latham-Brinkley House (WH119)

201 East Main Street

1883

C

Erected in 1883 by Joseph Addison Latham (1839-1921) for his uncle Charles Latham, this richly ornamented two-story T-plan frame house is one of a small number of impressive residences erected in the 1880s in Plymouth. Latham (1811-1893) was married four times and from 1850 he lived in the handsome antebellum house at 311 East Main Street. In 1877 he took, as

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his fourth wife, Emily Polk (1849-1923) who was the sister of his second and third wives. It was for her that he built this residence that was also home to his last daughter and fourteenth child, Addie May (1878-1971); she married Paul W. Brinkley (1873-1940) in 1899. The house remains the residence of their daughter Carolyn DeLyle (b. 1908). Latham was perhaps Plymouth's most prominent citizen of the 19th century and it is not surprising that he would build such an elaborate house, even at the advanced age of 72. Although the house was built by a local carpenter the impressive millwork was imported, principally from Baltimore. Dozens of detailed receipts survive for the purchase of both interior and exterior woodwork, bricks, and furnishings for the house. The weatherboarded frame elevations of the house, defined by cornerboards, owes its richness to three different types of sawn brackets that are lavished upon it. Paired brackets are used on both the first-story porch and the two bay windows that project from the northwest (front) and northeast gable ends. A simpler bracket with pendants carries along the eaves of the house's roofline that are themselves embellished with applied horizontal moldings. Finally, there are tall, similar brackets with pendants set on the faces of the cornerboards, having the appearance of supporting the eaves. The two-over-two window sash are set in surrounds with peaked lintels that are also enlivened with scroll sawn ornament. There are demi-lune windows in the attic gable ends. The fully-glazed sun porch along the Adams Street elevation is a ca. 1928 replacement of the original side porch. At the rear of the house is a one-story ell that is encircled by a partially enclosed porch. The remarkably intact interior of the house follows a center-hall plan and, like the exterior, it is richly embellished with handsome mantels, doors, and baseboards, door and window surrounds, scroll-bracketed frames at the bay windows, sheathed wainscoting in the hall and library and an impressive staircase. It is the oldest house in Plymouth that has been continuously occupied by a single family.

Garage: Erected in the 1930s the gable-front building with two openings
C on the southwest end was built of lumber from the old kitchen
that had been taken down.

38. Ambrose Lindsey Owens House II (WH120)
203 East Main Street
ca. 1916-1918
C

From the turn of the century when Ambrose Owens came to Plymouth until his death in 1939 he gathered unto himself lands and buildings that marked him as the largest individual property owner in the county at his demise. He first built the Victorian house at 320 Washington Street where he lived

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until building here on the site of the 19th century home of Judge Asa O. Gaylord (1857-1915). Although the house has a strong, impressive quality there are few stylistic references on either the interior or the exterior. Instead, it bespeaks an expansiveness that is represented by the broad three-bay facade with its grouped one-over-one sash windows and the deep comfortable porch that carries across the front and partially down the side elevations. Its hipped roof is supported by grouped, paneled square-in-plan piers at the corners and flanking the front steps. There are single, shorter columns resting on brick piers between the above. All are connected by a balustrade featuring X-shaped members in panels. The house is covered with a hipped roof, with exposed rafter ends, that is pierced by gable roof dormers on the front and sides; they contain arch-headed windows. There is a one-story ell, with a flanking porch on the northwest, that contains the kitchen and breakfast room. The entrance with its leaded glass sidelights opens into a center-stair hall double-pile plan that is finished with good woodwork of the period. The library and dining room both have tall paneled wainscoting that rises to plate-rail level. Most of the light fixtures and the ceramic tile in the bathrooms is likewise original. In 1903 Owens (1876-1939), the son of Noah Owens and a native of Currituck County, married Lucille Carolyn Willey (1881-1961); they lived here until their deaths. In 1964/1965 their second son Ambrose Lloyd Owens (1911-1986) and his wife Francina returned to the house; she continues to live here.(RB)

Garage: Built in the 1930s by Ambrose Owens, the square hipped-roof building
C is covered with weatherboards and a standing seam metal hipped roof; the northeast end is entirely open. A frame shed carries along the rear elevation.

Blacksmith Shop/Storage Shed: Probably contemporary with the house this
C one-story-with-loft gable-front building is covered with weatherboards and German siding and a sheet metal roof. It has a large garage opening, a door, and access to the loft on the front; a vertical board shed occupies the northwest side elevation.

Smokehouse: Also probably contemporary with the house, this small German-sided
C frame building has a sheet-metal gable roof. It stands closest to the house.

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205 East Main Street

1971

NC

Designed by Ferebee, Walters and Associates of Charlotte, N.C. this small one-story flat-roof brick veneer office building occupies the site of a two-story 19th century frame house. Designed and built for the agricultural credit association the building remains the local offices of the Production Credit Association and the Federal Land Bank of Columbia, S.C.

40. (former) A&P Grocery Store (WH122)

209 East Main Street

1961

NC

Occupying the northeast end (and nearly half) of the block bound by Main, Adams, Madison and Third streets, this large brick veneer building stands at the rear (southeast) portion of the parcel while the remainder is paved as a parking lot. There were two substantial 19th century frame houses facing Main Street here, the most important being the Harney house at the front corner. The former grocery store is laid up in common bond and covered with a hipped and gable roof.

Parking Lot: The Main Street portion of this lot was the site of the home of Robert Smith Goelet, the publisher of an antebellum Plymouth newspaper and his daughter Lizzie Goelet Knight (1870-1946).

41. Ward-Dupree House (WH123)

206 East Main Street

ca. 1890

C

This large two-story double-pile weatherboarded frame house was one of three important houses on the northwest side of the 200 block of East Main Street in 1900; it is the only one that survives. The late-Italianate house with its bracketed eaves, an ornamental front gable, and clustered chimney stacks rising through the side gable roof is thought to have been built for attorney Hallet Ward. In 1898 he married Aline Latham, the daughter of Edgar Latham, and the granddaughter of Charles Latham. Presumably the house was built about this time; it appears on the 1900 Sanborn map. The couple moved to Washington, N.C. after the turn of the century and the house is next known as the home of Allen Rhenn Dupree (1871-1948). In 1898 he married Annie Ben Owens (1878-1965), the daughter of Benjamin F. and Annie Latham Owens and the granddaughter of Charles

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Latham. Dupree was the railway mail agent with the ACL in Plymouth from 1896 until 1933. The house was also, next, and remains the home of their daughter Elizabeth Virginia Dupree (b. 1904) who married Parsons Wick Brown (1894-1973); Brown was police chief in Plymouth from 1921 until 1965. The exterior of the house remains largely as built except for two changes: the supports on the one-story full-facade porch were replaced in the 1910s or 1920s with molded square-in-plan wood piers; and, by 1924, the former kitchen was turned 90 degrees and connected to the house by an addition containing a breakfast room, thereby creating a gable-roof ell. In more recent years a part of the ell's porch has been enclosed and a bathroom added behind the first-story bedroom. The intact interior has a spacious center-stair hall plan. The downstairs rooms all have a vertically sheathed wainscot and retain either their original, eclectic mantels or replacement Colonial Revival mantels. There is a columnar screen in the hall that appears to date to the 1900s or 1910s and French doors from that period and later. The four second story bedrooms retain their original finish including a low flat paneled wainscot, post and lintel mantels, and four panel doors. (SM,RB)

Smokehouse: Probably contemporary with the house (or perhaps earlier) this
C small frame building is covered with weatherboards and a gable roof.

Garage: Probably erected in the late-1920s or early-1930s it is also
C covered with weatherboards and a gable roof; it has board and batten doors on the southeast gable end.

Vacant Lot: The first known building on this site was the home of Edgar
Latham (1844-1895). The property was later acquired by Henry L. Spruill who built a large house here in 1906 that was described in the Roanoke Beacon as "...the magnificent home of Mr. H. L. Spruill on Main Street" in 1917 when it was acquired by Abe Adler, a long-time Plymouth merchant. It was pulled down in the early/mid-1970s.

42. Blount-Hampton-Bailey House (WH124)
301 East Main Street
ca. 1895 and later
C

Exactly when this house was built remains to be established; however, it is first known as the residence of the prominent Plymouth businessman Levi Blount (1841-1918). The property was owned in the 1870s by Henry Green Lewis (184_-1880) but it appears doubtful that he erected the house that

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has certain similarities in its overall appearance to the late-19th century Ward-Dupree house, a block away. Blount married Sarah Alethia Newbury (1848-1913) in 1868 and came to be a man of considerable means; he also served as sheriff of Washington County (1892-1896). The house was next the home of his daughter and only surviving child Loulie May Blount (1868-1951), the widow of William Henry Hampton (1843-1911) also a businessman of broad interests. As his widow she was a woman of means; at the death of her father she came to greater wealth, remodeled his house, and moved here. She removed to western North Carolina in the early 1930s and the house was rented until her death. It was afterward sold by her son's heirs to Carl Leroy Bailey (1898-1966) and his wife Vivian (1897-1980) who lived here until their deaths. The two-story with attic house has a broad three-bay front elevation with tall nine-over-nine sash windows flanking the central entrance. A one-story hipped roof porch carries across the front elevation and then along the full southwest gable end facing Madison Street. Its square-in-plan porch supports appear to date to the 1910s or 1920s as do the usual dormer sheds set on the roof. There is a principal one-story ell containing the dining room and behind it a secondary ell for the kitchen; the porches on the southwest elevations of both blocks have been enclosed. Mrs. Hampton also remodeled the interior of the house in a lush 1920s style, creating particularly impressive living and dining rooms that boast handsome plasterwork.

Garage: Probably built in the 1920s or early-1930s this single-car gable
C front (on East Main) frame garage is covered with weatherboards and a sheet metal gable roof; it has a pair of side-hinged board and batten doors with clipped corners.

43. Loane-Owens House (WH125)

303 East Main Street

ca. 1895

C

Erected for Charles Davis Loane (1867-1920), this unusually handsome Victorian house also enjoys the distinction of being the earliest known surviving house in Plymouth erected for one of the town's major lumbermen of the turn of the century. Mrs. Loane was the daughter of the prominent jeweler N. B. Yeager. The Loanes' pleasure in the house was short-lived for in 1907 the house was sold to Clyde Walker Owens (b. 1872), a son of Benjamin F. Owens who lived at Romarbor, to the east, and the grandson of Charles Latham Owens' son Clyde Layton sold the house in 1955 to Henry Jennings Bragg (1912-1964) whose widow continues to live here. The Loane-Owens house is the most lavishly ornamented house of its period that

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survives in Plymouth. Dominated the front of the two-story weatherboarded house are: a two-story bay window; a intricate turned-post porch featuring brackets and a robust spindle frieze (the railing was taken down and is in storage); and a shingle clad gable with alternating rows of fishtail and straight-edge shingle and a sawn and turned spandrel. Like gables appear on both the southwest and northwest side elevations. The house is covered with stamped tin shingles. The chimney stacks have recessed panels on each face. The gable on the rear elevation is similar but has straight edge shingles. The open breezeway that once connected the house to the one-story kitchen-dining room wing has now been enclosed and serves as Mrs. Bragg's kitchen; the former dependency was converted to a one-bedroom apartment by C. L. Owens, probably in the 1940's. The interior of the house is as intact as the exterior, although somewhat plainer. It retains its complement of symmetrically molded surrounds with corner blocks, four-panel doors and six-panel pocket doors in the parlor; turn of the century mantels; and a vertical tongue and groove wainscot in all the downstairs rooms and the former dining room. There are three outbuildings here that are probably contemporary with the house; foremost in this group is a dairy (milk house)--the only one recorded during the survey and the only known one to survive in Plymouth.(WCDB)

Dairy: Contemporary with the house it stands on 4x4 stilts and has fixed
C louvers in its gable ends and a hinged board and batten door on the front. It originally stood in the crotch of the rear porch but was moved by the Braggs to the south side of the garage.

Garage: This low gable-roof building was built by Henry Bragg ca. 1957-1958
NC of lumber reused from the former meathouse that stood here. It is covered with a corrugated sheet-metal roof.

Packhouse: Also contemporary with the house it is a small frame building
C covered with rounded-edge weatherboards--as is the house--and has wood lattice in its gable ends. There is a door in the northwest side and a sheet tin roof.

Carriage House: This two-stall frame building, dating from the turn of the
C century, is covered with flush vertical siding and a sheet metal gable roof.

Car Shed: Dating from the early-1960s, this open shed has hewn post supports
NC and a shed roof.

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305 East Main Street

ca. 1875 and later

C

Probably erected for Samuel W. Latham (1847-1882) after his marriage to Elizabeth Anne Walker Bell (1850-1898), this house is one of two surviving houses in the 300 block of East Main erected by sons of Charles Latham. Latham, the fifth son, did not live in the house long; after his death his widow married Epharim Arnold Carter (ca. 1844-1933). Carter lived on here after Kittie Bell's death, taking a second wife who survived him. She later sold the house to John Frank Jordan and his wife, Bernice Fagan, who lived here until their deaths. About 1970 their son Hugh Fagan Jordan returned to the house, remodeled it, and occupied it until his death in 1972; his widow lived on here until she died in 1982. The house then became the residence of their daughter Susan and her husband Samuel James Styons.

The traditional two-story three-bay frame house with its gable-end brick chimneys is typical of the mid-19th century; the double leaf entrance with its four-pane sidelights and the large six-over-six sash windows give the main block an airy impressive appearance. The hipped-roof three-bay porch, with its sheathed face, is supported by square-in-plan columns from the 1930s or 1940s. Offset from the house is a one-story side wing with flush gable ends that appears to be contemporary with the house and was probably erected as an office. There is a major one-story-with-attic ell behind the main block and a series of additions between it and the former office. The interior of the house was substantially remodeled by Hugh Jordan, who also rearranged the stair; however, its turned newels, ramped handrails, and scroll-swan brackets remain as do two and four-panel doors and some other woodwork. The Styons removed the paired brackets on the eaves of the house when they had the vinyl siding installed in the mid-1980s.

Garage: Probably erected in the 1940s the German-sided frame garage has two
NC over-head doors on the northwest gable front and exposed rafter ends.

Kitchen: Probably dating from the later-19th century this small frame building
C is now covered with vinyl siding and a gable roof. Its four-panel door appears to be original; however, the kitchen was moved to this site, probably when the present ell was added.

45. Charles Latham House (WH2)

311 East Main Street

ca. 1850

C

This handsome Greek Revival Italianate house, erected for Charles Latham about 1850, is one of only five surviving houses in Plymouth that were built prior to 1861. It is also one of only two houses in Plymouth that

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are individually listed in the National Register. Charles Latham (1811-1893), the son of John Latham (1778-1859) and Elizabeth Stubbs, was Plymouth's most prominent citizen of the 19th century. He served as sheriff of Washington County from 1842 until 1858, and served in the state House of Representatives from 1860 to 1861 and in the North Carolina Senate in 1865-1867 and 1874-1877. He was one of six men appointed to organize the Bank of Plymouth in 1854; in 1860 he owned thirty slaves who supplied the labor for his various commercial and agricultural operations. In short, he was a man of real substance in Plymouth and involved in nearly every effort of note that occurred here during his lifetime. Latham was married four times, first in 1837 to Ann Taylor Walker (1818-1857) by whom he had ten children. He successively married three Polk sisters: Annie L. (1837-1866) in 1858; Mollie A. (1846-1873) in 1868; and Emily (1849-1923) in 1877. He sired four children during those marriages. Latham occupied the house until 1883 when he erected the lavishly-detailed house at 201 East Main where he lived the last ten years of his life and where his granddaughter Carolyn DeLyle Brinkley continues to live.

In 1886 this house was deeded to his daughter Claudia C. (1852-1909) who had recently married Walter DeLyle Carstarphen (1857-1927). They made their home here until their deaths. The family homeplace was afterward the residence of their daughter Minnie (1889-1946) and her husband Thomas C. Burgess (1891-1962). Their children Mary Hazel (1916-1975) and her brother Thomas were the last members of the family to occupy the house; they moved out in the early 1970s. The house was afterward turned over to the Latham Foundation which is in the process of restoring it. When built the two-story, double pile weatherboarded frame house had a side-gable roof with flush-sheathed gable ends. The windows, probably nine-over-six and surviving six-over-six sash, are enframed in symmetrically molded surrounds with cornerblocks. At present the house rests on a full brick basement, portions of which are probably original, but it is also possible that part of the house rested on brick piers that were later infilled. The present one-story porch, the bracketed eaves, the short returns on the gable ends, and the demi-lune attic ventilators probably date to the 1880s or early 1890s and reflect the Carstarphen's remodeling of the homeplace. Since that time relatively little change has occurred on the exterior. The windows and the double leaf front door, its five-pane sidelights, and the transom are set in an impressive symmetrically molded surround with cornerblocks. The cornerblocks are also symmetrically molded. The interior is built on a center-stair hall plan and is finished with vernacular Greek Revival woodwork reflecting a bold geometry. During the course of the Carstarphen and Burgess occupancy some alterations have been made in the use and appearance of the

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rooms; however, it nevertheless retains the most complete Greek Revival interior design in Plymouth.(NR)

46. Latham-Ward-Hampton House (WH127)
302 East Main Street
ca. 1870
C

Probably erected about 1870 and embellished by each of its successive principal owners, this two-story cross-plan frame house has a peerless chain of owners. Although its exact date of construction has not been established it is thought that it was built either in the late 1860s or early 1870s for Louis Charles Latham (1840-1895), the eldest surviving son of Charles Latham, who married Annie Norcum in 1864. Latham had a distinguished career as a major in the First North Carolina Regiment, as a politician serving in both chambers of the State Legislature, and as a U. S. Congressman (1879-1881, 1887-1889). Following the war Latham practiced law in Plymouth until removing to Greenville where he was in a law partnership with Harry Skinner at his death. The house was next the residence of Dr. William Hardison Ward (1851 (1857?)-1930), the son of Dr. Warren W. Ward. Dr. Ward graduated from the University of Maryland in 1880 and returned to Plymouth in 1883 and in that same year he married Jesse Maria Garrett (1860-1904), the daughter of Major Alfred Franklin Garrett who was one of Washington County's prominent planters. Ward acquired the house in 1891 and in the mid-1890s he was making considerable improvements to the house; on 2 August 1895 the Roanoke Beacon suggested that "If Dr. Ward keeps on he will succeed in making his residence the most comfortable home in town." After Mrs. Ward's death he eventually left the house for smaller quarters and at his death he bequeathed one-half of his residual estate to Grace Church for the maintenance of the building and grounds. In 1917, William Roy Hampton, the son of W. H. Hampton and the grandson of Levi Blount, and his wife Eliza Nelson Hamlin (1888-1969) moved into the house that remained their home until their deaths. In 1920 they commissioned a landscape plan from the J. Van Lindley Nursery Co. of Pomona (Greensboro), N.C.; today only fragmented plantings survive. The house is built on an unusual Greek-cross plan with principal ellipses facing Main and Madison streets; an expansive one-story porch with early-20th century Colonial Revival piers carries fully across both those elevations. On the second story there are three-part windows; the attic is illuminated by lancet arched double-hung sash. These windows are set in symmetrically molded Greek Revival surrounds with cornerblocks. The hall, parallel to and behind the Main Street facade, has a spiral stair at its northeast end that rises to the attic. The interior woodwork

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is probably the best in Plymouth and has a consistent richness that began with the Greek Revival finish and was subsequently elaborated upon by the Wards, principally, and the Hamptons. This lush, "comfortable" character was compromised, however, by an owner in the 1980s who sandblasted all the interior millwork.(RB)

Garage: Probably erected by Will Williams who renovated the house in the NC 1980s, the two-car garage is covered with unpainted weatherboards and a gable roof; the overhead doors face Main Street.

Vacant Lot: Now grassed over and incorporated into the property/lawn of 110 Madison Street, this lot was the site of the two-story frame house built for Henry A. Blount in 1891.

47. Charles L. Murphy House (WH128)
306 East Main Street
C
1908

In the Summer of 1908 the ROANOKE BEACON reported that Charles L. Murphy had purchased this lot on Main street and would soon "... erect a pretty residence on the site." Mr. Murphy lost no time for on 2 October the newspaper carried the following report in "Beacon Flashes". "Mr. Walter Hayes, contractor and builder, of Washington, has moved his family to our town. We bid these good people a hearty welcome. Mr. Hayes is now erecting a beautiful residence for Mr. Chas. L. Murphy on Main Street." In 1894, Murphy was married to Lucille Owens (b. 1874), the daughter of Benjamin F. Owens and Ann Olivia Latham. It was, in fact, Mrs. Murphy who purchased the lot in December, 1907, from her brother.

The Murphys owned the house until June, 1922, when they sold it to the Episcopal Diocese of East Carolina for \$6,000 for use as a rectory for Grace Church; it remained a rectory until 1945 when it was sold to Maureen Winslow, and has remained a private residence. The principal features of the one-story center-hall plan house are the one-story Colonial Revival porch that wraps the south corner and continues up the west side and the high hipped roof that is pierced by three hipped roof dormers. These attic dormers contain two-over-two sash; the top sashes are fitted with a perimeter of colored glass panes. The house

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has a one-story rear ell. The interior finish is typical of the period. (RB)

Packhouse: Probably dating from the late-1940s or
NC early-1950s this one story gable front building
is covered with asbestos shingles.

48. Leland S. Thompson House (WH129)
308 East Main Street
ca. 1942
NC

Erected on the site of the 19th century home of Dr. T. B. Wolfe (1861-1921), a dentist, this one-and-a-half story side-gable weatherboarded frame Colonial Revival house was built for Leland S. Thompson. Thompson was a partner in the clothing firm of Thompson-Clagon, incorporated in 1926. The plan of the house was provided by Standard Homes Co. of Raleigh, N.C.; this model was the "Wakefield-Special". The center-hall plan house has a five-bay first-story elevation with a trio of dormers in the roof; the interior is finished with woodwork typical of the period. The kitchen/breakfast/utility room expansion on the rear was designed in 1963 by Walter C. Burgess of Raleigh. Mrs. Thompson sold the house in 1981 to the present owner who covered the house with vinyl siding during the Spring of 1990. (In the 19th century there was a small family cemetery on this lot on its property line with #306. Eight surviving gravestones were long ago buried below the lawn; the present owner retrieved and stacked them behind the playhouse. Four of the stones are for members of the Nixon family including Nelson L. Nixon (ca. 1800-1860); the eighth one is for Capt. H. D. Clift (ca. 1820-1865).)

Garage: Probably contemporary with the house, the frame two-
NC car garage has overhead doors.

Playhouse: Said to have been brought here from the
NC Thompson's farm, it is a small frame gable roof
building sheathed inside with tongue and groove
ceiling.

Vacant Lot: This was the site of the one-story turn of the
century frame residence of Dora Cooper Bowen
that is said to have been built by her father.

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49. Francis-Singleton House (WH130)
312 East Main Street
ca. 1910
NC

According to the present owner, this conventional one-story three-bay frame house was built for Lennie Cooper and her husband James Francis. Miss Cooper's sister lived next door at #310. The house remained in the family until 1958 when Sallie Lee Singleton (b. 1906) and her son Paul purchased the house. In 1976, under a Federal housing assistance grant, the side and rear elevations of the house were covered with brick veneer. There is a one-story shed porch supported by replacement posts, on the front elevation.

50. Blount Rental Duplex (WH131)
314 East Main Street
ca. 1941
C

The two-story weatherboarded-frame duplex was built by contractor Henry Gurganus for Mrs. Henry A. Blount about 1941 as investment rental property. The building rests on a running bond foundation and has a four-bay facade with a small pedimented porch.

51. Hines House (WH132)
316 East Main Street
ca. 1915
C

On the Sanborn Map of 1924 this small German sided frame house appears as a one-story dwelling with a separate kitchen; however, by 1941 it had assumed its present one-and-a-half story form. The house is first known as the residence of William Henry Hines (1890-1959) and his wife Annie Mary Ransom (1892-1956) who were living here in the 1920s; it remains the property of their descendants. The principal feature of the house is the four-bay wall dormer on the facade. The shed porch has a replacement floor and supports. This house was one in a small group of Black-occupied dwellings on East Main Street that surrounded Zion Hill Baptist Church that originally stood three lots to the east. (SM)

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EAST THIRD STREET

52. Ward-Arps House (WH133)
103 East Third Street
ca. 1926
C

The site of this house was occupied by a one-story T-plan frame house from 1894 until after 1924. According to local tradition, Sidney Ambrose Ward (1887-1939) had this small gable-front brick bungalow built as rental property; the first known occupants were Corrine Smith, Mrs. Ward's sister, and her husband Horace Austin. In 1928, the house was purchased by Ernest Guilford Arps (1895-1986) who lived here until his death; Arps's wife, Mattie Ausbon (1898-1977), was the daughter of W. Fletcher Ausbon and grew up in the Windley-Ausbon House (#66) Arps was a long-time druggist in Plymouth. The two-bay house, laid up in mixed bond, has a hipped roof porch supported by square-in-plan panelled columns, a three-part attic window, and a bay window on the southwest side elevation. There are two principal brick veneer additions to the house: an ell off the rear east corner of the house; and a gable front garage off the south corner and connected to the house by a frame hyphen. There is a three-bay open metal pole car shed off the southwest side of the garage.(SM)

Packhouse: Probably erected in the 1930s, this small one-story frame structure is covered with weatherboards and a gable roof.
C

53. Plymouth United Methodist Church and Cemetery (WH134)
109 East Third Street
ca. 1860s
C

Dating to 1827, the congregation of the Methodist Church is the oldest religious body in Plymouth; apparently, prior to its organization the citizens of the town worshipped at Morratock Primitive Baptist Church. According to local tradition the congregation erected its first church in 1832. W. Fletcher Ausbon, writing under the pen name of "Flipp," published a "History of the M.E. Church" in the 13 June 1890 issue of the ROANOKE BEACON. He wrote, "... but during the war this town being destroyed, the churches received their share of the

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ill fate. The Methodist Church was torn down and its timbers used for fire wood or to make coffins for the dead soldiers who fought and died under its shadows. The records were destroyed and the members scattered far and near, some of which never returned, therefore the records are silent as to its history." The single important clue to the appearance of the antebellum church is an entry in the published Civil War diary of David L. Day who was stationed here with the 25th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. On 29 March 1863 he recorded an account of a service in the church: "Church service today for the first time in several weeks; we occupied the Methodist church. . . . The house was well filled with soldiers and the galleries running around three sides of the house were filled with darkies, who somewhat resembled an approaching thunder squall."

Exactly when the church was rebuilt after the war remains to be documented. The brick veneer that was added in 1931 and the renovations to the interior accompanying that effort, including a chancel extension and wainscoting, have largely concealed the original fabric. However a painting of the old building shows it to have been a somewhat austere weatherboarded frame building; the principal features were the multi-stage tower and steeple on the front and the scroll-sawn bargeboard that carries at the eaves and survived the 1931 remodeling. The three-bay by five-by building is covered with a wire-cut common bond veneer; the sanctuary was fitted with marbled glass memorial windows in 1939-1940. Meanwhile, in 1933, a log building was erected for Sunday School use; it was pulled down in the 1950s when the present two-story with attic T-plan brick veneer educational building attached to the rear of the church was commenced. It was completed in 1955.

The church occupies four original town lots, #45, #46, #21, and #22, that were acquired between 1832 and 1853. This half-block area is shaded by a fine grove of cedar trees and apparently served as the town's principal burying ground from the 1830s onward. There are now some 105 family plots that contain the graves of several hundred citizens of Plymouth including Charles Latham (1811-1893). The plot of Asa O. Gaylord (1808-1876) is enclosed by a fine antebellum iron fence with an unusually handsome gate featuring an hourglass mounted on a nimbus with a circle formed by a snake holding its tail in its mouth. "A. O. Gaylord" and "1856" appear in the arched top of the gate. It is likely of New England origin: a similar published gate

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with the identical serpent, nimbus, and hourglass exists in Providence, Rhode Island.(RB)

54. Blount-Hampton Rental House (WH135)
104 East Third Street
ca. 1897
C

Erected between 1894 and 1900, this one story German-sided T-plan frame house has a long history as a rental dwelling. It was long owned by Loulie Blount Hampton (1868-1951) and later her daughter who, in 1962, sold it to Wenona Gurganus Reed, the widow of Brooke French Reed (1898-1959). The house has the signature Plymouth stepped eaves and a small hipped roof porch with replacement supports. At the rear of the house is a one-story block that appears to be an addition but it is probably the original kitchen/dining room dependancy that appears on the 1900 map and has been incorporated with the house by an expansion of the rear ell. There is a modern two-car gable roof frame car shed off the southwest side of the house.(SM)

55. Zeb Vance Norman House (WH136)
106 East Third Street
ca. 1890, 1902, and later
C

Known for many years in this century as the home of Zeb Vance Norman (1888-1968), one of Plymouth's most prominent lawyers and civic promoters, the building has a 19th century history as a school. It is noted as a "Chapel" on the 1894 Sanborn map and in 1900 is labeled "Plymouth Academy." When the Hampton Academy was completed in 1902, the building became redundant and was offered for sale. The ROANOKE BEACON on 5 February 1904 advised its readers in "Beacon Flashes" that, "Mr. Jos Pritchard of E. City, is here moving the school house from the M.E. church lot to the lot opposite, owned by Mr. W. L. Sherrod. Mr. Sherrod has purchased this house and will fix it up to rent out." It remained a rental dwelling until 1920. Joseph Pritchard (1842-1914) was a contractor and house mover. William Lewellyn Sherrod (1836-1920) of Hamilton had married Cottie Newberry, the daughter of J. P. Newberry, and owned considerable investment rental property in Plymouth; the Newberry homeplace stood at the west corner of Third and Adams streets. Norman, the son of Cicero J. Norman, was admitted to the bar in 1916 and immediately thereafter

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established a practice in Plymouth that he continued until his death. In 1919, Norman married Florence Ryan Bell (1893-1985); they bought the house in 1920 and lived here until their deaths. The house's main block, five-bays wide by two deep, was the former school. It has a pedimented entrance porch and variously-sized windows on the facade. Its one-story rear ell boasts a bay window on the southwest. Over the years the house's one-story rear porches have been enclosed. A hyphen connects to the one-and-a-half story garage wing. The interior has been converted to apartments. (SM, RB)

Garage: This weatherboarded frame gable roof building has a
C brick floor and appears to date from the 1920s.

56. Adler-Vail-Highsmith House (WH137)
108 East Third Street
ca. 1912
C

Erected between 1910 and 1915 this two bay, two-story frame house was probably built as investment rental property by W. L. Sherrod or Abe Adler who in 1917 sold it to Arthur Vail (1881-1961). Vail is believed to have lived here until building 217 Adams Street (#88); this house was later owned by Dr. Highsmith. The narrow side-hall plan house is fronted by a hipped roof porch, supported by Tuscan columns on brick piers; the L-shaped porch was later altered on the side to form a porte-cochere. (SM)

Playhouse: Probably dating from the 1950s this small frame
NC building is covered with German siding and a
gable roof

57. Newberry-Adler House (WH138)
110 East Third Street
19th Century, ca 1912
C

The history of this substantial two-story German-sided frame, with its two-tier Victorian porches, multiple gables, and two-story ell, is as complex as its outward appearance. The earliest known owner of a house on this lot is J. P. Newberry who lived here in a house in the absolute street corner of the lot. The Rev. Henry Wingate (1866-1903), rector of Grace Church, purchased the house in 1901 from W. L.

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Sherrod. On 29 November 1909 the following notice appeared in "Beacon Flashes". "Mr. Abe Adler has purchased the Wingate home, opposite M. E. Church, and will remove the house back and remodel it, making for himself a nice and desirable home." The work was not completed when the 1910 map fieldwork was completed but it was by 1915 when the house and its ell appear with their expansive porches. In 1917 Adler, one of Plymouth's long-time merchants, sold the house to the Methodist Church for use as a parsonage. It remained the parsonage until the mid-1940s when a new manse was built on Latham Lane. The house was afterward used for rental purposes and is now several apartments.

The two-story gable-front house has a front gable flanked on the southwest by a two-tier pedimented porch over the entrance bay. The L-shaped one-story turned post porch on Adams Street, with its turned spindle frieze and balustrade, also date from Adler's work in the 1910s. It appears that the one-story ell was extended by 1924, and raised to two stories after 1949. An exterior stair on the Adams Street porch rises to the second floor and a jerry-rigged second tier porch. (RB, SM)

58. New Chapel Baptist Church Parsonage (WH139)
2?? East Third Street
ca. 1912
C

This two-story frame house is thought to have been erected between 1910 and 1915 by New Chapel Church as its parsonage. The T-plan dwelling, with a bay at the front, follows a center-hall plan and has typical early-20th century millwork inside. The exterior has been covered with vinyl siding. For forty-four years it was the home of the Rev. A. R. Winborne who came to New Chapel as pastor in 1936 and served the congregation until 1980. (SM)

59. Bateman-Owens Rental House (WH140)
204 East Third Street
1890s, ca. 1940
C

This one-story-with-attic weatherboarded frame house originally stood in the north corner of Third and Adams streets where it appears on the 1900 Sanborn map. According to local tradition it has long, if not always, been a rental dwelling. In 1936 Ambrose L. Owens acquired the

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house and lot from Ruth Harney Bateman. It was rented here until 1940-1941 when his son A. Lloyd Owens moved it east to its present location and built a new house (#91). The house, remaining in Owens family ownership, has a pedimented porch on its front southwest elevation and a secondary porch on the rear ell along Third Street.(SM)

60. Bell Family House (WH141)
301 East Third Street
ca. 1895
C

Madison Street has long been an important Avenue in the Black community; the 300 block is particularly so, for here stood the State Colored Normal School, established in 1881, New Chapel Baptist Church, the Carthagenia Lodge, and three houses belonging to members of the Bell Family. This weatherboarded frame house, probably the oldest of the trio, appears on the 1900 Sanborn map and probably dates from the 1890s. It consists of a two-story, three-bay main block, facing Third Street, that has wide corner boards, molded frieze boards, and pedimented gable ends. The original one-story ell with its engaged porch along Madison Street was raised to two stories.(SM)

MADISON STREET

61. Grace Episcopal Church and Cemetery (WH142)
107 Madison Street
1860-1861, 1892-1893
C

The history of Grace Church, more so than that of any other surviving building in town, indicates the character and prosperity of antebellum Plymouth that was swept away by the Civil War. While Episcopal services were held here as early as 1837, the congregation was organized at the Washington County Courthouse in January, 1842, when the first vestry was elected. In March, the vestry voted the sum of \$300 to build a church and, in April, voted \$175 to purchase the lot on which to build a frame church that was consecrated in 1845 by Bishop Ives. By 1859 the congregation was looking to build a new church, and on 12 April Francis W. Hilliard, the rector, wrote to Richard Upjohn asking him to design a brick church "of good Proportions" and with a tower "which must probably be upon one corner,

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owing to the nature of the lot." Upjohn provided the plan and in August, 1860 the vestry contracted with Nehemiah J. Whitehurst (d. 1878) of Portsmouth Virginia to erect the building for \$7,000. Whitehurst, who was later buried in the churchyard, had completed the brickwork and the roof structure when war broke out. Apparently the roof was to have been slate imported to Plymouth as were the brick but because of the situation the church was covered with wood shingles. During the Federal occupation of Plymouth services were held in the church and repairs undertaken at the behest of General Henry W. Wessells. The Civil War history of the building and an account of the reduced ranks and fortunes of the congregation appear in a history written by Thomas S. Armistead and published in 1882 in THE CHURCH MESSENGER; not surprisingly, the account of the church's role parallels the social history of Plymouth.

The war-damaged building, although it was repaired, deteriorated and in 1891-1892 the decision was made to take it down. C. J. Hartge of Rocky Mount, who was then at work building the new Town Hall, was hired to provide plans and erect the new church. In his report at the Ninth Annual Council of the Diocese of East Carolina in the Spring of 1892, the Rev. Luther Eborn reported, "The old church building is being taken down to give place for a new one, and soon we hope to have a solid brick church of good dimensions and plan." One year later he reported "During the past year this parish has erected a substantial, spacious and beautiful Church edifice, the fruit of faithful, earnest and preserving work of the parishioners, and the munificence of a servant of Christ, who was faithful unto death. The "servant of Christ" was Mrs. Mehitabel Fessenden Spruill (1805-1880) who had bequeathed substantial property to the church at her death. Hartge's design for the Gothic Revival church incorporated the original handsome two-stage tower and five-sided apse of Upjohn's building with their brownstone water table; the old nave was replaced with a rectangular building three bays wide and five bays deep. The center bays on northwest, southwest front, and southeast elevations hold enclosed porches with double-leaf board and batten doors under lancet arch transoms fitted with perimeters of colored glass. There are round windows high in the gables of the porches. The overall appearance of Grace Church, dictated by the solid, well-proportioned brickwork of the Upjohn tower, is handsome but not unduly elaborate. The bays of the gable-front building are marked by brick buttresses and all the window and door openings have a lancet arch profile. The windows originally held figured glass sash with perimeters of colored

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glass, but these were replaced with memorial stained glass windows, beginning in 1952, manufactured by the Mayer Company of Germany. The interior follows a cross-aisle plan and is finished with Gothic Revival woodwork.

The churchyard contains the graves of several hundred parishioners, who built and occupied buildings in the historic district. The antebellum cast iron fences at three family plots and one individual grave are remarkable survivals. The earliest of these is probably the Gothic fence enclosing the granite-faced McRae Family Vault that was erected in 1854 by S. H. McRae (1818-1898) following the death of his wife Sarah (1823-1853). Nearby is the more elaborate fence erected by Gen. Hezekiah Spruill (1808-1874) around the family plot where his wife Ann Louisa (1811-1855) was buried. It is made up of panels featuring a recumbent lamb under a willow tree. Also dating from the mid-1850s is the fence erected to enclose the grave of John B. Beasley (1796-1855) that was marked by a beautifully detailed obelisk with Gothic tracery, carved and signed by H. Sisson of Baltimore. The final antebellum fence encloses the grave of a young Brown lad who died in 1854 and whose grave is marked by a miniature marble obelisk. Here a cast-iron cradle has cast columns holding panels wherein chains with tassels are suspended from the beaks of eagles. There are also good later 19th century fences marking the Hornthal Family plot, first enclosing the grave of Martha Batemen Hornthal (1847-1894), and the Johnston Family plot where progenitor Asa Johnston (1836-1897) is buried. (SM,RB)

62. Adler-Alexander House (WH143)
109 Madison Street
ca. 1935
C

Marked by an unusually attractive enclosed entrance porch and a bay window, this otherwise modest one-story gable-front frame dwelling was erected as a rental residence by Abe Adler. Adler then lived in a large house on the Main Street front of this lot (#112). The house, probably dating from the early to mid-1930s, was rental until it was acquired by Lewis Alexander who lived here until his death in 1949; his widow Ruth remained here until her death in the 1980s. Alexander's son Carl Ray sold the house to Grace Church that uses it as an office and the rector's study. The final feature of note is the

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gable-front screened porch that projects from the east front corner. The house has been covered with aluminum siding.

63. Grace Church Parish House (WH144)
106 Madison Street
1952-53 ca. 1960
NC

With a porch replicating those on the church, the parish house is a rectangular brick veneered building covered with a side-gable roof. The main block with an eight-bay facade was built in 1952-53 by Robert L. Tetterton (1896-1974) and is laid up in one-to-five common bond. The transom over the entrance is reused from the church when the first of the stained glass memorial windows was installed there. The cornerstone is inscribed: "The William H. Ward Memorial 1952." Dr. Ward was a major early-20th century doner. About 1959-1960 a pair of inset ells flanking a center shed was added to the rear northeast elevation.

64. Grace Church Rectory (WH145)
108 Madison Street
1952-1953
NC

Edward Muse Spruill's tenure as rector of Grace Church, 1947-1957, was marked by two concurrent building projects: the parish house; and the common bond brick veneered rectory also built by Robert L. Tetterton in 1952-1953. The two-story Colonial Revival dwelling has a symmetrical three-bay facade with a gable-roof entrance porch sheltering the door with its fanlight and sidelights. The house has a shed-roof service porch on the rear elevation and a screened porch on the southeast gable end. The boxwoods lining the walks were grown from clippings cut at the Spruill family house in Nash County, rooted by W. R. Hampton, Jr., and planted by Florence Eagles Spruill, the wife of the rector.

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65. William Roy Hampton, Jr. House (WH146)
110 Madison Street
1960
NC

William Roy Hampton, Jr. completed this one-and-a-half story brick veneered ranch house in 1960 on a lot behind his childhood home (#46). There are two outbuildings on this lot that were original to the Latham-Ward-Hampton house and stand on part of its original grounds.

Kitchen: This two-room weatherboarded frame building
C is covered with a gable roof and probably dates from the later-19th century. The interior is ceiled with tongue and groove.

Greenhouse: This small rectangular building with a
NC foundation skirt of brick was erected of mostly reused materials about 1950 by W. R. Hampton, Jr. for his mother.

66. Blount-Hampton Rental House (WH147)
202 Madison Street
ca. 1907
C

Erected between 1905 and 1910 for Levi Blount on the south portion of the house lot, this dwelling has a long history as a rental property. From him it passed to his daughter who also lived at 301 East Main and then to his granddaughter, Clara Hampton White, who sold it in 1964 to Preston Cahoon, its first owner-occupant. The two-story, two-bay gable front frame house is covered with weatherboards and has a hipped roof front porch and a side, kitchen ell facing Madison Street. The exterior fabric of the house is largely intact despite the fact that it has been covered with artificial siding.(SM)

67. Blount-Waters House (WH148)
204 Madison Street
1909
C

Although there is a house of similar dimensions on this lot on the 1905 Sanborn map, it appears that this traditional one-story frame

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house is the one mentioned in "Beacon Flashes" on 3 September 1909. "Mr. Geo W. Waters has moved his family from Roper to Plymouth, where they are occupying a cottage on Main Street, until the residence being built for them by Mr. Levi Blount, on Madison Street, is completed." George Washington Waters purchased the house and lived here until his death in 1935. It was afterward the home of his daughter Emily W. Kowalzuck and her brother George Wiley Waters until she removed to a new house; Waters lived here until the mid-1980s. Waters, senior, was a man of many efforts but he is remembered primarily for founding the insurance agency that continues in operation to the present. The side-gable house has a typical three-bay facade with a center entrance and a hipped-roof porch; at the rear there is a principal ell and behind it a secondary ell. Both ells and the main block have shed rooms and partially enclosed shed porches. (SM,RB)

Garage: Probably dating from the late-1930s or early-1940s
C this frame garage is covered with flush siding and a gable roof. On the southwest gable front there are two stall openings and a door on the left opening into a storage room.

68. New Chapel Baptist Church (WH149)
301 Madison Street
1924
C

New Chapel Baptist Church, with its paired three-stage towers rising high above all its neighboring buildings, is a landmark both in the Black community and in the town of Plymouth itself. According to the cornerstone of the present church, the congregation was organized in 1867 by the Rev. Abraham Mabens. It is, thus, one year the junior of the First Baptist Church, the oldest white Baptist congregation, and it is one of the oldest Black congregations in town. The lot on which the church is located first appears on the 1900 Sanborn map on which a frame building at the corner is labeled "Colored Bapt Church" and boasts a spire in the corner facing the intersection of Madison and East Third streets. By 1905 the tower had been relocated to the center of the Madison Street elevation. By 1910 a five-sided bay had been added to the southwest, rear gable end; the building retained this form through its representation on the 1924 Sanborn Map. That the congregation was outgrowing the frame church is clear by the size and the costliness of the present building. The cornerstone identifies

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the "Rev. S. C. Copeland of Marion S. C. (,) Architect and Pastor" as the author of the building. The church is built in the form of a cross and, according to tradition, its design, with multiple entrances sheltered by the principal portico and secondary porches, is based on the Biblical description of Solomon's Temple. The building, laid up in common bond, owes its handsome appearance to four principal features: the bold brickwork; the pair of three-stage towers flanking the entrance arcade at the foot of the cross; its elevation on a raised basement, thereby necessitating the seven brick exterior staircases that rise to the portico and porches; and the consistent pattern of lancet-arch surrounds holding figured glass enframed with perimeters of colored panes. The towers flanking the Madison Street entrance are finished with castellated tops; however, the equally important feature is the pair of colossal columns that support the arcade across the main entrance, making this the most impressive facade in Plymouth, after the Washington County Court House. There is a main staircase rising up to it from Madison Street, and secondary staircases rising to the entrances on the northwest and southeast sides of the towers. On the exterior the nave is three bays in depth before it meets the arms of the cross that have the appearance of gable-front ells. There are secondary brick porches and staircases at these junctions. At the rear of the building there is a shallow projecting ell and additional porches and staircases at its outside corners. The interior of the building, illuminated by the figured glass and colored panes of pink, blue, yellow, green, gold, and purple glass, is the most impressive and visually interesting public space in Plymouth. The coved ceiling, sheathed in tongue and groove, repeats the form of the cross in the ceiling panels. Although the present pews are replacements, the overall appearance and original millwork of the sanctuary is largely intact including the turned railings for the two corner choirs and the railing protecting the baptismal pool behind the pulpit. (SM)

Vacant Lot: This lot was the site of the State Colored Normal School that opened in Plymouth in 1881. A three-room building was erected here during the summer and the first session began on 8 August under the direction of A. Hicks, Jr. (d. 1883). The school closed in 1902/1903 by which time it had been superceded by the normal school in Elizabeth City, N.C. The classroom building was then used as the principal Black

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school in Plymouth, apparently until the Washington County Training School was completed in 1930. The two-story frame building was still standing in 1949. (SM,RB)

69. Owens Rental House (WH150)
307 Madison Street
ca. 1900
C

Probably dating from the turn of the century, this one-story-with-attic German sided frame house has the stepped eaves typical of the period. The porch, apparently an addition, has square-in-plan columns with diamond-edge shingles in its gable end. This lot first appears on the Sanborn maps in 1910 when there was a two-story house at this location; in 1924 the map shows a one story dwelling. (SM)

70. Peter H. Bell, Sr. House (WH151)
304 Madison Street
ca. 1912
NC

Erected between 1910 and 1915, this one story house--long the home of the attorney Peter Hilliard Bell, Sr.--has been compromised by the recent addition of brick veneer. The T-plan frame house has two-over-two sash in the original block, and portions of the original woodwork remain inside. Bell, an attorney, was one of the prominent leaders of the Black community in Plymouth and a neighborhood playground bearing his name is located on the north corner of Adams and Fifth streets. (SM)

71. Hattie Bell House (WH152)
306 Madison Street
ca. 1919
C

Said to have been the home of Hattie Bell, a sister of Peter H. Bell (see #70), this traditional two-story side-gable house was constructed between 1915 and 1924. Miss Bell was a public school teacher in Martin and Washington counties. The weatherboarded frame house has a one-story hipped-roof porch on the three-bay front elevation, and a two-story ell with a side porch on the rear. The center-hall plan

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interior retains part of its original finish including tongue and groove ceiling and five-horizontal-panel doors.(SM)

ADAMS STREET

72. Southern Hardware Company Building (WH153)
113 Adams Street
1957
NC

This large low, one-story cement block store was erected in 1957 by Robert L. Tetterton for Harry Willoughby Gurkin, the proprietor of the Southern Hardware Store. Gurkin, whose father started Spot Hardware in the Hampton Block, operated Southern here until closing in 1982. The building has a broad stuccoed four-bay facade with various window openings on the side elevations.

Warehouse: This one-story gable roof cement block building
NC has wide German siding in the gable ends and a
sheet tin roof. It was built by Elmer Roberson in
the late 1950s.

73. Walker-Spruill House (WH154)
117 Adams Street
ca. 1919
C

Believed to be the first brick house erected in Plymouth, this residence reflects the combined influence of the Colonial Revival and Bungalow styles in domestic architecture. Robert L. Tetterton was one of the builders on the crew that raised the house for Robert Polk Walker (1881-1952), the manager of the Wilts Veneer Co. Walker acquired the lot in 1917 and owned it until 1931 when he sold the house to Fannie May Spruill (d. 1978), the wife of Moye Spruill (d. 1972), who had it until her death.

The two-story three-bay house is covered by a side gable roof and has shed roof wall dormers that occupy most of the front and rear elevations. Soldier courses carry at the water table, at the top of the first-story windows, and at the bottom of the second story windows: the brickwork is common bond. The central entrance has a pent hood supported by curvilinear metal brackets; there is a simple

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version of this treatment at the rear. Smaller brackets supported window boxes under the windows on the front first story. There is a shed roof sunporch with exposed rafter ends on the southeast gable end.

74. Central Grage (WH155)
104 Adams Street
1930
C

In its 17 October 1930 edition the ROANOKE BEACON carried a story detailing the start of construction of the Central Garage for Thomas Adolph Stubbs (1890-1971). A later account explained that the present garage was actually built around and over the then existent garage in which Stubbs continued to carry on the business that he started in 1918. The brick garage is a rare and intact survivor from the early days of the automobile, and retains an important presence on the street by its sheer functionalism. The garage has an open recessed work area across the front that is divided into three bays by metal supports. Under the shelter the office occupies the center bay and is mostly glazed. The side bays are fitted with three-leaf doors that provide access to the work area inside; there is a grease pit in the front of the south bay. Carrying across the top of the building is a recessed panel in which "CENTRAL GARAGE" is painted. The side elevations are stepped, front to back; on the northwest side there is a row of small windows illuminating the the basement work stalls while on the southeast there is a row of metal windows at first level height. (SM,RB)

75. Agricultural Building (WH156)
116 Adams Street
1936-1937
C

On 21 February 1936 the ROANOKE BEACON announced the proposed construction of the County Agricultural Building that was "...to house the county agent, home demonstration agent, assistant county agent, a county agricultural library and other such kindred agricultural activities" plus a public meeting space. Constructed through the Works Progress Administration, the rectangular brick veneer structure is a remarkably simple one-story building laid up in common bond with a soldier course carrying around its elevations at the tops of the

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windows. The pedimented frame portico shelters the entrance and flanking bays; there are two bays to either side. A hip roof covers the building; a lower hip roof covers an ell in the center of the rear elevation. Additions to the rear were made in the 1960s and early 1970s. (RB)

76. Washington County Court House (WH6)
120 Adams Street
1918-1919
C

Individually listed in the National Register, the Washington County Court House is probably the fourth court house erected on this site. In 1823 the State Legislature moved the county seat from Lee's Mill to Plymouth and lot #115 was acquired for the new court house. It was erected in 1824 and served the county until 1862 when it was destroyed by fire. There is strong local tradition that the court house was rebuilt here immediately thereafter. The date remains uncertain; however, it is clear that a courthouse was eventually rebuilt for in 1873 it was destroyed by fire. In the aftermath there was a strong move by interests in the eastern part of the county to move the county seat to Mackey's Ferry. In 1874 the county rented the former U.S. Custom House, then owned by Louis Henry Hornthal and his brother, and used it until it, too, was burned by a fire in 1881 that destroyed most of the commercial district.

In 1881 Joseph Addison Latham erected the third courthouse, a frame building with a two-story portico that faced main Street. It was occupied in 1882 and remained the seat of county government until it was demolished in 1917(1918?) to clear the site for the present building. The tall three-story brick building, raised on a high basement, was designed by Benton and Benton of Rocky Mount. Ornament on the building is reserved mainly for the handsome tetrastyle Ionic portico and the elevation it shelters. Otherwise the symmetrically arranged elevations of the building, with their spare detailing, have a curiously post-modern appearance, particularly on the side elevations where a series of architectural features enliven the projecting entrance bays. The main entrance features a pediment supported by consoles. The flanking windows are fitted with metal lattice grills. On the second level there is a trio of arch-headed windows with web-like tracery in the transoms and upper panes. A

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four-story addition was constructed on the rear elevation in 1978.
(NR)

77. Joseph Stark Norman House (WH157)
213 Adams Street
ca. 1920
C

Occupying the rear part of lot #92-1/2 on which stands the Norman Family house (#30), this two-story four-square dwelling was built for Joseph Stark Norman (1886-1959). Norman, the son of Cicero Norman, lived here until his death and it remained in the family for several years before being sold to Camille Burgess Campbell, a descendant of Charles Latham, and her husband. The one-story hip-roof porch features Craftsman details and grouped columns on brick piers. The house has four-over-one Bungalow sash, exposed rafter ends, and a two-tier rear porch. (SM)

Shop: This small altered frame building of uncertain date is
NC covered with board and batten and later replacement materials;
it has various windows and doors.

78. National Handle Company House I (WH158)
215 Adams Street
ca. 1920
C

It was not until the Sanborn map of 1924 that a house is shown on this lot, one year after the property was sold by M. J. Norton to the National Handle Company. Local tradition suggests that this house was the home of Carl L. Groves, the manager of the handle factory, prior to his relocation in 1925 to the handsome bungalow at 110 West Third (#220). The house remained a company residence until 1953 when True Temper Corp. sold it to Cicero Julius Norman who occupied it for three years. In 1956 William H. Dixon (b. 1899) purchased the house and has lived here to the present. The one-story-with-attic house has a three-bay facade with a gable-roof center bay porch; the porch is extended by a shed with lattice supports to the east. The double-pile plan house has a one-story rear ell with sheds along both sides. (SM)

Garage: Probably contemporary with the house, the frame
C building is covered with tongue and groove siding

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and a gable roof. There are windows on the side elevations and vertical board doors on the northeast gable front.

79. Vail-Robbins House (WH159)
217 Adams Street
Early-1950s
NC

This modest one-and-a-half story frame retirement house was built by Arthur Vail (1881-1961) and his wife Nannie (1890-1958) who removed here from 108 East Third Street (#56). Charles T. and Addie Robbins bought the house from the Vail estate and Mrs. Robbins continues to live here. The three-bay side-gable house has a center entrance with a stoop; there are two dormers set into the roof. The house was covered with vinyl siding in 1988.

Car shed: The simple metal pole structure with a corrugated
NC metal roof was put here in the late-1960s.

80. Latham-Brinkley House Dependency (WH160)
208 Adams Street
ca. 1908
C

On the 1900 Sanborn map there are two rectangular outbuildings standing at the back part of the lot here; one is marked "Servants." Between 1905 and 1910 they were joined by this building, flush on the sidewalk, between them and the Latham house. Exactly when the small dwelling was built and why remains unclear; however, family tradition first identifies it as the residence and medical offices of Dr. A. W. Disosway(d. 1923). It was next the home and office of Dr. William H. Ward who sold his East Main Street house (#46) and moved here about 1919, living here until his death in 1930. Next, and for the longest period, it was the residence of David Julian Brinkley (1901-1980) and his wife Isa Gordon Tucker (1906-1968) who occupied it until his death. His parents lived in the main house (#37). The long low frame building was covered with weatherboards, now aluminum sided, and a gable roof. It has a four bays facing Adams Street and a shallow stoop that replaces the earlier full-facade porch. A shed addition carries across half the rear and wraps around the east corner. (SM)

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81. Sherrod-Johnson-Owens House (WH161)
210 Adams Street
ca. 1895
C

This one-story T-plan German-sided frame house appears to have been built in the 1890s and first appears on the 1900 Sanborn map. The house was a rental dwelling erected by W. L. Sherrod who sold it in 1907 to A. L. Owens. Owens, in turn, sold it within weeks to Jerry J. Johnson (ca. 1874-1970) who lived here until acquiring the Stubbs-Winesett house (#266). It was later reacquired by Ambrose L. Owens whose son Edward L. Owens lived here for a period of time and whose heirs continue to own it. At the front, the house retains its turned posts with their simple spindle brackets. The ell was doubled in length between 1905 and 1910 during Johnson's tenure, and received a side wing of its own by 1924. (SM)

82. Ambrose Lloyd Owens House (WH162)
220 Adams Street
1940-1941
C

Built from a Better Homes and Gardens plan, this one-story-with-attic frame house represents the final pre-war phase of the Colonial Revival in the district. Its five-bay elevation has a central entrance and stoop; here the only real reference to style is the molded surround and the door with a fanlight at its top. A. Lloyd Owens (1911-1986), the son of Ambrose L. Owens, married Francina Worrell in 1938 and they received the lot as a wedding present. They built the house on the eve of World War II and lived here until after his mother's death when they removed to his boyhood home (#38). At the rear of the house there is a screened porch, a service porch, and a utility ell. The grounds have period plantings. The interior has good millwork of the period.

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WASHINGTON STREET

83. Owens Rental Block (WH163)
104-116 Washington Street
1924
C

On the Sanborn maps of 1894 through 1924 there is a random series of freestanding and connected one-story frame commercial buildings in this blockface. Among them were the ROANOKE BEACON printing office, an undertaking establishment, a livery stable and buggy shop (that was last used by the Central Garage), and general stores. In its issue for 9 May 1924 the ROANOKE BEACON carried a story headed "New Business Building" which outlined the plan of A. L. Owens who was having the existing stores taken down and material placed on the premises for his new rental block. "This building will be one hundred and twelve feet long with a depth of sixty-five feet, and will contain six different rooms for various business enterprises. It is expected that this new building will be occupied by W. T. Nurney, Central Garage, The Roanoke Beacon, B. G. Campbell, J. L. Gregory and Dr. T. L. Bray. Mr. Owens expects to have it ready for occupancy about the middle of August."

During the course of sixty-four years the exterior of this block has changed relatively little despite a recent fire in the south end of the unit. The facade of the one-story brick building is marked by plain brick piers that define four slightly unequal bays. Carrying across the top and between the piers is a plain brick frieze outlined at the top and bottom by soldier courses; above them is a stepped corbelled cornice. The storefronts feature brick aprons at the base, plate glass windows, flush or recessed entrances, and multi-pane transoms. These are intact to varying degrees. The rear elevations are marked by arch-headed openings. (RB,SM)

84. Commercial Building (WH164)
118 Washington Street
ca. 1890
C

This modest unassuming frame commercial building covered by weatherboards and a side-gable roof holds an important place in the commercial history of Plymouth; it is the oldest surviving frame business house in the town and the district. The main block first appears on the 1894 map; on the 1900 map it is labeled as a dwelling;

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in 1905 as an office; in 1910 as a millinery shop and office, and it was a store thereafter. Between 1905 and 1910 a rear ell was added; otherwise it retained its form until after 1949 when a wing was built on the northwest gable end. It remains unclear who built the building but in 1924 it was owned by Harry W. and Irene Latham. Mrs. Latham had a millinery shop here and in 1926 she opened the town's first beauty parlor on the premises. An article in the ROANOKE BEACON on 17 September announced that "Extensive preparations have been made for this enterprise and modern equipment is being installed for hair dressing, marcel and permanent waving and facial massage. An expert from Philadelphia will be here for the opening...." In 1947 the Lathams sold the building to Pauline Smith and Thelma Waters who operated the Fashion Shop here for many years. It appears that they added the hood over the center entrance with its bungalow brackets and the three-part multi-pane show windows to either side. There is a six-over-six sash window in the extension that abuts #83. (SM,RB)

85. Office Building (WH165)
120 Washington Street
ca. 1898
NC

This one-story frame building, erected as a residence between 1894 and 1900 and remaining a dwelling until after 1910, is another of the town's early frame commercial buildings. It appears that the arch-parapet front was added to the former gable-front house by 1915 when it was first identified as an office. The early history of the building remains obscure; however, in 1927 Elmer R. Jackson, then living in #31, sold the building to Sidney Ambrose Ward (1887-1939), an insurance agent, who moved his office here. The building has remained a commercial office to the present; in 1968 the present owner/occupant purchased the structure and later added the brick veneer that has compromised its presence in the district; only the arched-top of the facade and the stepped eaves on the sides, together with the placement of the entrance and windows remain visible. (SM)

86. Standard Oil/Esso Filling Station (WH166)
200 Washington Street
1950s
NC

The Standard Oil company acquired this lot and erected a filling station that opened here in September, 1926, with Luther Warren Gurkin as manager. The flat roof cement block and brick building that stands on the lot now was erected after 1949 and probably in the 1950s, for

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the successor company, Esso Oil. The building was originally covered with baked enamel on metal panels but portions have been lost. The long rectangular building consists of two principal parts; a three-bay garage and service building with overhead doors facing Washington Street; and a narrow wing that contains the salesroom and restrooms. It is built on the property line with #26, and the area between it and the streets is paved. (RB)

Vacant Lot: This lot was the site of a turn-of the century T-plan frame cottage that was occupied by Harry Walters Latham, the son of Edgar Latham and the grandson of Charles Latham, and his wife Irene. The house was moved into the 700 block of Washington Street where it is used for storage by the county.

87. Horner's Funeral Home (WH167)
216 Washington Street
1952-1953
NC

Washington Street has long been the site of undertaking establishments and this two story funeral home is but the latest of the group. The two-story gable roof building was created for Jack Horner who began his career in Plymouth as the manager of the former Nurney Funeral Home in 1941. It was then located in a house that is now the site of the chapel. The two-story brick building has a three bay facade with an arched parapet top. Behind the building is a one story gable roof ell and behind it an open three-stall car shelter. The chapel, erected in 1988-1989, is an attached frame building with a running bond brick front and wood sheathed sides.

Garage: This wood frame building is covered with sheet tin and a gable roof. It has two stalls for cars and probably dates to the 1930s.

Vacant Lot: This lot was the site of one of Plymouth's oldest known houses, the Nichols House, a two-story-with-attic weatherboarded frame dwelling. Finished with transitional Georgian-Federal woodwork, it is first associated with George Nichols who was living there in 1804 when the house was sold to Joseph Garrett. Joseph Garrett owned the property until 1818, and it is equally possible that he built the house.

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In the antebellum period the house was the home of Joseph Cornell whose heirs sold it in 1856 to William J. Walker and it remained in the Walker family until 1895 when it was sold to Sarah Blount, the wife of Levi Blount. Their daughter held it until 1928 when it was sold to Blanche G. Midgette, the last owner occupant. It was demolished in 1985. (HWC)

88. Windley-Ausbon House (WH168)
302 Washington Street
ca. 1840, ca. 1886, early 1900s
C

While there are five houses in the city limits of Plymouth that pre-date the Civil War, one in the group--the Windley-Ausbon House--firmly holds public attention; it alone bears the scars of war. In the years since the 1860s, while repairs and expansions of the dwelling have increased its size and presence, the bullet holes encircling a second story window have remained visible, an architectural stigmata.

The history of the construction of the house is less self-evident. Who built it and when remains a matter of conjecture because of the changes in ownership at critical times and the interior improvements wrought by the Ausbons during the past century. The first likely inhabitant of the house is Edmond Windley who acquired Lot #48 in 1834 and owned (and probably occupied) the house at his death in 1848; his house would have been the northwest ell of the present house with its gable end on Third Street. In 1855 the property was deeded to James and Mary Keith by her father, and it is also possible that they built the modest dwelling. It was in the Spring of 1862, when the Union forces first took possession of Plymouth, that a Confederate sharpshooter, firing from the second-story bedroom window to the west of the chimney, drew the return fire of the occupying soldiers. The Keiths and their heirs owned the property until after the Civil War. In March, 1885, Priscilla Walker Ausbon (1833-1900), the widow of William James Ausbon, purchased the house that remains the residence of her granddaughter to the present. The ell on the southeast, giving the two-story house a T-plan, was added within a decade of her purchase; it appears on the 1894 Sanborn map. Following his mother's death, William Fletcher Ausbon, undertook some improvements to the house in 1901 and 1902. A rear ell and porch, that appears on the 1905 map, was probably one of the improvements of 1902. On 1 August 1902 the ROANOKE BEACON carried the following notice in "Beacon Flashes": "The carpenters having given the finishing touches to the

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residence of Mr. W. F. Ausbon corner of Washington and Third Streets, the building is now in the hands of the painters. When finished it will be a beauty."

Ausbon (1867-1930) had married Mattie Johnston (1869-1950) in 1889, and in 1890 he and his brother Clarence Vance Walker Ausbon (1863-1946) purchased the ROANOKE BEACON; Fletcher Ausbon edited the newspaper while his brother served as business manager. At the end of 1894 Ausbon resigned as editor and opened an insurance business that was continued by his daughter Hermine Ausbon Ramsey until 1976. Ausbon was tireless in his ambition for Plymouth's commercial and cultural betterment and, while editor of the BEACON, he never failed to compliment any positive effort undertaken. During the four decades of adult life in Plymouth he gained the professional and personal respect of a broad body of citizens. Ausbon and his wife raised a family of nine surviving children here and made additions to the property in the 1910s and 1920s; a kitchen dependency was added by 1915 and by 1924 it appears it had been relocated and rebuilt to house the present dining room and kitchen.

The weatherboarded frame house follows a T-plan with the stem of the "T" being the original house; it has a chimney on the northwest gable end that is flanked by nine-over-six sash windows on the first story. The top of the "T" was added by 1894 and features the typical Plymouth stepped eaves on its gable ends; it has two rooms and an interior chimney. The front shed porch dates from this century. The interior of the house follows a center-hall plan and has antebellum millwork that bears the scars of bullets as well as woodwork of the successive additions. The house remained the Ausbons' home until their deaths and is now the residence of their fifth daughter Selma Hermine (b. 1902), the widow of Hartwell Marion Ramsey (1902-1985). (SM, RB, HWC)

Garage: This weatherboarded-frame gable-roof building with
NC a broad opening on Third Street was built in the
late-1960s or early-1970s.

89. Rice-Alexander-Harrison House Fragment (WH169)
308 Washington Street
19th century
NC

Probably dating from the later 19th century, this one-story one-room structure was originally the southeast wing of a 19th century two-story frame house. The weatherboarded frame building has a gable roof and the

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typical stepped eaves; a later-shed porch carries along the Washington Street elevation. The first remembered occupant of the house was Capt. Dan Rice. It was later the property of A. L. Alexander who sold it in 1927 to Mary Katherine Harrison. After a fire, the main block of the house was demolished in 1988. (SM)

Garage: This one-story hipped roof weatherboarded frame
C building has a broad opening facing Washington Street. It probably dates to the 1930s.

90. Owens-Campbell-Roelof House (WH170)
314 Washington Street
1909 and later
NC

The construction of this house was commented upon in the 3 September 1909 issue of the ROANOKE BEACON. "The new residence of Mr. A. L. Owens on Washington Street, is nearing completion, and we understand, will be occupied as soon as ready by Mr. J. E. Conklin." The house was later the residence of grocer J. Robert Campbell (1890-1967) and his wife Olivia Burbage (1890-1979). In 1978 it became the property of the present owners. Although the typical overall form and weatherboarded elevations of the dwelling remain largely intact, some window openings have been covered over and portions of the original porch have been enclosed with brick. Similarly dramatic changes have also been wrought on the interior. The entire lot is enclosed in a vertical board fence. (SM, RB)

Garden shed: Erected in the 1980s this simple open pole
NC building is covered with a sheet tin gable roof.

Cook shed: Covered with a shed roof this screened pole
NC structure was erected in 1989.

91. Ambrose Lindsey Owens House I (WH171)
320 Washington Street
1904
C

During the Spring and Summer of 1904, a series of notices in "Beacon Flashes" announced the progress on the construction of this handsome Victorian house. In the 22 April edition: "Mr. A. L. Owens is having a nice house erected on his lot opposite Peele's buggy shops on Washington Street. Messrs. B. Nurney & Son are doing the work." A

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few weeks later, in the 6 May number: "Work on Mr. A. L. Owens new residence on Washington Street is being pushed." A month later, in the 10 June edition: "The handsome new residence of Mr. A. L. Owens is receiving its dress of paint." Completion of the dwelling was announced in the 19 August issue: "His beautiful new residence on Washington Street being completed, Mr. A. L. Owens moved in on Monday and has settled down to housekeeping." Ambrose L. Owens and his wife lived here from 1904 until they moved into the second house he built, 203 East main Street (#38). The two-story T-plan German-sided frame house is ornamented with bracketed eaves, gable spandrels, and an expansive front porch. The porch repeats the form of the bay on the front ell and is supported by bracketed turned posts with a turned balustrade and a spindle frieze. There is a contemporary one-story ell and later shed addition at the rear. The interior of the house is built on a center hall plan and has good typical early-20th century woodwork including tongue and groove wainscoting, five-panel doors, and eclectic mantels. (SM, RB)

Rental Cottage: This one-story frame dwelling, now covered with vinyl siding, includes an overbuilt contemporary outbuilding (smokehouse?). It was moved back on the lot after 1949 and received a hipped roof ell.

92. Perry-Spruill House (WH7)
326 Washington Street
ca. 1883
C

Erected between 1882 and 1884 this handsome Gothic Revival cottage is one of Plymouth's finest 19th century buildings, is one of two town houses individually listed in the National Register, and has long been the home of members of the Spruill family. Theodore A. Perry purchased the property on which the house stands from Joseph Addison Latham, the builder of the 1881 Washington County Court House and the Latham-Brinkley House (#37). There is some local tradition that Latham built the house but the lack of any similarity between this house and the Italianate house he built for Charles Latham discounts this association. The configuration of the house's hipped roof with cross gables is closer in appearance to the Hornthal House (#205). Whatever its authorship, the Perry-Spruill house is a handsome interpretation of Downing's picturesque villa. Relatively little is known of Mr. Perry who appears to have left Plymouth around 1887. The house passed through two changes of ownership until 1895 when it was purchased by Jeremiah Clayton Spruill. Spruill (1857-1935) was a

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prominent merchant in Plymouth and the proprietor of J. C. Spruill & Co. He married Mary Virginia Layton (1859-1932) and the couple lived here until their deaths. The house remained the residence of their children, including the youngest Jennie May Spruill (1900-1985) who was born here and was the last of the family to occupy the house.

The house is essentially square in plan with a three-bay facade and two-bay side elevations. All four elevations feature the ornamental peaked gables with lancet arch window openings. The eaves of the house, its gables, and the front and rear porches are ornamented with a fleur-de-lis bargeboard. There are cut and sawn ornaments at the peak of each of the gables. The present porch is supported by square-in-plan replacement posts but it originally had elaborate sawn cutwork and bracketed piers and a cutwork balustrade. Finally, the interior chimney stacks have recessed panel faces and corbelled tops. At the rear there is a one-story kitchen/dining room ell, connected to the house by a lattice screened breezeway and porch. The center-hall double-pile plan interior is simply detailed and features high baseboards, plain board surrounds holding four-panel doors and transoms, and a trio of significant mantels. The most elaborate mantel is made of marbleized slate and features incised decoration; it is the only surviving example of its kind in Plymouth. (NR)

Smokehouse: Erected between 1905 and 1910, this tall
C weatherboarded frame building is covered with a gable roof and has a single board and batten door on the gable front.

Woodhouse: This frame building, standing by 1905, is
C covered with vertical board siding and a gable roof.

93. Thomas Adolph Stubbs House (WH172)
402 Washington Street
ca. 1900. 1939
C

Remodeled in 1939, this one-and-a-half story frame house is a late example of the influence of the Bungalow style in Plymouth. Its broad front and rear shed dormers and the triangular brackets at the eaves are typical of the 1920s and 1930s; however, the configuration of the porch is unique in Plymouth. Here a flat full-facade brick wall serves as the base for a quartet of tapering wood piers supporting its shed roof; flights of steps, with a very gentle rise, extend from either end of the porch rather than the front. The three bay-facade

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includes a central entrance with sidelights and a transom; the flanking windows here and in the gable ends are unusually tall and hold six-over-six sash. The front shed dormer holds paired six-over-six windows. On the gable ends the brick chimneys are flanked by windows at each level, and there are a shed and a shed dormer on the rear. According to family tradition Pete Hassell of Roper was one of the carpenters who remodeled and overbuilt the traditional one-story frame dwelling that was standing here by 1905. It was that house that Thomas Adolph Stubbs (1890-1971) acquired in the early 1920s and lived in prior to remodeling it in 1939. Stubbs was the son of William Hyman Stubbs (1841-1913) and Darrah Sanderson (1851-1928); he grew up in the Stubbs-Winesett house (#266) where the family lived from 1886 until 1919. The proprietor of the Central Garage, he married Vera Virginia Bratten (1895-1967), the daughter of John A. Bratten. They occupied the house until their deaths, and it remains the home of their son T. A. Stubbs, Jr. (SM)

94. Millard G. Darden House (WH173)
408 Washington Street
ca. 1900 (by 1905)
C

This traditional two-story three-bay weatherboarded frame house with its gable end chimneys and one-story rear ell has long been associated with Millard G. Darden. Darden (1874-1959) was the son of Goodman Darden and the proprietor of a general merchandise store in the former Ayers store (#196). Following the death of his wife Elizabeth (1881-1951), his brother John W. Darden (1885-1960) and his wife moved here; it remained a family property until 1989. The replacement full-facade Bungalow style porch has a hipped roof supported by square molded wood columns on brick piers. The eaves of the house are stepped, in the Plymouth fashion, and the plain board window surrounds feature a perimeter fillet, also a Plymouth convention.

Smokehouse: This frame building appears to date from the early-20th century and has board and batten siding on the sides and wood shingles on the gable ends.
C

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95. McNair-Gurganus House (WH174)
416 Washington Street
1940s (by 1949)
NC

Dating from the 1940s this one-story-with-attic frame house was erected for Enoch Ludford McNair, probably by his father Thomas McNair. In 1950 he sold it to A. Burl Gurganus who continues to live here. The house is typical of modest "starter" houses of the 1940s and has a projecting gable and shed porch occupying the front elevation, one gable-end chimney, and a rear shed.

Garage: This one-story gable front German-sided frame
C building is said to have been used by Samuel Wesley Beasley who lived at 415 Washington Street and had a dray service. It was erected between 1915 and 1924. Later, a three-stall shed roof storage building with board and batten doors was added to the southeast. (SM)

96. Johnston-Newkirk House (WH175)
418 Washington Street
ca. 1900
C

Erected by 1905, this one-story frame house with a deep rear ell is said to have been a rental dwelling belonging to Pattie Hampton Johnston. On the Sanborn maps from 1905 through 1949 there is a freestanding kitchen/dining room dependency perpendicular to the rear ell. It was acquired by James and Nancy Newkirk who were probably responsible for the simple Bungalow-style porch that terminates at the west as a porte-cochere; the house left the Newkirk family in 1965. (SM)

Garage: Probably dating from the early 1950s this two-story
NC building is covered with German siding and a gable roof; according to local tradition Mary Horton had a flower shop on the second story prior to its conversion to an apartment.

Flower shop: Probably dating from the mid/late 1950s this
NC shed roof German-sided frame building is said to have been erected by the Newkirks to house Mary Horton's flower shop.

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Section number 7 Page 6597. James Roy Manning House (WH176)

420 Washington Street

1937

C

With its gambrel roof and front and rear shed dormers this house is one of the last pre-war Colonial Revival houses built in the district. James R. Manning (1896-1953) married Sarah Frances Chesson (1897-1977) in 1917 and it was twenty years later that they had Robert L. Tetterton build this house. The house remained in the family until after Mrs. Manning's death when it was sold to the present owner Lewis Rayburn Styons. In the mid-1930s, Manning and J. B. Willoughby founded the Plymouth Motor Co., a Plymouth dealership, and in 1938 the company erected a showroom and garage (#133) on Jefferson Street where Manning Motors continues in operation. The house remained in the family until after Mrs. Manning's death when it was sold to the present owner Lewis Rayburn Styons. The three-bay house has a center entrance, protected by a bracketed arch-headed hood and paired windows in the bays to either side on both stories. There is a chimney in the center of the southeast gable end flanked by sash windows on the second story and quarter-round attic windows; a shallow gable roof sunroom is here. Inside the front door, there are arched openings to the living and dining rooms.

Garage: Contemporary with the house, the frame building is covered with weatherboards and a gable roof. There is a broad opening on the northwest gable end and a packhouse, earlier used as a meathouse, in the southeast end.

98. Skittletharpe-Jones House (WH177)

428 Washington Street

19th century, 1913, ca. 1920

C

Although the original date of construction for this house remains uncertain, a notice in "Beacon Flashes" on 24 January 1913 confirms the date the house was remodeled. "Mr. D. S. Jones having come into possession of it, he is completely remodeling the old Skittletharpe home on Washington Street. When completed it will be one of the prettiest homes in Plymouth." In 1904 Denson Samuel Jones (d. 1931) married Frances Adelia Skittletharpe, the daughter of Joseph Skittletharpe (1833-1904). Apparently, Mrs. Jones came into possession of the family homeplace at the death of her brother John H. Skittletharpe (1870-1912). However, the house that first appears on

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the Sanborn map in 1910 and was remodeled in 1913 was to undergo further changes within a decade. When Mrs. Jones sold her property on Washington Street, including the original site of this house, to the county for a new school, the decision was made to move the house a short distance to the northwest to its present site. Thus, the exterior appearance of the house dates to the 1913 effort and the move here about 1920 when, it would appear, the encircling one-story porch was added. On the interior only the turned post newel and stair railing and a low horizontal board wainscot in the hall and four panel doors appear to date from the earlier/original house. Jones, who operated a brick kiln here, and his wife occupied the house until their deaths and it was afterward the home of their son Lawrence Denson Jones (1905-1990) and his widow. The present dwelling consists of a two-bay pedimented gable-front main block with a principal two-story northwest side wing, also covered with a gable roof. A one-story hip-roof rear wing that is now the garage was originally a part of the kitchen/dining room dependancy. The expansive one-story porch, supported by fluted square-in-plan columns, encircles the main block and carries across the side wing. (SM, RB)

99. Archie Jesse Riddle House (WH178)
540 Washington Street
1936
C

One of a small group of impressive houses built in Plymouth in the late-1930s, this large brick dwelling was erected by Robert L. Tetterton in 1936. Archie Jesse Riddle, for whom the house was built, was a native of Abingdon, Virginia and came to Plymouth and opened the Plymouth Ice Plant. The ice plant stood on the Adams Street side of this block. In 1932 he married Leone Arps (b. 1903), the daughter of Joseph Madison Arps, who had grown up on the opposite side of Washington Street a block to the southeast. The house is laid up in one-to-six common bond and features a soldier course water table and lintels over the windows; the broad gambrel roof splays to cover the shed porch across the full three-bay facade. There is a shallow four-window shed roof dormer in the center of the front, and a hip-roof sunroom on the southeast side.

Garage/Furnace Room: This rectangular brick building is contemporary with the house and also laid up in the same bond; it has a gable roof. It includes a single car garage, a pack room, and the furnace room.

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Packhouse: This one-story weatherboarded frame building is
NC said to have been built as a store on Washington
Street and removed here for storage. It clearly
was once a store and its gable roof changes to a
hip at the front where it covers a pass-through.

100. Liverman-Styons House (WH179)
602 Washington Street
1930s
C

Said to have been built by a member of the Liverman family and also to have been a copy of the Henry Ervin Beam house (#146), this house has been the residence of William Charlie Styons since 1945. Until retirement, Styons was the long-time manager of the local ABC store. The house is essentially a rectangular side-gable brick house with an off-center gable-front porch supported by tapering wood columns on brick piers. The face of the gable is stuccoed and contains a fanlight. The asymmetrical three-bay facade has pairs of eight-over-one Bungalow style windows flanking the entrance. At the rear there is a shallow gable-roof ell.

Garage: Contemporary with the house, the weatherboarded
C frame building is covered with a sheet tin gable
roof and has a car entrance on the southwest gable
end and a door into a packroom.

Canning kitchen: This small gable roof frame building was
NC built in 1963 by "Lefty" Gurganus for Mrs.
Styons. It is covered with asbestos
shingles and has fenestration on all four
sides.

101. Plymouth Railroad Station (WH180)
612 Washington Street
1927
C

Not unlike the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Station (#25) built on Water Street in 1923, this passenger station is a rectangular brick building covered by a hipped roof with deep eaves supported by triangular brackets. It was built on the northeast side of Washington Street between the tracks of the ACL and Norfolk and Southern railroads. In an article with the headline "Union Station

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Open Soon" in its 15 April 1927 issue the ROANOKE BEACON printed the following description: "This beautiful small building has three rooms excluding the ticket office. Two of these rooms will accommodate the passengers while the third will be used as a baggage room. The total expenditure for erection of this building amounts to about \$13,000." The common bond brick elevations are enlivened with a soldier stringcourse carrying under the windows; the tops of the window openings are also formed of soldier brick. In 1981 Southern Bank purchased the building and rehabilitated it for use as a bank which opened in March, 1982. In 1989 the building was essentially doubled in size when a wing, replicating the 1927 building in form and detail, was designed by Massengill Associates of Benson, N.C. and built by Hinnant Construction Co. of Selma, N.C.(RB)

102. Brinkley Hotel Annex (WH181)
107 Washington Street
1906-1907
C

In the summer of 1906, David O. Brinkley contracted with Burrell Riddick to construct a three-story brick hotel building at the south corner of Water and Washington Streets. Thereafter, the BEACON carried notices in "Beacon Flashes" of the progress on the building. The first notice apropos of this block appeared in the 23 November issue: "Mr. D. O. Brinkley is adding another story to his brick block on Washington Street, and will make it a part of the large, three-story building, the brick work of which has just been completed, corner of Washington and Water Streets." The 1905 Sanborn map shows a three-unit one-story brick building on this site; it appears that during the course of erecting the hotel, Brinkley decided to enlarge and remodel the earlier building and to connect it by a frame hyphen. The finish of the building is entirely consistent with the main hotel block. While the first story storefronts have been altered, the second-story four-bay elevation on Washington Street is intact. Here the red brick walls are relieved with blond brick arches over the windows that are connected by a blond stringcourse. At the top of the wall a blond brick corbelled cornice carries along the facade. The side and rear walls also feature arch-headed window openings. The first story was always commercial rental space; the second story long served as the hotel kitchen. (SM, RB)

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103. Brinkley Commercial Block (WH182)
109-113 Washington Street
1926
C

On the Sanborn maps from 1894 through 1924 this property was the site of frame buildings housing undertaking, carpentry, and other commercial establishments including D. O. Brinkley's livery stable in 1900. On 25 June 1926 the BEACON carried a story, headlined "Erecting New Building," announcing the construction of "a three-compartment store building" for Brinkley by Maurice Poteet. "Government specifications will be followed and one compartment will contain the post office..." The unit at the north end (#109) was built as the town post office and it remained here until after 1949. The one-story three- storefront brick building is remarkably simple; brick pilasters define the bays and rise to modest corbelled cornices. Soldier courses outline rectangular panels in the plain frieze. The storefronts feature recessed entrances flanked by splayed windows; they and the front windows have brick aprons. A shallow fixed awning covered with wood shingles has been added to the top of each storefront. (SM,RB)

104. Plymouth Theatre (WH183)
115 Washington Street
1937
NC

Featuring a stepped parapet facade with modest reference to the then flourishing Art Moderne style, this theatre was the second principal theatre erected in Plymouth. It was built for John Shepherd Brinkley who also operated the earlier theatre(#199) on Water Street. The Plymouth, boasting a marquee carrying its name, opened on 11 October 1937. In recent years the theatre was renamed the Majestic and the stuccoed brick facade covered over with vertical corrugated metal sheets.

105. Satterthwaite Commercial Block (WH184)
117-117A Washington Street
ca. 1930
C

According to local tradition this building first housed an automobile dealership in the early 1930s operated by Daniel Robert Satterthwaite. The modest one-story brick building appears, from the

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1949 Sanborn map, to have been built as a single unit and later partitioned. #117A has a stepped parapet and a single row of soldier brick in an otherwise plain common bond wire-cut brick facade; #117 has a plain frieze framed by simple pilasters. A fixed awning covered in wood shingles has been added above the storefront. (SM)

106. Filling Station (WH185)
119 Washington Street
after 1949 (1950s)
NC

On the 1894 map this site is vacant but by 1900 the congregation of the Christian Church had erected a cross-plan weatherboarded frame church here. It stood until the congregation built a new church at 509 East Main in the mid-1950s. A small one-story filling station covered with enamel on steel panels was then erected here. Designed to accommodate the corner location, it has two garage openings on Washington Street, restrooms on Main Street, and a corner sales room. In recent years the building was overbuilt and doubled in size for use by Creywood Tire Co. The new portion is covered with corrugated vertical sheet metal and a gable roof. (SM)

107. (former) Plymouth Clinic (WH186)
211 Washington Street
1940
C

The Plymouth Clinic was the first significant medical facility erected in Plymouth. The side-gable roofed, brick veneered front block, domestic in scale and boasting a full-facade three-bay porch, was erected for Dr. Ernest W. Furguson (1912-1985) and Dr. Alban Papineau (b. 1904). In 1965 it had a substantial addition designed by Leslie N. Boney of Wilmington, N.C. When the new medical offices were erected adjoining the Washington County Hospital the practice was removed there; in 1974 it began to house the county department of Social Services. Behind the front block there is a long gable-roof wing; the addition occupies the area to the northwest. (SM)

108. Cicero Julius Norman House (WH187)
213 Washington Street
1926-1927
C

Under the headline, "New Residence Being Erected," the ROANOKE BEACON reported on 17 December 1926 the start of this house, "...a new brick

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bungalow which is to be erected on Washington Street by Mr. C. J. Norman. It is understood that this building will be of the most modern type and is expected to be completed in the early spring. The building will be located on the lot formerly occupied by a farm implement warehouse of Mr. A. W. Swain." Although attractive in its proportions, the house gains its real distinction from the ceramic tile roof--the sole one in Plymouth--and the gable front porch with its arched openings. The front of the house is covered with a side-gable roof while the rear is covered with a hip roof. Builder Robert L. Tetterton used soldier courses at the watertable and the cornice line in the common bond wire-cut brick elevations; eight-over-one Bungalow style sash windows appear alone, paired, and in groups of three. Cicero Julius Norman (1892-1959) and his wife Madeline did not live here long; in the early 1930s they removed to his boyhood home (#30) at 111 East Main Street. The handsome Washington Street bungalow was successively the home of E. F. Still, Clarence E. Ayers, Jack Booker--owner of the ROANOKE BEACON, and George Bonner Peele, Sr. (1910-1981) whose son continues to occupy it. (RB, SM)

Garage: Probably contemporary with the house, this
C weatherboarded frame building is covered by a gable
roof and has one stall. It has a like-sheathed
shed and ell addition on the southeast side.

109. First Baptist Church (WH188)
309-317 Washington Street
1916, 1947-1948, 1967, 1988
C

Since the church was erected here in 1916 the First Baptist Church has undertaken three significant building programs that have resulted in the largest church-related complex of buildings in Plymouth. The congregation was organized about 1866 and long occupied a frame church two blocks away on the south corner of Third and Monroe streets; the property there is still marked by the church cemetery (#172). This site was the location of the old Latham House hotel and later the Hotel Roanoke. In 1911, the frame hotel was cut in half: part of the building was moved west on Third Street where it became the residence (#219) of W. R. White; the other half (now lost) was moved south on Washington Street where it was the home of Harry Stell. This prominent location was donated to the church by Enoch Ludford who also generously supported the construction of the building that began in 1915. The essential fabric of the 1916 building remains intact. Situated as it was on the corner, the church was square in plan with recessed entrances, below slate

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shingled pediments, on both Third and Washington streets. The principal windows in the sanctuary were paired two-over-two sash below fanlights. The low hip roof was surmounted by an octagonal dome. In 1947-1948 the first expansion involved the southward extension of the sanctuary, the closing of the Washington Street entrance, the replacement of the dome by a steeple, and the installation of the diamond lattice windows; the Third Street entrance was embellished as the principal entrance and the portico in antis on Washington Street became a side porch. It would appear that the former Stell residence was used then for Sunday School rooms. In 1967 a hyphen was added between the sanctuary and the educational building. In 1986-1988 the church acquired the former Mitchell Furniture Company store and refitted it for church offices and a Fellowship Hall. The large brick store stood on the former site of the 19th century Peal Buggy Shop. The finish of the 1960s and 1980s expansions is typical. (SM,RB)

110. Singleton-Peele House (WH189)
319 Washington Street
ca. 1935
C

Occupying a portion of the factory property of the Peal Buggy Shop, this modest one-story gable-front bungalow was built about 1935 by the twice widowed Julia Boyd Peele Singleton (1873-1957). Following the death of her first husband Hosea Peal she married John F. Singleton, a Washington County farmer; it was after his death that she returned to this house, beside her former residence (WH190), where she ended her days. The house was afterward the home of her son George Bonner Peele until he removed to the C. J. Norman house (#108); his widow sold it out of the family in 1982. The three-bay house has a hipped roof porch supported by tapering wood columns on brick piers.

Outbuilding: This vertical board sided frame building, covered
C by a gable roof, appears to date from the first decades of the century and was probably erected for use by the buggy factory. The building appears to have been built in two parts and may have been relocated here from elsewhere on the lot.

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Section number 7 Page 73111. Hosea Peal House (WH190)

323 Washington Street

ca. 1890

C

This traditional one-story weatherboarded frame house, dating from the late-19th century, is the principal surviving building associated with the life of Hosea Peal (1852-1914), the owner of an important local buggy factory. Peal apparently came to Plymouth in the 1870s and started on a career that flourished. In the 1890s and 1900s he advertised nearly continuously in the BEACON; in 1898 he offered "a complete line of Buggies, wagons, Road carts, Farm carts, or any other vehicle." This house was probably built after Peal's marriage in 1886 to Susan Decormis (1845-1901). On 1 October 1902 he was married to Julia Boyd, who survived him by forty-three years. (It is also possible that this house was built at the time of their wedding; it was here in its present form by 1905.) The three-bay, side-gable frame house has a hip-roof porch and a long rear ell; both the ell and its porch have been enclosed and expanded. The eaves are stepped in Plymouth fashion. In the 1930s the house was converted to apartments; however, it remained in the family until the mid-1970s. (RB, SM)

112. Loma A. Peal House (WH191)

327 Washington Street

1924

C

In October, 1924, fire destroyed the home of Loma A. Peal (1882-1926) that stood at this site and he built this gable-front bungalow to replace the lost dwelling. Peal had been involved with his father, Hosea, in the operation of the buggy shop and eventually acquired the factory property where he operated a Ford dealership in the 1920s. Unlike the usual, modest gable-front bungalows elsewhere in Plymouth, this house has presence both because of its size and the use of paired two-over-two sash with sidelights in the front rooms of the house. There are also gable-roof wall-dormers in the centers of the side elevations. The eaves of the weatherboarded house are supported by triangular brackets. The house was afterward the home of Peal's widow Myrtle (1883-1965), and was eventually sold out of the family. (RB)

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113. Darden-Winslow House (WH192)
403 Washington Street
ca. 1922
C

Built by 1924 (probably in the early 1920s) by John W. Darden, this one-and-a-half story frame house is one of the first substantial bungalows erected in Plymouth. When built and until after 1949, the house consisted of the main block with its full-facade porch under the side-gable roof, a sunroom on the southeast side, a small rear ell and a secondary (bathroom) ell on the northwest side. In the years since, the sunroom was doubled in size and the ell was both expanded and extended. In 1911, Darden was elected Superintendent of Washington County Schools and held the office for many years. He was the author of "The History of Washington County, N.C.". The house was later acquired by W. Frith Winslow who lived here until removing to the Hornthal Family house (#205) about 1963. In 1964 he sold the house to Harry Edward Browning (1921-1988) whose widow lives here. (SM)

114. Dixon-Latham House (WH193)
409 Washington Street
ca. 1930
C

Similar in size to its neighbor at #403, this one-and-a-half story bungalow differs in that it is one of a small group of brick bungalows erected in Plymouth in the late-1920s and early-1930s. The side-gable house has an engaged full-facade (three-bay) porch that terminates on the west as a porte cochere; it is supported by tapering wood columns on brick piers connected by a brick railing. The house has gable-roof dormers on the front and rear, a sunroom on the southeast gable end, and a one-story shed porch at the rear. The house is laid up in an unusual Flemish bond featuring bricks on their short/narrow sides rather than flat. The eight-over-one Bungalow sash appear as individual windows, paired, and in trios. After Joseph G. Dixon the house was owned and occupied by Ellis J. and Eloise Loane Broughton who sold it in 1955 to Joseph H. and Elizabeth Bray Peele. The Peeles, in turn, sold it to John and Charlotte Shytles in 1964 when they moved to her father's house (#29). In 1966, the Shytles sold the house to Jack Benjamin and Lillian Latham who lived here until their deaths. It has since been converted to apartments.

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Garage: Probably dating from the 1950s or 1960s this poorly
NC built shed is covered with sheet metal.

115. Samuel Wesley Beasley House (WH194)
 415 Washington Street
 1904
 C

T-plan houses were popular in Plymouth in the decades at the turn of the century, and this substantial two-story dwelling remains one of the most intact of the group. Hattie Beasley purchased this lot in March 1904 from Daniel Garrett and the construction of the house is mentioned in "Beacon Flashes" on 12 August 1904. "Mr. A. L. Fagan of E. City, is here helping to build the new residence of Mr. S. W. Beasley." Samuel Wesley Beasley (1858-1934), was a native of Washington County and was married to Hattie Fagan. In the late-1880s he started a drayage business that he continued until his death. The house remained in the family until 1976. The two-story German-sided frame house stands on brick piers and is covered by gable roofs; plain cornerboards rise to plain friezeboards that return on the gable ends. The Bungalow style supports on the front porch are replacements; the rear one-story ell has a gable-end shed and a shed porch that has been extended. (RB, SM)

116. Garrett-Brown House (WH195)
 419 Washington Street
 19th century
 C

Remodeled and overbuilt in this century, this side-gable frame house with its flush eaves and gable end brick chimneys may well be one of the three oldest houses on Washington Street. Having the appearance of a coastal cottage, the one-story house has an engaged (and now glazed) shed-roof front porch and a rear shed under the standing seam metal roof. The house is associated with the Garrett family and was the home of Samuel Garrett in the interwar period. In 1941 David Gordon Brown (1910-1946), the youngest son of Henry Hugh Brown (#159), acquired the house from his sister; Mrs. Brown continues to live here.

Garage: Probably dating from the 1960s this simple metal
NC pole shed is now enclosed with vertical sheet
 sheathing.

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117. Daniel Robert Satterthwaite House (WH196)
421 Washington Street
1937-1938
C

In 1931 Daniel Robert Satterthwaite (1906-1977) married Mattie Davenport, and shortly thereafter he purchased 427 Washington Street where he lived until building this gable-front bungalow in 1937-1938. The one-and-a-half story frame house has a two-bay facade with the entrance set in the east corner of the house and behind an offset gable in the front porch. The porch is supported by brick piers and includes a porte cochere that is connected to the same feature in the replacement Bungalow-style porch on #427. The house has shed-roof dormers on the side elevations and a hip-roof shed on the rear.

Garage: Probably contemporary with the house, this shingle
C car frame garage is covered with weatherboards and a gable roof; it has a shed addition on the southwest side.

118. Baptist Parsonage-Satterthwaite House (WH197)
427 Washington Street
1890
C

Believed to have been erected in the Spring of 1890 as the Baptist parsonage and first occupied by the Rev. Mr. Tuttle, this one-story T-plan frame house is finished with two hallmarks of Plymouth construction: the stepped three-part eaves; and the plain board window and door surrounds with a perimeter fillet. The house also retains its kitchen/dining room dependancy that was connected to the house by a breezeway on the 1910 Sanborn map; that breezeway and the rear porch were eventually enclosed after the house was converted to apartments in the late-1930s. It was then, presumably when Mr. Satterthwaite built #421, that the Bungalow style porch and porte-cochere were built. Despite the conversion much of the original interior millwork remains in place. (SM, RB).

Garage: This three-stall building covered with
NC weatherboards, German siding and a gable roof was built after 1949, probably in the early 1950s.

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119. Hardison-Elks House (WH198)
431 Washington Street
1913-1914
C

This gable-front house and its companion dwelling at #433 share the distinction of both having been built by William Joseph Jackson for George W. Hardison. This house was at least the second house on this site. The one-story house that appears on the 1910 Sanborn map is probably the home of Alexina Manning. In 1898 Hardison married Pearl Manning in that house, and it appears that the couple lived with her mother; in 1901 the BEACON reported that Hardison was improving "his residence on 'Washington Heights'." He lived in that house until erecting #433 Washington in 1913. On 28 November 1913 the BEACON carried the following notice in "Beacon Flashes": "Mr George W. Hardison having moved into his new home has had the old building torn down and will at once erect a nice new residence in place of the old one. Contractor W. J. Jackson is superintending the work." The first known occupant of the house was Hardison's younger brother Richard G. and his wife Elsie Gaylord who were married in 1908. The house was later the home of Allen Peed and Lyman Elks who is probably responsible for the vinyl siding. The two-bay front elevation reflects the side-hall plan interior; it is sheltered by a hip-roof porch. On the side elevations there are wall gables; the rear elevation has a one-story ell. Interior finish includes tongue and groove wainscoting, four and five-panel doors, and a Colonial revival mantel in the parlor. (SM, RB)

Garage: This gable-front frame building covered and
NC sheathed with sheet metal is said to have been
built by Elks in the mid-1960s.

120. Hardison-Ange House (WH199)
433 Washington Street
1913
C

A short notice in "Beacon Flashes" on 4 April 1913 provides the first notice of this house: "Mr. W. J. Jackson is building a nice house for Mr. G. W. Hardison on South Washington Street." The house was completed in the autumn of 1913 and Hardison and his wife moved into the gable-front dwelling. The house has Jackson's hallmark demi-lune louvered ventilator in the front gable. The one-story hipped roof porch--with its later Bungalow-style supports--wraps the north corner of the house and continues down the northwest side to a two-story

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ell. There is an ornamental gable on the southeast side and one- and two-story ells on the rear. The interior is remarkably well-preserved and features tongue and groove wainscoting, a turned newel and railing on the staircase, four panel doors, and Colonial Revival and bracketed shelf mantels. George W. Hardison (1875-1941) was the son of Ira Tilghman Hardison (1843-1927); in 1933 while chairman of the board of county commissioners he was appointed postmaster of Plymouth. Hardison and his wife Pearl (1874-1946) lived here until their deaths. In 1952 the house was purchased by Leroy Rudolph Ange (1908-1981) whose widow Ruby Gray Harris (b. 1906), the daughter of Robert Hawkins Harris (1842-1919), continues to live here. Her father was a private in Company B, Seventh Regiment, N. C. Troops, and she is one of the last surviving children in North Carolina of a Confederate veteran. (SM, RB)

121. Pattie V. Hampton Johnston House (WH200)
437 Washington Street
1898-1899
C

For most of their married life Pattie Johnston and her husband Asa M. lived on their farm Roseneath south of Plymouth. Following his death in 1897 she appears to have decided to move to town. On 25 November 1898 a short notice to this effect appeared in "Beacon Flashes": "Mrs. P. V. Johnston has purchased the lot opposite Mr. Joseph Skittletharpe, on Washington Heights, and will erect a neat cottage on same at once." Work proceeded apace and on 21 April 1899 the newspaper informed its readers that "Mrs. A. M. Johnston has moved into her new residence on Washington Heights." Mrs. Johnston lived here until shortly before her death in 1933. In her will she named her neighbor George Hardison, a "trusted and loyal friend," as her executor and bequeathed her house to her favorite grandson Van Buren Martin, Jr. The small side-gable frame house is typical of many built in Plymouth in the decades around the turn of the century; it has a three-bay facade, German-siding, a one-story rear ell, and the hallmark three-part stepped eaves. The original hip-roof porch was taken down in the 1950s and replaced with a stoop. The interior originally had a center-hall plan and retains its tongue and groove wainscoting, four-panel doors, and other millwork. (SM, RB)

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122. Chesson-Gurkin House (WH201)
441 Washington Street
ca. 1900, 1930s
C

Now an expansive one-and-a-half story house with a roofline marked by five major gables and three dormer windows, it began as a traditional one-story three-bay turn of the century dwelling. The house that appears on the 1910 and 1915 Sanborn maps has an entrance bay front porch and a rear ell with a side porch that connected to the kitchen/dining room dependancy. By 1924 the only real change was a hip-roof extension of the ell. According to local tradition the house was first associated with a member of the Chesson family; however, its appearance owes to Luther Warren Gurkin (1886-1967) who acquired the house in the late 1910s and occupied it, with his wife Margie Willoughby (1891-1972), until their deaths. Gurkin started Spot Hardware about 1920 and was a long time hardware dealer. By 1949 the house had arrived at its present appearance, with a rectangular plan. Gurkin added a second story-and-a-half gable-roof ell on the rear and connected it to the earlier ell by a shed between the tall gables. To relieve the monotony of the long elevation on Fort Williams Street he added a gable-front here, offset from and lower than the pitch of the main block. He replicated the stepped eaves on the addition and further enhanced the appearance and presence of the house by putting three dormers across the Washington Street facade. Here the porch is supported by square-in-plan piers connected by a cross-panel railing. (SM)

Garage/Apartment: This one-and-a-half story frame building probably dates from the late-1920s or 1930s and is covered with German siding and a gable roof. There are a single car stall and a shop on the first story. Shed dormers on both the southeast and northwest elevations illuminate the apartment on the second story.

123. John A. Willoughby House (WH202)
503 Washington Street
1894
C

On 13 July 1894 a short notice in "Beacon Flashes" announced that "Mr. J. A. Willoughby has moved into his new residence." The impressive weatherboarded frame two-story house is one of several substantial

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houses erected on the T-plan popular at the time. Willoughby (d. 1923) operated a hardware store and lived here until his death. The house was later the home of his son J. B. Willoughby who founded Plymouth Motor Co. with James Roy Manning. The Sanborn maps from 1915 through 1949 show no change in the plan of the house; however, it is clear that the Tuscan columns on the front porch are replacements for the earlier porch supports that appear to have been chamfered posts. There was a porch at the rear in the shape of an L that connected to the freestanding kitchen/dining room dependancy. The house stands on brick piers and has sill boards at the base of the elevations that are enframed by plain cornerboards; they rise to the frieze boards that return on the gable ends. The eaves are stepped in Plymouth fashion. The former kitchen was replaced, apparently after 1949, by a large two-story ell that may be contemporary with the conversion of the house to apartments. The interior retains a group of original vernacular mantels that are unlike any others in town: they feature an idiosyncratic combination of applied moldings and varied proportions within a traditional post and lintel form. (RB,SM)

Garage/Apartment: Probably dating from the later-1940s or early 1950s, this two-story frame building is covered with wide German siding and a gable roof. There are two garage stalls on the first story and an apartment above. A one-story packroom with a shed roof was added on the southwest gable end.

124. Margaret Leggett House (WH203)
507 Washington Street
ca. 1900
C

The origins of this small but attractive one story gable-front house remain obscure; its size and appearance suggest the possibility that it might have first been a store that was later converted to a residence. The first known resident of the house was Margaret Roberson Leggett (ca. 1840-1935), the widow of Andrew J. Leggett (1833-1901) and the mother of Onward R. Leggett (1878-1918) (#13, 124, & 125). It was afterward the home of her son John H. Leggett (1869-1947); it remains in the family but has long been a rental dwelling. The small house has an asymmetrical three-bay first-story elevation that is sheltered by a hip-roof porch with simple replacement posts; in the center of the gable is an opening fitted with fixed louvered blinds. There is a one-story hip-roof ell at the rear.

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125. Leggett Family House (WH204)
509 Washington Street
ca. 1910
C

This two-story T-plan frame house with its stepped eaves is a level above the usual house of its type; it has a pedimented bay on the front ell and a pair of ornamental gable dormers on the southeast elevation. It was built by 1915 for Onward R. Leggett (1878-1918) and his wife who had earlier lived in the Ludford house (#126) next door. Mrs. Leggett, (1884-1928), the daughter of B. F. Owens and the granddaughter of Charles Latham, lived here until her death and it was afterward the home of her son George Raymond Leggett (1905-1972) and his wife, who continued the family jewelry business. It was sold out of the family in 1976. The two-story frame house rests on brick piers with brick lattice infill; the elevations have recently been covered with vinyl siding. In addition to the projecting bay with its three windows there is a two-bay side wing that contains the entrance, near the center of the elevation. It is sheltered by a hip roof porch with replacement square-in-plan columns. At the rear there is a one-story shed and a hyphen that connects to the kitchen dependency. (SM)

Garage: This two-story building, probably erected in the 1940s, has a cement block first story with paired board and batten doors opening into two car stalls on the northwest front. The second story apartment is covered with German siding and a gable roof; it has paired and single six-over-six sash windows and an entrance on the southwest gable end.

126. Ludford-Leggett-Hooker House (WH205)
515 Washington Street
ca. 1895
C

Although its facade is largely shaded and hidden by two towering magnolia trees, this T-plan frame house with its bracketed eaves and bracketed turned-post porch is one of the town's impressive late-Victorian residences. It was built for Enoch Ludford, a prominent lumberman, who sold it in 1904 to Onward R. Leggett. The house remained Leggett's residence into the 1910s when he built and moved into the adjacent house (#125). According to family tradition it was then the home of Leggett's mother until she removed to 507 Washington

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Street (#124). From 1928 until 1948 it was the home of Leggett's daughter Annie (1910-1969) and her husband George Cecil Hooker (1899-1983); they converted it to three apartments and moved elsewhere. It was again a family residence when their daughter Annie Mabel Hooker and her husband Ivan Mixon moved into the house in 1955; they covered the house's German siding with asbestos shingles and in the summer of 1990 replaced the original four-over-four sash with replacement one-over-one sash. The hip-roof porch at the front of the house covers the full elevation. At the rear of the house is a long one-story ell with an engaged porch along its northwest side. (RB)

127. Simpson-Bullock House (WH206)
517 Washington Street
ca. 1984
NC

This one-story brick veneered ranch house was built for Sally Simpson in 1984. She sold the house to her brother-in-law Dewey Bullock who added a gable roof wing containing a den in 1988; he continues to live here. It was built on two lots that were the site of one-story side-gable turn-of-the-century frame houses that stood until after 1949.

Storage Building: It is a one-story pre-fabricated building
NC covered with vertical sheet sheathing and
an asphalt shingle gable roof.

128. Spruill-Bowen House (WH207)
527 Washington Street
ca. 1900
C

According to local tradition the first remembered resident of this house, and its probable builder, was Walter Spruill and his wife Anne Matilda Woodard. It was also home to their adopted daughter (and niece) Hilda Eloise Ralph and her husband Lee Roy Swain. In the later 1940s it was the home of Blanche (1891-1960) and Milton Bowen (1881-1962); the house passed to their daughter Mary and her husband Joseph E. White (d. 1990). The one-story T-plan German-sided frame house is covered with a standing seam gable roof; the near-full facade front porch is supported by chamfered posts connected by a later railing. The front door is flanked by side lights. The rear ell with its enclosed shed porch incorporates the original kitchen/dining room; an open shed extension on its southwest gable end serves as a carport.

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Storage Building: This small prefabricated structure is
NC covered with sheet metal.

Garage: This frame building, covered with flush vertical
C boards and a sheet tin shed roof, probably dates to
the 1930s.

129. Nellie McNair Beasley House (WH208)
531 Washington Street
1903
C

Left a widow by the death of her husband John E. Beasley (1855-1902), Nellie McNair Beasley (1854-1934) had this house built and removed here. The ROANOKE BEACON on 21 August 1903 carried a short notice in "Beacon Flashes": "Mrs. Nellie Beasley has moved into her new residence, just completed, on upper Washington Street." Mrs. Beasley, the daughter of John Frederick and Charlotte Spruill McNair, lived here until her death and shared the home with her eldest daughter Mary Magdalene (1875-1944) and her husband Cleophus Wiley Swain. The Swains' son Wilbur sold it out of the family in 1961. The traditional two-story three bay weatherboarded frame house has a side-gable roof, stepped eaves, interior chimneys, and a one-story ell and rear shed. The hip-roof front porch, sheltering the central entrance with its three-pane sidelights, is supported by chamfered posts featuring scroll-sawn foliate brackets. The six-over-six sash windows are set in plain board surrounds with perimeter fillets. The interior was built on a center hall plan and retains its tongue and groove wainscoting and seven-panel doors.

Garage: Probably erected in the 1940s this simple frame
NC building is covered with sheet metal and a gable
roof.

130. Norman-Dinkins House (WH209)
539 Washington Street
ca. 1938
C

The history of this house is typical of several in the historic district, having been built as rental dwellings and later becoming owner-occupied. This small, three-bay one-story frame house, with its gable-roof porch and rear ell, was built by Cicero Julius Norman (#108) about 1938; he also built two houses around the corner on

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Brinkley Avenue about the same time. Mary Spruill lived here as a tenant. In 1943 her daughter Mary and her husband Charles W. Dinkins (d. 1966) purchased the house; she continues to live here. At the front the bays flanking the entrance porch hold paired six-over-six sash. A brick chimney stands on the southeast gable end; in the mid 1960s a frame carport supported by paired wood columns and topped by a wood railing was added to the northwest gable end. Aluminum siding was put on in 1964.

Garage: This c. 1938 weatherboarded frame building was raised on a
C cement block foundation and is covered by a sheet metal gable roof. There are double board and batten doors and a door into the pack room on the northeast gable end.

131. Bowen House (WH210)
541 Washington Street
ca. 1900, 1959
NC

The exact origins of this one-story house, veneered with brick ca. 1959, remains to be confirmed; it was standing by 1910 and it appears to date to the turn of the century. Its first remembered occupant was Cleveland Beasley, the son of Nellie Beasley (#129). Clarence Eugene Bowen (1901-1989) came to the house in the 1940s and lived here until his death. By 1949 the one-story house with its rear ell had been expanded to a nearly square dwelling; it has a hip roof porch on the front and a carport on the rear.

Vacant Lot: This grassed lot was the site of two two-story frame dwellings as early as 1915 when this area was first mapped; they were standing in 1949.

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132. Garrett & Company Building (WH211)
609 Washington Street
1917
C

Washington County has long been known for its Scuppernong grapes and this building was erected in 1917 as a factory in which to press the juice therefrom for wine production. On 20 April an article entitled "A Grape Juice Plant" in the BEACON heralded the construction of this building. "The Garretts, who for years have been the principal buyers of our grapes, have purchased from Mr. D. O. Brinkley that entire lot of land in South Plymouth lying between the Atlantic Coast Line and Norfolk Southern Railroads and extending from Washington to Jefferson Streets, and will at once erect thereon a large brick plant for the manufacture of grape juice." The winery had been established in North Carolina by C. W. Garrett in the 1860s but in the early-twentieth century, when prohibition laws began to be enacted, Paul Garrett moved it to Virginia and a large winery was erected in Norfolk. Eventually the company, with wineries in New York and other states, became one of the country's major wine makers. Alas, the grape juice operation here was short-lived for by 1924 the building was being used by Plymouth Wholesale Co. In the 1940s it was acquired by Henry Eugene Harrison (1906-1978) and became the quarters of H. E. Harrison Wholesale Co., a wholesale grocery business, that he had established in 1934. The company operated here into the early 1980s. The former grape juice plant is a long low brick building with multiple window, door, and garage openings on its four elevations. Near the center there is a brick fire wall with a parapet that rises through the shallow gable roof. Abutting it on both sides are glazed monitors that provide illumination to the work space inside. The original window openings, principally on the northwest side, are those with arched heads and some still retain their nine-over-nine sash; others have been partially or wholly closed up while in some instances other openings have been created. Inside, there is still one original office that is ceiled with tongue and groove. (SM, RB)

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Section number 7 Page 87134. John Shepherd Brinkley House (WH213)

217 Jefferson Street

1941

C

Erected in 1941, this two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival house is the last of the impressive pre-World War II dwellings in Plymouth. Until John Shepherd Brinkley built this brick veneer house a substantial one-and-a-half story 19th century house stood here; it was the home of William Henry Hampton until his death in 1911. Brinkley (1903-1956), a native of Suffolk, Virginia, came to Plymouth in 1932 to manage the New Theatre; in 1937 he built and opened the Plymouth Theatre (#104). The New Theatre burned in 1939; Brinkley rebuilt it and opened it as the Daly Theatre (#199) in 1946. Also making their home here were Brinkley's mother Gertrude Shepherd Brinkley (1881-1947), and two sisters, Bernice Brinkley Hammons (1906-1971) and Marian Rebecca Brinkley (b. 1908). His sisters and heirs sold the house in the later 1950s. The house consists of a two-and-a-half story three-bay main block; recessed behind the facade on the southeast is a two-bay, two-story wing, and there is a one-story glazed sunporch on the northwest gable end. There is a shallow gable roof ell on the rear. The house is laid up in common bond and has soldier course lintels over the openings. The broken pediment at the entrance and the other exterior millwork is typical of the period. Standing on the south end of the side wing is a one-and-a-half story weatherboarded frame wing that housed servant's quarters; it was connected by a breezeway that was later enclosed. (RB, SM)

Well house: Appearing to date from the early 20th century,
C this square frame building is covered with wood
lattice and a hip roof.

Smokehouse: This tall weatherboarded frame building is
C covered with a gable roof and is probably
contemporary with the house.

Dependency: This one-story frame building appears to date
C from the early 20th century and may have been
the kitchen or servant's quarters of the Hampton
house. It is weatherboarded and has a hip roof.

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JEFFERSON STREET

133. Manning Motor Company (WH212)
109 Jefferson Street
1938
C

This one-story brick automobile showroom and dealership is one of two erected in the block, bound by Jefferson, Water, Monroe and Main Streets, that by 1915 was the site of one of the earliest automobile garages in Plymouth. It was located on Water Street as was the "ironclad" automobile sales building erected by 1924; the 100 block of Jefferson Street would remain residential into the 1930s and the construction of this building. Plymouth Motor Company started as a Plymouth dealership in 1933 on Water Street. By 1938 the company had changed to selling Ford and Mercury automobiles and was a partnership of James Roy Manning (1896-1953) and J. B. Willoughby. The company eventually was acquired by Manning and renamed Manning Motor Co. J. R. Manning, Jr. operated the company after his father's death and today it remains in operation under the direction of his son-in-law Thomas E. Broderick. The large rectangular brick building has a stepped parapet front of wire-cut brick on Jefferson Street; it was expanded to the southeast by 1949. The facade has a series of four large plate glass show windows, and two pedestrian entrances. The side elevations of the building stretch back from the street to secondary wings that extend to the right and left the width of a single garage door opening; these doors open into the garage and repair shop that occupies the rear two-thirds of the structure and is covered with a vaulted roof. It and a two-bay garage addition on the southeast are fitted with large metal industrial windows. About 1985 a relatively small metal clad addition, housing service and parts storage, was built onto the showroom; it occupied part of the site of a demolished filling station that stood at the corner of Water and Jefferson streets. (RB, SM)

Vacant Lot: This lot was the site of a pair of one-story, single-pile frame houses with full-facade porches and one-story rear ells. The nearly identical houses were built between 1900 and 1905; they were still standing in 1949. The lot is now a used-car lot for Manning Motors.

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135. Clark-Chesson House (WH214)
219 Jefferson Street
ca. 1810
C

Believed to have been erected for David Clark prior to 1811, this two-story weatherboarded frame Federal period house is one of only five houses surviving in Plymouth that pre-date the Civil War. David Clark, the presumed builder, sold lot #77 in 1811 to Levi Fagan for \$1,000. Fagan served for a period as the collector of customs in Plymouth; he later sold it to Horace Ely who had a shipyard. In 1831 the house and lot were sold in the settlement of Ely's debts and in 1833 Elijah Cornell acquired the property and is believed to have lived here; he owned a saw and grist mill on Welch's Creek. The house passed through a number of owners until 1880 when Joseph S. Chesson (1841-1920) purchased it; he and his wife Sadie (1856-1927) lived here until their deaths. For the longest period of time it was the home of their daughter Lillian and her husband Benjamin Gary Campbell, the last owner-occupants.

The original house is the two-story with attic three-bay main block, one-room deep, with its gable end chimneys, flush eaves, and full-facade flush-sheathed porch. The porch supports were changed in this century and the entrance altered; however, nine-over-six sash windows remain on the first story and six-over-six on the second. The one-story (one room) gable roof wings on both gable ends, recessed behind the old chimneys with their tumbled weatherings, are connected by a shed across the house's rear elevation; they were probably added by Chesson in the 1880s and appear on the 1900 Sanborn map. A porch then connected to the kitchen/dining room dependency that stands perpendicular to the main block. It has large six-over-six sash windows, as does the 1880s additions, and stepped eaves. It would appear that it was built by Chesson who reused a fine six, raised panel door from the house here. The hall/parlor interior is finished in a simple Federal style with baseboards and chairrails, flush sheathed walls, molded surrounds, molded shelf mantels, and four and six panel doors with H-L hinges. While the turned newel and railing on the stair from the first story to the second is from the 1880s, the square-in-plan newel and railing on the second story is original. (SM, HWC)

Vacant Lot: This was the site of a one-story-with-attic Greek Revival cottage that was occupied by members of the David O. Brinkley family in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

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136. Louis S. Landing Rental House (WH215)
222 Jefferson Street
1898
C

Louis Sparkman Landing (1858-1962) came to Plymouth in the later 19th century and began a long career here as a merchant. On 4 February 1898 "Beacon Flashes" included a short notice concerning this house. "Mr. L. S. Landing is having a neat and roomy cottage erected on his lot on Jefferson Street. Mr. B. Nurney is in charge of the work." The traditional one-story three-bay side-gable house has a hip-roof porch supported by chamfered posts; the rear gable roof ell is flanked by a partially enclosed porch on the southeast side. The German-sided frame house has sidelights flanking the central entrance and six-over-six sash windows. The house remained in the Landing family until recent years and has always been rental. (RB)

137. Smith-Norman House (WH216)
313 Jefferson Street
later-1940s
NC

This one-story-with-attic cement block house was built by Thomas Latham Smith (d. 1962) and his wife Patti Bateman (d. 1978) as a retirement home in later 1940s and by 1949. Smith had been a druggist in Plymouth in the early-20th century and sold his Washington Street home and his drug store to Percy Arps. He then moved to Roanoke Rapids and later to Wilmington from whence he returned to Plymouth. The simple two-bay side-gable house had an entrance bay porch that was removed by Vanetta Norman, the present owner, who added a room to the front.

Garage: Contemporary with the house, it is built of cement
NC blocks and has asbestos shingles in the gable ends
and an asphalt shingle gable roof.

138. Crofton House (WH217)
315 Jefferson Street
ca. 1900
C

This traditional one-story side-gable frame house with its hip-roof front porch sheltering three bays and a rear ell was moved here. The

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original location of the house remains unknown; it might have been one of the houses removed from the 100 block of Jefferson Street when the showroom for Plymouth Motor Co. (#133) was built. Sheathed with German-sided elevations it appears to date from the turn of the century. The Sanborn maps for 1905 through 1924 show no building on this lot; however, this house is here by 1949. The earliest remembered occupant of the house is Lester Crofton who was here in the 1940s and may have been responsible for putting the house on this lot. (SM)

139. Satterthwaite-Bateman-Harrington House (WH218)
317 Jefferson Street
ca. 1900
C

The full early history of this traditional one-story, three-bay side-gable frame house remains to be established; however, it is first associated with a member of the Satterthwaite family who is said to have owned the house when Will Hardison was a tenant here in the 1900s. It was later the residence of Samuel R. Bateman (1871-1929) and his wife Pauline O. Bateman (1878-1946). Ada Spruill Harrington (d. 1974), the widow of Nathan C. Harrington (d. 1945), purchased the house in the mid 1940s and lived here until her death; during a part of that period it was also home to her daughter Elizabeth and her husband Hubert Owens. The German-sided house has stepped eaves and a shed-roof front porch supported by square-in-plan columns connected by a wood lattice railing. The center entrance has three-pane sidelights above molded panels and a four-pane transom. The one-story rear ell has a partially enclosed shed porch on the southeast elevation.

140. Adler-Cutler House (WH219)
319 Jefferson Street
ca. 1937
C

The site of this house and its neighbor at 323 Jefferson Street appears to have been the side yard of the late-Victorian house at 327 Jefferson Street (#142) until the 1930s when they were erected. Abe Adler, a long time Plymouth merchant, acquired the property and built this gable-front bungalow as a rental dwelling. It was one of the first to be built in response to the big demand for housing sparked by the opening of the North Carolina Pulp Co. plant. In 1955 William Roy Cutler (1914-1981) and his wife Lucille Silverthorn purchased the house; she continues to live here. The asymmetrical three-bay

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facade has a gable front porch occupying the north half of the elevation. The house has six-over-six sash windows and interior brick flue stacks. The triangular brackets were removed when the vinyl siding was installed in 1989.

Garage: This German-sided frame garage was built about 1973
NC to replace the earlier garage. It has a wide opening on the northeast gable end that is covered by a later projecting shed.

Storage Building: Also built about 1973, this tall frame
NC one-story building is covered with wide manufactured siding and a gable roof.

141. Adler-Barber House (WH220)
323 Jefferson Street
ca. 1937
C

Believed to be contemporary with the bungalow next door, this house has a five-bay gable-front facade with a gable-front porch sheltering the center entrance and the flanking bays. The roof has exposed rafter ends and triangular brackets. The asbestos shingles were added in the mid 1960s, and the front porch supports and floor were replaced about 1967. Abe Adler built the house as investment rental property. In the mid 1950s Raymond Barber (d. 1968) and his wife acquired the property; she continues to reside here.

142. Lewis-Allen House (WH221)
327 Jefferson Street
ca. 1895
C

The most elaborate of Plymouth's turn-of-the-century Victorian cottages, this house is thought to have been built by Thomas J. Lewis (d. 1903), the brother of Mrs. David O. (Emma) Brinkley. Although built on the typical T-plan, the house takes on a handsome aspect in large part because of its finish and the three-sided bays projecting from the gables facing Jefferson and Fourth streets; they are faced with diagonal tongue and groove ceiling. Above these bays are paired two-over-two sash windows; the apex of the gables are sheathed with tongue and groove ceiling applied in diagonal patterns. Crowning the elevations are cutwork spandrels in the molded eaves. The house rests on brick piers with brick lattice infill, has weatherboarded elevations, and a standing seam metal roof pierced by a paneled

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chimney. The hip-roof front porch has simple replacement posts; at the rear the breezeway connecting to the kitchen/dining room dependency and the shed porch have been enclosed. The interior follows a center hall plan and has tongue and groove wainscoting and four panel doors; two rooms of the original three retain their pressed tin ceilings. After Lewis's death the house was occupied for a period by his widow Sarah Chesson, the daughter of William Mackey Chesson, and their daughter Fannie May Lewis Kirby and her husband. In the early 1940s Hubert Harold Allen (b. 1908), the son of Pleasant Daniel Allen, purchased the house from Abe Adler and continues to live here. He was the owner and proprietor of Allen's Food Store on Water Street until 1982. (SM)

Garage: Probably erected in the 1930s or 1940s, this
NC deteriorated gable-front building is covered with asbestos shingles over vertical board siding; there is a garage opening and a door into a packroom on the northeast gable front.

143. Winslow House (WH222)
316 Jefferson Street
later-1940s
NC

Probably erected in the later 1940s by W. Frith Winslow, this one-story-with-attic side-gable frame house is covered with asbestos shingles. The front elevation has the appearance of small houses of the post-war period; the door is set between a brick chimney standing parallel with the facade and a three-window gable-front bay.

Garage: Probably contemporary with the house, the frame
NC garage is covered with weatherboards and a sheet tin gable roof; the opening on the southwest gable end has clipped corners.

144. White-Ausbon House (WH223)
318 Jefferson Street
ca. 1912
C

Erected between 1910 and 1915 this narrow two-bay side-gable frame house is covered with weatherboards; it has a hip-roof porch across the facade and a one-story rear ell. The house has pent gables on the front and side elevations. According to local tradition it was built by William Ryland White who lived at 104 W. Third (#219). In

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1917 Harry Stell sold the house to Clarence Vance Walker Ausbon (1863-1946) and his wife Sarah Ralph (1870-1941). In a career that spanned over half a century in Plymouth, Ausbon is remembered for two major roles: from 1890 until 1929 he was a co-owner and proprietor of the ROANOKE BEACON with his brother W. Fletcher Ausbon; from 1906 until 1942 he was clerk of the Superior Court of Washington County. Ausbon and his wife lived here until their deaths; the house was also the home of their son Fred Starr Ausbon (1896-1967) and his sister Sara Adelaide (1898-1983). (SM, RB)

145. Newberry-Clayton-Brown House (WH224)
322 Jefferson Street
Later 19th century
C

Probably dating from the later 19th century this two-story frame house has been expanded by a series of 20th century owners. The two-story main block with its one-story shed and kitchen/dining room dependency appear on the 1905 Sanborn map. In 1922 Maude Newberry sold the house and lot extending to Fourth Street to C. S. Ausbon. The property came back into her ownership and in 1926 she sold it to Henry Ervin Beam. Less than a month later Beam sold the two-story house and its immediate grounds to Daryl V. Clayton (1901-1970) and his wife Annie Isolind Ange (1899-1934). Clayton lived here until after his wife's death when he removed to Williamston. In the early-1940s, Sidney R. Brown and his wife acquired the house and lived here until his death; in 1966 she sold the house to Henry Sawyer. It appears that the three-bay side-gable frame house with its one-story porch remained intact until 1922 when Ausbon acquired the property. He probably took down the porch and by 1924 replaced it with a bracketed gable hood over the entrance, and added the side porch on the northwest gable end. Sometime after 1949 the rear shed was raised to two stories and a second one-story shed was added across the rear of the house. Aluminum siding was added in 1971. (SM)

Garage: Probably dating from the late-1920s or early-1930s,
C this gable roof frame building is covered with wide German siding. It has a garage opening and a door into a packroom on the southwest gable front.

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146. Henry Ervin Beam House (WH225)
324 Jefferson Street
ca. 1926
C

One of the earliest brick bungalows erected in Plymouth, this one-story house was probably built for Henry Ervin Beam shortly after he acquired the property in 1926. Beam, an executive with Branch Bank, purchased the old Newberry house (#145) property in June and some six weeks later sold the Newberry house to D. V. Clayton, reserving for himself this lot. The side-gable brick house has an asymmetrical three-bay elevation with a gable-front porch; it occupies the south half of the front elevation and shelters the off-center entrance. The porch has a stuccoed gable with an attic fanlight; it is supported by tapering wood columns on brick piers. There is a brick ell and an enclosed shed porch on the rear elevation. Beam lived here until after his retirement in 1957 when he returned to his native Lincoln County. The house was next owned by Jack and Lillian Latham who lived here prior to relocating to 409 Washington (#114). (WCDB)

147. Hampton-Adler-Meekins House (WH226)
401 Jefferson Street
ca. 1905
C

A full understanding of this early-20th century gable-front frame rental house remains to be established. It was standing by 1910 when its front porch faced onto Fourth Street. The earliest remembered owner was Loulie Blount Hampton who rented the house to Della Webb Parker, a seamstress; Parker remained here into the 1920s when she remarried and removed to Williamston. The next known tenant was Maurice Poteet, a brickmason, who erected the Brinkley Commercial Block (#103). Later the house was bought by Abe Adler who converted it into a duplex. The house was then apparently rental until it was acquired by Ivan Atamanchuk who sold it in the mid-1960s to William Franklin Meekins (1928-1975) whose widow resides here. The three-bay house has a hip-roof front porch and a near-full width rear gable roof ell; an open two-bay car shed was added to its southwest end in the later 1960s.

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148. Adler Rental House I (WH227)
403 Jefferson Street
1940s (by 1949)
NC

According to local tradition this side-gable frame house and 405 Jefferson Street (#149) were built by Abe Adler, a local merchant, in the side yard of the turn-of-the-century house at 401 Jefferson Street. Both houses appear on the Sanborn map of 1949. The house has an awkward three-bay front elevation; the off-center entrance is under a gable-front porch that is centered on the facade. There is a one-story ell at the rear. The original exterior sheathing has been covered with vinyl siding. (SM)

149. Adler Rental House II (WH228)
405 Jefferson Street
1940s (by 1949)
NC

As with its neighbor to the northwest, local tradition ascribes the construction of this rental dwelling to Abe Adler. The gable-front asbestos-shingled frame house has more of a presence on the street, a quality achieved through the use of the four banked six-over-six sash windows, the demi-lune attic window, and the recessed entrance on the east corner.

150. Adler Rental House III (WH229)
407 Jefferson Street
Late 1930s
C

This gable front rental bungalow, ornamented with triangular brackets on the porch and front gable, is probably contemporary with the rental houses at 319 and 323 Jefferson (#140 and 141) that Adler also had built. The three-bay front is sheltered by a near-full facade porch supported by square-in-plan wood columns on brick piers; the pitch of its roof is lower than that of the house and an attic window is positioned between the two gables. The house rests on a running bond brick foundation; the original sheathing has been covered with aluminum siding.

Garage: Probably contemporary with the house, this gable-front building has a broad opening and a door into the packroom on the northeast gable front. It is now covered with aluminum siding.

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151. Bowen-Lilley House (WH230)
421 Jefferson Street
ca. 1939
C

According to local tradition this house began as a small brick dwelling erected by Robert Bowen on a lot given to him by his parents George and Matilda Bowen; they lived at 427 Jefferson (#153). Sometime after 1949 Bowen added a room onto the rear of the house. In 1959 he sold it to John and Bertie Lilley who also made an addition to the rear and lived here until 1979. The painted gable-front house has a four-bay facade with a projecting gable block on the east half. There is a gable-roof carport supported by brick piers off the west corner at the rear. The present owner installed a woven wire fence around the southeast side yard in 1989.

Storage Building: Probably dating from the 1940s or early
NC 1950s, this small frame building is covered with wide German siding and a gable roof.

Greenhouse: This small glazed structure rests on a cement
NC block foundation; it appears to date from the 1960s.

152. Earl Bowen House (WH231)
425 Jefferson Street
ca. 1938
C

According to local tradition this modest one-story gable-front bungalow was built in the later 1930s by George Bowen for his son Earl who occupied it for a number of years. It has since been both rental and owner-occupied. The weatherboarded frame house rests on a running bond brick foundation; it has exposed rafter ends along the eaves. The hip-roof front porch is supported by square-in-plan wood columns on brick piers connected by brick lattice.

Storage Building: This simple 1960s or 1970s frame building
NC is covered with vertical siding and a shed roof; it has sheds on the side elevations.

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153. George Bowen House (WH232)
427 Jefferson Street
ca. 1900
C

Although this two-story T-plan frame house is one of the more prepossessing houses in the 400 block, the early history of the dwelling has yet to be established. A one-story frame house of similar plan appears on the Sanborn maps of 1910 through 1924 and it appears likely that the house was raised to two stories after 1924. The exposed rafter ends on the eaves and the triangular brackets in the gables are more typical of the 1920s and 1930s. Although two separate portions of the house's front porch were enclosed when the house was converted to apartments, two of the original turned posts and their brackets survive. A long one-story ell on the rear elevation appears to include the original kitchen/dining room; the porches on the northwest side have been expanded and enclosed. The house is first remembered as the residence of George Bowen and his wife Matilda who lived here until their deaths. (SM)

Storage building: This small frame building is covered with
NC board and batten and a sheet metal shed
roof.

154. William Thomas Nurney House (WH233)
435 Jefferson Street
1909
C

The 18 April 1900 wedding of Sarah Frances Gaylord, the daughter of J. H. Gaylord, to William Thomas Nurney, the son of Benjamin F. Nurney (1845-1912), was extensively described in the ROANOKE BEACON under the heading "A Military Wedding." Nine years later on 20 July 1909 the newspaper reported in "Beacon Flashes" that "Mr. and Mrs. W. P. (T.) Nurney are at home in their pretty new residence on 'Fort Williams Height,' on Jefferson Street." Nurney (1875-1933) served as coroner of Washington County but he is better remembered as the proprietor of the Nurney Funeral Parlor. His father had established the company in 1889 and practiced that trade as well as his building business until his death. The younger Nurney operated the undertaking business until his death after which the business was continued by members of his family. Sarah Frances Nurney (1883-1958) lived on here until her death as did their son William Stark Nurney (1906-1968). The one-story T-plan frame house is covered with German siding and a gable roof. The front gable is pedimented and forms a

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three-sided bay; the entrance porch to the northwest has been partially enclosed. On the southeast elevation there is a large hip roof wing and on the rear the former breezeway connecting the kitchen/dining room has been expanded and enclosed. After the death of the Nurneys the house was sold to Delbert Daniel Allen (d. 1981) and his wife who lived her until 1985. (SM, RB)

155. Chears-Clifton House (WH234)

439 Jefferson Street

ca. 1905

C

According to local tradition this one-story T-plan frame house was built for Thomas Chears and also served as the residence of Ben Clifton who was a keeper of the lighthouse on the Albemarle Sound. It was eventually acquired by Matilda Bowen who used it as investment rental property and whose son sold it in 1969 to Cecil Clarence Craft (b. 1894), the present owner. The front porch repeats the form of the house and is supported by turned posts with simple spindle brackets. The rear ell has a shed porch along the southeast side. The interior follows a center hall plan and has tongue and groove wainscoting, four panel doors, and typical mantels.

Garage: This one car frame garage is covered with flush
C vertical boards and a gable roof.

156. Davis-Darden House (WH235)

443 Jefferson Street

ca. 1920

C

This large expansive frame bungalow with its engaged shed porch and gable front dormer is said to have been built for a Dr. Davis about 1920; he later moved to Washington, N. C. In 1935 it was purchased by Vandalia Asby Darden (d. 1980), the wife of Asa Thomas Darden (d. 1963). The Dardens created an apartment on the second story and their daughter Louise lived here with her husband Roy Ward Swain (d. 1964) beginning in 1935. The one-and-a-half story house stands on brick piers and is covered with asbestos shingles and a gable roof with exposed rafter ends. The former porch on the southeast gable end was enclosed as a sunporch and later enclosed and expanded as a bedroom/bathroom suite about 1960. The house's roof splays to cover the kitchen shed on the rear. The interior follows a center hall plan and has pressed tin ceilings in the hall and parlor.

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157. Delbert Daniel Allen House (WH236)
414 Jefferson Street
ca. 1945-1946
NC

According to family tradition this one-story gable-front frame house was built for Delbert Daniel Allen (1913-1981) after he returned to Plymouth following World War II. The house is said to have been started near the end of the war as a parsonage by a local congregation and completed by Pleasant Daniel Allen, the owner's father. Allen and his wife Gussie Ray Biggs (1918-1986) lived here until about 1967 when they removed to 435 Jefferson (#154). The house is covered with asbestos shingles. A gable-front porch supported by square-in-plan columns dominates the front elevation; there is a shed-roof porch at the rear.

Garage: Probably erected in the 1950s this one-story brick
NC veneer building has a gable roof with exposed
rafter ends and a large opening on the southeast
gable end.

158. Delbert D. Allen Rental House (WH237)
416 Jefferson Street
1954
NC

This modest three-bay side gable frame rental house stands on a running bond brick foundation and is covered with asbestos shingles. There is a shallow stoop at the front.

159. Stocks-Brown House (WH238)
420 Jefferson Street
1906
C

According to family tradition this traditional one-story three-bay German-sided frame house may have been the final residence of John Stocks (ca. 1832-1913), a member of Company E, 61st Regiment, North Carolina Troops. On 1 June 1906 a notice in "Beacon Flashes" announced that "Carpenters began work Wednesday on a new residence on Jefferson Street, for Mr. John Stocks." Whether that house was indeed his home or whether it was a rental house may remain open to question; however there is no doubt that this house was the residence of his daughter and her descendants into the 1980s. Kitty Stokes (1868-1927) was married in 1885 to Henry Hugh Brown (1853-1929); they

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made their home here until their deaths as did their son John Sylvester Brown (1891-1955) and his wife Mary (1891-1952). The house was last the home of their son Hugh Mizzell Brown (d. 1980) whose widow stayed on here for a period after his death. After 1949 the later generations made additions to the house that incorporated the kitchen/dining room dependency. Part of the house retains its original German siding while other parts are covered with artificial siding. At the front the central entrance has five-pane sidelights flanking the door. (SM, RB)

160. Ainsley-Asby House (WH239)
422 Jefferson Street
ca. 1941
C

According to Asby family tradition this house was built about 1941 by Thomas E. Ainsley (1877-1956) who lived here until 1950 when he removed to 104 W. Fourth Street (#234). In 1950, Oda Bowen Asby (1893-1986), the daughter of Leven Bowen and the niece of George Bowen (#153), purchased the house and lived here with her daughters Marilyn Fay and Beatrice (d. 1989). The three-bay gable-front frame bungalow has a shed-roof front porch supported by Bungalow-style piers. The original sheathing has been covered with vinyl siding.

Garage: Contemporary with the house, this frame building is covered with weatherboards and a gable roof; it has an opening on the southwest gable end and a shed addition on the northeast end.
C

Storage Building: This small recent building is covered with sheet siding and a shed roof.
NC

Car shed: This simple open shed has a concrete floor, 4x4 supports, and a sheet metal shed roof.
NC

161. McConnico-Williams House (WH240)
428 Jefferson Street
ca. 1905
C

Probably dating from the first decade of the 20th century, this house has a somewhat elusive history as both a rental and owner-occupied house. Who built the house remains unknown; however, the first remembered occupant was a member of the McConnico family. It was later acquired by Millard G. Darden who used it as investment rental

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property. It was acquired in 1954 by David Williams (1918-1985) whose widow continues to reside here. The traditional one-story three-bay frame house has a side-gable roof and a long rear ell; the eaves are stepped. A hip-roof porch shelters the entrance with its sidelights and the flanking bays. The rear porch was enclosed in the mid-1950s, and the house was covered with vinyl siding about 1981.

Garage: Built in the 1960s, the frame building is covered
NC with sheet plywood and sheet metal gable roof.

Car shed: Built in 1985, it has simple 4x4 supports and a
NC shed roof.

162. Enos Hilliard Liverman House (WH241)
434 Jefferson Street
ca. 1912
C

Erected between 1910 and 1915, this two story side-gable weatherboarded frame house is first known as the residence of Enos Hilliard Liverman who was living here by 1920. Mrs. Liverman died in 1925 and Liverman (d. 1964) lived on here until 1958 when he moved to a house on Old Roper Road in Liverman Heights, a development he started. He was also a merchant in Plymouth. The house was converted to two apartments and remained in the family into the mid 1980s. The three-bay facade has a hip-roof porch supported by turned posts connected by a turned balustrade; it terminates at the south end at a glazed sunroom that extends down the southeast gable end of the house. At the rear there are two ells and the original kitchen, all covered with standing seam metal. (SM)

Garage: Probably erected in the 1930s this frame building
C is covered with weatherboards and a sheet tin gable roof; it has an opening on the southwest gable end.

163. Willie W. Satterthwaite Rental House (WH242)
438 Jefferson Street
1910
C

Erected in 1910 by Willie W. Satterthwaite (1882-1966), this large two-story T-plan frame house is one of the most impressive houses in Plymouth built as investment rental property. According to family tradition Satterthwaite's father had a saw mill and cut the lumber with which to build the house. In 1961 the house was sold to James

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C. Morris and his wife who lived here for approximately twenty years and now use it as rental property. The hip-roof porch carries across nearly the entire facade and repeats the form of the T-plan; it is supported by turned posts with scroll-swan foliate brackets. The center entrance is flanked by two-pane sidelights and a three pane transom. The two-over-two sash are set in plain board surrounds with molded top lintels. At the rear there is a one-story ell whose side porch, terminating with a pantry, has been both expanded and enclosed. The interior follows a center-hall plan and retains most of its original millwork. The house has interior brick chimneys: it was covered with asbestos shingles in the 1950s or 1960s. (RB)

Garage/Shed: This large two-level building, probably dating
NC from the 1970s, is built of crosote poles and
 is covered with a sheet metal gable roof.

164. Moore-Spruill House (WH243)
444 Jefferson Street
1911
C

The construction of this house was heralded in "Beacon Flashes" on 30 June 1911: "Mr. A. S. Moore is having a nice residence built on Washington Heights." In November, 1914, Moore sold the house to Henry Clinton Spruill. On 20 November 1914 a notice to that effect appeared in "Beacon Flashes": "Mr. H. C. Spruill having purchased the resident (sic) of Mr. A. S. Moore on Jefferson Street, extended, we are informed will moove (sic) into same with his family and become residents of our city next year. We welcome them into our midst." Spruill (1868-1952) lived here with his wife Lula Daniel Jones (1875-1958) until their deaths. The house was also home to their daughter Bessie (b. 1909) who lived here until 1966/1967 when she sold the house to the present owner.

The two-story L-plan frame house was built to accommodate its corner location. The main two-bay gable with the side entrance faces onto Jefferson Street. A one-story porch carries across it, wraps the south corner of the house, and continues down the southeast side to the projecting two bay ell. It is supported by turned posts with scroll sawn brackets connected by a railing of turned members. Although the house has been covered with aluminum siding, the frieze boards that return on the gable ends and the demi-lune attic windows in the three gables remain. There is a fourth ornamental gable set into the roof on the northwest side, and a one-story ell on the northeast elevation. (SM, RB)

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Smokehouse: Apparently contemporary with the house, the
C frame smokehouse is covered with weatherboards
and a sheet metal gable roof. There is a later
shed addition on the northeast rear side.

Wood shed: Erected by 1924, this simple frame building is
C covered with vertical boards and a sheet metal
shed roof.

165. Bateman-Reid House (WH244)
503 Jefferson Street
ca. 1901
C

Believed to have been erected for W. M. Bateman about 1901, this house has been the residence of two successive sheriffs of Washington County. The first of the two was Joseph Elmore Reid (1869-1923), the son of Jeremiah M. Reid, a Plymouth merchant. Reid became sheriff in 1910 and served until his death in office in 1923. He was married to Mamie Carter DeCormis (1867-1942). Their son Joseph Kelly (1891-1958) succeeded his father as sheriff and also continued to occupy this house. Like his father he held the office until his death. In 1928 he was married to Sabrie Taltie Williams (b. 1904) of Dozier, Alabama, who resides here. The two-story T-plan frame house is typical of those erected on Jefferson Street in the opening decade of the 20th century when the street was extended through the "Fort Field." The house is finished with stepped eaves and frieze boards that return on the gable ends, two-over-two sash windows set in molded surrounds, an entrance flanked by two-pane sidelights above molded panels, and a bracketed turned post porch with a turned railing. The porch is but a small part of a once expansive porch that encircled the northwest ell and continued as a breezeway to the kitchen dependency. By 1924 it was reduced when the kitchen was replaced by a kitchen ell. In a remodeling after 1949 only that portion across the two northeast bays of the ell remained; the rear portion was enclosed and two of the posts and lengths of railing were reused on a small entrance porch at the ell. (SM)

Storage building: This simple frame shed, probably dating
C from the 1930s, is covered with sheet
metal and a shed roof. A five-panel door
from the house is reused here.

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showroom on the site. That is entirely plausible since there were two like houses on the Jefferson Street site by 1900. The house stands on brick piers and is covered with German siding and a side-gable roof; the eaves are stepped and return on the gable ends. The form of the hip-roof porch on the three-bay front elevation is likely original; however, the Bungalow-style supports date to the relocation. The rear ell was joined by a shed, probably dating from the move as well. The house has probably been a rental dwelling for its entire existence.

Garage: This small frame building, erected about 1985, is covered with panels of exterior sheathing and a sheet metal gable roof. It has paired hinged garage doors on the southwest gable end.

170. Cox House (WH249)
206 Monroe Street
ca. 1930
NC

According to neighborhood tradition this modest house was built by Tabitha Davenport Weeks who gave it to her granddaughter Betty Lou and her husband W. E. Cox, Jr. They were apparently responsible for the brick veneer that was added to the house about 1968-1970. The side-gable house has a symmetrical four bay elevation with a shallow gable roof wing on the northwest and a gable roof porch on the southeast.

171. Cleo T. Riddick House (WH250)
208 Monroe Street
ca. 1945
NC

The building appears on the 1949 Sanborn map as a one-story frame garage. Apparently the second story apartment was added later. It stood at the rear of the lot occupied by a large two-story house that faced Third Street and was occupied by Tabiatha Davenport Weeks. Miss Riddick purchased the house in February, 1974, and it burned in December, 1974; she then removed to this apartment. The two-story frame building is covered with weatherboards and a gable roof. The former porch on the southeast side was enclosed and a second porch added here.

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172. Baptist Church Cemetery (WH251)
South corner of Monroe and Third Streets
19th century
C

The corner lot here was the 19th-century site of the Plymouth Baptist church prior to its relocation to Washington Street (#109) in the 1910s. This church burying ground, was to the south and southeast of the former church site that is now the location of an abandoned filling station. The cemetery is now in a grove of deciduous trees. As the third churchyard in Plymouth that served as its congregation's burying ground, it is unclear exactly when the first interments occurred here. The oldest surviving stone, of a group of about sixty, marks the grave of Eva Jackson (1873-1874), the daughter of J. E. and Susan M. Jackson. Most of the gravestones date from the later 19th century and the first two decades of the 20th century and represent the typical range of marker types. The two most significant family plots here are those for the Nurney and Jackson families. Benjamin F. Nurney (1845-1912), one of the town's principal turn of the century contractors who also established an undertaking business in 1889, is buried here with his wife and two of his sons. Nearby is the grave of William Joseph Jackson (1858-1929), who was Nurney's original partner in a building concern and who likewise went on to be the second principal builder/contractor in Plymouth in the later 19th and early 20th centuries. He, his wife Leah, and six other members of his family are buried within a poured cement enclosure. There are three typical turn-of-the-century cast iron fences and one urn here.

173. Dr. Lawrence S. Mitchell House (WH252)
319 Monroe Street
ca. 1900
C

Probably erected around the turn of the century, this two-story weatherboarded frame house first appears on the Sanborn map of 1910 with its free-standing one-story kitchen. Between 1915 and 1924 the kitchen was replaced by a two-story ell. The house is first associated with Dr. Lawrence S. Mitchell, a Black physician. On 18 April 1935 the ROANOKE BEACON carried an article with the headline "Colored Physician has Returned Here": "Dr. L. S. Mitchell, negro physician, has returned to Plymouth to resume his practice of medicine after a lengthy stay in Winston-Salem, where he served patients while with his wife, who is teaching in the public schools there." Dr. Mitchell practiced medicine in a frame office that

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sash set in plain board surrounds with perimeter fillets, a full-facade hip-roof porch supported by replacement square-in-plan columns, and a one-story ell. The entrance is unique and features a seven panel door flanked by three pane side lights above molded panels, the whole set in a symmetrically treated surround with corner-blocks.

Pack house: Probably erected in the 1920s or 1930s, this
C small frame building is covered with board and batten and later sidings and a sheet metal gable roof; it has a board and batten door on the southwest front.

MONROE STREET

168. Pettiford-James-Brown House (WH247)
205 Monroe Street
ca. 1895
C

The early history of this one-story frame house that appears on the 1900 Sanborn map of Plymouth is somewhat uncertain. The house then had a one-story front porch and a rear ell with a porch along its northwest side; the free-standing kitchen stood behind the ell. Except for the addition of a shed being the main block and the enclosing of the rear porch, the house remains as built. The house is first associated with Gladys Pettiford from whom Addie James acquired it in the early 1930s. In 1935 she was joined here by her sister Lillian James Brown (d. 1980) who lived here until her death. It remains the residence of Mrs. Brown's descendants. In the early 1970s the house was covered with asbestos shingles, the porch was enclosed, and cement block added between the brick piers. The interior has a center-hall plan and retains its tongue and groove ceiling and four-panel doors.

169. Rental House (WH248)
204 Monroe Street
ca. 1895; moved 1937-1938
C

According to neighborhood tradition this one-story frame house originally stood in the 100 block of Jefferson Street and was moved here in 1937-1938 when the Plymouth Motor Co. erected its automobile

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Vacant Lot: According to neighborhood tradition this was the site of a substantial two story T-plan frame rental house built in 1910 by T. L. Satterthwaite that also served, at times, as a family residence.

166. Lewis T. Weede House (WH245)
508 Jefferson Street
1910
C

With the doubling of the town's population in the decade between 1900 and 1910 there was a companion building boom and dozens of one-story houses were erected throughout Plymouth. One of them was this house that was commented upon in the 28 October 1910 issue of the ROANOKE BEACON under the heading, "Plymouth Growing." "Three large new houses are now nearing completion on Ft. William Heights. Two belonging Messrs. T. L. Satterthwaite and Will Satterthwaite and the other to Mr. L. T. Weed." Lewis T. Weede (1876-1955) and his wife Roxicana Respass (1887-1961) lived here until their deaths. This simply detailed one-story T-plan frame house stands on brick piers and is covered with molded edge weatherboards. The traditional one-story hip-roof front porch is supported by bracketed turned posts and shelters the center entrance with its two-pane sidelights above molded panels. The two-over-two sash are set in plain surrounds with molded top lintels. The one-story kitchen building stands at the rear.

Garage: Probably dating from the 1950s or 1960s, this simple
NC frame building is covered with sheet plywood and a
gable roof.

167. Harris-Blackmon House (WH246)
514 Jefferson Street
ca. 1910
C

Another of Jefferson Street's two-story T-plan frame houses, this dwelling is first associated with George King Harris. Harris (1881-1944) was a long time rural mail carrier and lived here with his wife Edna B. (1885-1961). Apparently Mrs. Harris left the house after her husband's death and it was next the residence of William C. Blackmon who put an apartment on the second story and remained here into the early 1980s. The house has a traditional turn-of-the-century finish including stepped eaves that return on the gable ends, six-over-six

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appears on the 1949 map. It burned in 1989. The two-story weatherboarded house has a three-bay facade with a hip-roof porch supported by replacement Bungalow style supports. The molded stepped eaves and frieze boards return on the gable ends, and there is a decorative gable with a fixed attic window set into the roof over the entrance. The two story ell, flush with the northwest gable end has a two-level shed porch on the southeast side. (RB, SM)

Outbuilding: This small frame building covered with
C weatherboards and a gable roof is sheathed with tongue and groove ceiling. It may be the building that appears standing behind the office in 1949 and was standing near there in 1924.

Outbuilding II: This small brick shed roof building appears
NC to have been built after 1949.

174. Rental House (WH253)
314 Monroe Street
ca. 1940
NC

This cement block gable front building was built as a garage prior to 1949 and later converted to an apartment. The building has German siding in the gable ends and is covered with an asphalt shingle roof.

175. Jackson House (WH254)
316 Monroe Street
ca. 1900
C

According to local tradition this two-story frame house was built by William Joseph Jackson who lived in the house facing Third Street immediately to the northwest. It has been a rental dwelling for the past half century and may have been built as a rental dwelling. The symmetrical three-bay facade has a shed-roof porch that was rebuilt to the original form in the early 1980s. The window sash are six-over-six in plainly finished surrounds. The one-story ell has a porch along its northwest side. The principal ornament on the workmanlike house is the stepped eaves that return on the gable ends. Brick flues rise at the middle of the roof.

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176. Phelps Rental House (WH255)
318 Monroe Street
1938
NC

This small one-story gable-front rental dwelling was built for John Phelps in 1938 and is one of many small scale rental properties that he owned and built in Plymouth. It was first occupied by Helen and David Brown who next moved to 419 Washington Street (#116). The rectangular three-bay wide house has a shed-roof front porch supported by replacement cast metal posts. It is now covered with vinyl siding. The lot is enclosed by a woven wire fence.

Garage: This frame building covered with weatherboards and
NC a gable roof was built by the present
owner/occupant Leroy Puckett in the early 1970s.

177. Rental House (WH256)
320 Monroe Street
ca. 1900
C

This small frame house with its one-story ell was probably built around the turn of the century; it appears in its present form on the Sanborn map of 1910. The three-bay house is covered with weatherboards and a gable roof; the six-over-six and four-over-four sash are set in plain board surrounds with perimeter fillets. It has a full-facade shed roof porch and one-story ell with a porch along its full southeast elevation. This house was owned by John Phelps and his heirs until the 1960s. (SM)

178. Phelps Rental House I (WH257)
510 Monroe Street
ca. 1940
C

This house is one of a quartet of adjacent nearly identical houses erected about 1940 for John Phelps; Phelps was perhaps the principal private investor who responded to the critical housing shortage in Plymouth brought on by the pre-war expansion of the pulp company plant. The rectangular gable-front frame houses all rest on brick piers and are covered with weatherboards and gable roofs. There is a rectangular louvered ventilator in the gable end. The single and paired four-over-four sash windows have plain board surrounds. At the front the asymmetrical three-bay elevation is sheltered by a

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shed-roof porch supported by tapering square-in-plan columns on brick piers. A like shed roof back porch includes a bathroom on the east end. #510 has a shallow projecting bay in the center of the southeast side.

Garage: Contemporary with the house, the frame single car
C garage is covered with weatherboards and a sheet metal gable roof; it has a full-width opening on the southwest front that has been enclosed.

179. Phelps Rental House II (WH258)
512 Monroe Street
ca. 1940
C

The second in the quartet of Phelps rental houses, it is the same as the above except that it does not have the projecting bay on the southeast elevation; however, here the bathroom does project slightly on the southeast elevation.

Garage: It has the same appearance as the garage at #510
C except that here there is a later frame shed along the southeast elevation and the garage opening has not been enclosed.

180. Phelps Rental House III (WH259)
516 Monroe Street
ca. 1940
C

The third in this quartet of rental dwellings, it has the same appearance as the house at 512 Monroe Street, except that here the wood columns on the front porch are replaced with simple 4x4 timbers.

Garage: Contemporary with the house, the frame single car
C garage is covered with weatherboards and a gable roof; it has a full-width opening on the southwest gable end.

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181. Phelps Rental House IV (WH260)

518 Monroe Street

ca. 1940

C

The fourth in this quartet of like houses, this house has the same appearance as the house at 512 Monroe.

Garage: The garage has the same appearance as the one at
C 516 Monroe.

WEST WATER STREET

182. W. L. Sherrod Commercial Building (WH261)

101-103 West Water Street

1898, 1909

C

Occupying one of the four important corners on Water Street at the head of Washington Street, this double storefront was erected in 1898 to replace the two-story frame double store destroyed in the fire of 1898. The first notice of this building appeared in "Beacon Flashes" on 1 July 1898: "We understand that Mr. W. L. Sherrod will soon begin the erection of a large store on his lot, it is to be one of the finest buildings in the town." Later in the month the newspaper reported that Sherrod had given the contract to erect the building to Burrell Riddick of Suffolk, Virginia. Ten years later on 14 August 1908 a notice informed the readers of the ROANOKE BEACON that "The stores of Mr. W. L. Sherrod occupied by Mess. Spruill & Bro., and H. A. Blount are receiving a new coat of paint." The refurbishment of the storefronts was short lived; later in the year the building was damaged by fire. On 1 January 1909 an article with the headline, "Rebuilding Sherrod Store", appeared in the BEACON: "Contractor Miller has begun the work of rebuilding the Sherrod store which was recently burned. The old walls are to stand and be safely patched up. The building, instead of being a double one will be all one store with steel and plate glass front and the first floor will be occupied by Mr. H. L. Spruill as a department store. The second floor will be used as a hall and offices. This is one of the most valuable properties in this town and we are glad that from the ruins will arise a modern store building."

Although the first story storefronts have been altered, probably time and time again, and metal covers the facade of 103 (believed to be intact underneath), the "modern store building" of 1909 remains

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remarkably intact. Given the existing two-bay facade of #101 it appears that the double store has a symmetrical four-bay facade defined by simple brick pilasters that carry up to the cornice. Each bay held two-over-two sash windows in an arched headed opening. The inner bays have a recessed rectangular blind panel below the corbelled cornice. The outer bays have a decorative strip frieze formed by soldier course brick set on the diagonal. There is a modern horizontal metal canopy across the front of 101 W. Water and a modern pent metal canopy across the front of #103. On the rear there are a series of symmetrical arch-headed openings that have been bricked in. On the second story interior there are portions of the tongue and groove partitioning in place. (RB, SM)

183. (former) Browning's Department Store (WH262)
105 West Water Street
ca. 1927, 1957-1958
NC

On the Sanborn map of Plymouth in 1894 there are two one-story brick double storefronts in this block of West Water Street. One occupied the site of this building and appears in the same form from 1894 through 1924. That building was replaced between 1924 and 1949; the rear wall of the replacement one-story brick building was made flush with the neighboring buildings. A series of arch-headed openings survives across the rear elevation. It is likely that the Blount family erected the new, present building; however, the existing facade on Water Street dates to Elmer Browning's ownership and was installed in 1957-1958. Now there is a central double door entrance flanked by plate glass display windows to either side. They are framed by narrow brick pilasters that rise behind a full-facade metal canopy to a running bond brick facade. Browning's closed in 1985. (SM)

184. The Jewel Shoppe (WH263)
109 West Water Street
1927, 1951
NC

This narrow storefront was created in 1927 between the one-story building at 105 W. Water Street and the W. H. Hampton Store by the Blount interests. It housed both professional offices and commercial shops until 1 January 1951 when The Jewel Shoppe opened. The store was owned by James E. Bateman and E. E. Harrell, Sr. In 1977 Bateman purchased his partner's interest in the firm that continues to the present with his son J. Edgar Bateman as proprietor. The ground

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level storefront appears to date to 1951 and features a recessed entrance and a plate glass display window to the west, all set in a field of black glass. Across the top of the building are horizontal sheets of corrugated aluminum.

185. W. H. Hampton Store (WH264)
111 W. Water Street
1898; ca. 1908
C

In turn-of-the-century Plymouth, William Henry Hampton (1843-1911) was one of the town's principal merchants and businessmen. Between 1898 and about 1910 he erected his principal store and a series of repetitive additional units that form the most impressive blockfront in the commercial district. The core of his operation and the first building to be erected are the five northernmost bays of the present building at 111 W. Water; the two-bay addition replaced a one-story brick building here between 1905 and 1910. The original five-bay building is denoted by a metal sign bearing the name "HAMPTON" and the date "1898" in the center bay. The brick corbelling at the top of it and the bays immediately beside it is raised nearer the top of the facade than in the outer bays; this simple variance lends primacy to the old center entrance. There is a narrow stuccoed band at the cornice. On the second level there is a single arch-headed opening in each bay that contains a two-over-two sash window; they are connected at the top by a continuous stringcourse. These bays are recessed between pilasters that rise from the cornice line of the first-story elevation to the cornice that carries across the top of the building. Corbeled brick brackets carry between the pilasters at the top of each bay. The firm of W. H. Hampton & Son operated in this building from 1898 until 1931 when it closed. The premises were then rented by E. H. Liverman who moved his dry goods store here. His concern was succeeded by Leder Bros. Department Store that operated into the later 1940s. Apparently, it was Leder Bros. who remodeled the first-story storefront and created three symmetrical recessed entrances into the seven-bay building. These doors have tiled forecourts and black glass skirts below the plate glass windows. In 1954 Evelyn Davis Woolard opened Evelyn's Furniture Store here and in 1966 she purchased the building from the Hampton heirs. Mrs. Woolard continues to operate Evelyn's here. (SM)

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186. W. H. Hampton Store Expansion II (WH265)
113 West Water Street
ca. 1908
C

This three-bay block represents the second extension of the W. H. Hampton Store that was erected between 1905 and 1910. Subtle differences in the brickwork mark this unit as a separate addition. On the Sanborn map of 1910 this building is labeled "Produce Storage" and was probably used as a warehouse for Hampton's mercantile and commission operation. The three bays repeat the fenestration and corbelling of the original block and the first extension; however, here the openings hold six-over-six sash. There is a molded metal cornice across the top of the first story. In the present first-story storefront "HARDWARE" is painted on the transom; it is said to be a holdover from the period when Gurkin Hardware operated in this unit. (SM)

187. W. H. Hampton Store Extension IV (WH266)
115-117 West Water Street
ca. 1912
C

Erected between 1910 and 1915 this repetitive three-bay block was the final commercial building erected by the W. H. Hampton company; it linked the block to the northeast (#186) and the third addition (#188) that stands to the southwest, creating a consistent nineteen-bay blockfront. It would appear that the ground level storefront entrance at #115 and the three-bay second-story elevation were one effort. The molded metal first story cornice recurs here. The space occupied by the ground-level office at #117 remained a driveway from Water Street back to the waterfront warehouses and dock until after 1924; it was apparently fitted up for an office thereafter. It has a blond brick skirt and entrance surround; the ground level elevation is sheathed with wood shingles. (SM)

188. W. H. Hampton Store Expansion III (WH267)
119 West Water Street
ca. 1908
C

This six-bay block, erected for W. H. Hampton between 1905 and 1910, was the largest of the four additions Hampton made to his original store holding on Water Street. On the Sanborn maps of 1910 and 1915 it is labeled "Peanut Storage" and it appears likely that the

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building was used as a warehouse for local peanuts that were handled through Hampton's commission office. The streetfront of the building repeated the original form and detailing of the 1898 store. The first-story storefront, with its horizontal metal canopy, is entirely new and appears to have been installed by the present owner in the early 1970s after he acquired the building from the Hampton heirs. The replacement two-over-two horizontal sash on the second story also date from that period; otherwise, the upper elevation remains intact. Portions of the stuccoed band at the top of the cornice survive here. (SM)

189. Winslow Commercial Building (WH268)
121 West Water Street
1950s?
NC

This one-story brick commercial building was erected by Ruth Ayers Winslow and her husband W. Frith Winslow on property that she had inherited from her father Clarence Ayers. Winslow operated a dime store here. The exterior of the building suggests a construction date in the 1950s. On the ground level the entire storefront is glazed and has a recessed central entrance, all within a metal framing. There is a thin full-facade horizontal metal canopy across the top of the storefront with vertical metal sheet panels across the upper front of the building.

190. Harrell Commercial Building (WH269)
123 West Water Street
ca. 1959
NC

This small one-story commercial storefront is a replacement for the earlier 20th century brick rental building. It was rebuilt by E. E. Harrell, the proprietor of the adjoining furniture company, for extra showroom space. The building has a glazed front protected by a metal canopy; the upper face of the building is covered with long chipped-face cement brick laid in vertical rows and topped by a ceramic tile coping.

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Section number 7 Page 116191. Plymouth Furniture Company Building (WH270)

125 West Water Street

1948

NC

Together with the Belk-Tyler Building erected two blocks to the northeast in 1949, the Plymouth Furniture Co. building is one of the two last major commercial buildings erected in downtown Plymouth. The large rectangular two-story brick building, resting on a basement, was constructed by Robert L. Tetterton in 1948 for Elliott E. Harrell. Harrell (1913-1987) established his furniture store in 1937 in one of the stores of the Hampton block; he moved here in 1948 and operated the store until 1983. The red brick building has a blond wire-cut brick facade laid up in common bond. The first-story front has been rebuilt and now has the entrance and five windows set in vertical sheet sheathing. A wood shingle canopy, supported by metal poles carries across most of the facade. The second story elevation has a five symmetrically placed openings containing metal casement windows. There are five like windows on the second story of the exposed southwest elevation. There is a one-story cement block addition on the rear. (RB)

192. Brinkley Hotel (WH271)

102-104 West Water Street

1906-1907

C

Erected in 1906-1907 by Burrell Riddick for David O. Brinkley, this large three-story brick building not only dominates the intersection of Water and Washington streets; it also serves as the most conspicuous reminder of the town's rising fortunes and population at the opening of the 20th century. Until its construction the traveling public found accommodations at the Hotel Roanoke on Washington Street or the Riverview Hotel in the 200 block of East Water; this building quickly put both now lost hotels in the shade and within a few years the Hotel Roanoke closed. Beginning in the summer of 1906 the ROANOKE BEACON noted the progress that Riddick made on the building, and the newspaper continued its laudatory commentary right up to the opening of the hotel on 7 October 1907. Apparently Brinkley managed the hotel personally for the first years of its life, but in 1914 he leased it to Nathan Tucker and it remained under lease management for the remainder of Brinkley's life. The hotel closed in 1933 and in 1935 it was sold out of the Brinkley family. The first story of the building was fitted up as rental

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commercial space; in 1908 Abraham Adler opened a dry goods store here that apparently operated into the late 1920s.

The building has a symmetrical elevation on Water Street. On the first story a door, in the center of the facade, opens onto a staircase that rises to the hotel on the second and third stories. The space to either side houses individual storefronts that have been altered over the years. The second and third stories have nine bay elevations; the three center windows on both stories are grouped together reflecting the fact that they illuminate the hotel lobbies on those floors. The red brick elevations are enlivened by blond brick that form the flat arches on the second story windows and the arch-headed openings on the third story that are connected by a stringcourse. The openings hold two-over-two sash. At the top of the building a blond brick corbelled cornice carries between the corner pilasters. There is a raised blind parapet above the center three bays that also has a blond corbelled cornice. On Washington Street there are two entrances and a window on the first story, six symmetrically arranged windows on the second story, and six asymmetrically placed windows on the third story. The interior of the hotel has perhaps the most intact finish of any such known building of its date in North Carolina. On both floors there are handsome pressed tin ceilings in the lobbies. On the second story there is a turned railing with paneled newels guarding the stairwell. A second, separate staircase of like finish rises to the third story. Both lobbies and the meeting and dining rooms on the second story Washington Street side have tongue-and-groove wainscoting below plaster walls. All the private rooms--some of which communicate--open off the lobbies and retain their original millwork. (SM, RB)

193. Commercial Building (WH272)
106 West Water Street
1913-1914 and later
NC

The front of this building has been completely remodeled over the course of the last fifty years, obliterating any visible evidence of its earlier appearance. The only finish of note amidst the remnants of successive schemes are the paired, recessed entrances with their ray-like paving; these appear to date from the 1950s. The storefront is completely glazed and has a horizontal metal canopy supported on metal poles. The upper face of the two-story building is covered with artificial sheathing. At the rear a series of one and two-story additions have likewise obliterated the original fabric except for a series of arch-headed window openings on the second story. These

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appear to be the windows in the annex to the Brinkley Hotel that was erected in 1912-1914. (RB, SM)

194. W. C. Ayers Store (WH273)
108 West Water Street
1903
C

Through the Spring and Summer of 1903 a series of short notices in "Beacon Flashes" informed the newspaper's readers of the progress on the two-story brick store being erected for William Clayton Ayers (1851-1911). 1 May 1903: "Mr. W. C. Ayers has torn down his old store and will at once begin the erection of a mammoth brick building in its place." 29 May 1903: "The foundation for W. C. Ayers new brick store has been laid and the work of erection is progressing rapidly...." 19 June 1903: "The brick work on Mr. W. C. Ayers' new store is progressing rapidly. When completed this store will be one of the largest and handsomest in town, and will be quite an addition to the improvements of our city." 3 July 1903: "The masons at work on Mr. W. C. Ayers' store went on a strike, or a 'quit,' Monday, and work has been suspended for a few days, but a new set of men went on this morning, and the work will be pushed to completion." 21 August 1903: "The handsome new brick store of Mr. W. C. Ayers is now being finished on the inside and will soon be ready for occupancy." On 8 July 1904 the BEACON carried an article on the store under the title, "W. C. Ayers' Store": "The handsome new store of Mr. W. C. Ayers has been treated to be a beautiful new awning. Such improvements over the old regime of things in this town, causes us to ruminate that, without change in name, this store is the oldest mercantile establishment in Plymouth, Mr. Ayers having worked up from a mere handful of goods until today he has not only the finest store in the county, but one of the largest and most complete lines of goods...."

When completed the building was "one of the largest and handsomest in town" and it survives little changed on the exterior to the present. On the ground level the center entrance is recessed between plate glass display windows on low brick aprons. A pair of metal columns rises at the front of the building at the edges of the entrance and disappears under a frieze of modern material that conceals the transom. The second story of the building is unusually tall and here brick pilasters define the four bays that have arch-headed openings holding two-over-two sash. A horizontal stringcourse carries between the pilasters at their tops which serve as the bases for a series of four blind arches that ornament the upper facade of the store.

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Finally, the top of the building has a corbelled cornice. The sides of the building step back to the rear that retains its original arch-headed openings on the first story with windows above. Following the death of her father the store was operated for a period by Mary Louise "Cissy" Ayers (1890-1962), and later Millard G. Darden had a dry goods store here. (RB, SM)

195. Commercial Building (WH274)
110 West Water Street
late 1950s
NC

This one-story modern commercial building is said to have been built as a clothing store. The storefront features plate glass that extends on a diagonal from the left (northeast) to the right (southwest) and the recessed entrance. The windows are set on a brick apron that forms a planter beside the door in front of the display windows. It is sheltered by a full-facade corrugated metal awning. The top of the storefront is covered with vertical sheet metal.

196. Commercial Building (WH275)
110 West Water Street
prior to 1894 and later
NC

The one-story brick building, concealed behind a 1989 facade, is one of Plymouth's oldest brick commercial buildings. In fact, it and the Hornthal-Owens Building (#1) are the only two surviving brick commercial buildings on Water Street that appear on the 1894 Sanborn map. The early history of the building has yet to be established as do the appearance and condition of the original front elevation behind the present facade. It is entirely of manufactured materials and features a recessed entrance with flanking display windows in a field of horizontal sheathing. On the rear elevation the outline of two of the original three arch-headed openings survive; both have later infill. (SM)

197. State/Daly Theatre Building (WH276)
112 West Water Street
1930, 1946, and later
NC

This tall, narrow brick building with a three-story elevation on Water Street was built in 1930 by Ambrose L. Owens "especially for

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use as a theatre." He leased the building to Carlisle and Hilton Gordon who opened it as the State Theatre on 6 October 1930 with a showing of "Lets Go Native." In 1932 John Shepherd Brinkley came to Plymouth to manage the theatre which afterward operated as the New Theatre until a fire in 1939 seriously damaged the interior of the building. After World War II Brinkley repaired and refurbished the building, and he reopened it on 17 June 1946 as the Daly Theatre, honoring Augustin Daly, the Plymouth-born theatrical producer. Because of the demolition of the buildings on the southwest its tall, deep, largely blind southwest side wall holds a commanding presence in this part of the streetscape; the wall steps down in nine increments to the rear wall. The front of the building dates from 1946. On the ground level there are doors at the edges of the building that open onto staircases; they flank the center entrance that opened into the theatre lobby. A canvas canopy replaced the former marquee. Rising from the top of the canopy to the top of the building are three distinct bands of stucco in which are set three window openings at each level; the center windows in each case are filled with glass bricks. (RB)

Vacant Lot: On the 1949 Sanborn map there is a small one-story brick commercial building standing next to the theatre (#197). The adjacent lot adjoining 120 West Water was then vacant. Both are now combined as a parking lot.

198. Louis S. Landing Building I (WH277)
120 West Water Street
ca. 1912
C

Erected between 1910 and 1915 this two-story brick building was built for Louis Sparkman Landing (1858-1962) and it remained a Landing family rental property until 1988. Landing, a native of Gates County, came to Plymouth about 1881 and remained here until 1934 when he removed to Norfolk where he died. Landing acquired the lot on which he built the store in 1903 from L. H. Hornthal. On the ground level the storefront, between the brick pilasters, has been rebuilt with sash windows and the recessed central entrance set in vertical sheet sheathing; it is possible that the brick apron here is early. A canvas awning and a frieze band conceal the old transom treatment. The second story has a five-bay arrangement with the three center windows grouped together under connecting corbelled arches in a Palladian motif, with a lunette transom at the center window. They and the two outer bays hold one-over-one sash windows. There is a

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stuccoed, recessed frieze band across the top of the elevation below a shallow corbelled cornice. A door in the adjoining building (#199) provides access to the second story which was originally/early partitioned as rental offices or rooms for a small hotel. (SM)

199. Louis S. Landing Building II (WH278)
122 West Water Street
ca. 1930
C

This one-story brick commercial building was erected for Louis Sparkman Landing as a rental store. For much of its life it has been associated with the Hassell Brothers Bakery that was operated by Louis C., William L., and Ernest Clyde Hassell. The Hassell brothers first opened their bakery in the Ayers Rental Building (#200) in 1914. Except for the door on the extreme left that provided access to the second story of 120 W. Water Street, the storefront is symmetrical with plate glass display windows flanking a central recessed entrance. A transom fitted with rectangular panes of patterned glass carries across the full facade. Above it is a recessed panel holding two rows of soldier brick, and there is a simple cornice across the top of the building.

200. Ayers Rental Building (WH279)
124 West Water Street
1913
C

This handsome well-preserved double store building was erected in 1913 for Mrs. William Clayton Ayers. On 1 August 1913 a notice of the undertaking appeared in "Beacon Flashes": "A beginning has been made on the new brick block corner of Water and Jefferson streets for Mrs. W. C. Ayers,...." An early and perhaps one of the first tenants in the building was the Plymouth Bakery and Grocery Co. that went bankrupt in 1914; L. C. and Clyde Hassell purchased the bakery line and as early as 31 July they ran an advertisement in the BEACON for the Hassell Brothers Bakery citing their location in the Ayers Building. The pair of two-story brick buildings that make up the rental block are virtually identical. On the ground level the entrances are grouped to either side of the partition fire wall with plate glass display windows above brick aprons in the remainder of the elevation. There are continuous transoms above these windows and doors, per storefront. The brick pilasters that define the two storefronts continue alongside the second story elevation to a shallow corbelled cornice. Each storefront has a trio of individual

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straight-head windows set in arch-headed openings; they feature a curious combination of six-over-two sash and each center window is slightly taller than those to each side. On Jefferson Street there is a single door side and a window at the south corner of the first story and three windows holding six-over-two sash on the second story. Most of the arch-headed openings on the rear elevation are intact. The second story of the building was used as a studio by W. Frith Winslow, a local artist, who married Ruth Ayers (1900-1988). (RM, SM)

201. (former) United States Post Office (WH280)
201 West Water Street
ca. 1953
NC

According to local tradition this very plain one-story brick building was built about 1953 by James W. Norman for rental use by the Plymouth branch of the United States Post Office. Until it relocated here the post office was housed in the Brinkley Commercial Block (#103) at 109 Washington Street. The red brick building has a facade of yellow brick that was popular in the late 1940s and early 1950s. It has a center entrance and large two-part plate glass windows to either side. There is a loading dock across the rear elevation. The town post office remained here until relocating to 113 West Main Street (#206) in 1968.

202. Time Financing Service Building (WH281)
203 West Water Street
1972
NC

This small one-story brick commercial building was erected in 1972 as the local office of Time Financing Service Company. The front elevation, including the entrance and windows, is fully glazed and recessed between the blind side walls. A wood shingle pent carries across the front and projects on either side.

Vacant Lot: This lot appears to have been vacant until the Norfolk and Southern RR laid a spur track across it between 1900 and 1905, connecting to the waterside freight depot. The spur remained in place until after 1949 and has since been removed. The lot is now used by the automobile dealership operating from the (former) House Chevrolet Co. Building (#203). See also #267.

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203. (former) House Chevrolet Co. Building (WH282)
208 West Water Street
1940
C

This long rectangular brick building with showroom windows overlooking Water Street was erected in 1940 as the dealer showroom and garage for House Chevrolet. The partnership of Jack W. House, W. Clayton House, and George Barden opened here in 1941. The company eventually acquired the former Shugar livery stable next door and used it for service. It was erected in 1916 by J. S. Shugar and operated as the Kentucky Horse & Mule Exchange. The building stood until about 1960 when it was demolished by House Chevrolet Co. House Chevrolet operated here until 1984. Another automobile dealership opened here in 1990.

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Vacant Lot: This lot was the site of the two-story, T-plan residence of Clyde Cahoon, a Plymouth merchant. It was erected between 1894 and 1900 and was demolished after 1949. (SM)

204. Louis Philip Hornthal House (WH283)
107 West Main Street
1930
C

Erected in 1930 in the side yard of the Hornthal Family House, this attractive well-detailed gable-front bungalow was built for Louis Philip Hornthal (1871-1931). Ironically Hornthal lived here less than a year, dying on 18 February 1931. He was followed to the grave in three weeks by his wife Florence Virginia Harlee (1872-1931), who died on 6 March. The house remained the home of their daughter Martha W. Hornthal (1895-1953), and afterward her niece for some fifteen years. The one-and-a-half story gable-front bungalow was a substantial house of the period. The front elevation has a three-part window on the first story and paired six-over-six sash windows in the second story. The entrance is set in the right bay under an arched hood while a partially inset gable roof porch occupied the pendant left corner: it has since been enclosed. On the side elevations there are major shed roof wall dormers, and a one-story ell at the rear. (RB)

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late 1870s/early 1880s
C

Erected for Louis Henry Hornthal, this imposing two-story with attic picturesque villa is one of a small number of important houses erected in Plymouth in the decades following the Civil War. Exactly when the house was built remains to be confirmed; however, Louis Henry Hornthal (1844-1912) was in Plymouth in the summer of 1865 and shortly thereafter established a mercantile house with his brother. The firm operated as Hornthal & Brother and were both dealers in general merchandise and commission and forwarding merchants. Their impressive brick store (#1) at the head of Washington Street is the oldest surviving intact commercial building in Plymouth. So pervasive and important was the family's role in the social and business life of Plymouth that there was scarcely an issue of the ROANOKE BEACON from 1889 until the 1910s that did not carry either an advertisement of the company or mention of the family's travels, entertainments, and other civic and social activities. Hornthal was married to Martha W. Bateman (1847-1894), the daughter of one of Washington County's oldest families, and for some twenty-thirty years this house was the center of their family life. After Mrs. Hornthal's death in 1894, Mr. Hornthal removed to Norfolk where he pursued business interests and later died. Meanwhile, the house was the home of the Hornthal's only daughter Ernestine (1868-1901) and her husband Edmund Alexander.

Following his sister's death, Louis Philip Hornthal (1870-1931) laid plans to return to his boyhood home. On 30 August 1901 a notice to that effect appeared in "Beacon Flashes": "Mr. Louis P. Hornthal having exchanged houses with his father for the old family residence on Main Street, and will move to the same soon. He is now having it newly painted, bay windows added, and other improvements made." Family and business matters appear to have prospered for the next several years until 1907. On 24 January 1908 the ROANOKE BEACON reported that "Our people were very much shocked on Wednesday to learn that Mr. Louis P. Hornthal has filed a petition in Bankruptcy. This sad misfortune to Mr. Hornthal is the result of his inability to collect his accounts. Two bad crop years in succession and the low prices of produce has made it impossible for the farmers to pay up." Such was the state of concern in the community that on 28 February the BEACON carried an article entitled "Concerning the Bankruptcy of Louis P. Hornthal." It provides useful commentary on the esteem in which the family was held in business and social circles. "Being one

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of the oldest and largest business houses in this county, it naturally caused much comment when it was learned that Mr. Louis P. Hornthal had voluntarily become bankrupt. ... The main cause of the failure seems to have been Mr. Hornthal's easy nature--in not forcing to settlement those in financial cramp themselves, owing to short crops, low prices, etc. In fact, we have heard several say he was the best friend they ever had, and regrets at his misfortune are heard on every hand, while many are anxious that when everything is settled he may be in position to do so, and will decide to continue in business here." For some ten years Hornthal operated a horse and mule sales stable and concurrently became a buyer for local peanuts. From about 1920 until his death he was a buyer for Planters Nut and Chocolate Co. in Suffolk, Virginia.

In another instance of economic irony Hornthal sold the family house on 4 February 1930--a year before his death on 18 February 1931-- to Mary Louise Ayers (1890-1962) who, but little more than six months earlier, had married Dr. Claudius McGowan. As the new owner she added the rather awkward two-story classical portico to the house and installed, under it, the handsome entrance with its leaded glass sidelights and fanlight. Mrs. McGowan, as a divorcee, lived here until her death and it remained the residence and property of her heirs, including her sister Ruth (1900-1988) and brother-in-law W. Frith Winslow, an artist, until 1990.

The large center-hall/double pile house is essentially square in plan and is covered with a high hip roof that is pierced with wall gables on each elevation. On the exterior these gables are the principal survivor of the house's original appearance and hold lancet arch windows fitted with louvered blinds; they have cutwork bargeboards and terminate with Gothic finials. The interior chimneys are similarly finished with recessed Gothic panels. The front elevation of the house is three bays wide and the side elevations two bays deep; they each have a one-story bay window noted in the newspaper account of 1901 that, curiously, do not appear on the Sanborn maps until 1915. Between 1894 and 1915 there were changes to the appearance of the rear ell; by 1915 it had reached its present form, being a pair of ells flanking a center hall under a broad gable roof. The interior of the house includes much original fabric, principally on the second story, and decorative woodwork from the early-20th century Colonial Revival refurbishment, and the ca. 1930 Ayers remodeling. (RB,SM)

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Play house: Probably dating from the 1920s or 1930s this
C building had an earlier life elsewhere, it is
believed, within the Plymouth Historic District and was
moved here, after 1949 and probably by W. Frith Winslow,
for use as a playhouse. It is covered with
weatherboards and a sheet metal gable roof.

Packhouse/Fruithouse: Likewise dating from the 1930s and probably
C relocated here from elsewhere in the Plymouth
Historic District, this small weatherboarded
frame building is covered with a sheet metal
gable roof. It has two compartments that
are sheathed with flush boards.

Garage: This one-story weatherboarded ca. 1935 frame building is
C also not original to this house. It is believed to have
been moved here from elsewhere in the district by Miss Ayers
or Mr. Winslow and possibly in the 1960s when the houses on
the two lots to the southwest were torn down for the post
office. It has a broad opening on the southeast gable end
and two doors on the northeast.

206. United States Post Office, Plymouth (WH285)
113 West Main Street
1968
NC

Dedicated on 21 April 1968, this rectangular brick building has
thereafter housed the Plymouth post office. The side-gable roof
brick veneer building has a seven-bay facade overlooking a parking
lot on Main Street. The double leaf entrance occupies the center
bay, and there is a cupola on the ridgeline of the roof behind it.
On the rear there is a flat roof ell and a loading dock. From 1894
until 1910 there was a one-story frame house on the north corner of
Main and Jefferson Streets that belonged to the Hornthals and became
the residence of Louis Sparkman Lanking. Between 1910 and 1915 a
two-story T-plan frame house was built between it and the Hornthal
Family house (#205). Both houses apparently stood here until the
mid-1960s. (SM)

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207. BB&T Bank (WH286)
102 West Main Street
1982
NC

The large lot on which this one-story brick bank building now stands was the site of two 19th century two-story frame houses that were erected by 1894 and expanded during the years to 1924. The house at the south corner of Main and Washington was the long-time home of Macon W. Norman (1879-1937). Next door, to the west, was the home of Norman's brother James W., who served as principal at the Hampton Academy. Branch Bank opened in Plymouth in 1925 as receiver of the United Commercial Bank and remained at the original site (#10) until moving to this building in 1982. The one-story rectangular flat-roof building has asymmetrical elevations.

208. Hampton Academy (WH287)
110 West Main Street
1902, 1905
C

In the summer of 1901, Dr. John T. Hampton, a native of Plymouth and the brother of W. H. Hampton, then a resident of Philadelphia, made a proposal to erect a two-story brick academy to the trustees of the Plymouth Academy. "The proposition made by me, through my brother, can be briefly outlined as follows, to wit: Your body to procure a suitable lot, and I agree to erect thereon a two-story brick academy, for the use of the white citizens of the town and county; ...It is also understood that as this building will be erected as a memorial, it will bear the name of the person in whose memory it is erected-or briefly, Hampton Academy." The trustees quickly accepted Dr. Hampton's offer. On 8 November the BEACON advised its readers that "So far Sheriff Jackson is the only one who has made an estimate bid on building the Hampton Academy, so we learn." Presumably, Jackson built the school. In January the newspaper informed its readers that bricks were being placed on the lot for the academy and on 21 March it announced that "Work on Hampton Academy has been commenced." On 2 May the contractors' progress was noted. "Hampton Academy is beginning to have a very imposing appearance. As it is the most central and the most imposing public building in the town we wish the town could have made arrangements to have placed a good town clock upon it." Work proceeded apace; however, a clock was never installed. The building was completed and opened for its first term that ran from 8 September until 23 December 1902. The building served as the principal white school in Plymouth until 1922 when the

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new graded school on Washington Street was opened. It remained vacant until 1928 when the school board refurbished the building and classes were again held here. The building was abandoned as a school in the 1950s and in 1959 the Woman's Club of Plymouth acquired it as their quarters.

The 1902 academy building is a two-story brick building five bays wide and three bays deep laid up in one-to-six common bond. The double-leaf front door occupies the center bay. The other first story openings have four-over-four sash. On the second story there is a pair of narrow windows above the entrance; they and the other second story windows have arched heads and likewise hold four-over-four sash. There is a front gable in the center of the facade and here, on line with the eaves, is a metal panel with the inscription "HAMPTON ACADEMY". Above it is an arch-headed attic window. The building is covered with a hip roof and has hip-roof dormers on the northeast and southwest. By 1905 the building with its four large classrooms proved to be too small and in June the trustees voted to build a two-story annex. Work began immediately for on 22 September the BEACON announced that the addition to the school was nearly complete. That ell, set in the center of the rear elevation, is three bays deep and two wide. It is covered with a hip roof. Shed additions containing bathrooms were built in the mid 1940s. The interior of the building follows a center hall plan and retains much of its early-20th century millwork. (RB, SM)

209. David O. Brinkley House (WH288)
114 West Main Street
1914
C

Given the unusual material of which this house was built in 1914, the notice of its construction in "Beacon Flashes" on 17 April was relatively modest. "We learn that Mr. D. O. Brinkley is making preparation to erect a fine concrete residence on corner Main and Jefferson Sts." A month later in an article headlined "Progressive Plymouth" there was a short paragraph about the house: "Mr. D. O. Brinkley, one of our progressive citizens, is erecting a handsome residence on corner Jefferson and Main streets. Judging by the care and pains the architects are taking in constructing this building we dare say, when completed will be an object of admiring comments." David O. Brinkley (1853-1932) was indeed one of Plymouth's "progressive citizens" and had been since the Gates County native came to town in the 1880s. In 1884 he was married to Emma Lewis (1865-1924), the daughter of W. J. Lewis. Apparently Brinkley first

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operated a saloon on Water Street and eventually came to possess a broad range of commercial and investment holdings. The chief landmark associated with him is the Brinkley Hotel (#192) but he also had considerable rental residential property as well. He developed a working class neighborhood, Woodlawn, and in the 1920s opened up Brinkley Avenue that also bears his name as does a small public cemetery on south Washington Street that he donated. A full understanding of his life and role in Plymouth awaits because the issue of the BEACON that included his obituary is lost. It seems likely that he supported the construction of Mt. Hebron A.M.E. Zion Church (WH66) in 1915 since it, too, is built of cement blocks.

This house is essentially a rectangular dwelling covered by a hip roof with hip-roof dormers on both Main and Jefferson streets. The only real variance in this plan is the west corner tower on the northwest facade; it has a conical roof. Documentary photographs show that there was originally a one story porch supported by Doric columns carrying on both street elevations but it has been lost and replaced on Main Street by an unsatisfactory two-tier porch supported by cast metal supports. On Jefferson Street there is a small gable front porch at the side entrance that appears to be supported by four of the original columns. In general the elevations are symmetrically arranged with arch-headed window openings holding one-over-one sash. In the corner stair hall the windows are fitted with multi-pane colored glass, and the pressed tin ceiling remains. The building is now divided into apartments. At the rear there is a one-story carport addition that includes utility/equipment storage.

Summerhouse: This small handsome, square frame building of
C the 1910s is covered with wood lattice and a
hip roof with a finial.

210. Rental House (WH289)
202 West Main Street
ca. 1895
C

From the late 19th century through the first half of the 20th century the 200 block of West Main Street contained mostly rental dwellings. All of the houses on the northwest side of the block have been demolished; however, five of the one-story frame houses that stand on the southeast side and appear on the 1949 map survive. This house is the oldest in the group and was erected prior to 1900 when it first appears on the Sanborn map. The weatherboarded frame side-gable house has a three-bay facade sheltered by a hip-roof porch; the long

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rear ell has a pantry and porch on its northeast side. The house has plain cornerboards and plain board window surrounds with perimeter fillets holding six-over-six sash. The house was acquired from the Phelps family by John Shepherd Brinkley in the 1940s and remained rental until 1963-1964 when it became home to his sisters and heirs Bernice B. Hammons (1906-1971) and Marian Rebecca Brinkley (b. 1908). Marian lived here until 1976 when she sold it out of the family and it remains rental. (SM)

211. Rental House (WH290)
204 West Main Street
ca. 1938
C

According to local tradition this one-story gable-front rental dwelling was probably built for John L. Phelps about the time he erected the similar rental dwelling at 318 Monroe (#176). The one-story three-bay frame house, now covered with vinyl siding, has a hip-roof front porch supported by tapering wood columns on brick piers; there is a shed roof porch and pantry on the rear and a shallow gable roof bay on the northeast side. The house stands on a part of the lot of #202 W. Main (#210). (SM)

212. Rental House (WH291)
206 West Main Street
ca. 1908
C

This one-story side-gable frame house is one of four identical rental houses erected in a row here, 206-212 West Main Street; #210 was lost after 1949. The four houses were erected between 1905 and 1910 to replace three two-story duplexes on the same property that had been erected prior to 1900. The German-sided house has stepped eaves and plain cornerboards. The form of the hip-roof front porch on the three-bay front is original and retains its chamfered posts. The rear ell has an engaged shed porch along the southwest side that has been enclosed and expanded. (SM)

213. Rental House (WH292)
208 West Main Street
ca. 1908
C

Identical to its neighbor at #206 West Main Street, this house is one of a quartet of rental dwellings erected between 1905 and 1910.

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Except for the replacement of the front porch supports and the enclosure of the southwest side porch on the ell, the house remains little changed. On the ell a trio of brick flues rise through the standing seam metal roof. The German-sided elevations retain their six-over-six sash. (SM)

Vacant Lot: This was the site of a one-story German-sided side-gable frame house, being one of a quartet of identical houses erected between 1905 and 1910.

214. Rental House (WH293)
212 West Main Street
ca. 1908
C

Largely identical to the houses at #206 and #208 West Main, this German-sided frame one-story house is one of three surviving of the original quartet of rental houses erected on contiguous property between 1905 and 1910. The front porch retains its original chamfered posts with scroll-sawn curvilinear brackets. The southwest shed porch on the ell has been enclosed with vertical sheet sheathing. The interior of the house was damaged by fire in 1985 and some alterations effected; the only change visible on the exterior is the replacement one-over-one sash windows that replaced most of the six-over-six sash.

Garage: This simple mid-1980s three-bay building contains a two-car garage and a storage room; it is covered with artificial sheet siding and a shed roof. (SM)

215. Picot-Armistead-Pettiford House (WH294)
302 West Main Street
ca. 1814, ca. 1850, and later
C

With its commanding survey of the Roanoke River still partially clear, the Picot-Armistead-Pettiford House is one of the five surviving houses in Plymouth that pre-date the Civil War and part of it is surely the oldest house in town. During its 175-year history the house has been occupied by three of Plymouth's most prominent families. The lot on which the house stands was acquired in 1814 by Dr. Julian Picot who probably built as his residence the small frame hall-and-parlor house that comprises the northernmost two-thirds of the present dwelling. Because of changes made to the house over the years it is unclear whether his house was a story-and-a-half or a

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two-story dwelling. In 1832 Peter O. Picot (a son?) was living in the house standing here. In 1844 the property was deeded to Robert Armistead (1800-1857). After the war the house was the residence of Thomas S. Armistead who lost it in 1886. It was during the Armistead ownership and probably in the 1850s that the house was expanded to the southwest by the addition of a two-story block that extended the facade to the present five bays. William H. Hampton purchased the house at public auction in 1886 and his widow held the house until 1913 when it was sold to Jane Brinkley who, in turn, sold it in 1914 to Reuben Pettiford. Pettiford (d. 1916), a Black brickmason, lived here but two years. His widow Nancy James Pettiford Coffee (d. 1939) lived on here for another twenty-three years. She used the house as a boarding house and her residence; it has remained one during the ownership of her daughter Gladys Pettiford (b. 1906) who continues to make her home here. She is responsible for extending the one-story 19th century shed across the rear elevation with a five-bay arrangement on each level.

The first story front elevation is symmetrical with a center entrance and nine-over-six sash in the flanking bays. On the second story the three bays of the early-19th century house are grouped to the left of the facade and suggest its original form; they and the two bays to the west contain six-over-six sash. The full-facade porch was taken down recently when a brick apron was installed across the bottom front of the house and the stoop added. On the Monroe Street gable end, the original proportions of the single-pile house are visible as are portions of the original/early brick foundation. All or part of the main brick chimney has been replaced while the smaller, shorter chimney at the shed is likely original and retains its paved shoulders. There are also early two-part molded surrounds at the windows. On the opposite southwest gable end there is a single common bond brick chimney with tumbled shoulders; it stands to the south of the ridgeline and there is an attic window centered in the gable. The rear elevation has an asymmetrical arrangement of windows and doors and is covered with German siding. Inside the now center-hall plan house the original transitional Georgian/Federal woodwork remains in the hall with its handsome, original stair and the flat, molded panel wainscot; three-part door and window surrounds also survive here and in the former parlor of the original house. In the mid-19th century addition the woodwork is Greek Revival in character; most of the mantels in the house date to this period. (SM, HWC)

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Kitchen/Dining Room: Constructed between 1905 and 1910 to replace an earlier ell this small frame one-story building is covered with weatherboards and a standing-seam gable roof. It has a shed porch along the southwest side.

C

WEST THIRD STREET

Vacant Lot: This half block lot was the site of two 19th century frame houses on the 1894 map. They were joined here, near the center of the block, by the Methodist Protestant church by 1900. The church was converted to a dwelling in 1908 by Alfred Alexander; all three buildings were still standing in 1949.

216. Midgett-Shugar House (WH295)
107 West Third Street
ca. 1909
C

Erected between 1905 and 1910, this two-story frame hip-roof, Four-square house and its one-story ell have been altered by a succession of owners. It was built by Ida Morgan Midgett (d. 1928) who operated the Hotel Roanoke as a boarding house from 1908 until 1910. She lived here until selling the house to Enoch Ludford (1849-1929), a timberman with the North State Lumber Company of Charleston, S. C. and a principal benefactor of the Plymouth Baptist Church. Ludford apparently lived here until his death and the house then was the residence of Joe S. Shugar, the proprietor of a mule stable, whose wife sold it to the present owner in 1956. The principal change to the front of the house was the installation of the banks of paired casement windows on the front and front side elevations and the replacement of the full-facade porch by the present Colonial Revival entrance porch. That work probably dates to the 1930s. In or about 1942 the porch on the northeast side of the ell was extended and an apartment was created here. The house was covered with aluminum siding in the 1960s. (RB, SM)

Garage: Erected in the 1960s, this two-car frame garage is covered with wide German siding and a sheet metal gable roof. It has two openings on the southeast gable end and a later shed addition on the northwest that is also covered with German siding.

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217. Hassell Family House (WH296)
109 West Third Street
1916
C

In "Beacon Flashes" on 7 July 1916 there was a short notice concerning the construction of this house: "Mrs. Sallie Hassell has torn down her home on Third street, and lumber is being placed on the property preparatory to the erection of a modern dwelling." The two-story "modern dwelling" erected for Mrs. Hassell (1864-1949), the widow of W. A. Hassell (1849-1895) is essentially a gable front house with a hip-roof side (northeast) wing that results in the asymmetrical three-bay facade on Third Street. It has a full-facade hip-roof porch supported by tapering wood piers and a two-story hip-roof ell on the rear that has a companion shed porch. The only ornament on the house is an oval attic window that is set in a plain surround with keystones in the front gable. The house is best known as the residence of Mrs. Hassell's three bachelor sons who operated the Hassell Brothers Bakery: Louis C. (1891-1966); William L. (1893-1953) and Ernest Clyde (1895-1979). The men began the bakery in 1914; they lived here until their deaths. (RB, SM)

218. Claudius Milton Tetterton House (WH297)
111 West Third Street
ca. 1926
C

This large expansive and well-detailed brick house is one of the finest bungalows erected in Plymouth in the 1920s. Claudius Milton Tetterton (1881-1930) purchased the lot on which the house stands in 1924; there was then a two-story frame house here that faced Jefferson Street. In 1928 Tetterton deeded the property, believed to include the newly built house, to his wife Della Bowen (1885-1966) who lived here until her death. Tetterton was a merchant and for a time he was the manager of the Wilts Veneer company store and the Plymouth Mercantile Co. The core of the one-and-a-half story brick house has a side-gable roof that carries forward to engage the full-facade porch that is covered, in half, by the projecting front gable. The porch and the porte-cochere at the north corner are supported by square brick piers. The porch gable has a three-part "Palladian" attic window and the same motive is repeated on the gable roof dormer that complements it on the front elevation. The Jefferson Street elevation is asymmetrical, as well, and includes casement windows in the sun room, a trio of eight-over-one Bungalow sash in the dining

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room behind it that projects, paired windows in a rear bedroom, and a trio of windows in the second-story gable end. Other details of its finish include a soldier course water table, triangular brackets at the eaves, and a handsome entrance with leaded glass sidelights and fanlight.

Garage: Contemporary with the house, the two-car brick
C garage has a hip roof and sliding doors featuring multipane windows above blind panels.

219. White-Peele House (WH298)
104 West Third Street
1899, 1911
C

As attractive as it is, this substantial two-story frame house has a history that is more interesting than its weatherboarded elevations would suggest. It is, in fact, one-half of the frame Hotel Roanoke that stood at the adjacent corner of Washington and Third streets. That large frame building, the successor to the Latham House Hotel, was erected in 1899 by Benjamin Nurney for Levi Blount. The building was operated under lease until 1910 and in 1911 T. J. Basnight offered it for sale or rent. Enoch Ludford, apparently interested in the real estate that he would later donate as the site of the new Baptist church (#109), purchased the property. On 2 June 1911 a notice in "Beacon Flashes" advised its readers of the fate of the building: "The old Hotel Roanoke which is being cut in twain will soon be finished furnishing our town two more respectable residences." Six months later the work was accomplished and another mention of the "new" house appeared in "Beacon Flashes" on 22 December: "Mr. W. R. White, having completed his new residence on Third Street, has moved into it. This is one of the finest homes in Plymouth and is quite an addition to the neighborhood." William Ryland White (1869-1949), a native of Currituck County, came to Plymouth where in 1899 he was married to Mary Susan Midgett (1881-1958), the daughter of J. O. and Ida M. Midgett. White was a merchant and lived here until his death. The house has remained home of his daughter Helen White (b. 1908) who lived here with her husband William Harry Peele (d. 1972). The house has a three-bay front elevation with a one-story hip-roof porch and a decorative blind pent gable above the entrance. At the rear there is a major two-story ell and behind it a shorter, secondary two-story ell. The house is finished with stepped eaves and has two-over-two sash on the first story and six-over-six sash on the second level. (RB)

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Vacant Lot: The two-story house that was standing here by 1900 was first remembered as the home of James Henry Smith (1864-1940) and his wife Caroline Rebecca Hilliard (1869-1936). It was next the residence of Jesse Thomas McNair (d. 1963) and his wife Minnie Jane (d. 1964). Their heirs sold the house to the Baptist church that demolished it in the early 1970s.

Vacant Lot: The small two-story frame house that stood on this lot is first remembered as the home of Samuel Harrison and was next the residence of Jesse T. McNair until he and his family moved into the adjacent house noted above.

220. Norton-Mayo House (WH299)
110 West Third Street
ca. 1922
C

As one of the finest 1920s bungalows erected in Plymouth, this one-and-a-half story weatherboarded frame house also has an interesting history of ownership. The house was built for Mortimer J. Norton and his wife who, in March 1925, sold it to the National Handle Company. The wood manufacturing concern used it as the residence for the plant manager and it was first occupied by Carl L. Groves who was succeeded by Thomas F. Connors in 1934. In 1943, the American Fork and Handle Company, the successor firm, sold the house to William Jesse Mayo. Mayo, the proprietor of the Coca-Cola Bottling Company in Plymouth, lived here with his second wife until their respective deaths. The large bungalow rests on a brick foundation and is covered with a broad side-gable roof that engages that full-facade front porch. Its eaves and those of the front and rear gable roof dormers are supported by triangular brackets. Although the front porch is now enclosed the handsome Tudor arch profiles of the supports remain visible. The side elevations have an asymmetrical arrangement of bays, and there is a shed-roof bay on the southwest gable end. A one-story shed roof porch sheathed with wood lattice is at the rear. (WCDB, RB)

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Garage: Contemporary with the house, this two-car garage is covered with flush board siding and a gable roof. The northwest gable front is sheathed with asphalt shingles and has triangular brackets at the eaves. The paired sliding doors have X-braces at the bottom and fixed six-pane windows at the top.

- C
221. Thomas Stockton Lucas House (WH300)
205 West Third Street
ca. 1939
C

According to family tradition this small one-story-with-attic frame house was built about 1939 for Thomas Stackton Lucas (1887-1978). He was the son of William Franklin Lucas and grew up on the Lucas Farm (WH35, at the edge of the city limits, outside the district). The three-bay weatherboarded house has a center entrance sheltered by a gable-roof porch and paired six-over-six sash in the flanking bays. There is a one-story ell and sunroom on the rear elevation.

222. Lucas-Moore House (WH301)
207 West Third Street
ca 1895, ca. 1939
C

The early history of this late-19th century one-story frame house remains to be established. It appears on the 1900 Sanborn map when it stood some twenty to thirty feet to the northeast. It is first remembered as the residence of Thomas S. Lucas; it would appear that when he decided to build a new house (#221) he moved this house to the southwest and built the new residence on the same lot. The present porch supports and the Bungalow-style shed dormer probably date to the move. The house consists of a three-bay wide, single-pile main block, a one-story rear ell, and then a wing extending to the northeast from the end of the ell and parallel to the front block. Its elevations are now sheathed with asbestos shingles; however, the stepped eaves, the standing seam metal roof, and the six-over-six window sash survive. The house's side-gable roof splays at the front to shed the porch that is supported by square-in-plan columns. Sudie Cox Moore, the widow of Edward Moore (d. 1979) acquired the house in 1980.

Garage: Probably dating from the 1940s, this frame building is covered with German siding and a gable roof; it has a broad opening on the northeast gable end.

NC

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Packhouse: Also probably dating from the 1940s, this small
NC frame building is covered with vertical flush
board siding and a shed roof; it too has a door
on the northeast gable end.

223. Blanche Jackson Swain Edens House (WH302)
209 West Third Street
ca. 1920, 1960s
NC

According to family tradition Blanche Jackson Swain built a one-story gable-front bungalow here in the early 1920s, and by 1924 when it appears on the Sanborn Map. She was the daughter of John W. Jackson (1868-1943): he lived next door (#224). She was first married to Ed Swain and later to A. V. Edens. For many years she operated Blanche's Quality Shop on Water Street. After her death the house was acquired by Mattie Downing Hunter, her assistant in the womens shop. The house was covered with a running bond brick veneer in the 1960s. The asymmetrical three-bay facade is partially protected by an offset gable-front porch supported by replacement columns. There is an offset ell off the north corner of the house. (SM)

Cottage: Probably dating from the 1940s, this one-story
NC side-gable cottage is covered with weatherboards
and a sheet metal gable roof. It is said to have
been built by Mrs. Edens for a nephew.

224. Edens Garage/Apartment (WH303)
209 1/2 West Third Street
1940s
NC

According to local tradition this building was built as a garage by A. V. Edens of surplus materials after World War II. It appears as a garage on the 1949 Sanborn map. The weatherboarded building was converted to a one-story-with-attic gable-front rental dwelling in the 1950s. It has a two-bay facade and two successive shed additions on the rear. (SM)

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225. John W. Jackson House (WH304)
211 West Third Street
ca. 1918
C

Although this one-and-a-half story frame house has the appearance of an earlier dwelling, an examination of the Sanborn maps of Plymouth suggests that it was built between 1915 and 1924 when a house of this exact form first appears. It is also possible that the earlier one-story frame 19th century house that appears on the 1900 map and was later expanded was overbuilt to the present appearance. The house is said to have been built for John W. Jackson (1868-1943), a farmer and later a meatcutter for Robert Campbell's grocery store on Water Street. Jackson lived here until his death; the house was later the residence of William W. Ange, Jr. who sold it to his sister-in-law Emma Lucas Spruill (1898-1972); her daughter Louise Spruill Housley lived here from 1974 until 1984 when it was sold out of the family. The frame house has a three-bay facade sheltered by a shed porch supported by turned posts. A gable-roof dormer, flush with the front elevation, contains a two-over-two sash window. The gable ends of the house have two bays per story. There is a gable-roof ell with a porch and pantry on the southwest elevation. (SM)

Garage: This simple shed, probably dating from the 1970s,
NC is covered with sheet plywood and a sheet metal
shed roof.

Vacant Lot: This was the site of the residence of Tabiatha
Davenport Weeks: see entry #171.

226. Jackson-Chesson House (WH305)
202 West Third Street
ca. 1885
C

This otherwise unexceptional two-story, two-room-deep, hip-roof side-hall plan house retains the finest surviving 19th century porch in Plymouth. Its airy supports featuring cutwork panels between simple posts are graced with handsome curvilinear L-shaped brackets. A reticulated railing featuring circles and elongated diamonds within ovals connects the supports and guards the porch. It carries across the front and then down the southwest side elevation to a one-story side wing. The side entrance includes a four-panel door flanked by four-pane sidelights; a like entrance occurs at the rear of the hall

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and earlier opened onto a L-shaped rear porch (now enclosed) adjoining the dining room ell. The earliest known family associated with the house are the Jacksons. In 1915 it was sold to Otis M. Chesson (1863-1930) and his wife Mary D. (1865-1940) who lived here until their deaths. On 15 September 1916 readers of the ROANOKE BEACON learned that "Mr. O. M. Chesson has recently had the carpenters and painters at work on his Jackson property corner Jefferson and Third Sts., making repairs and beautifying the same." It was also the home for a couple of years after 1930 of their daughter Sadie (1897-1977) and her husband James Roy Manning.

227. Chesson-Stith House (WH306)
204 West Third Street
ca. 1895
C

The early history of this small T-plan house is unresolved; however, it seems likely to have been built by a member of the Jackson family who occupied the adjoining house at the corner. It first appears on the 1900 Sanborn map of Plymouth and its close proximity to #202 suggests that it was built in the side yard of the lot. On 14 September 1917 O. M. Chesson offered it for rent. It remained in the Chesson-Manning family until 1946 when it was sold to Elizabeth Bateman Stith who lived here until her death in 1965. The weatherboarded frame house is finished with cornerboards that rise to frieze boards and stepped eaves that return on the gable ends. The form of the front door with its sidelights was repeated at the rear where that door opened onto an L-shaped porch that extended to the freestanding kitchen; it has been lost since 1949. (SM, RB)

228. Harrison House (WH307)
206 West Third Street
ca. 1902
NC

Erected between 1900 and 1905 this very deteriorated one-story weatherboarded frame dwelling has a simple three-bay single-pile front block with a pair of gable-roof ells. It is first known as the residence of Edmond Windley Harrison (1876-1938) and his wife Allie V. Gurganus (1886-1972). In the later 1960s the house was sold to William Norman whose heirs continue to own it. (SM)

Vacant Lot: This lot was the site of a two-story frame house from 1900 until after 1949. (SM)

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229. William Joseph Jackson, Jr. House (WH308)
210 West Third Street
ca. 1902
C

This traditional one-story, three-bay single-pile weatherboarded frame house with its one-story rear ell was built between 1900 and 1905. It is first known as the residence of William Joseph Jackson, Jr. (1895-1938) who married Isoland Anne Jackson (1897-1978), the daughter of John W. Jackson (#225). According to family tradition W. J. Jackson, Sr., a contractor and builder, remodeled the house for his son about 1923. The visible evidence of that effort is the Bungalow-style porch and dormer that date from the 1920s. The porch's shed roof rises from the front plane of the gable roof and has wood shingle shed ends; its supports have been replaced and it has been screened. The low six-window shed attic dormer likewise has wood shingles on its ends. The house was sold out of the family after Mrs. Jackson's death, and has been covered with aluminum siding.

Garage: Probably erected in the late-1970s or early 1980s,
NC it is a simple frame building with plywood
sheathing and a gable roof.

230. Jackson House (WH309)
212 West Third Street
ca. 1895
C

The early history of this simple three-bay side-gable one-story frame house with its rear ell remains to be confirmed. It is first known as home of Charles Jackson, a son of William Joseph Jackson who lived next door (#231). As was the case with 210 West Third Street, family tradition recounts that Jackson's father remodeled the house for his son, probably in the 1920s. The house was built by 1900. The shed roof front porch that rises out of the gable roof and the unusually long seven-window shed dormer in the attic appear to have been Jackson's principal contributions to the appearance of the otherwise plain and traditional house. The porch deck and posts are modern replacements. (SM)

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Barn: This frame building is covered with board and batten
NC and a sheet metal shed roof. It is possibly a part of
a five-stall garage that stood here in 1949.

Garage: Erected in the 1980s this simple frame building is
NC covered with various materials.

231. William Joseph Jackson House (WH310)
214 West Third Street
1892
C

Erected in 1892 as his own residence, this one-and-a-half story frame house is but one of many buildings in Plymouth that were erected by William Joseph Jackson. Although the ROANOKE BEACON commented on his construction of houses and other buildings from 1889 through the 1910s, the extent of his wide contracting and building trade remains to be fully documented and researched. Nevertheless, it can be said with authority that he and Benjamin Nurney were the principal contractors and house builders in Plymouth from the 1880s into the 1910s. William Joseph Jackson was born in 1858, the son of William H. Jackson (1829-1872) and Elizabeth A. Collins (1831-1909). When he first began the profession of building and when he entered into a partnership with Benjamin F. Nurney (1845-1912) is unknown; however, in the 28 June 1889 issue of the BEACON there is a notice of their concern that identifies them as "Nurney & Jackson, Chief Architects of North Carolina; Plymouth, N. C." Later that summer they purchased a lot on the southwest side of the 100 block of Washington Street where they erected an undertaking shop. 1890 was a busy year for the team, and the newspaper continuously commented on their work in the town. On 12 September they advertised their services as "Undertakers, Cabinet Makers, and Contractors and builders of long experience." There appears to have been no lack of work on which they were employed, and it may have been because of the amount of work that in the spring of 1891 they dissolved their partnership, informing the readers of the BEACON that Jackson would continue the contracting end of the business while Nurney would operate the undertaking shop. It was not long afterward that advertisements and notices appeared in the local newspaper to the effect that both men were working as both contractors and undertakers. They would practice those dual professions until their deaths. Jackson's career was interrupted by his service as sheriff of Washington County from 1900 until November, 1908. Curiously enough, his obituary in the 19 July 1929 issue of the BEACON failed to mention his professional work as a contractor and builder, focusing instead on his public service.

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Both Jackson and Nurney are buried with members of their family in the Baptist Cemetery (#172).

Jackson was married to Leah V. Allen (1861-1927) in 1880. The couple lived here until their deaths and the house was afterward, for a period, the residence of their only daughter Zula who married W. B. Cox before it passed from the family. The first notice of Jackson's intention to build this house was the announcement in the BEACON on 11 September 1891 that he had bought this corner lot and was putting lumber on it for his residence. Two weeks later the newspaper reported that he had begun work on his house. Work continued through the fall and winter of 1891 and in the issue of 19 February 1892 the BEACON informed its readers that W. J. Jackson was completing his dwelling. The rectangular two-room deep, weatherboarded frame house is covered with a broad side-gable roof that has tall lancet arch louvered ventilators in the gable ends. When built it had a near full-facade porch sheltering the three bays of the front elevation; a breezeway connected to the kitchen/dining room at the rear. Between 1900 and 1905 Jackson replaced the kitchen dependency with a long one-story German-sided ell with an open porch along its southwest side. By 1910 a bathroom shed was added and occupied the remainder of the rear elevation. Between 1915 and 1924 Jackson replaced the 19th-century porch with the Bungalow-style porch that encircles the front and both side elevations: it features square-in-plan molded wood columns on brick piers that are connected by a wood railing of square members. The changes to the house have been few since the 1920s and with its hallmark stepped eaves it remains the remarkably intact residence of one of Plymouth's principal builders. (RB,SM)

WEST FOURTH STREET

232. (former) School Building (WH311)
103 West Fourth Street
ca. 1890
C

Converted to a residence in the early 20th century, this dwelling had its origins in the later 19th century as a school building. On 7 September 1894 the ROANOKE BEACON informed its readers that "Miss Myrtle Bennett will open her school Monday, Sept. 10th, at the Public School building on Fourth street." It would appear that the building continued in use as a school until 1902 when the Hampton Academy (#208) opened. Thereafter it was converted for use as a dwelling and has been both rental and owner-occupied to the present. From 1941 until 1957, when she sold it to Stuart J. Bateman, the house was the

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rental property of Louise Ayers McGowan. Bateman lived here until his death in 1989. On the Sanborn maps of 1905 through 1924 the weatherboarded frame house appears with its kitchen dependency. Between 1924 and 1949 a rear addition was made. After his acquisition Bateman expanded the rear block and connected it to the complementary one-story wing he added on the southwest gable end. The main block of the house has a three-bay facade on Fourth Street featuring a central entrance under a shallow gable-roof porch flanked by paired two-over-two sash windows. The elevations are framed by cornerboards that rise to the stepped eaves that return on the gable ends. The attic story has two windows in each gable end. (RB, SM)

Outbuilding: Probably built in the 1920s or 1930s as a
C garage, this weatherboarded shed-roof frame building has been enclosed and used as a flowerhouse by Bateman, a talented gardener.

233. W. Ronald Gaylord House (WH312)
105 West Fourth Street
ca. 1939
C

According to local tradition this small but attractive one-story-with-attic period cottage was built by W. Ronald Gaylord in the later 1930s. Gaylord (1908-1970), an attorney, was the son of W. Henry Gaylord and grew up in the now lost house on the adjacent southwest lot. He and his wife lived here until about 1950. The side-gable house, with its six-over-one sash windows and the typical front gable, achieves its presence through the gable-roof entrance porch that is enclosed on the sides and has an arch-headed opening facing the street. It was later covered with asbestos shingles and a simple shed-roof carport was added to the southwest gable end.

Packhouse: This small frame building is covered with flush
NC horizontal boards and a gable roof. It probably dates to the 1940s or 1950s.

Vacant Lot: W. Henry Gaylord (1880-1958) occupied the one-and-a-half story frame house here. It was also and apparently last the home of Mrs. Charles Bratten, Sr. The property was acquired and the house pulled down by Henry A. Sawyer.

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Barn: Now covered with various materials including plywood
NC sheathing, this two-story gable roof building is one
of two buildings that appear on the 1949 map marked
"Hens." It has windows and a flue stack.

234. Thomas E. Ainsley House (WH313)
104 West Fourth Street
1949-1950
NC

This gable-front house with an offset gable front porch is the first of four houses on West Fourth Street erected by Thomas E. Ainsley (1877-1956). He built this house in 1949-1950, removing here from 422 Jefferson Street (#160) in spring, 1950. Ainsley and his wife Bessie (1883-1974) lived here until their deaths as did their daughter Estelle Ainsley Daniels (d. 1988). The rectangular frame house rests on a running bond brick foundation and is covered with asbestos shingles and an asphalt shingle gable roof. The gable-front porch is supported by simple posts and there is a now enclosed hip-roof porch at the rear.

Car shed: A simple structure, it has wood poles supporting
NC a gable roof and probably dates from the 1970s.

Storage Building: This longish rectangular frame building
C is covered with German siding and a sheet
metal gable roof. It probably dates from
the 1920s or early 1930s, and appears to
have been moved to this site.

235. Ainsley-Chorey Rental House (WH314)
106 West Fourth Street
ca. 1950
NC

This modest gable-front dwelling was erected by Thomas E. Ainsley for his daughter Cherry Mae Ainsley Chorey as an investment rental house. It rests on a running bond brick foundation and is covered with German siding and a gable roof with exposed rafter ends. A hip-roof porch shelters the three-bay front elevation; the pantry and porch at the rear are also covered with a hip-roof.

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236. Ainsley Rental House I (WH315)
108 West Fourth Street
ca. 1950
NC

According to family tradition this gable-front house was erected by Thomas E. Ainsley for one of his children as a rental dwelling. The three-bay frame house is similar to #106 and has two-over-two sash windows. There are hip-roof porches on the front and rear elevations of the five-room house.

Garage: This two-car garage is covered with flush vertical
NC boards and a gable roof. It is contemporary with
the house.

237. Ainsley Rental House II (WH316)
110 West Fourth Street
ca. 1950
NC

This is the third of the modest gable-front rental dwellings that Thomas E. Ainsley built on this street as investment rental dwellings for his children. The three-bay gable-front house with hip-roof porches at the front and rear is similar to the two others except that here the front porch supports are turned posts. It, too, has a rectangular louvered ventilator in the front and a four-pane attic light over the rear porch.

238. House (WH317)
114 West Fourth Street
ca. 1890
C

The early history of this small frame house remains to be established. It first appears on the 1905 Sanborn map as a one-story house with a front porch and a rear ell. The ell was extended by 1910 and a porch added along its southwest side. Except for the addition of the shed bathroom on the remainder of the rear elevation, after 1949, the house survives little changed since 1910. It has a brick chimney on the northeast gable end flanked by four-over-four sash windows. They and the other windows are set in plain board surrounds with perimeter fillets. The house has been covered with asbestos shingles. (SM)

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239. DeAncy-Bailey House (WH318)
205 West Fourth Street
ca. 1932
C

According to neighborhood tradition this one-story, frame house was built by Ida DeAncy as a home for her brother Ace Walker and his wife who lived here until their deaths. In 1947 Benjamin Westley Bailey (1902-1986) and his wife Martha Gorham (1907-1968) purchased the house and lived here until their deaths. The house repeats the form of bungalows of the period and is covered with weatherboards and a broad gable roof that has an inset shed at the front to cover the porch and on the rear it splays to cover the back range of rooms. Although the front porch supports have been replaced, the house remains otherwise little changed and has two-over-two sash in plain board surrounds.

Storage Building: Built by Bailey in the 1950s this simple
NC frame building is covered with German
siding and a side-gable roof.

240. Moses Webb House (WH319)
207 West Fourth Street
1894
C

On 17 August 1894 a short note in "Beacon Flashes" advised the newspaper readers that Moses Webb is building a house on Fourth Street. Apparently Webb was a prominent member of Plymouth's Black community, and his house here is one of the few 19th-century frame houses built by a Black that remains in the family. Webb lived here until his death in 1912 and he was survived by his widow who resided in the house until she died in 1932 (1933?). Their son Charlie likewise lived here until his death in 1975 and the house remains the property of his widow Bertha Weaver Webb (b. 1897), the daughter of Preston Weaver. The one-and-a-half story frame house is covered by weatherboards and a side-gable roof. A hip-roof porch supported by replacement square-in-plan columns shelters the three-bay front elevation, and there is a one-story rear ell with attendant porch and pantry on the southwest side. The house has two-over-two sash on the first story and six-over-six sash in the gable ends and the front dormer gable. Like many houses in Plymouth it was covered with asbestos shingles in the 1950s or 1960s. (RB,SM)

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241. Moore House (WH320)
209 West Fourth Street
ca. 1890s
C

Fourth Street, west of Jefferson, was a Black residential neighborhood in the late 19th century and has remained so to the present. This small frame house was probably erected by a Black citizen; however, its early history remains unclear. It is first remembered as the residence of Florence Lenox and later as the home of Lillie Moore Johnson who lived here (at least) from the early 1950s until her death in 1977. The one-story house is covered with asbestos shingles and a side-gable roof. It has a shed porch at the front and a one-story ell at the rear. (SM)

Storage Building: This prefabricated building is covered
NC with sheet metal and dates to the 1970s
or 1980s.

242. Henry Pettiford House (WH321)
301 West Fourth Street
1959
NC

This long rectangular side-gable house began as a six-room frame dwelling covered with asbestos shingles; it was built in 1959 by Paul Spencer for Henry and Simera Pettiford. It has since been extended and covered with a running bond brick veneer. The house has asymmetrical elevations and an inset front porch on the east corner.

Vacant Lot: This lot was the site of a one-story frame dwelling that was standing by 1910 and after 1949. It is said to have been the property of Reuben Pettiford. (SM)

Vacant Lot: This lot was the site of a one-story with attic T-plan frame house that was erected between 1910 and 1915, probably by Reuben Pettiford. It remained the property of his daughter until it was destroyed by fire on 27 February 1990. (SM)

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Vacant Lot: A traditional one-story frame house with a rear ell was standing on this lot by 1910 and after 1949. It is last remembered as the residence of Adeline Hart. (SM)

Vacant Lot: This lot was the site of the Spring Green Disciples of Christ Church, one of the three principal 19th-century Black congregations in Plymouth. The congregation worshipped here from the late 19th century until erecting the new church at the south corner of Monroe and West Fourth streets.

243. Malethia Scott Towe House (WH322)
311 West Fourth Street
ca. 1905
C

According to family tradition this one-story side-gable frame house was purchased by Eliza Scott Porter in 1919 for her daughter Malethia Scott and her husband John W. Towe who subsequently moved into the house. Mrs. Towe lived here until death and it has remained the home of her daughter Norvella Towe Hagans (b. 1924) to the present. The house has a three-bay front elevation sheltered by a hip-roof porch with replacement square-in-plan columns. It has an original rear ell and a shed that was added by 1924. The house is finished with the typical stepped eaves and plain board surrounds with perimeter fillets. In 1971 a living room wing was added to the northeast gable end and a garage was built on the site of the old kitchen/dining room; both are covered with German siding. (SM)

244. Bentley House (WH323)
317 West Fourth Street
1970s/1980s
NC

Dating from the late 1970s or the early 1980s this substantial ranch house is covered with a running bond brick veneer and a side-gable roof.

Storage Building: This small prefabricated building has an asphalt shingle gable roof.
NC

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FORT WILLIAMS STREET

245. Luther Warren Gurkin, Jr. House (WH324)
109 Fort Williams Street
1940 and later
NC

Altered and expanded during the past half century, this dwelling began as a small three-room cottage that was completed in June, 1940; it was the site of the marriage of Luther Warren Gurkin, Jr. (1916-1984) and Annie Lou Jeffords. Mrs. Gurkin continues to reside here. The house was built on the back (southwest) half of the lot occupied by the Chesson-Gurkin House (#122) that was Mr. Gurkin's boyhood home. The three-bay house is covered by a side-gable roof that is raised as a shed on the rear to cover the two-story elevation there. It has a replacement porch on the front with cast metal supports and a gable-roof wing on the northeast gable end; the house is covered with vinyl siding.

Garage/Party House: This long low frame building is covered with wide-German siding and a side-gable roof. It was built in the later 1940s and has a three-stall garage in the northeast half.

Garage/Apartment: This two-story frame building, built in the 1950s is covered with German siding and a side-gable roof. It has two rental rooms and a single car garage on the first story and one apartment on the second story reached by an exterior stair on the northeast gable end.

246. Carlyle Johnston Doughtie House (WH325)
111 Fort Williams Street
ca. 1941
C

Erected about 1941 for Carlyle Johnston Doughtie (1908-1981) this one-and-a-half story frame house is covered with asbestos shingles and a side-gable roof. It has a five-bay first-story elevation with a trio of dormers above. The house has a brick chimney and a gable roof screened porch on the northeast gable end. Doughtie was the son of James E. (1870-1931) and Annie H. Doughtie (1875-1956); in 1933 he was married to Virginia Mizelle who continues to live here.

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247. McNair-Davis House (WH326)
108 Fort Williams Street
1915
C

On 30 April 1915 a short sentence appeared in "Beacon Flashes" concerning this house: "Mr. J. T. McNair's new residence on Fort Williams street is nearing completion." McNair lived here for a relatively brief period and it was later the residence of Tom Davis. In recent years it has been a rental dwelling. The plain T-plan frame house has an L-shaped front porch that carries across the single-bay front gable and then down its southwest side to the one-bay wide ell; it is supported by tapering wood columns on brick piers. There is a long ell at the rear. The house stands on brick piers with running bond infill, it is covered with aluminum siding, and it has a standing seam roof. (SM, RB)

248. Darden Rental Unit (WH327)
203 Fort Williams Street
ca. 1941
C

According to Darden family tradition this two-story building was erected as a garage and apartment prior to 1942; however, it does not appear on the Sanborn map of 1949. The first story of the building is cement blocks and the second story is frame and covered with asbestos shingles and a gable front roof. A flight of exterior wood steps is set on the Fort Williams Street gable front. The building is said to have been built by Max and Harold Darden, the sons of Asa Thomas Darden who was then living at 443 Jefferson Street (#156).

249. William Edward Weede House (WH328)
205 Fort Williams Street
ca. 1910
C

According to family tradition this substantial two-story frame house was built about 1910 by William Edward Weede (1883-1953); however, it does not appear on the 1915 Sanborn map. It remained a rental dwelling until about 1925 when Weede and his wife Sarah Elizabeth Satterthwaite (1888-1948) moved here and remained until their deaths. The lumber for the house is said to have been cut on the Satterthwaite farm and sawn at the family mill. The house remained in the family until 1989. The T-plan frame house was originally

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covered with weatherboards but has since been covered with asbestos shingles. It has a hip roof porch supported by bracketed turned posts that repeats the form of the house. The entrance has two-pane sidelights above molded panels. At the rear there is a one-story ell and a two-story shed. The interior follows a center hall plan and is finished with a turned newel and railing stair, four-panel doors, Colonial Revival and bracketed mantels, and tongue and groove wainscoting. (SM)

Garage: This frame building is covered with sheet and
NC corrugated metal and a gable roof. It probably
dates to the 1960s or 1970s.

250. (former) Weede Store (WH329)
207 Fort Williams Street
ca. 1930 and later
C

According to Weede family tradition this small gable-front frame building originally stood in the 500 block of Jefferson Street where it had been built by Leroy Harris, the son of George King Harris (#167). W. E. Weede acquired the building in the late 1920s or early 1930s and moved it here; he operated a store in it into the 1940s and converted it to a dwelling prior to 1949. The small one-story weatherboarded building has a three-bay facade protected by a gable-roof porch. It has a small shed addition on the northeast side.

251. Waverly Welch Williams House (WH330)
209 Fort Williams Street
1960, 1966
NC

This small one-story brick veneered ranch house was erected in 1960 for Waverly Welch Williams. A rear ell was added in 1966 to house Mrs. Williams's beauty shop. The house is laid up in common bond and has board and batten in the gable ends.

252. Thalton Henry Williams House (WH331)
211 Fort Williams Street
ca. 1929
C

With its wide three-bay front elevation, this two-story house is one of the last large gable-front dwellings erected in Plymouth. According to family tradition the house was built by John Williams of

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Bertie County in the later 1920s. In 1933 his son Thaltion Henry Williams and his wife Helen Daniels moved into the house and lived here until their deaths. The house is built on brick piers with running bond infill and is covered with aluminum siding. The six-over-six window sash are set in plain board surrounds with perimeter fillets. The hip-roof front porch is supported by square-in-plan wood columns on brick piers. At the rear there is a broad one-story ell and a later three-stall cresote pole carport covered with a gable roof. The interior follows a center hall plan and is finished with tongue and groove wainscoting, five- horizontal-panel doors, and a staircase with a turned newel and railing.

253. Jackson-Price House (WH332)
215 Fort Williams Street
ca. 1900
C

Probably dating from the turn of the century, this traditional one-story frame house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map when this area was first represented. The house is first associated with Martin Jackson who purchased the house; it was also the residence of his son Lewis Edgar Jackson. The house is better known as the residence of Martin Jackson's daughter Minnie (d. 1968) who lived here with her husband Peter Octavius Price (d. 1960). It remains the home of their daughter Louise. The house's side-gable roof splays at the front to cover the full-facade porch. It is supported by square-in-plan wood columns with a X-member railing and frieze band. At the rear it has an original one-story ell and a shed, added in 1939, that contains the bathroom. The screened porch on the southwest side of the ell, added by Peter O. Price, was enclosed by William Henry Gurganus about 1965.

Garage/packhouse: Erected in the 1930s, this frame building
C is covered with board and batten and a
shed roof. It has a vertical board shed
addition on the southeast side.

254. Smith-Faust House (WH333)
210 Fort Williams Street
ca. 1905
C

Erected by James Henry Smith, this T-plan frame house is better known for its association with the Faust family who owned it from 1920 until about 1980. James Henry Smith (1864-1940) purchased the lot on

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which the house stands in 1905 and it is believed that he had the house built shortly thereafter. Whether he built it as a rental dwelling or whether he lived here for a period has not been determined. In 1920 he sold it to Joseph Paul Faust (1875-1940) who lived here until his death. He was an engineer with the railroad and also had a blacksmith shop on Water Street. It was also the home of his daughter Eva Faust Casey Nunley(1905-1979). After her death it was sold out of the family. The German-sided T-plan frame house is conventional in its appearance except for one thing--the pedimented shingle-faced transom over the paired six-over-six sash windows on the front gable. It is unique in Plymouth. The hip-roof porch is supported by chamfered posts with scroll-sawn brackets. The shed roof porch on the southwest side of the ell has been expanded and enclosed.

Pack house: Probably erected in the 1940s or early 1950s
NC this small frame building is covered with
asbestos shingles and a sheet metal gable roof.
It has a four panel door on the northeast gable
end and small windows on the sides.

255 A. & (former) Harrison-Nooney Store (WH334)255 B. 214 Fort Williams Street
ca. 1940
NC

According to neighborhood tradition this small one-story gable-front corner store was built by a member of the Harrison family. After Mr. Harrison's operation of the store it was run by Ronald Tetterton who later built a gable-front store across Monroe Street on the opposite corner. In more recent years the store was operated by Mary Nooney. Whether the store and the side-gable dwelling immediately adjacent to it on the northeast were built as one venture remains to be determined; however, in recent years the two buildings have been conjoined and made one residence. The store and apparently the house were originally covered in German siding; however, they have recently been covered with vinyl siding. The house has an asymmetrical five-bay elevation; the store has a two-bay elevation under a shed-roof porch.

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WILSON STREET

256. Gaylord Family House (WH335)
201 Wilson Street
ca. 1890
C

Probably erected in the later 19th century this one-story "coastal cottage" remained a residence of the Gaylord family until 1983. The house is first associated with James Harrison Gaylord (1854-1931) and his wife Eliza Jordan Sanderson (1860-1900) who were married in 1879. It is thought that the house was built for them; they lived here until their deaths. The house was next the residence of their daughter Alice Castillia Gaylord Ambrose Brown (1898-1964). In Mrs. Brown's later years it was also the home of her niece and heir Helen Jeanette Ambrose (1911-1983) and her husband James Carlyle Mizelle (1912-1970). The house has a presence in the district achieved in part because of its location at the southwest end of Third Street and because of its traditional coastal form. The tall side-gable roof engages the full-facade flush-sheathed porch that is supported by replacement Bungalow-style tapering wood columns on brick piers. The main block of the house is two rooms deep. The house's rear one-story ell, incorporating an earlier kitchen, and the like wing on the northwest side appear on the 1910 Sanborn map. The house is covered with asbestos shingles. (SM)

Garage: Probably built in the 1950s or 1960s, this cement
NC block building has German siding in the front
northeast gable end over the two car stalls.

257. Gaylord-Browning House (WH336)
203 Wilson Street
1904
C

On 29 July 1904 a short notice in "Beacon Flashes" made known the fact that "Mr. J. H. Gaylord is having erected a nice cottage on his lot between his home and Mr. T. T. Gardner's." The "nice cottage" is the traditional Plymouth house of the turn of the century. The one-story frame house stands on brick piers and is covered with German siding and a side-gable sheet metal roof. The eaves return on the gable ends and are stepped in Plymouth fashion. The house has a three-bay front sheltered by a near full-facade hip-roof porch. A long one-story ell has a shed porch and pantry on the northwest side that has been enclosed. The house was sold out of the Gaylord

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family, and in 1924 R. G. Hardison sold it to F. O. Watkins and his wife who are said to have added the bathroom. Watkins sold the house in 1945 to Ralph S. Browning (d. 1957) and his wife Audrey Lilly Browning who lived here until recent years. (WCDB, RB)

Storage Building: This deteriorating shed roof building was
NC probably built in the 1940s and is
covered with flush horizontal boards.

258. Tarlton T. Gardner House (WH337)
205 Wilson Street
1923
C

This substantial frame house is at least the second house on this site occupied by members of the Marriner-Gardner family. The first known house here belonged to the Marriner family. The ROANOKE BEACON advised its readers on 17 October 1902 that "Mr. T. T. Gardner having purchased the Marriner place has moved to same during the past week." Tarlton Thompson Gardner (1868-1931) was married to Sallie Marriner (1879-1966), the daughter (?) of Thomas J. Marriner. The Gardners lived in the Marriner house for twenty years. The construction of this house was likewise announced in the "Beacon Flashes" column on 21 September 1923: "Mr. T. T. Gardner, having completed his new residence, has moved his family into same. The old dwelling is being demolished and a great improvement in appearance has resulted." The "old dwelling" stood between the present house and the street. The house was afterward the residence of their daughter Florence Gardner Ferrell who lived here into the mid 1980s. According to family tradition the large rectangular, rather plain Foursquare house was built by William Joseph Jackson and one of his sons. The house rests on brick piers and is covered with weatherboards and a tall hip roof. It has a symmetrical three-bay facade and two-bay side elevations. The hip-roof front porch is supported by two-stage brick piers; there is a shed service porch at the rear. (RB, SM)

Playhouse: This small frame building is covered with
NC weatherboards and a gable roof. It was probably
built in the 1920s, and has been partially
dismantled.

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Yard Enclosure: Carrying across the front of the yard at
C the edge of Wilson Street was a ca. 1923
barrier formed of square poured cement
blocks ornamented with exposed stones;
these are connected with round metal rods
at intervals of about fifteen feet.

259. John Daniel Moore House (WH338)
207 Wilson Street
ca. 1902
C

According to family tradition this one-story with attic house was built for John Daniel Moore (1854-1933) about 1902 for his daughter Cymera (1880-1980). In 1903 she was married to Benjamin F. Fagan (1872-1915) and their first child Theodosius Demothenes was born here in 1904. The house was next the home of Rebecca Moore and her husband Benjamin Nichols until the late 1920s or early 1930s. In the estate settlement following Moore's death the house was acquired by Cymera Fagan and it has remained a family rental property to the present. Family tradition informs us that Benjamin Fagan, a house carpenter, built the house that he would later occupy. With its high side-gable roof and ornamental front gable it bears a close resemblance to the Webb house (#240) on Fourth Street. The house is covered with German siding and a sheet metal roof. The hip-roof porch is supported by turned posts and shelters the center entrance and the flanking bays. The eaves are stepped and return on the gable ends. The window openings contain six-over-six sash; there are single windows in the two attic side gable ends. The original one-story ell has been expanded and enclosed. (SM)

Vacant Lot: This lot (#209) was the site of a second
contemporary one-story side-gable frame house
said to have been built by Mr. Fagan for his
father-in-law. It became deteriorated and was
pulled down by the Fagan family.

260. McDonald-Fagan House (WH339)
211 Wilson Street
ca. 1893
C

Although a firm chain of title for this house has not been completed, it emerges as one of the most interesting dwellings on Wilson Street. In 1942 Cymera Moore Fagan purchased the John McDonald house and lot

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on Wilson Street from the heirs of John H. McDonald; it has since been a Fagan family rental house. The identity of John H. McDonald remains to be drawn as does his relationship to John W. McDonald who purchased a 100' by 100' lot on the Plymouth to Washington Road (Wilson Street) adjoining George McDonald--believed to be the site of this house--in 1887 from Charles and Emma Polk Latham. On 24 March 1893 a sentence in "Beacon Flashes" reported that "Contractor W. J. Jackson began the erection of a dwelling for Prof. John W. McDonald on Wednesday." Whether that house erected for the prominent Black educator and head of the Plymouth State Normal Colored School is this house is yet to be resolved. What is indisputable, however, is the fact that the attractive T-plan house that boasts a bay window on the front gable, itself sheathed with diagonal and horizontal narrow beaded tongue and groove ceiling, is similar in appearance to the Lewis-Allen House (#142) on Jefferson Street. Here the face of the shed porch is likewise finished with a sheathed vertical wainscot and diagonally applied sheathing above. The porch supports have been changed, but the entrance with its sidelights remains. The house rests on brick piers and is covered with weatherboards and a sheet metal gable roof. The molded eaves and frieze boards return on the gable ends. The four-over-four window sash are set in plain board surrounds with perimeter fillets. The rear is occupied by extended shed rooms. (RB, SM)

261. John Lloyd Swain, Sr. House (WH340)
204 Wilson Street
1920s
C

Family tradition recounts that this house was moved from the corner of Third and Wilson streets to this location in the early 1920s. It was then remodeled in the Bungalow style for John Lloyd Swain (1902-1968) and his wife Sallie Gardner (1905-1981), the daughter of Tarlton T. Gardner, who had grown up across the street (#258). It remained their home until their deaths and has since been sold out of the family. The one-and-a-half story frame house is covered with a broad side-gable roof that splays at the front to cover the full-facade three-bay porch. It is supported by Bungalow-style piers. The eaves of the house are supported by triangular brackets as is the shed roof front dormer. The four-over-one sash windows appear individually, paired, and in threes, and are set in plain board surrounds with perimeter fillets. There is a one-story ell and shed porch at the rear.

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Garage: This simple frame building was built in the 1980s
NC and is covered with a gable roof.

262. Green Oil Station (WH341)
206 Wilson Street
1930s
C

This small brick building is perhaps the oldest surviving filling station in Plymouth. It was owned and operated by Kader Simpson until ca. 1970. The rectangular brick building with a two-bay front and one-bay gable ends is laid up in varied bond and probably dates from the 1930s. It has a two-stage cement block shed addition on the rear that extends around the south corner. The building is the principal reminder of the former route of the Columbia to Williamston road (now US 64) that earlier followed Wilson Street out of Plymouth.

263. Wilder-Geralds House (WH342)
303 Wilson Street
ca. 1925
C

Probably erected in the mid-1920s, this one-story-with-attic frame house is typical of the modest dwellings erected in the 1920s and early 1930s that show the influence of the modern bungalow. Here the principal feature is the Bungalow-style shed porch that is supported by square-in-plan columns on brick piers. The shed ends are sheathed with tongue and groove, and the house roof is covered with sheet metal. There is a kitchen ell at the rear. The house has been covered with vinyl siding. It is first associated with the Wilder family who sold it in 1968 to Viola Gerald's; her son continues to reside here.

264. Prospar Armistead Toodle House (WH343)
305 Wilson Street
ca. 1930
C

Probably erected in the late 1920s or being a substantial remodeling of an earlier house, this one-and-a-half story bungalow was long the home of Prospar Armistead Toodle, the proprietor of Toodle's Funeral Home. Toodle (1894-1958) was the son of Prospar A. Toodle (1856-

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1915), a prominent barber in turn of the century Plymouth. The house is covered with weatherboards and is finished with triangular brackets at the eaves, a shed roof dormer, and four-over-one sash in plain board surrounds. (SM)

265. Toodle's Funeral Home (WH344)
305 Wilson Street
Late 19th century
C

Probably dating from the late 19th century, this small three-bay frame house with a long, extended rear ell became the location of Toodle's Funeral Home. Prosper A. Toodle relocated the business here about 1929 and operated it until his death in 1958. Afterward it was operated by his wife Martina until 1984, and thereafter by their niece Princeton Towe McDowell. It is one of the oldest continuously operated Black businesses in Plymouth. The house has a symmetrical three-bay elevation covered by a shed-roof porch supported by replacement cast metal posts. There is a principal one-story ell at the rear and a somewhat later extension; both are covered with sheet metal gable roofs as is the house. The building is covered with asbestos shingles, and has six-over-six sash in plain board surrounds with perimeter fillets.

Garage: Probably erected in the 1940s, this large frame
NC building has spaces for three vehicles. It is covered with weatherboards and vertical flush sheathing and a sheet metal gable roof.

Garage: This single car garage probably dates to the 1930s
C and is covered with weatherboards and a sheet metal gable roof.

Cemetery: In conjunction with his undertaking business
NC Toodle established a private cemetery in the pine grove behind the funeral home. He and his wife are buried here as is Dr. Robert Walter Johnson (1899-1971) whose costly gravestone bears a biographical inscription. Otherwise the marble and granite stones are relatively modest in size and appearance. The majority of the approximately 150 graves here are simply marked by inscriptions on the exposed vault covers.

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Section number 7 Page 161266. Stubbs-Winesett House (WH345)

410 Winesett Circle

ca. 1860 and later

C

Bearing the names of its later 19th and 20th century owners, this large impressive two-story double-pile house is thought to have been erected prior to the Civil War. Exactly when the house was built and who built it is a matter complicated by the history of its ownership and the fact that it was right on the defense line of the 85th Redoubt during the Civil War. For most of its life--and until 1949--the house was surrounded by fields and woodlands. The first possible builder of the house is Caleb S. Walker, a wealthy merchant and ship builder; he held the property from 1835 until 1852. The property passed through a number of owners during the next thirty years. In September, 1886, William Hyman Stubbs (1841-1913) purchased the house and acreage and lived here with his wife Darrah Sanderson (1851-1928) until his death. She sold the house and its ten acres in 1919 and it again passed through a series of owners until 1943 when May Winesett, the wife of Eli Winesett, purchased the house property. In 1949, the Winesetts, in cooperation with the Moore-Johnson Construction Company, platted the ten acres as a subdivision that has since been known as Winesett Circle. They sold the house in 1955, and in 1956 it was acquired by Selby O. Price whose son continues to occupy it.

The large rectangular frame house, covered by weatherboards and a gable roof, has paired brick chimneys on the west gable end and an engaged two-story portico with square columns across the front. The Winesetts replaced the original two-tier porch in 1949. The broad three-bay front elevation features center entrances on both levels; it is sheathed with flush boards. On the first story the door is flanked by five-pane sidelights above molded panels; a seven-pane transom carries across the composition. On the second level the door opening, now fitted with a window, is flanked by like five-pane sidelights above molded panels. The house has mostly nine-over-six sash on the first story and six-over-six sash on the west gable end and second story: the openings are framed with plain boards and perimeter fillets. At the rear there is a one-story rear ell that was extended in this century; it has a porch on its east side and a bathroom addition. The interior of the house follows a center/stair hall plan and retains vernacular Greek Revival woodwork and four-panel doors.

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Shop: This small frame shed-roof building was erected by
NC Selby Price in the 1950s and is covered with board
and batten and weatherboards.

Meathouse/Garage: This structure consists of two blocks.
NC The first and earlier, probably dating
from the 1940s or 1950s, is covered with
board and batten and a shed roof. The
garage addition, offset at the rear, is
also covered with a shed roof and sheet
siding.

267. Southwest Riverfront Greenway
Northwest side of West Water Street between the vacant lot adjoining
#202 and the Riverview Court Public Housing Project
n. d.
C

This greenway is one of two on the waterfront, at the pendant southwest and northeast ends of the commercial district, that occupy the land between Water Street and the Roanoke River. These two grassy areas, that function as public parks and are maintained by the city and the Downtown Merchants Association, are inextricably linked to the history of Plymouth and its role as a maritime trading center. Because of their critical location on the waterfront they were also the site of action during the Civil War; however, an archaeological survey of Plymouth and an assessment of its potential remain to be undertaken. This greenway is the smaller of the two. The area first appears on the 1900 Sanborn Map when it was the location of the Plymouth Milling Company, a grist and planing mill that was then being erected. On the 1905 map the Bateman & Stubbs Milling Company had been completed, but more critical to the town's fortunes was the erection of a freight and passenger station in the north corner of Water and Monroe streets by the Norfolk & Southern Railroad Company. The railroad line entered the town from the southwest and a spur carried alongside the station while a second spur continued to the northeast to an earlier freight depot and platform that stood at the riverbank midway between Washington and Jefferson streets. By 1910, the mill was lost. By 1915, a woodyard and some service buildings, perhaps belonging to the railroad, were built on a part of this site; however, by 1924, the site of the former woodyard is a frame building labeled "Auto Repairs" on the Sanborn Map. On the 1949 Sanborn Map only the railroad station remained here; it stood until the 1970s when it was demolished and the lines taken up. Today the area is grassed over. There is a rectangular frame gazebo at the edge

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of the river nearly due northwest from the head of Monroe Street. Although there are no surviving historic buildings on the greenway, it is significant to the history of the district because only here and at the park to the northeast is the historical relationship between the town and the river clearly visible. (SM)

268. Northeast Riverfront Greenway

Northwest and southeast sides of East Water Street, between the ACL Station and a line drawn straight and due northwest from the junction of Latham Lane and East Main Street.

n. d.

C

Much larger than its companion greenway to the southwest, this park is anchored by the former ACL Railroad Station (#25) that stands at the north corner of the junction of Madison and East Water streets. A portion of the area first appears on the 1894 Sanborn Map as the site of the Atlantic Coast Line RR Depot, Wharf, and Transfer Elevator. The wharf extended into the Roanoke River and it connected by trestle to the transfer elevator that was built in the river. The facility appeared little changed on the 1900, 1905, 1910, and 1915 maps and it appears that the railroad company occupied most of this area. In 1923, the railroad erected the present freight and passenger station and apparently demolished the earlier buildings that had so clearly reflected the 19th and 20th century relationship between rail and maritime transportation. The 1949 map shows only the 1923 station standing in this area together with the railroad tracks that paralleled the river bank. Today there is a modern rectangular frame gazebo, identical to its pendant on the southwest greenway, erected in and at the edge of the river at a point due northwest of the head of Madison Street. A frame boardwalk then extends for some three hundred feet to the northeast along the edge of the river; it is the first stage of a complete riverfront boardwalk that would extend to the southwest to the aforementioned gazebo (#267). Again, because of its location this greenway is an important visual and physical link between the town and the river. It has further historical association because it is thought to front the site where the Confederate Ram "Albemarle" was sunk on that fateful evening of 27 October 1864. (SM, HWC)

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Reflecting the slow and gradual growth of the town from ca. 1814 until 1941, the Plymouth Historic District recalls and represents the development of the town as an important port on the Roanoke River, as the seat of Washington County after 1823, as a center of the local maritime lumbering trade, and as a county trading and mercantile center. Because of the nature of village life and the gradual development of the town over a period of two centuries, it also represents in its large stock of domestic buildings the residences of a broad range of its citizenry: from the handsome houses of the affluent members of its merchant and landowning class, through the dwellings of the middle class of its professional men, managers, and salesmen, to the largely rental houses of servants, laborers, clerks and workers in the maritime lumber and wood manufacturing plants and fisheries. Although Plymouth was established in 1787, there are but six surviving buildings that recall the early-19th century and antebellum life of the town. Its trade and its sheltered position on the Roanoke, above the Albemarle Sound, caused it to be fiercely contested through the Civil War. After the war, those same factors encouraged a renewal of the town's fortunes and its trade in the later 19th century. Tragedy struck again on 14 April 1898 when fire destroyed much of the commercial district. Capital that otherwise might have seen its expression in the construction of fine houses and public buildings was required to rebuild the business places of the merchants and commission buyers. Nevertheless, the town flourished in the decade from 1900 until 1910 and it grew, slowly, but steadily, to the opening of World War II.

The range of brick and mostly frame buildings in the district represent the three historic contexts developed in the Historic and Architectural Resources of Plymouth, North Carolina: I. Plymouth's Formation and Growth in the Early 19th Century and the Antebellum Period: 1787-1865; II. Postwar Recovery and the Steady Growth of the Small Port Town on the Roanoke River: 1866-1930; and III. The Opening Stage of A Twenty-year Boom Period; North Carolina Pulp Company Establishes a Plant in Plymouth 1931-1941. It, thus, satisfies Criterion A for listing in the National Register. The period of significance begins with the earliest known building in Plymouth, the Picot-Armistead-Pettiford House, erected ca. 1814, and continues through the 19th and 20th centuries to include a final group of buildings, mostly houses, erected in the period, 1937-1941, following on the opening of the North Carolina Pulp Company. Representing the three historic contexts are 264 contributing resources from four of the five property types discussed in the multiple property documentation form for the Historic and Architectural Resources of Plymouth, North Carolina: I. Antebellum Buildings; II. Late-19th and Early-20th Century Commercial and Industrial Buildings; III. Late-19th and Early-20th Century Public and Institutional Buildings; and IV. Later-19th and Early-20th Century Residential Buildings. These brick and frame buildings satisfy criterion C

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Commerce

Community Development

Maritime History

Politics/Government

Period of Significance

ca. 1814-1941

Significant Dates

1898

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

Upjohn, Richard

Jackson, William Joseph

Nurney, Benjamin F. (see continuation sheet

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

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and embody the distinctive characteristics of their type, period, and method of construction and collectively they portray an important view of small town architecture in eastern North Carolina. Likewise, many of the buildings in the district are the work of a small group of regional and local builders whose careers, to date, are best described in the surviving buildings in the district: Burrell Riddick of Suffolk, Virginia; and William Joseph Jackson, Benjamin F. Nurney, and Robert L. Tetterton, all of Plymouth. Collectively, these buildings constitute a district, occupying much of the original 1787 town, that portrays and is associated with Plymouth's sequential stages of growth, near-destruction, renewal, and development as a port, trading center, and county seat on the Roanoke River.

9. Major Bibliographical References

The major bibliographical references for the Plymouth Historic District are the same as those appearing on the Multiple Property Documentation Form for the Historic and Architectural Resources of Plymouth, North Carolina.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- ☐ 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 # _____

☐ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 122 acres

UTM References

A 18 342180 3970850
Zone Easting Northing

C 18 342430 3969460

E. 18 341490 3970475

B 18 342470 3970520
Zone Easting Northing

D 18 341460 3969540

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Plymouth Historic District are shown on the enclosed map, prepared by the Washington County Planning Office, based on tax maps maintained in the Tax Supervisor's Office, Washington County Court House. All boundaries shown on the map, except the parallel lines connecting Water Street to the Roanoke River, follow the exact property/lot lines for the parcels on which buildings stand.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Plymouth Historic District are drawn to include the densest concentration of architecturally and historically significant resources in the town. In all cases, except for the parallel straight lines connecting Water Street to the Roanoke River, the boundaries follow the exact lot lines for resources itemized in the inventory list.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Davyd Foard Hood

organization _____

street & number 7360 Old Shelby Road

city or town Vale

date 10 August 1990

telephone 704/462-1847

state North Carolina zip code 28168

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PLYMOUTH HISTORIC DISTRICT: SCHEDULE OF PHOTOGRAPHS

The following lettered list of photographs is keyed to the map of the Plymouth Historic District. Where appropriate, the corresponding Inventory List number has been indicated in parentheses in the photograph description. The following information applies to all of the photographs unless otherwise noted:

Name of district: Plymouth Historic District
Plymouth
Washington County
North Carolina

Photographer: Davyd Foard Hood

Date of photographs: November, 1989--June, 1990

Location of original negatives: Division of Archives and History
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

- A. Water Street Streetscape
100 blocks of East and West Water Street(right to left)
looking west from within the 100 block of East Water Street
- B. East Main Street Streetscape
106-112 East Main Street(left to right)
Everett-Whitley House(#33): 106 E. Main St.
Wilford Llewellyn Whitley House(#34): 108 East Main St.
Robert Ward Johnston House(#35): 112 East Main St.
looking northeast
- C. Latham-Brinkley House(#37)
201 East Main Street
looking southeast
- D. Hampton Academy(#208) and the David O. Brinkley House(#209)
110-114 West Main Street(left to right)
looking east/southeast
- E. Picot-Armistead-Pettiford House(#215)
302 West Main Street
looking east/southeast

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- F. Grace Episcopal Church and Cemetery(#61)
107 Madison Street
looking east
- G. New Chapel Baptist Church & Bell Family Houses(left to right)
New Chapel Baptist Church(#68): 301 Madison St.
Bell Family House(#60): 301 East Third St.
Peter Bell, Sr. House(#70): 304 Madison St.
Hattie Bell House(#71): 306 Madison St.
looking north/northeast
- H. Standard Oil/Esso Filling Station(#86), including, left to right: Davenport-
Davis House(#26) and First Baptist Church(#109)
200 Washington Street
looking south
- I. Windley-Ausbon House(#88)
302 Washington Street
looking east
- J. 400 Block, Northeast side, Washington Street Streetscape
402-418 Washington St.(left to right)
Thomas Adolph Stubbs House(#93): 402 Washington St.
Millard G. Darden House(#94): 408 Washington St.
McNair-Gurganus House(#95): 416 Washington St.
Johnston-Newkirk House(#96): 418 Washington St.
looking northwest
- K. James Roy Manning(#97) and Skittletharpe-Jones(#98) Houses
420-428 Washington Street(left to right)
looking east
- L. Leggett and Willoughby Houses
509-503 Washington Street(left to right)
Leggett Family House(#125): 509 Washington St.
Margaret Leggett House(#124): 507 Washington St.
John A. Willoughby House(#123): 503 Washington St.
looking northwest
- M. Garrett & Company Building(#132)
609 Washington Street
looking west
- N. West Third Street Streetscape
211-205 West Third Street(left to right)
John W. Jackson House(#225): 211 W. Third St.

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N. West Third Street Streetscape(continued)

Edens Garage/Apartment(#224): 209½ West Third St.

Blanche Jackson Swain Edens House(223): 209 West Third St.

Lucas-Moore House(#222): 207 West Third St.

Thomas Stockton Lucas House(#221): 205 West Third St.

O. Moore-Spruill House(#164)

444 Jefferson Street

looking north

P. Phelps Rental Houses(#180-181)

516-518 Monroe Street(left to right)

looking north

Q. Wilson Street Streetscape

305-303 Wilson Street(left to right)

Toodle's Funeral Home(#265): 305 Wilson St.

Prospar A. Toodle House(#264): 305 Wilson St.

Wilder-Geralds House(#263): 303 Wilson St.

