

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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 College View Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number See continuation sheet N/A not for publication

city, town Greenville N/A vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Pitt code 147 zip code 27858

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	Noncontributing	
<u>343</u>	<u>51</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>343</u>	<u>51</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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 38 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

William S. Price, Jr.
Signature of certifying official

2-6-92
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 _____

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College View Historic District
Pitt County, NC

Location

The northern, residential portion of the district is all or part of 31 blocks bounded by Holly Street on the west, Eastern Street on the east, East First Street on the north and East Fifth Street on the south.

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

SOCIAL/meeting hall

RELIGION/religious structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

SOCIAL/meeting hall

RELIGION/religious structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Craftsman Bungalow

Colonial Revival

Tudor Revival

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Italian Renaissance Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls weatherboard

brick

roof asphalt

other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The College View Historic District lies within the city limits of Greenville, directly east of the downtown commercial district. The area is bounded by First Street to the north, East Carolina University to the south, Holly Street to the west and Eastern Street to the east. Development occurred primarily from 1909 through World War II and followed the growth of the college, growing in size as the school expanded, and often appropriating prevailing architectural ideas executed on campus buildings. The College View neighborhood contains representative examples of Craftsman Bungalow, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, and Italian Renaissance Revival styled houses. In addition to historic residential buildings, the neighborhood contains the 1930 St. Paul's Episcopal Church (#206) and the 1921 Rotary Club Building (#227). Several houses located on the north side of East Fifth Street have been purchased by East Carolina University in recent years and converted for university functions. These include the Chancellor's Residence (former William H. Dail, Jr. House #184), the Alumni Center, and the News Bureau. Five former single family residences have been converted to fraternity and sorority houses. The district contains 343 contributing and 51 non-contributing resources.

The College View Neighborhood

The neighborhood developed northward from East Fifth Street in a grid pattern with intersecting streets forming blocks. East Fifth Street provided the boundary separating the campus from the neighborhood and the most stylish and large-scale dwellings constructed in College View were located on East Fifth Street facing the university. The neighborhood's beginning and subsequent growth was stimulated by the university and the typical grid pattern of streets reflects the community's planned development. Its gradual growth is also reflected by a mixture of early-twentieth-century house styles as well as consistent setbacks and dense spacing of buildings. Lots and dwellings on East Fifth Street are generally more spacious than those located throughout the rest of the neighborhood. All houses are oriented toward the street, typically with side driveways which lead to garages placed in the rear. Many of the primary streets are lined with mature hardwoods such as oak and pecan trees and flanked by sidewalks with granite curbs. Small front yards defined by short setbacks from the street and canopies of evergreen trees and shrubs, particularly boxwoods, present a unifying aspect to the district.

Initially consisting of open farmland, the neighborhood was laid out for development and subdivided into small parcels of land. At least two farmhouses are known to have existed in the area prior to the neighborhood's development. The William Harrington House (#23) is probably the earliest house in the district and is thought to be one of the farmhouses previously existing in

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the area. The house depicts a standard two-story frame I-house with modest Colonial Revival detailing and probably dates from the first decade of the twentieth century. The form of the house is characteristically different from all other houses in the neighborhood, denoting its origin as a simple farmhouse. As seen in the background of an early photograph of the College View Neighborhood, the house originally stood on East Fourth Street and was moved to its present site in the early 1920s.

The earliest house constructed in the neighborhood after the formal division of land began was the Bateman House (#204) constructed in 1910 in an eclectic style composed of Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival elements. The Martin L. Wright House (#203) was built in 1914 and is a good example of a wood-shingled Colonial Revival style dwelling. The Presidents' House (#185) for the East Carolina Teachers Training School (E.C.T.T.C., now East Carolina University) was built in 1914 on East Fifth Street, which became one of Greenville's most desirable residential streets following the construction of E.C.T.T.S. The Presidents' House was built in the Colonial Revival style, though by comparison to later examples was modest in its use of ornament. The construction of the Presidents' home in the College View neighborhood instead of on the campus proper no doubt initiated ties between the evolving upper middle class neighborhood and the expanding college.

Colonial Revival architecture is the most pervasive style in the College View neighborhood. Among the more exceptional examples are the Proctor-Yongue House (#183), the Charles Shuff House (#195), the Dr. L.C. Skinner House (#189), and the Franklin V. Johnston House (#226). Many of these houses illustrate typical elements of the style including tile roofs and classical detailing. Perhaps the most academically-rendered Colonial Revival residence in the district is the two-story brick Franklin Vines Johnston House (#226) built in 1923 and designed and constructed by local contractors Ballard and Ballard. The massive proportions of the house combined with prominent architectural features such as modillioned cornices and paired Doric columns present a striking example of the style.

Numerous examples of Craftsman Bungalow style houses were built in the district during the 1920s and 1930s. Notable houses include the Karl Busbee Pace House (#8), featuring a wood-shingled exterior and heavy bracketed eaves typical of the style. The Clark-Jones House (#86), Judge F.C. Harding House (#98) and the Walter Lancaster Harrington House (#192) all are notable for their attention to detail while the majority of Craftsman Bungalows erected in the district illustrate more modestly fashioned examples.

There is a significant number of Tudor Revival style houses located throughout the neighborhood and built primarily during the 1920s and 1930s. The style is characterized by decorative brickwork on chimneys and walls and half-timbering in gables such as found on the house at 302 Library Street (#118) and the house at 903 East Fifth Street (#191).

A style which impacted the district from its earliest period of development through the 1930s was the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. The prolific use of the style in the neighborhood was inspired by the Italian Renaissance Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival collegiate buildings erected on the adjacent E.C.T.T.S. campus. Good examples can be seen in the c. 1928 Robert

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Hogan Gaskins House (#120) with its arcaded porch and tile roof and the c. 1929 J.E. McGowan House (#89) with its stuccoed exterior and triple-arched loggia across the front porch. The most ardent expression of the style can be seen in the William Haywood Dail, Jr. House (#184) with its blonde brick exterior, arched windows, ceramic tile roof, intricate detailing on the front entry, and overall symmetrical proportions.

Typical of other early twentieth century neighborhoods in Greenville such as Skinnerville and Greenville Heights, College View, though dotted with examples of large, high-style dwellings, is predominantly characterized by modest and informal expressions of popular period styles. The simply detailed dwellings, mostly Craftsman Bungalows, located along the 200 block of Eastern Street are good examples of less formally executed styles found particularly on the fringes of the district and usually date from the post-Depression era when houses of ambitious design were rarely constructed.

The majority of the houses within the College View district are popular designs most probably taken from period magazines or stock builders' plans available during the early twentieth century. There are exceptions to this rule, however, as several houses in the district are known to have been designed by local architects. These include the 1929 Dr. Paul Fitzgerald House (#197) designed by R.L. Johnston; the 1924 Walter Lancaster Harrington House (#192); the 1925 Franklin Vines Johnston House (#226); and bungalows at number 306 (#12) and 304 (#13) South Summit Street designed and constructed by Ballard & Ballard, a residential design/build firm.

A large number of residences in the district retain period outbuildings, principally garages, which reflect the growing influence of the automobile during the early twentieth century. The majority of garages are frame gable- or shed-roofed structures, some with open gable ends and others with garage doors. Many of the garages in the district reflect the overall design of the house they serve. Porte-cocheres were also very prominent in the district and some houses have both a garage in the rear and porte-cochere. There also are a sizable number of modern garage buildings and carports as well as free-standing storage sheds.

Non-residential buildings in the neighborhood include the Gothic Revival style St. Paul's Episcopal Church (#206) built in 1930 designed by G. Murray and Thomas W. Cooper of Raleigh and the Colonial Revival style Rotary Club Building (#227) built in 1921 designed by C.B. West of Greenville. St. Paul's is a typical early-twentieth-century design distinguished by its brick construction, steeply pitched gable on the front facade, and pointed arched windows. The Rotary Club Building is nearly square in configuration, constructed of brick and denoted principally by a two-story gable roof portico on the front facade.

On the north and east boundaries of the district residential construction tapered off by the outbreak of World War II and did not resume again, at any significant level, until the post-war years of the late 1940s. By this time, most of the district's residential lots had been developed, leaving scattered vacant lots which had never been built upon or which previously had been occupied by a dwelling which subsequently was destroyed. Beyond the district boundaries, residential development proceeded unimpeded through the 1970s, creating Greenville's largest in-town residential neighborhood. The majority of post war housing constructed during the late 1940s and early 1950s consists of modest examples of Cape Cod and Colonial Revival styles.

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From the mid 1950s through the 1970s frame and brick ranch style houses were constructed in the expanding residential areas north and east of the district. A few examples from each of these periods appear in the district (#s159, 147, 149, 145, 211, 157). Additional intrusions in the neighborhood include a 1950s medical office building (#220), a 1960s gasoline station (#194), and several modern apartment buildings (#s224, 180).

Most houses in the neighborhood are in good to excellent condition and in recent years a renewed interest in the neighborhood has resulted in a number of rehabilitation projects. A substantial number of houses in the neighborhood which once served as single-family residences have been converted to multi-family rental units for university students. These conversions have changed some houses on the interior, but the majority of the houses have retained their overall original form and exterior appearance. Vinyl, aluminum and asbestos replacement sidings have been applied to some residences in the neighborhood, but generally these materials have not substantially compromised the buildings.

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Inventory List

Historical information contained in inventory listings is based on material from Pitt County deeds; survey files, North Carolina Division of Archives and History; city directories; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps; microfilm collection and Special Collections, Joyner Library, East Carolina University; oral history; and Michael Cotter, editor, *The Architectural Heritage of Greenville, North Carolina*. Entry names refers to the original owner/occupant of a building unless otherwise noted.

Note: The inventory list is organized as follows: All north-south streets, beginning with Holly Street on the west and running to Lewis Street on the east, are listed first. Properties are listed from south to north beginning with the west side of each street followed by the east side. Then all east-west streets are listed, starting with East Fifth Street on the south and running to East Second Street on the north. The south side of each street is listed first, followed by the north side.

Key

C = contributing

NC = noncontributing

<u>List #</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Entry Description</u>
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West Side Holly Street from East Fifth Street North

1.	400	c. 1920	C	John S. Woolard House: Built for John S. Woolard who came to Pitt County from his native Beaufort County in 1914, this house is said to have been the sixth house erected in the newly laid out neighborhood. According to family tradition Mr. Woolard was at that time "adjudged to have used poor judgement by buying property [way out in the country by the college (E.C.T.T.C.)]." The house built for the Woolards is a well-crafted frame, one-and-a-half-story Craftsman Bungalow. A clipped gable roof with clipped gable domers on the front and rear cover the weatherboarded house. A hip roof front porch extends on the south to form a porte-cochere. Eight-over-one Craftsman-type windows, projecting rafter ends, and knee braces beneath the eaves are common features of the style. The house was sold to Dr. Paul F. Bachelor in 1940.
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- | | | | | |
|----|-----|------------|----|---|
| 2. | 409 | c. 1920 | C | House: This modest one-story frame Craftsman Bungalow has a typical gable-front roof with a centrally located gable-front porch. The porch is supported by square brick posts and concealed by a low brick apron wall. Exposed rafter ends and six-over-one sash windows contribute to the Bungalow appearance. The house has a small one-story frame rear addition probably dating from after 1950. |
| 3. | 407 | c. 1920 | NC | J.S. Willard House: This one-and-a-half-story frame Craftsman Bungalow, built for original owner J.S. Willard, has a side-gable roof with a centrally located shed dormer. The front porch has been enclosed and modern two-over-two windows installed on the porch, dormer and side elevations. The house is covered with vinyl siding. |
| | | c. 1950 | NC | Garage: A gable roof covers this small frame garage which has been substantially altered for use as a utility shed. The building is covered with weatherboard. |
| 4. | 405 | c. 1920 | C | House: Erected adjacent to other Craftsman Bungalows on Holly Street, this house represents one of the best preserved on the street. The one-and-a-half-story house has a tall side-gable roof which is ornamented with knee braces. A large shed roof dormer with two paired and one single four-over-one sash windows is a typical feature of the style. The five bay house has an engaged porch supported by post-on-piers. |
| 5. | 403 | c. 1920 | C | House: A modest example of the Craftsman Bungalow style, this one-story gable-front house with flared eaves has knee braces beneath the front overhang which shelters shinglework in the gable. Two massive brick posts support the recessed porch. The two door, four bay front facade suggests the house was constructed to function as either a single family home or duplex. |
| | | after 1960 | NC | Garage: This large frame gable-roof garage has two portals and is covered with weatherboards. |
| 6. | 401 | c. 1920 | C | House: Similar to the Craftsman Bungalow located |

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next door at 403 Holly Street, this one-story frame house likewise has a gable-front, flared eaves, and a recessed porch. On this example, the porch is supported by tapered post-on-pier supports. The house is covered with aluminum siding which may account for the lack of knee braces beneath the eaves.

after 1960 NC

Garage: This small, frame gable-roof garage is a replacement garage built in the same spot as the former garage. Plain weatherboard siding and an open portal illustrate this typical form.

West Side Summit Street from East Fifth Street North

7. 406 c. 1921 C

Clement Washington House: An American Foursquare with weatherboarded exterior, this large truncated hip roof house has well-defined Craftsman era features. Eight-over-one windows and a leaded glass front door with sidelights are excellent examples of period elements. The three-bay front facade is sheltered by a hip roof porch with a central gable and square, paired post-on-pier supports. A side porte-cochere is supported by like posts. The house sports two interior chimneys and one flue. The house was constructed for the Clement Washington family and remained in their family until 1964 when it was purchased by the Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity for use as a members residence.

8. 404 1922 C

Dr. Karl Busbee Pace House: One of several full two-story Craftsman Bungalows located in the College View neighborhood, this house is denoted primarily by its shingled, L-shaped form, exposed rafter ends, low hip roof, and massive brick posts which support the shed roof front porch. The posts are unusual in that they project above the roof to provide support to parapet walls on both sides of the porch roof. The house has one engaged chimney on the side elevation and an enclosed sunporch to the rear. Paired casement windows are located adjacent to the front entry while a variety of sash configurations and window sizes are located throughout the remaining portions of the house. The interior also displays characteristic period elements including French doors, a nicely detailed staircase with

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square newels and balusters, and built-in cupboards with decoratively sawn casings. The house was built for Dr. Karl B. Pace, a native of Pittsboro, Chatham County and a 1914 graduate of Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, Pa. Following internships at Gouverneur Hospital in New York City and at Nassau Hospital in Mineola, New York, Dr. Pace moved to Greenville to establish a general practice. He served in the French theater during WW I. Upon returning from the war he resumed his practice in Greenville with offices in the National Bank Building. He was treasurer of Pitt Community Hospital, member of the Greenville Chamber of Commerce, member of the Pitt County Medical Society, Second District Medical Society, North Carolina Medical Society and a fellow of the American Medical Association. He married Lida Harrison Taylor in 1922 and the house is currently owned by their son Charles Taylor Pace.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|---------|---|---|
| | | 1922 | C | Garage: One of several period garage buildings remaining in the district which mimicks the design of the main house in roof form and materials, this garage is an excellent example, constructed with a pyramidal roof and sheathed with wood shingles. The two-portal opening signifies a two-car family--a clue to the prominence of the family which had the house and garage built. |
| 9. | 402 | c. 1922 | C | Nellie V. Lawrence House: A one-story frame Craftsman Bungalow, this small dwelling is one of only a few houses in the district with gable-on-hip roofs. Two bays of the recessed front porch have been enclosed with screen. The porch is supported by square, tapered post-on-piers. The house is covered with narrow weatherboards. The house is believed to have been built for Miss Nellie V. Lawrence. |
| | | c. 1930 | C | Storage shed: Located at the rear of the lot, this small frame gable-roof shed has a standing seam metal roof and weatherboarded exterior. |
| 10. | 400 | 1927 | C | Fleming-Perkins House: This brick, Foursquare house has elements associated with several different styles. The front porch has half-timbering in its full-facade gable reminiscent of the Tudor Revival style. |

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- The four-over-one sash windows, eyebrow vent on the roof and engaged chimneys are all elements of the Craftsman Bungalow style. On the interior a beautifully crafted stair with turned balusters and a formed hand rail as well as built-in cupboards with Colonial Revival architraves illustrate fine details on this substantial house. The first known occupant of the house was Mrs. Lydia T. Fleming. It was sold to Roy L. Tripp in 1940 and currently is owned by Reid and Virginia Perkins. Reid Perkins was owner of Perkins' Company, a department store in Greenville, and Perkins Oil Company.
- 1927 C
Garage: This large double-portal garage has a gable roof and is constructed in frame. Modern lattice has been placed in front of the garage doors and the building is currently used for storage.
11. 308 c. 1922 C
House: A modest example of the Craftsman Bungalow style, this small frame house has a gable-front roof, hip-roof porch with exposed rafter ends and paired six-over-one sash windows. Tapered post-on-piers support the porch. A gable roof projection is located to the side/rear behind a single-shoulder chimney.
12. 306 c. 1928 C
Herbert Wooten House: One in a row of three modest Craftsman Bungalows, a gable-front roof, asymmetrically placed gable-roof front porch and paired windows in a period design illustrate common features found on like houses in the district. The house retains its original standing seam metal roof.
- after 1960 NC
Storage shed: This small gable-roof utility shed has corrugated metal siding and a composition shingle roof.
13. 304 c. 1928 C
F.L. Whitehurst House: This small, but well crafted Craftsman Bungalow is said to have been built for F.L. Whitehurst by the local design/build firm of Ballard & Ballard--a husband and wife team. The one-story frame house features two stacked cross gables on the front facade. A recessed wraparound porch shelters paired windows and a gable end chimney.
- after 1950 NC
Garage: A small, frame gable-roof garage is located in the rear yard of the Whitehurst House.

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14. 302 c. 1928 C
Ora Nobles House: An American Foursquare house with a low pyramidal roof, this dwelling has been covered with asbestos shingles. Two interior chimneys pierce the standing seam metal roof on the rear slope. A large hip-roof front porch, also with standing seam, shelters the three bay facade. A small shed roof addition has been added to the rear.

15. 300 c. 1922 C
Connor Eagles House: Smallest of the houses located on the 300 Block of Summit Street, this Craftsman Bungalow also retains its original standing seam metal roof and a diminutive gable roof dormer with knee braces. The one-story, hip-roof house has been covered with asbestos siding and the front porch posts have been removed and replaced with decorative cast iron posts. The house was built for a locally prominent teacher, farmer and thirty year employee of the Soil Conservation Service. Mr. Eagles was responsible for establishing the East Carolina Village of Yesteryear located at the Pitt County Fairgrounds.

after 1960 NC
Storage shed: This modern utility shed is a plain gable roof building constructed of frame.

East Side Summit Street from East Fifth Street North

16. 409-411 1930 C
Duplex: One of several duplex houses built in the district, this example depicts the common Craftsman style executed in a two-story, wood-shingled, side-gable house. The front facade denotes the dwelling's multiple family function with two doors separated by a set of paired windows. The facade is covered by a hip roof porch and a single car garage is attached to each side of the house.

17. 407 c. 1955 NC
House: This nondescript brick house was constructed as infill in the district. The one-and-a-half-story house has the form of several houses built in the district during the 1940s and 1950s.

after 1960 NC
Garage: Large modern concrete block two-car garage.

18. 405 c. 1922 C
A.B. Ellington House: This example of an Craftsman

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- house has a low hip roof, three bay front facade sheltered by a full-width hip-roof porch and two interior chimneys. Characteristic of other houses in the district, this dwelling also has Craftsman elements such as exposed rafter ends, eight-over-one sash windows, and a multipaned front door. A hip roof ell projects from the rear elevation. The house now serves as a quadruplex rental unit.
19. 403 c. 1922 C
Robert E. Pittman House: A modest example of the Craftsman Bungalow style, this one-story dwelling has typical features including knee braces beneath the porch eaves and eaves of the main block, gable-front orientation and fixed-pane windows with vertical panes in the gable. The exposed rafter ends, wood shingles in the porch gable, and narrow weatherboard siding also contribute to the Bungalow appearance. This small house is one of the least altered of any in the district.
20. 401 c. 1925 C
Luther H. Bowling House: This substantial two-story brick, slightly L-shaped residence is one of the more impressive on Summit Street principally due to its larger scale and finely detailed exterior. Molded modillion blocks beneath the wide eaves, half-timbering in the gable-roof entrance porch, and fanlight and sidelights surrounding the front entry all lend the eclectic design a sense of refinement. A steeply pitched pyramidal roof covers the dwelling while each side elevation has a one-story hip-roof rectangular bay. The house was built for Luther H. Bowling, a tobacconist in Greenville.
- c. 1925 C
Garage: Similar in design to the main house, this single-car garage is constructed of brick and has a hip roof.
21. 313 c. 1930 C
House: Another example of a modest Craftsman Bungalow, this house is rendered in brick, but has the typical elements associated with similar frame dwellings located throughout the district. A gable-front roof and large attached gable-roof porch are common to this type of modest example. Asbestos shingles have been added to the porch gable and slender metal posts have replaced the original wooden

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- posts which sat on brick piers. A matchstick balustrade is located between the brick piers.
- c. 1930 C
- Garage:** This simple gable-roof, frame garage was constructed to house one car. Weatherboard on the exterior is typical of the majority of garage buildings erected in the district.
22. 311 c. 1930 C
- House:** This side-gable Craftsman Bungalow is one-and-a-half-stories high with a large gable-roof dormer on the front facade. The dormer is supported in part by a large hip-roof porch which shelters a three bay facade. The house is sheathed in brick veneer laid in a common bond. When the house was converted to apartments the front left paired window was changed to a door-window bay. A large metal stair ascends the right side elevation to an apartment on the upper story.
23. 309 c. 1930 C
- House:** One of several brick veneered Craftsman Bungalows located on the 300 Block of Summit Street, this one-and-a-half-story house has a three bay facade fronted by a recessed porch. The side-gable roof is broken on the front slope by a large gable roof dormer with a triple window. The porch is supported by tapered post-on-piers and an apron wall conceals the lower half of the porch while the upper portion is covered with screen. The apron wall is covered with vinyl siding.
- c. 1930 C
- Storage shed:** A small gable-roof shed with weather-board siding, this building is a common form of utility shed found throughout the district.
24. 307 c. 1910 C
- Walter H. Harrington House:** Existing in the district prior to the establishment of the College View neighborhood, this two-story frame I-house was the home of the Harrington family who sold the property upon which East Carolina Teachers Training School was established. The house originally faced the old County Road (now Johnston Street) which ran through the middle of the neighborhood. Once the neighborhood was laid off in a grid plan, the house was reoriented to face Summit Street (during the early 1920s). The house is distinctively different in

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- appearance from all other houses in the district and is more reminiscent of turn-of-the-century farmhouses constructed throughout the county. The house has been modified with the addition of a large hip roof porch which terminates in a porte-cochere--a feature of Craftsman Bungalow and Colonial Revival style houses. The two-over-two sash windows indicate the earlier origin of the dwelling. The trabeated front entry with colored glass also hints of the house's late Victorian period of construction. Walter H. Harrington was a prominent local farmer and sheriff of Pitt County from 1896 to 1898.
- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|---------|---|---|
| | | c. 1925 | C | Garage: This small single-car garage is built of frame construction with a standing seam metal roof. It was probably built following the reorientation of the house in the early 1920s. The garage is covered with standing seam metal. |
| 25. | 303 | c. 1910 | C | House: Although this house now has the appearance of a modest gable-front Craftsman Bungalow denoted by exposed rafter ends and a simple hip roof porch, the house is thought to have been either a rear ell or detached kitchen belonging to the adjacent Walter H. Harrington House. The two-over-two sash windows and steep gable roof as well as the size of the house suggest it once was part of the Harrington House. |
| 26. | 301 | c. 1930 | C | House: This small one-story frame house with an L-configuration has a hip-roof front porch with a cross gable at the principal entrance. Paired windows with four-over-one sash give the house a Craftsman Bungalow appearance. The house has been covered with asbestos shingles and the front porch railings have been replaced with a wrought iron balustrade. |
| 27. | 211 | c. 1930 | C | House: Built in the Tudor Revival form, with steeply-pitched gables and brick construction, this house does not display any style-defining features. The house has a primary entrance on the front facade sheltered by a gable-roof stoop and a secondary entrance on the side with a small recessed stoop. The side entry allows entrance from the side street. The one-and-a-half-story dwelling also has a street-level basement with a side entrance. |

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| | | c. 1930 | C | Garage: A typical gable roof covers this weather-boarded single-car garage. |
| 28. | 209 | c. 1930 | C | House: The Tudor Revival style was popular throughout the district and this Bungalow is one of the best unaltered examples. Half-timbering in the front gable and porch gable are common elements of the style. The small porch is supported by square post-on-piers. The one-story brick house has a smaller gable roof stoop on the side elevation which leads to a side drive. Exposed rafter ends and Craftsman Bungalow windows are also common features. |
| | | c. 1930 | C | Garage: This small gable-roof garage is frame with a weatherboarded exterior. |
| 29. | 207 | c. 1930 | C | House: An unusual feature on this gable-front Craftsman Bungalow is the hip-roof front porch broken by a central gable at the entrance bay. Knee braces are located beneath the eaves of the main block and cross gable on the front porch while exposed rafters protrude on the hip-roof porch. Large tapered posts on brick piers support the porch and provide placement for a matchstick balustrade. Metal awnings are located on some windows and a large awning stretches across the front porch. A concrete retaining wall and steps define the small front yard. |
| 30. | 205 | c. 1930 | C | House: Similar in design to the adjacent house at 207 Summit Street, this Craftsman Bungalow has a weatherboarded exterior, knee braces beneath the eaves of the front gable, and a hip-roof front porch. The house is distinguished from its neighbor by a side-gabled porte-cochere and screened front porch. Tapered posts-on-piers support the porch and paired fixed-pane windows in a four-over-one configuration adorn the front gable. |
| 31. | 203 | c. 1930 | C | House: Carrying unusual proportions for Craftsman Bungalows constructed in the district, this one-and-a-half-story gable-front house has a side shed-roof dormer and a wraparound hip-roof front porch. The porch is supported by full-height square tapered posts. |
| | | c. 1930 | C | Garage: Constructed with a gable roof and weather- |

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boarded exterior like the main house, this garage was built to house one car.

32. 201 c. 1930 C

House: This multiple gable one-story Craftsman Bungalow has a large gable roof at the front porch and, like the side and rear gables, has knee braces. The porch has replacement square posts. The side wing has three triple windows in a typical Craftsman configuration. The house has been covered with vinyl siding.

West Side Jarvis Street from East Fifth Street North

33. 404 c. 1925 C

J.K. Young House: Illustrating the influence of the Prairie style, this Craftsman Bungalow has a wood shingled exterior and is defined by the extremely low pitch of its gable roof, exposed construction joints and squat double-shoulder chimney on the north elevation sheltered by the roofs deep eaves. The massive supporting piers on the front porch have recessed panels and decorative brick bands laid in a soldier pattern. A distinctive flare, or skirt, which covers the foundation wall is also illustrative of the Prairie style.

34. 402 c. 1925 C

William A. Darden House: The multiple cross gables, dark red square-cut wood shingles, and casement windows flanking the front entrance make this one-story, frame Craftsman Bungalow an interesting example. Knee braces beneath the eaves and the tapered wood-shingled porch posts add to the definitive Bungalow appearance.

35. 400 1923 C

Almeda Mallison House: The double-arched windows which flank the small stoop of this frame Craftsman Bungalow are highly unusual and represent the only examples in the district. A side screened porch with a concrete patio in front are later additions to the house. A large hip-roof ell projects from the rear of the house. The house has been covered with vinyl siding.

36. 310-308 c. 1910 C

W.C. Vincent House: This two-story, one-room deep Colonial Revival house with two-story rear ell originally faced Fourth Street. Sometime in the late

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- 1930s the house was moved and reoriented to face Jarvis. The house is the oldest dwelling on the block. It has features more in keeping with the Walter H. Harrington House on Summit Street and dates from approximately the same time. Pedimented gable ends and one-over-one sash windows point to an earlier date of construction than the surrounding Craftsman Bungalows. A screened gable roof stoop projects from the left of the front facade. A large one-story addition has been appended to the north elevation and rear.
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| | | c. 1930s | C | Garage: This frame gable-roof garage was probably built when the house was reoriented to its current site. The garage has plain weatherboard siding. |
| 37. | 306 | c. 1925 | C | Frances Gross House: Consistent with other one-and-a-half-story Craftsman Bungalows built in the district, this example has an engaged front porch, side-gable roof, and two interior end chimneys. A central shed dormer has exposed rafter ends and a paired Craftsman style window. A replacement wrought iron railing surrounds the porch and connects to square tapered porch posts. The house retains its original standing seam metal roof. |
| 38. | 304-302 | 1938 | C | Pitt County General Hospital Nurses' Home: This large, two-and-a-half-story brick residence hall was built to accommodate many of the nurses who worked at the nearby community hospital. The residence was constructed as a duplex, but could house numerous people in the multiple bedrooms in each unit. Neoclassical elements include the pilastered door surrounds on the two principal entrances and Doric columns which support two hip-roof porches. Two diminutive dormers are flanked on the gable ends by an engaged chimney. |
| 39. | 300 | 1922 | C | House: One of three houses constructed on the 300 block of Jarvis Street during the early 1920s, this small, one-story gable-front frame Craftsman Bungalow has nicely crafted features for a house of such modest size, including clustered posts on brick piers, tracery windows and wood shingle siding. |

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Pitt County, NC*East Side Jarvis Street from East Fifth Street North*

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|-----|-----|------------|----|--|
| 40. | 409 | c. 1925 | C | <p>House: Like most of the houses built on Jarvis Street, this one-story brick Craftsman Bungalow was built during the mid 1920s at the height of the neighborhood's development. This house is somewhat distinguished from other Bungalows due to the large number of windows. The low hip roof and hip- and gable-roof porch merge in the center of the front facade. The front porch has a low apron wall constructed of brick and the porch has been screened. A porte-cochere is located on the north elevation and has the same type of stuccoed brick posts-on-piers that support the front porch.</p> |
| | | after 1970 | NC | <p>Garage: This modern frame garage has a gable roof and weatherboard siding.</p> |
| 41. | 407 | c. 1925 | C | <p>House: Erected as a two-story duplex, this frame, vinyl-clad, gable-roof house has features associated with the Craftsman Bungalow style. Knee braces and single and paired four-over-one sash windows illustrate elements of the style. A large gable-roof porch covers the full width of the three bay facade. An exterior stair has been added to the north elevation.</p> |
| 42. | 405 | c. 1930 | C | <p>House: The newest of the houses constructed on the 400 block of Jarvis Street, this two-story frame dwelling follows the form of an American Foursquare. A small Colonial Revival stoop shelters the front entrance which is flanked on both first and second stories by paired Craftsman Bungalow style windows. A one-story addition has been added to the south side elevation and a large two-story addition to the rear.</p> |
| | | c. 1930 | C | <p>Garage: A gable roof and weatherboard siding are the defining elements on this modest period single-car garage.</p> |
| 43. | 403 | c. 1925 | C | <p>House: This one-and-a-half-story, frame Colonial Revival house has an unusual facade gable set within a full-facade shed dormer. The house is further distinguished by an unusual fenestration pattern of triple and double windows on the front facade. A large interior end chimney pierces the front slope of the</p> |

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- gable roof and a one-story addition has been added to the south elevation. It is now covered with vinyl.
44. 401 c. 1920 C **House:** Thought to be the earliest house on the 400 block of Jarvis Street, this rather large side-gable Craftsman Bungalow is seven bays wide and has a wraparound porch with an enclosure on the north elevation. A shed dormer rests just above the hip-roof porch. A large two-story addition is located to the rear of the house. The large scale of the house and the fenestration pattern on the front facade suggest the house was constructed as a duplex.
45. 309 after 1945 NC **House:** Built following WW II, this nondescript one-story frame cottage is typical of the houses built in the areas bounding the district during the post-war housing boom of the late 1940s. The house is located on the site of an earlier dwelling.
- c. 1920 C **Garage:** Constructed with stained wood shingles, this frame hip-roof garage was made to house two cars and is associated with the earlier house on this property.

West Side Student Street from East Fifth Street North

46. 410 c. 1930 C **House:** According to Sanborn maps this two-story American Foursquare was one of the last houses built on the 400 block of Student Street. The rather nondescript appearance and duplex function suggest the house was built as rental property. A gable-on-hip roof and paired front entries sheltered by a small hip-roof stoop are the main defining elements on the house. The house is covered with asbestos shingles.
47. 408 c. 1935 C **House:** Erected following the Depression, this brick two-story Colonial Revival house is one of several in the district which have wall dormers. The house has a central front stoop with a gable roof supported by square posts with molded capitals. A double shoulder exterior end chimney and classically-inspired mantelpieces further contribute to the overall Colonial Revival character.
48. 406 c. 1925 C **Darden House:** One of the best preserved Craftsman

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- Bungalows in the district, this one-story frame house has a gable-front roof with a full-width hip-roof porch and central gable above the front entry. The front porch, like the three houses immediately to the north, has a simple slat balustrade and concrete steps flanked by brick plinths. On this example, full-height square tapered posts are used on the porch while other houses on the west side of the 400 block have post-on-pier supports.
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| | | c. 1925 | C | Garage: This two car garage has a gable roof and is sided with weatherboard. |
| 49. | 404 | c. 1922 | C | Patrick House: The combination of a side-gable roof, shed dormer, and large front-gable porch gives this Craftsman Bungalow an interesting appearance. The shed dormer has a ribbon window in a Craftsman design and the full-width front porch shelters a three bay facade. The sweeping eaves are supported by large knee braces. One interior end chimney on the south elevation accommodates corner fireplaces while a second interior chimney serves the northern rooms and the half-story. The interior has period mantelpieces constructed of brick with corbeled shelves. |
| | | c. 1922 | C | Garage: A single-car garage is located to the rear of the house. The frame garage has a pyramidal roof and a small storage area beside the car portal. Exposed rafter ends and standing seam metal on the roof are typical features. The garage has been covered with standing seam metal on all sides. |
| 50. | 402 | c. 1925 | C | House: More modest than other Craftsman Bungalows located along the west side of the 400 block of Student Street, this one-story front-gable Bungalow has a decorative King's brace supported by knee braces. The front hip-roof porch, as well as the main block, has exposed rafters, is supported by square tapered post-on-pier supports, and extends to a porte-cochere. |
| | | c. 1925 | C | Garage: Although this single-car, gable-front frame garage has replacement doors, the overall appearance remains intact. |
| 51. | 400 | c. 1925 | C | House: Another excellent example of the Craftsman |

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Bungalow style, this house, like others on the 400 block of Student Street, is virtually intact and presents a notable illustration of the style in the district. A side clipped-gable roof has a large gabled dormer with knee braces. The weatherboarded exterior and paired and single eight-over-one sash windows are typical elements. A nicely fashioned hip-roof front porch with square tapered post-on-pier supports and matchstick balustrade defines the three bay facade. A period multipaned front door is also indicative of the Craftsman Bungalow style.

52. 308 c. 1941 C

House: According to Sanborn maps this frame Craftsman Bungalow was not built until 1941 when a house first appeared on the lot. The house was originally covered with weatherboard but now has vinyl siding. The front porch on this example is recessed and a small gable roof dormer is centrally located on the front roof slope. Paired six-over-one windows flank the principal entrance. One exterior end chimney is located on the south elevation and is constructed in a typical Bungalow design with one shoulder.

East Side Student Street from East Fifth Street North

53. 407 1917 C

Leon Renfroe Meadows House: Leon R. Meadows came to Greenville in 1910 to join the faculty of E.C.T.T.S. as an English instructor. In his thirty-four years at the school he advanced from English professor to head of the English Department to Secretary of the Board of Trustees to President (1934-1944). He followed on the heels of first president, Robert H. Wright and was responsible for carrying out many of the educational objectives set forth by Wright. He had this modest Craftsman Bungalow constructed and resided in the house until he took office as president of the school whereupon he moved to the President's House on East Fifth Street. The one-story house has a wood-shingled exterior with stained, dark brown shingles and a gable-roof porch which shelters a recessed entrance. The porch has an apron wall and is supported by square tapered post-on-pier supports. The north elevation has an engaged half-shoulder chimney. Following the Meadows, the house was

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- purchased by the Brooks family who owned the house from 1934 until 1940.
- 1917 C Garage: Mimicking the design of the house, this garage has a gable roof and is covered with stained, brown wood shingles. The portal is cased with a plain surround painted white--the same treatment of trim on the house.
54. 405 1927 C House: The most notable features on this modest one-story gable-front frame Craftsman Bungalow are the paired post-on-pier porch supports which are composed of slender square posts capped by a lintel with bevelled ends. The asymmetrical front facade is sheltered by a recessed porch.
55. 403 1934 C Pace-Crisp House: This house was built for Walter Pace who owned Pace Grocery Company and was brother to Dr. Karl B. Pace (# 8). The house illustrates the popular Dutch Colonial Revival style--one of several such houses located in the district. Denoted by its gambrel roof, this example has a large shed dormer extending almost the entire width of the house. A porte-cochere on the south elevation of the house has been partially enclosed at the base of the engaged chimney. Quarter-round windows adorn the attic ends of the house while a diminutive gabled stoop over the front door is supported by consoles.
56. 401 1928 C House: Similar in design to other Craftsman Bungalows located on Student Street, this example has a typical gable-front orientation, hip-roof front porch and a cross-gabled porte-cochere. Matchstick balusters and square tapered post-one-pier supports define the porch.
- after 1980 NC Storage shed: This small utility shed is prefabricated and was purchased from a local building supply store.
57. 309 c. 1941 C House: One of the best preserved one-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival houses in the district, this example is beautifully detailed with novelty siding (also referred to as German siding), a Doric surround at the front entrance, a slate roof and two, tall gable-roof dormers with molded surrounds. The central interior

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chimney and steeply pitched gable roof gives the house the character of a Cape Cod cottage—a popular expression of the Colonial Revival style, particularly during the 1940s.

West Side Woodlawn Street from East Third Street North

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| 58. | 122 | c. 1928 | C | <p>William Darden Moye House: Probably one of the earliest houses built in the area surrounding Woodlawn Street, this spacious two-story frame house has an unusual roofline, gabled with different pitches on the front and rear slopes. The house could possibly have been enlarged at some point, but no physical evidence exists to support that theory. The large house with two-story rear wing (apparently an addition) displays Craftsman features including vertical four-over-one windows, exposed rafter ends, and square post-on-pier porch supports.</p> |
| | | c. 1928 | C | <p>Garage: This long, multiple bay frame garage has a shed roof and open portals. The multiple-car garage supports the local tradition that the house was used as a nurses' home.</p> |

West Side Biltmore Street from East Fifth Street North

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| 59. | 408 | 1927 | C | <p>Frank A. Bendall House: This house, like the house located at 404 Jarvis Street (#32), is reminiscent of the Prairie style of architecture popularized by architect Frank Lloyd Wright in Chicago during the first decade of the twentieth century. The house is almost identical to 404 Jarvis Street with a gable-front roof and attached gable roof porch with characteristically low pitches, stuccoed exterior and Craftsman Bungalow windows. A low, paneled apron wall of masonry encloses the recessed front porch. According to the 1929 Sanborn map the house was originally covered with a tile roof.</p> |
| | | after 1950 | NC | <p>Garage: This modern garage is frame with stuccoed exterior on plywood. The garage has a gable roof and two portals.</p> |
| 60. | 406 | c. 1925 | C | <p>Jane Lassiter House: Like the house to the immediate</p> |

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south, this house is a Craftsman Bungalow rendered in a one-story, multi-gabled roof, stuccoed form. A recessed porch beneath a projecting gable roof and triple windows on each side of the front door depict common features of Bungalows in the district. The three front gables all have decorative knee braces and exposed rafter ends. The roof was originally covered with tile.

61. 404 1935 C

Otis Britt House: A modest example of the Craftsman Bungalow style, this small front-gable house is noteworthy with fish-scale wood shingles in the gable. Substantial brick posts support the recessed porch and slat balusters enclose the three bay facade. A period front door with nine lights illustrates a common element found on other Bungalows in the district.

62. 402 1925 C

Lottie Mattox House: This well executed frame Craftsman Bungalow is distinguished by a multiple gable roof and wraparound porch. The recessed porch shelters two bays of the three bay facade and is marked by a projecting gable. A secondary entrance is also located beneath the front porch and enters a room which projects from the front right portion of the main facade. Stout brick piers beneath square tapered wood posts support the porch.

63. 400 1929 C

J.A. Wingate House: Although this house is uncharacteristic in comparison to the dominant Craftsman Bungalow form found elsewhere on Biltmore Street, according to the Sanborn map and city directories, it was located on the street by 1929. Built in a modified Colonial Revival style, the one-story house is consistent in size, scale and materials with the somewhat older Bungalows on the street. The most interesting features on the house include an engaged chimney on the front facade with patterned brickwork, molded gable end returns, and a three-pane transom over the front door.

1929 NC

Garage: Converted to a storage shed, this frame weatherboarded garage with a gable roof still retains its original overall form and appearance. The single portal has been enclosed with a door and window.

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64. 302 c. 1940 C

Fred L. Blank House: A modest example of the Colonial Revival style, this house has little identifying ornamentation. The simple one-and-a-half-story dwelling has two centrally located interior chimneys and a flat roofed, full-width porch which appears to be a later addition to the house. A symmetrical five bay facade, six panel door, boxed cornices and six-over-six sash windows contribute to the overall Colonial Revival appearance. A large gable-roof ell extends across the rear elevation. The house has replacement vinyl siding.

65. 300 c. 1940 C

James T. Cooper House: Also believed to have been built around 1940, this house, like the Fred L. Blank House (# 64), is a modest Colonial Revival design. This one-story frame house has a gable roof with a small cross gable above a bell-cast hip roof stoop. A fluted door surround and eight-over-eight sash windows are common features on like houses of the period. An attached side gable-roof porch extends from the north elevation.

East Side Biltmore Street from East Fifth Street North

66. 409 1929 C

House: This distinctive one-and-a-half-story brick Craftsman Bungalow has a clipped gable roof with a clipped gable over a round arched doorway on the front facade. A recessed porch on the right side of the front facade has a secondary entrance. An engaged chimney is located to the left of the front door and has patterned brickwork. Projecting gable end returns with a molded cornice are unusual features on this well-crafted example.

1929 C

Garage: A hip roof distinguishes this frame period garage.

67. 407 c. 1930 C

House: A typical example of an American Foursquare design, this two-story hip-roof house has a hip-roof dormer, exposed rafter ends, and a wraparound hip-roof porch which terminates in a porte-cochere. Craftsman Bungalow windows and porch supports distinguish the house. Like a handful of others remaining in the district, it retains its original standing seam metal roof.

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| | | c. 1930 | C | Garage: Constructed in a similar fashion, this garage, like two others on the east side of the 400 block of Biltmore Street, has a hip roof covered with standing seam metal. The garage is frame but has been covered with standing seam metal. |
| 68. | 405 | c. 1930 | C | House: This small frame cottage has a steeply pitched side-gable roof and a hip-roof front porch. Features including a front facade chimney, exposed rafter ends and triple windows are elements associated with the Craftsman Bungalow style. |
| | | c. 1930 | C | Garage: This two car, hip-roof garage is frame with exposed rafter ends and an open portal. |
| 69. | 403 | 1929 | NC | House: When this house was recorded in a 1982 survey of historic resources in Greenville it retained its original appearance. The one-story house was completely stuccoed and the five-sided bay window, which projects from the gable front facade, had a paneled parapet and a flat roof. Although the overall form of the house remains intact, a renovation has entailed the addition of vinyl siding and a hipped roof at the bay, diminishing important defining characteristics. |
| 70. | 401 | c. 1940 | C | House: Probably the last house erected on the 400 block of Biltmore, this two-story, three bay Colonial Revival house is characteristic of the type of houses built in the district during the late 1930s and 1940s. Modillions beneath the eaves and a molded door surround adorn this otherwise modest frame dwelling. A small shed-roof porch is located on the north elevation as well as as an exterior end chimney. |
| | | c. 1940 | C | Garage: Probably constructed at the same time as the house, this small frame garage is covered with weatherboard and has a gable roof. |
| 71. | 301 | c. 1940 | C | Leonard T. Shotwell House: Similar in design to 400 Biltmore Street (#63), this modified Colonial Revival house also has a front gable, front facade chimney, and a gabled stoop. A side screened porch appears to be an addition to the house. The house has vinyl siding. |

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c. 1940 C

Garage: A fine example of a period garage, this small one-car building is weatherboarded, has a hip roof and original double-leaf door.

West Side Rotary Street from East Fifth Street North

72. 408 c. 1935 C

H. Lyman Ormond House: This picturesque house, as well as the Eli Bloom House at 305 Harding Street, combines elements of the Dutch Colonial and Colonial Revival styles. The house is distinguished by its two-story, double-pile form and gable roof with a steeply-pitched projecting cross gable wing which extends through the second story and houses the front door. A picturesque arched wing wall adjacent to the doorway leads to the side yard.

c. 1935 C

Garage: Complementing the style of the house, this garage has a simple weatherboarded exterior, gable roof and single-portal entrance.

73. 406 c. 1923 C

House: A modest example of a one-story brick Craftsman Bungalow, this house has a front clipped-gable and all gables are stuccoed. The hip-roof front porch is supported by square brick columns and the porch extends on the south elevation to form a porte-cochere.

74. 404 c. 1925 C

J.A Clark House: A pleasant modest example of the Craftsman Bungalow style, this one-story house has a low hip roof and full-facade recessed porch with slat balusters.

75. 402 c. 1925 NC

House: Numerous alterations to this small, one-story gable house have greatly compromised its contributing appearance to the district. New windows and doors as well as replacement siding combine to strip the house of much of its original defining character.

76. 400 c. 1925 C

J.L. Savage House: This rustic one-story Craftsman Bungalow is covered with square-cut wood shingles stained dark brown. The low T-gabled roof has large knee braces and a front cross gable shelters the entrance bay. The leaded- and beveled-glass window transoms are unusual to the College View neighborhood.

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| 77. | 312 | c. 1925 | C | <p>W.P. Moye House: One of numerous houses built in the College View district with stylistic reference to the Spanish Mission Revival, this stuccoed one-and-a-half-story Craftsman Bungalow was even more illustrative when it retained the original terra cotta tile on its side-gabled roof. A recessed entrance porch on the left side of the front facade has decorative vigas. On the interior, built in book cases and cased openings have typical period surrounds.</p> |
| | | c. 1925 | C | <p>Garage: This period stuccoed garage has exposed rafter ends and a simple gable roof. A new metal garage door has been installed.</p> |

East Side Rotary Street from East Fifth Street North

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| 78. | 409 | c. 1935 | C | <p>Allen H. Taft, Jr. House: Built in the traditional New England Cape Cod style, this one-and-a-half-story frame house has a front door with a Doric surround. Three gable-roof dormers and an interior chimney pierce the steeply-pitched front roof slope. The first known occupant of the house was Allen H. Taft, Jr. who, with his brother, started Taft Furniture Company, a prominent retail furniture store still in operation on Evans Street.</p> |
| | | c. 1935 | C | <p>Garage: This period building is covered with weatherboard and has a gable roof. The single car garage has double-leaf doors.</p> |
| 79. | 407 | 1934 | C | <p>Jack H. Spain House: Jack H. Spain had this house constructed in 1934. Spain was a prominent lawyer, County Solicitor and one-time mayor of Greenville (1939-1940). He left Greenville in 1940 to go to Washington D.C. with Congressman Herbert C. Bonner. He later became administrative assistant to Senator Clyde R. Hoey and subsequently to Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr. Upon retiring in 1973 he moved back to Greenville. He died in 1977; his wife Marie still occupies the home. The house is a well-executed brick Craftsman Bungalow distinguished primarily by a cross-gable roof, gable-roof stoop with an arched transom above the front door, and arched windows on a side sunporch. A chimney on the front facade has decorative brickwork.</p> |

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| | | 1934 | C | Garage: One of several brick garage buildings in the district, this example echos the fine craftsmanship executed in the Spain House. A gable roof covers the two-car garage. The garage has been converted into an apartment but retains its overall original appearance. |
| 80. | 405 | 1925 | C | Gladys Scoville House: Built in the popular American Foursquare style, this house has typical features including a low pyramidal roof, hip-roof front porch with post-on-pier supports, and paired three-over-one Craftsman-type windows. The house has a rear ell and both ell and the main block are covered with weatherboard. |
| 81. | 401 | 1926 | C | Joseph Francis Bowen: One of the best preserved Craftsman Bungalows in the district, this one-and-a-half-story example is sheathed in square-cut wood shingles and has a side-gable roof with a large gabled wing on the front facade. The front gable is bisected by a tapered, engaged chimney that is stuccoed. The recessed front entry is covered by a projecting flat-roofed porch with decorative vigas. The front door is original and fashioned in a typical Craftsman design. On the interior, original elements include a brick mantelpiece with corbeled shelf and original hand-hammered faceplate, built in cupboards in the butler's pantry, and typical flat window and door surrounds. |
| | | 1926 | C | Garage: Constructed in a design identical to the front porch, the garage is sheathed in square-cut wood shingles and has a slanting roof enclosed by a parapet and vigas on all sides of the garage. |

West Side Harding Street from East Fifth Street North

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| 82. | 408 | 1938 | C | Arthur I. Collins House: Although this house has a clipped-gable roof--a common feature of the Craftsman Bungalow style--the overall appearance of the dwelling is that of a one-and-a-half-story brick Colonial Revival. Three hip-roof dormers are located on the front slope of the roof while a recessed porch beneath shelters a three-bay facade. Clustered and paired square posts support the porch. A small flat-roofed brick wing is located on the south elevation. |
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| 83. | 406 | 1940 | C | David Proctor House: This one-story frame dwelling has almost no identifying details to associate it with any particular architectural style. The overall form--gable front with a recessed porch--is that of a modest Craftsman Bungalow. A large gable-end porch which extends into a porte-cochere is located on the north elevation of the house. Most of the windows are six-over-six sash. It has replacement vinyl siding. |
| | | 1940 | NC | Garage: This plain single-car weatherboarded garage has been converted to a storage building and the original portal has been enclosed. |
| 84. | 404 | c. 1929 | C | John Mitchell House: This nicely detailed two-story, three bay house is one of the best preserved examples of the Colonial Revival style in the district. A gable end roof covers the nearly square house which is weatherboarded, has one engaged exterior end chimney and one rear interior. The front facade is distinguished by a small pedimented stoop which is supported by triple-set Doric columns and has modillion blocks beneath the eave. The modillion block motif is repeated on the cornice of the main block. Quarter-round louvered vents grace the attic level of the gable ends. |
| | | c. 1929 | C | Garage: A single car garage is located directly behind the house and is constructed of frame with a gable roof. The garage is weatherboarded and has a small storage area adjacent to the car bay. |
| 85. | 402 | c. 1928 | C | Rev. Worth Wicker House: A charming example of the Craftsman Bungalow style, this one-story gable front house takes on a picturesque quality by the addition of an elliptical frieze on the hipped-roof front porch and side-gabled porte-cochere. Large knee braces beneath the front gable and exposed rafter ends also are common elements. |
| | | c. 1928 | C | Storage shed: A small storage shed is located directly behind the side porte-cochere. The gable-front, frame building has a single entrance on the front. |
| 86. | 400 | 1927 | C | Clark-Jones House: A textbook example of the |

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- Craftsman Bungalow style, this one-story frame house has projecting shaped roof beams at the numerous cross gables of the roof and side gable wraparound porch as well as exposed rafter ends and tripartite windows with multipaned transoms. Squat brick piers support square tapered posts on the porch and a slat balustrade encloses the wraparound porch. The house was constructed by builder/owner J.J. Perkins who sold the property immediately following construction to a Mr. Clark. The Clarks sold the house to the Jones family, the present owners, in 1930. The house was not occupied by the Joneses until 1933; in the interim the house was rented to Eli Bloom.
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| | | 1927 | C | Garage: A single car, frame gable-roof garage is located directly behind the house. It is sheathed in weatherboard. |
| 87. | 310 | c. 1940 | C | William Stuart Bost House: Distinguished by a recessed full-facade front porch, this brick gable-end dwelling is one-and-a-half-stories in height and has three gable-roof dormers with casement windows. A large brick wing is located on the north elevation. A small modern solarium is attached to the south elevation. The elaborate foliated metal porch posts and spandrels may be replacements. The house was built for William S. Bost, president of Person-Garrett Tobacco Company. |
| 88. | 304 | c. 1938 | C | John W. Kirkpatrick House: A modest example of the Colonial Revival style, this two-story, gable-roof house has a nicely detailed front entry stoop which is supported by Doric columns. A ribbon window on the first floor has three-over-one sash while those on the second are six-over-one. A side porch on the south elevation has been enclosed with an apron wall and large plate glass windows. |
| | | c. 1938 | C | Garage: A single car garage of frame construction, this example has a gable roof and double garage doors. |
| 89. | 116 | c. 1929 | C | J.E. McGowan House: This Spanish Eclectic style house was designed by R.L. Johnston, a local builder. The house is unusual in that it is one of only a few known houses in Greenville to have a full basement, |

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taking advantage of the sloping grade of the site. One of several Spanish-influenced houses in the district, this example is noteworthy due to a smooth stuccoed exterior and pyramidal roof entrance tower which shelters an arched opening. Arched ventilators in the tower echo the entrance. A deck surrounded by a low masonry wall is located just to the left of the porch. The basement of the house originally served as a garage but has been converted to living space. The house was occupied by J. E. McGowan, owner of Big Four Garage, by 1936.

90. 112 c. 1940 C

House: Like other houses built along the west side of the 100 block of Harding Street, this one-and-a-half-story dwelling has a basement garage. Designed in the Cape Cod style, this asbestos clad house has a finely detailed front stoop with a Palladian-inspired entrance surround and small gable roof entrance porch supported by four Doric columns--two free standing and two engaged. A side wing on the north elevation has an oriel window supported by consoles and topped with a hip roof. The house is raised on a brick basement.

91. 110 c. 1940 C

House: This very modest Craftsman Bungalow is characteristic of the later Bungalows built in the district during the late 1930s. A simple gable-front roof, gable-front porch, four-over-one sash windows and brick piers supporting three-part wood posts on the porch are the main identifying elements.

c. 1940 C

Garage: A plain weatherboarded, gable-roof garage built to hold one car is located behind the house.

92. 108 c. 1935 C

House: Built in a traditional Colonial Revival design, this two-story frame house is distinguished by a symmetrical front facade, one-story pedimented entrance bay and decorative board-and-batten shutters. A large two-story gable-end wing with a wall dormer is located on the north elevation while a small one-story wing on the south elevation has a roof-top balustrade.

c. 1935 C

Garage: A substantial sized two car weatherboarded garage with a gable roof is located in the rear yard.

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| 93. | 106 | c. 1935 | C | <p>Royce H. Hunsucker House: This Craftsman Bungalow, like several other houses on this block, is raised on a high brick basement accommodating a garage. A clipped front-gable roof is pierced in the center and on the north slope by chimneys. A small gable-roof side porch is on the south elevation. The front facade has a diminutive arched hood above the door and a ribbon window above. A massive brick retaining wall encloses a concrete patio on the left side of the front facade. The house was built for Royce H. Hunsucker, district manager of Taylor Biscuit Company.</p> |
| 94. | 104 | c. 1940 | C | <p>House: A typical example of the Cape Cod style, this house has two dormers, a simple door surround with fluted pilasters, and an interior end chimney; there is no front porch. A brick patio has been added to the front right side of the house and enclosed with a simple post-and-rail fence.</p> |
| | | c. 1970 | NC | <p>Garage: This garage is built out of concrete block and has a gable roof.</p> |
| 95. | 102 | c. 1940 | C | <p>House: Illustrating the most typical late Colonial Revival design built in the district following the Depression, this two-story dwelling is very modest in terms of ornamentation. The large gable-roof house has a three bay facade, simple shed-roof front stoop and a central chimney. An octagonal window located above the front door lights the central hall on the second floor.</p> |
| | | c. 1940 | C | <p>Garage: This garage, like others on the block, is a simple frame building with a single portal, gable roof and weatherboard exterior.</p> |
| 96. | 100 | 1940 | C | <p>Burney Wells Moye House: Built for insurance agent Burney W. Moye, this modest frame Colonial Revival style house is typical of one-story houses constructed in the district after the Depression. The house has a cross-gable roof and a small gable wing on the north side elevation. The front facade is distinguished by a chimney next to the projecting gabled entrance bay and shed-roof porch addition. The porch floor has been removed.</p> |

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1940 C **Garage:** A simple frame, gable-roof garage is located behind the house with entrance from First Street.

East Side Harding Street from East Fifth Street North

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| 97. | 411 | 1949 | NC | <p>David A. Evans House: This small, modestly detailed one-story frame house is similar to other dwellings constructed in the neighborhood from the immediate post WW II era into the 1950s.</p> |
| | | 1949 | NC | <p>Garage: This single car frame garage is similar to other period garages located throughout the district.</p> |
| 98. | 409 | c. 1925 | C | <p>Judge Fordyce Cunningham Harding House: One of Greenville's leading lawyers and citizens had this well crafted two-story Craftsman house constructed. Judge Harding was a graduate of the University of North Carolina, a state senator (1915-1920), a director of the Greenville Cotton Mill and National Bank of Greenville, secretary to the executive committee of the board of trustees of East Carolina Teachers Training School, and Chairman of the board of trustees of the Greenville Graded School. The street upon which Judge Harding's house is located was named for him. The front-gable Bungalow has the accent of the Prairie style with a low roof pitch and wide overhang sheltering projecting roof beams and oversized knee braces. The first story is sheathed with weatherboard while the second is covered with wood shingles. A three-quarter shed-roof porch shelters the three bay facade. A gable-roof sun porch is located on the southside elevation while a shed-roof porte-cochere is located on the north. Period interior features include French doors designed in a typical Craftsman fashion, brick fireplace mantels with decorative brickwork, and flat window and door surrounds.</p> |
| 99. | 407 | c. 1928 | C | <p>R.V. Keel House: A picturesque one-story brick stuccoed Tudor Revival style dwelling, this house is one of only a handful of houses in the district which are constructed in the popular early twentieth century style. This example is identified by its steeply-pitched gables on the front facade which have half-timbering, the front facade chimney with decorative brickwork and four-sided chimney pots, and shingles which wrap</p> |

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- around the roof edge on the side gable. Other important features include a recessed entrance stoop with an arched opening capped by a brick lintel with keystone and a small masonry apron wall in front of the stoop. A garage is attached to the rear of the north elevation and appears to be the same period as the main dwelling.
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| 100. | 405 | c. 1929 | C | <p>Oliver Rouse House: This two-and-a-half-story brick Colonial Revival style house is the most substantial dwelling on the 400 block of Harding Street. The monumental house is distinguished by a number of identifying features such as the pedimented front stoop which is supported by paired Doric columns; keystones above the tripartite windows on the first floor front facade; and a modillioned cornice. A one-story wing is located on the south elevation.</p> |
| | | c. 1929 | C | <p>Garage: Constructed to resemble the main house, this two-car garage is built of brick, has a side gable roof and a modillioned cornice.</p> |
| 101. | 403 | 1925 | C | <p>Claude T. Fleming House: A modest example of the Craftsman Bungalow, this house is a one-story, frame dwelling with a gable-front roof and hip-roof front porch. The front porch has a large cross gable above the front entrance and is supported by square tapered post on piers. A gable-end porte-cochere is located on the south elevation. The house is one of the best preserved Bungalows in the district.</p> |
| 102. | 401 | c. 1930 | C | <p>R.E. Cawhern House: The newest house constructed on the block, this large, brick American Foursquare has a high hip roof, exposed rafter ends, and two interior chimneys. A porch shelters two bays of the main elevation and extends as a porte-cochere, while a similar porch is located on the Fourth Street elevation.</p> |
| | | c. 1930 | C | <p>Garage: This one-car garage is made of brick like the main house it serves. The garage has a gable roof and double-leaf frame doors.</p> |
| 103. | 305 | 1938 | C | <p>Eli Bloom House: A mirror image of the H. Lyle</p> |

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- Ormond House (#72) on Rotary Street, this picturesque house has been augmented with a small one-story gable-end side wing and a bellcast hip entrance porch.
- 1938 C
- Garage:** A single-car frame garage with a small storage area is located behind the main house. A side driveway leads to the gable-roof building. The garage is sheathed with weatherboard.
104. 303 c. 1940 C
- Fred J. Forbes, Jr. House:** An unadorned example of the Colonial Revival style, this small one-and-a-half-story brick house has two side wings—one brick, and one frame. The five bay house has two small dormers and a gable front stoop which has replacement metal supports. The modest nature of this house is representative of many houses constructed in the district just prior to and following WW II.
- c. 1970 NC
- Garage:** This large multi-car garage is frame with vinyl siding.
105. 301 c. 1940 C
- John L. Briley House:** This modest Colonial Revival style house is one-story high, has a large bay window on the front facade and a recessed corner entrance. Two small dormers contain ventilators while a single chimney is located on the rear. Although the house is currently covered with vinyl siding, the original board-and-batten on the gables remains.
106. 119 c. 1935 C
- House:** Unusual orientation and massing characterize this frame two-story Colonial Revival house. The main elevation faces the side yard, not the street, while a screened shed roof porch faces the street. A one-car garage is attached to the south elevation. The north elevation has a pedimented entrance surround and hip roof bay window.
107. 117 c. 1935 C
- House:** A modest example of a one-and-a-half-story frame Colonial Revival design, this house has a large shed-roof porch which shelters a three bay facade. Three front dormers are located on the gable end roof. An exterior end chimney is located on the north elevation. The house is clad with asbestos shingles.
108. 115 c. 1935 C
- House:** This one-and-a-half-story common bond

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brick Colonial Revival style house has two front dormers, an engaged gable end chimney, and a flat-roofed entrance porch. The modest dwelling has a three bay facade and eight-over-eight sash windows.

109. 113 1929 C

Sermons-Owens House: This one-story L-configured house displays modest Colonial Revival style elements such as decorative brickwork on the front chimney and porch piers and plain weatherboarded exterior. The recessed front porch shelters two bays including the entrance and extends to create a porte-cochere.

West Side Library Street from East Fifth Street North

110. 408 1927 C

Clinton A. Bowen House: A good example of a one-story brick Craftsman Bungalow with a side-gable roof and large front-gable porch with half-timbering. The front porch shelters two of the three bays on the front facade and has been enclosed with screening. The front door is flanked by sidelights. Typical elements include six-over-one sash windows and knee braces in the eaves.

1927 C

Garage: This small gable-roof garage is constructed of brick and has a double-leaf door.

111. 406 c. 1930 C

Andrew J. Rock House: A well preserved example of a wood-shingled Craftsman Bungalow, this house has a gable-front roof, gable-front porch at the south front bay, and paired four-over-one sash windows. The front porch shelters a recessed entrance and is supported by grouped square posts-on-piers. The porch is enclosed by a low apron wall.

c. 1930 C

Garage: Like the main house, this garage is wood shingled and has a gable-front roof. The single-car garage has large board-and-batten doors.

112. 404 c. 1929 C

John D. Murphy House: On this one-story brick Craftsman Bungalow a stuccoed and bracketed front gable provides an interesting contrast to the red brick on the main block. A fine sense of detail is carried on the exterior of the house in such features as a modillioned cornice on the main block and hip-roof

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- front porch. The front porch is recessed on the right bay and the front door is flanked by sidelights.
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| 113. | 402 | c. 1940 | C | <p>House: A nondescript example of the type of immediate pre-WW II housing built in the district, this one-story house has both brick and weatherboard siding. A chimney articulates the three bay front facade. A small gable-roof wing projects front the left side of the front facade while a shallow appendage is located on the north elevation.</p> |
| | | c. 1940 | C | <p>Garage: This small frame garage has a gable roof, weatherboarded exterior and double-leaf doors.</p> |
| 114. | 400 | c. 1928 | C | <p>J.T. Patterson House: Of the Craftsman Bungalows located on the 400 block of Library Street, this example is the plainest. The house has a clipped-gable roof oriented toward the street. A large full-width hip-roof porch shelters the three bay facade. Plain square tapered posts support the porch. Knee braces beneath the gable eaves and four- and five-over-one sash windows are common features.</p> |
| | | c. 1928 | C | <p>Garage: This frame garage has a hip roof in contrast to the more widespread occurrence of gable roofs on garages in the district.</p> |
| 115. | 308 | c. 1928 | C | <p>A.C. Fornes House: The gable-front roof on this Craftsman Bungalow is unusual in that it flares over both the north and south elevations--on the north to cover a porte-cochere and on the south to cover a small sun room. The recessed porch is supported by six square post-on-pier supports. The gable eaves are ornamented with knee braces.</p> |
| 116. | 306 | 1940 | C | <p>Ralph T. Gaston House: Built in the popular Dutch Colonial Revival style, this two-story house is one of several in the district with gambrel roofs. This example is further distinguished by a small gable stoop which shelters a Palladian-inspired front door. Full-width shed dormers traverse the front and rear roof slopes. Operable louvered and pierced shutters are placed on all front facade windows. A small flat-roof sun room is located on the south elevation.</p> |

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| | | c. 1980 | NC | Garage: This large frame, gable-roof garage has a single portal and a storage shed. The garage is covered with vinyl siding and has a pullup door. |
| 117. | 304 | c. 1925 | C | House: One of two stuccoed Spanish Eclectic houses located on the 300 block of Library Street, this example is the better preserved of the two. The one-story house has a flat roof and an arcaded porch with its original red tile on the shed roof--a rare survivor in the district. A decorative arcaded wing wall attached to the right end of the front facade leads to the side yard. On the south elevation a tapered engaged chimney and a bracketed shed awning with red tile above kitchen windows provide identifying features. |
| 118. | 302 | c. 1925 | C | House: This charming frame Tudor Revival cottage incorporates Craftsman elements. The picturesque house has two front cross gables with half-timbering, with a fixed diamond-light window in the large gable at the front wings and a rounded vent in the small attic gable above the main entrance. The front porch has a flat roof, exposed rafter ends and is supported by massive paneled square post which rest on large brick piers. The house is sheathed in wide weatherboard. |
| 119. | 300 | c. 1928 | C | House: One of two Spanish Eclectic style stuccoed houses on the 300 block of Library Street, this one-story house has an asymmetrical gable-front roof. Triple windows in a blind arch complement the arcaded recessed front porch. Aside from the arches, the house is quite plain in its appearance. |
| | | c. 1928 | C | Garage: One of the best preserved period garages in the district, this gable-front building has its original stuccoed finish which complements the main house. Original side-hinged garage doors with eight lights each are rare for the district. |
| 120. | 210 | c. 1935 | C | House: This one-and-a-half-story frame Craftsman Bungalow is probably the oldest house on the west side of the 200 block of Library Street. The house is set well back from the street on a hill which places many of the houses on this side of the street above the road with rolling front yards. A large gable dormer and a wraparound porch with massive brick piers and slat |

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- balustrade punctuate the front facade. Knee braces are located beneath the eaves of the dormer and main block. The house is covered with vinyl siding.
- c. 1975 NC Garage: This large gable-roof vinyl-sided garage can hold two cars.
121. 206 c. 1940 C House: This two-story, brick-veneered Colonial Revival house is one of the largest on Library Street. The house is covered by a large gable roof and is double-pile with a three bay front facade. The entrance porch has Doric columns and applied half-timbering in the gable. Sidelights flank the front door. Like many of the houses built in the district during the late 1930s and throughout the 1940s, the house has louvered and pierced shutters. A shed roof side wing is located on the north elevation.
- c. 1940 C Garage: A two car brick garage is located to the rear of the house. It has a gable roof and open portals.
122. 202 c. 1940 C House: Indicative of the modest frame houses constructed during the latter stages of the district's historic development, this small one-story gable-end house is fairly nondescript. The four bay facade is articulated with a projecting entrance bay with asymmetrical gable-front roof and standard six-over-six sash windows.
- c. 1940 C Garage: A frame garage with a gable-front roof and weatherboarded exterior is located behind the house. The garage has an open portal and can store one car.
123. 200 c. 1940 C House: One of the more picturesque houses on the 200 block of Library Street, this one-and-a-half-story multigabled dwelling is characterized by the steep pitch of its cross gables and dormers. A round arched window is set in the largest front gable. A gable-roof side porch on the north elevation is screened. The frame house is covered with aluminum siding.
- c. 1940 C Garage: This double garage has aluminum siding and a gable-front roof.

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| 124. | 409 | c. 1929 | C | <p>Cledith E. Oakley House: This modest one-story brick Craftsman Bungalow has many identifying elements but is rendered in a fashion that is less decorative than many of the brick Bungalows located in the district. The gable roof is oriented toward the street and the two front gables have wood shingles and knee braces. A cross gable-roof porch which covers three quarters of the front facade has a low apron wall, is supported by massive paneled wood posts on brick piers, and has been screened. A course of brick laid in a soldier pattern delineates the foundation line.</p> |
| 125. | 405-407 | c. 1940 | C | <p>House: Possibly built to serve as a duplex, this large two-story brick building has a hip roof and an arcaded corner entrance. The arches on the front porch are echoed by the blind arch at the door on the front right side of the facade. The front facade is articulated by a large tapered chimney.</p> |
| | | c. 1940 | C | <p>Garage: A large hip-roof garage with weatherboarded exterior is located behind the house and can store two cars. The garage has an open portal.</p> |
| 126. | 403 | c. 1928 | C | <p>Duplex: One of several duplexes in the district, this two-story brick building is similar in design to the house to the immediate south. A low hip roof and rectangular shape define the overall form. A central projecting pavillion on the front facade separates front entrances which are sheltered by flat roofs with balustrades on top. Each entrance porch is supported by a single wood post molded at the top.</p> |
| | | c. 1928 | C | <p>Garage: This garage is a simple frame building with a gable-front roof, weatherboarded exterior, and double-leaf board-and-batten garage door.</p> |
| | | c. 1928 | C | <p>Garage: Identical to the other garage on this property.</p> |
| 127. | 401 | c. 1928 | C | <p>Stanley M. Woolfolk House: The modest eclectic design of this two-story weatherboarded house incorporates Colonial Revival style and Craftsman elements. The round-arched hood above the front door is supported by large knee braces. A flat-roof porch to the side of the front entrance projects from a southside wing marked by casement windows. A hip-roof wing</p> |

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- extends the full width of the rear elevation. The house is currently occupied by William Law Woolfolk, son of the original owner.
- c. 1928 C **Garage/apartment:** The largest garage in the district, this two-story pyramidal roof building has a double car garage on the ground floor with an apartment above. The building is weatherboarded and has six-over-six sash windows. An exterior stair on the north elevation provides access to the apartment.
128. 309 1928 C **Robert Hogan Gaskins House:** Robert Hogan Gaskins, a prominent Greenville tobacconist employed by the Imperial Tobacco Company, had this house built by local contractor J.L. Cannon. According to Mr. Gaskins, the house was built after one that his wife had seen in a magazine. Executed in the Spanish Eclectic style the house is arguably the best example of the popular idiom built in the district, distinguished by a smooth stucco finish, crenellated and pointed parapets, and terra cotta tile roofs. Fine craftsmanship is evident on the interior with period light fixtures in the Spanish style and brick fireplaces which echo the arched loggias on the exterior with the use of arched openings in the fireboxes. The house remained in the Gaskins family until 1988.
129. 307 c. 1935 C **R.D. Whichard House:** This irregularly configured one-story brick veneered cottage with multiple cross-gable roofline is not easily classified stylistically. A recessed porch is located on the south elevation which faces Johnston Street. The primary entrance, however, is beneath a small flat roof stoop which faces Library Street. This elevation also has a gable wing with a round arched attic window. A tapered engaged chimney flanked by quarter-round attic windows further articulates the main facade.
130. 305 c. 1930 C **House:** A very modest example of the Craftsman Bungalow style, this gable-front house has an attached gable-front porch with square tapered post-on-pier supports and slat balustrade sheltering the three-bay facade. A simple engaged one-shoulder chimney is located on the north elevation. Shaped brackets

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- simulating the ends of roof beams decorate both front gables.
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| | | c. 1930 | NC | Garage: This small single-car garage with gable roof and weatherboard exterior has been converted to a storage building. |
| 131. | 303 | c. 1930 | NC | House: This one-story Craftsman Bungalow house has been substantially altered from its original appearance with the enclosure of the front porch, addition of a contemporary metal roof over the front entrance, and the addition of vinyl siding over the original wood shingle sheathing. |
| | | c. 1930 | C | Garage: Although the main house on this lot is not considered contributing to the district, the original wood shingled garage retains its integrity. |
| 132. | 301 | c. 1928 | C | Charles James House: A charming example of a Craftsman Bungalow, this one-story gable-front house is unusual in that its weatherboard siding is only 3" in width, creating an interesting visual effect. Other than the narrow weatherboards the house is typical with knee braces beneath the eaves, exposed rafter ends and post-on-pier supports at the attached gable-front porch. |
| | | c. 1928 | C | Garage: Also constructed with narrow weatherboard siding, this gable-front single car garage also has board-and-batten on the portal side. A single garage door with two lights is located on the front of the building. |
| 133. | 215 | c. 1935 | C | House: This unassuming, frame, two-story American Foursquare has a low hip roof and central chimney. The three bay facade has a simple flat-roof entrance porch supported by Doric columns. Other features are wide eaves and six-over-six windows. |
| | | c. 1935 | C | Garage: Like the house it serves, this frame gable-front garage is very modest in appearance. A single portal and weatherboard siding are typical elements of garages in the district. |
| 134. | 213 | c. 1934 | C | House: A picturesque frame cottage, this one-and-a- |

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- half-story house is punctuated on the three bay front facade by a narrow steeply pitched gabled bay with an arched opening at the recessed entrance. Two large shed dormers and a massive gable end chimney with paved shoulders also characterize the house. A small attached one-car garage has been enclosed with modern sliding glass doors and converted to living space.
135. 211 c. 1935 C House: This modest two-story frame Colonial Revival house has a gable end roof and a small gable roof entrance porch supported by Doric columns and is sheathed with weatherboard. A large central chimney pierces the ridge of the roof. An unusual feature on the house is a shallow pent over the set of triple windows on the front facade.
- c. 1935 C Garage: A plain single-car garage with weatherboard siding and a gable front roof is located at the rear of the lot.
136. 209 c. 1935 C House: The Colonial Revival style is expressed in the molded tapered box porch posts, boxed cornices, and gabled dormers with returns of this one-and-a-half-story frame house.
- c. 1935 C Garage: This single-car garage is consistent with other such buildings on the 200 block of Library Street, distinguished by a gable-front roof, weatherboarded exterior and open portal.
137. 207 c. 1935 NC House: The plainest of houses on the 200 block of Library Street, this modest vinyl-sided, gable-front house resembles a Craftsman Bungalow only in its basic form and its four-over-one paired sash windows. A replacement diminutive gabled stoop with vinyl-clad posts protects the main entry.
138. 205 c. 1935 C House: Similar in form to 209 Library Street, this modest Colonial Revival house is one-and-a-half-stories high and double pile in depth. Two dormers and a central chimney give the house a Cape Cod appearance. A well detailed front door surround with a molded architrave also contributes to the

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- Colonial Revival design. A large full-width dormer stretches across the rear elevation.
- after 1950 NC **Garage:** A large concrete block garage built after 1950 is located to the rear of the house. It has a gable roof and can store two cars.
139. 203 c. 1935 C **House:** The three bay front facade of this one-story period cottage is articulated by a centrally located projecting entrance bay with a steeply pitched gable-front roof that sweeps down almost to the ground on one side. A pointed louvered vent is located at the top of the gable. The overall style is that of a Craftsman Bungalow with the hint of Tudor Revival.
- c. 1935 C **Garage:** A simple frame, gable-front roof garage with weatherboarded exterior and single portal is located to the rear of the house.
140. 201 c. 1935 C **House:** One of the best preserved of the picturesque houses located on the 200 block of Library Street, this shingled period cottage is principally characterized by a central gabled entrance porch on the three bay front facade. The porch has a Palladian-arched opening which is supported by two Doric columns and perfectly frames the front door. Another distinguishing detail is the molded cornice and plain frieze board.
- c. 1935 C **Garage:** This elongated brick garage is one of several in the district which services adjoining property owners. This is the only brick example in the district; all others are of frame construction. The garage straddles the rear property line.

West Side Eastern Street from East Fifth Street North

141. 408 c. 1930 C **Massey House:** This Dutch Colonial Revival style house is one of several constructed in the district during the 1930s. Distinguished by a large gambrel roof and full-width dormers on the front facade and rear elevation, the house has a diminutive gabled porch supported by simple round posts. The house has one interior end chimney and one exterior end. A one-story shed roof addition is located on the south

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				elevation. A series of additions have been added to the rear of the house.
		c. 1930	C	Garage: This plain gable roof garage has vinyl siding which covers the original weatherboard.
142.	406	c. 1950	NC	House: Although this Dutch Colonial Revival style house is consistent in its overall scale, size and appearance with the historic houses in the district, it was constructed in the 1950s and does not fall within the period of significance for the district.
143.	404	1928	C	Harry R. Joyner House: This one-story frame Craftsman Bungalow has a cross gable roof and large gable-roof front porch. Originally the house had decorative wood shingles in the gables but the application of vinyl siding has covered up the woodwork. Typical square tapered post-on-pier supports and four-over-one sash windows identify the style of the house.
		c. 1928	C	Garage: The garage behind this house is a typical example with a gable roof, exposed rafter ends, weatherboard exterior and open portal.
144.	402	c. 1940	C	House: A modest example of the Colonial Revival style, this house depicts the type of dwellings built in the district on still vacant lots during the late 1930s and throughout the 1940s. The one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling has a gable roof with three dormers and a pronounced gabled stoop with square porch post. The porch posts are articulated with molded capitals. An addition has been added to the left side of the front facade adjoining the stoop. Weatherboard on the exterior and typical six-over-six sash windows illustrate features common to the style.
		c. 1940	C	Garage: This single car garage is located at the rear of the lot and at the end of a two-strip concrete drive. The building has a gable roof and is covered with weatherboards. A small storage area is located next to the car portal.
145.	400	1929	C	Henry Corey House: A recent renovation has slightly altered the original appearance of this one-and-a-half-story Craftsman Bungalow. The weatherboarded house has been covered with vinyl siding and the

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- original porch balustrade has been replaced with one constructed of manufactured two-by-four boards. The overall form of the side-gable Bungalow, however, remains intact. A large gable dormer is centrally located on the front roof slope. The three bay facade is denoted by two paired windows and a single entry door.
- c. 1929 C Garage: This single car garage is a typical type found throughout the district with a gable roof, weatherboard exterior, and open portal.
146. 308 1929 C House: A well preserved example of the Colonial Revival style, this two-story gable roof house has a three bay facade and a finely crafted entrance porch. The porch is covered by a diminutive gable which is supported by two Doric columns. The simple weatherboarded siding terminates at each corner into a cornerboard and other details include a central chimney and six-over-one sash windows. A concrete patio on the south elevation is covered by a hip roof. A series of additions have been added to the rear of the house.
147. 306 c. 1930 NC House: This modest Craftsman Bungalow is stuccoed and one-story in height. The house has been substantially altered by the enclosure of the front porch with tinted glass panels and stained wood trim.
148. 304 1929 C House: This modest one-story frame house is covered by two gables which meet at the ridge. Built in an L-shape, the house is sided with weatherboard and has a small three-quarter recessed porch. The porch is supported by simple square posts. A small addition is located on the rear of the house.
149. 302 c. 1955 NC House: This house was built as infill in the district during the 1950s on a previously undeveloped lot. The one-story brick residence is one of the few houses built in the district which illustrates the transition from the traditional frame Craftsman Bungalows and Colonial Revival styles to the growing popularity of the brick Ranch house. Although the massing is still reminiscent of pre-WW II houses, the windows and low roof pitch illustrate features common to brick Ranch houses.
150. 300 c. 1930 C House: A modest example of the Craftsman Bungalow

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- style, this one-story house is principally defined by its four-over-one sash windows and front-gable form. A small gabled porch is located on the front right side of the facade and is enclosed. The porch is flanked by a concrete block patio. The house has been covered with asbestos siding.
- c. 1930 C
- Storage shed:** Located in the side yard of the house is a small gable roof storage shed with weatherboarded exterior and a single door in the gable end.
151. 212 c. 1940 C
- House:** Like other houses located on the 200 block of Eastern Street, this house was built just prior to WW II and exhibits characteristics of modest Colonial Revival design. The one-story frame house has a simple three bay facade which is dominated by an oversized gabled stoop with arched soffit. The stoop is supported by plain square posts. The paired six-over-six sash windows seen here are common on houses of this period in the district.
152. 210 c. 1940 C
- House:** This house extracts elements from the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival styles. The one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling is articulated by a steeply pitched gable on the facade which is bisected by a single shoulder chimney. The front entrance is covered by a flat-roof porch which may be an addition of later date. The house is clad with asbestos shingles which cover the original weatherboard siding.
- c. 1940 C
- Garage:** This plain weatherboarded garage building has a gable roof and the single portal is covered with doors.
153. 208 c. 1940 C
- House:** This one-story frame house illustrates the popular L-shaped house form which most often was ornamented, like this house, with Colonial Revival elements. A sweeping engaged porch shelters a small front porch. New wrought iron posts have replaced the originals and a metal awning now shades the porch.
- c. 1940 C
- Garage:** A frame garage which backs up to the adjacent garage on the next block is located behind the house. In typical fashion it has a gable roof facing the road and is covered in weatherboard.

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| 154. | 206 | c. 1935 | C | House: One of the oldest houses constructed on the 200 block of Eastern Street, this simple gable-front Craftsman Bungalow is very modest in appearance. A full-width gable-roof porch supported by typical square tapered post-on-pier supports and protruding roof beams denote the style. The weatherboarded exterior on the main body of the house has been covered with aluminum siding while the gable ends retain their original material. |
| 155. | 204 | c. 1940 | C | House: A modest example of a one-story, frame Colonial Revival style house, this dwelling is unadorned with the exception of a small gabled porch over the front entrance. The single interior chimney and paired six-over-six sash windows are typical stylistic elements for houses of this type. Metal awnings have been added to the front windows. |
| | | c. 1940 | C | Garage: A common example of a frame garage, this building has a gable roof, is covered with weatherboard and has a single portal. The portal has been covered with a latticework door. |
| 156. | 202 | c. 1935 | C | House: One of two Craftsman Bungalows on the west side of the 200 block of Eastern Street, this house is also one of the first erected on this block. The side-gable house has a large gable on the front elevation located above a shed porch. The porch is screened and sports an apron wall and post-on-pier supports. An exterior end chimney is located in a wing which projects from the south elevation. The one-story dwelling is covered with aluminum siding. |
| | | c. 1935 | C | Garage: This frame single car garage like the house has been covered with aluminum siding. |
| 157. | 200 | c. 1955 | NC | House: This modest one-story brick house is typical of the type of houses built as infill in the district and on the expanding areas around the district during the 1950s. The house type was the predecessor to the brick Ranch houses of the late 1950s and 1960s which began to be constructed prolifically. |

East Side Eastern Street from East Fifth Street North

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| 158. | 409 | c. 1925 | C | <p>House: One of the best examples in the district of a Tudor Revival style house, this dwelling has an unusual front facade. A set of paired Craftsman-type windows are located on the front facade of the building, with the primary entrance located on the side elevation. The stylistic character is denoted by half-timbering in the gable end and well-crafted brick veneer construction.</p> |
| | | c. 1925 | C | <p>Garage: One of the best preserved garages in the district, this brick single-car garage, like the house, has half-timbering in the gable end.</p> |
| 159. | 407 | c. 1955 | NC | <p>House: One of several infill houses built in the district in the 1950s and 1960s, this small brick veneer house has modern two-over-two windows and a large picture window on the front facade.</p> |
| 160. | 405 | c. 1928 | C | <p>Judge William J. Bundy House: William J. Bundy was Resident Superior Court Judge of the Third Judicial District. He was the original owner and occupant of this wonderfully executed Tudor Revival house. Considered one of the most ardent expressions of the style built in the district, this one-story brick house has numerous elements associated with the popular early twentieth century style. The most identifiable features include half-timbering in the front cross gables and side gables, protruding ceiling joists, and stone quoins on the recessed entrance stoop.</p> |
| | | c. 1928 | C | <p>Garage: This small frame garage is rather mundane in comparison to the house it serves. A gable roof and weatherboarded exterior illustrate common elements.</p> |
| 161. | 403 | c. 1940 | C | <p>Helen P. Flanagan House: Constructed of brick veneer, this one-and-a-half-story house is fashioned in the Colonial Revival style. A projecting gable-roofed ell on the front facade carries the main entrance which is surrounded by classically-inspired moldings. A three-sided bay window with a high hip roof of standing seam metal is located on the right side of the front facade. Directly above the bay window is a dormer with an arched window. A one-story frame shed-roof addition has been added to the south elevation.</p> |

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| 162. | 311 | c. 1935 | C | <p>Rufus W. Stark House: Like many of the houses in the district which were influenced by the popular Spanish style, this unusual one-story frame Craftsman Bungalow has a gabled two-arch loggia as the front porch and a curvilinear eyebrow dormer. The side-gable house has typical projecting roof beams and other than the stuccoed gabled porch and dormer, the house represents a typical Bungalow.</p> |
| | | c. 1935 | C | <p>Garage: A plain weatherboarded garage, this building exemplifies the typical period garage with a gable roof and open portal.</p> |
| 163. | 309 | c. 1960 | NC | <p>Duplex: This one-story brick duplex was built about 1960.</p> |
| 164. | 307 | c. 1930 | C | <p>House: Another example of a typical Craftsman Bungalow, this one-story frame house has a gable-front roof and gabled porch. In typical fashion the porch is supported by post-on-piers and shelters a three bay facade. The house is covered in vinyl siding.</p> |
| 165. | 305 | 1938 | C | <p>House: A modest example of a one-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival style dwelling, this house has a large gable roof with a small gable-roof stoop projecting from the center of the front facade. A small hip-roof porch addition is located adjacent to the front door and covers a secondary entrance which was added when the house was converted to apartment use. The weatherboarded exterior and gable end returns are also common to other houses of the period.</p> |
| 166. | 301 | c. 1930 | C | <p>James Randolph Worsley House: This Spanish Eclectic style house was built for James R. Worsley, a prominent lawyer, accountant and businessman in Greenville. The house is one of several in the vicinity of Eastern Street constructed in the popular style. This example has a smooth stucco finish, a low gable-front roof with no appreciable overhang, and an entrance stoop with an arched opening. The entrance stoop is flanked by paired windows with arched panels above. The panels have inset diamond motifs. An arched ventilator is located in the front gable.</p> |
| | | c. 1930 | C | <p>Garage: This single car garage is designed in a</p> |

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- fashion similar to the house with a low gable roof and smooth stucco finish.
167. 215 c. 1935 C **House:** Mixing elements from two styles, this one-story frame Craftsman Bungalow has Tudor-inspired half-timbering in the front gable and gabled porch. The three-quarter width porch has square tapered post-on-pier supports and a slat balustrade. The low pitch of the roof and four-over-one sash windows are characteristic of many of the Bungalow houses in the district.
168. 213 c. 1935 C **House:** This small Craftsman Bungalow was either built as a duplex or changed early in its history to function as a multifamily dwelling. The side-gable house has a large front-gable porch which covers the four bay facade. Grouped square posts on brick piers support the porch. The house retains its original standing seam metal roof.
- c. 1935 C **Garage:** Erected as a two-car garage, the size of this building supports the duplex function of the dwelling. The garage has an open portal and has been covered with standing seam metal.
169. 211 c. 1935 NC **House:** This one-story gable-ell frame house has been substantially altered by the enclosure of the front porch.
170. 209 c. 1935 C **House:** Like most of the houses located on the east side of the 200 block of Eastern Street, this small frame Colonial Revival style house is very modest in size and appearance. The one-story dwelling is simply fashioned in weatherboard with a front-gabled stoop. The stoop covers the principal entrance which has fluted Doric pilasters on either side. Large eight-over-eight sash windows flank the front door.
171. 207 c. 1935 C **House:** Very similar in design to the previous house, this one-story frame Colonial Revival house has a more elaborate gabled porch which is supported by paired square posts with molded capitals. Weatherboard on the exterior and a gable-end chimney liken it to other houses on the block.
- c. 1935 C **Garage:** This simple frame garage building has a

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- gable roof facing the road and is covered with weatherboard.
172. 205 c. 1940 C **House:** A modified Colonial Revival style house, this dwelling has a steeply pitched gable roof with a cross gable on the front facade. The one-story frame house has an engaged three-quarter length porch which shelters a paired window and principal entrance. A well-crafted door surround with fluted Doric pilasters and a full entablature with dentil molding depict common elements of the Colonial Revival style.
- c. 1940 C **Garage:** Located adjacent to the garage on the adjoining lot, this frame garage is identical in design with a front-gable roof and weatherboarded exterior. The open portal on this example has been enclosed at one point evidenced by remaining vertical members.
173. 203 c. 1935 C **House:** This Craftsman Bungalow is one of several located on the 200 block of Eastern Street. It is one-story in height and has a low gable roof. A gabled porch on the front facade shelters two bays of the four bay facade. Identifying Craftsman features include four-over-one sash windows and, in the front cross gable, fixed sash windows which are made of four vertical panes.
- c. 1935 C **Garage:** This frame garage has its gable roof perpendicular to the street unlike the more common placement facing the street. It has a single portal and is covered with weatherboards.
174. 201 c. 1940 C **House:** A one-story frame Colonial Revival house, this dwelling has a formality due to its symmetrical facade and nicely finished porch posts. The gable roof extends on the south elevation to form a side porch. A gabled porch on the front facade is unassuming but prominent due to its scale. Paired windows across the front and one exterior end chimney on the south elevation are other defining features.

West Side Lewis Street from Fourth Street North

175. 308 c. 1935 C **A.M. Simpson House:** This plain but substantial two-

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story, frame Colonial Revival house exhibits form and detailing similar to other houses constructed in the district during the 1930s. A simply molded cornice ornaments the gable roof while a diminutive gabled stoop with a barrel-vaulted ceiling shelters the front side hall entrance. A shed porch on the side elevation has been screened.

176. 306 c. 1935 C

Joseph C. Cockrell House: A simple frame Craftsman Bungalow, this one-story house is plainly sheathed in weatherboard, has a gabled porch supported by square tapered post-on-pier supports and a chimney located on the interior of the front gable. A small rear addition has been added to the house.

177. 304 c. 1935 NC

House: Originally one of the simple Craftsman Bungalows located along the west side of the 300 block of Lewis Street, this one-story house has been completely altered from its original appearance by a 1980s remodeling. New weatherboard siding stained, modern windows, new stucco over foundations and chimneys and inappropriate landscaping have drastically altered the historic appearance.

c. 1935 NC

Garage: Like the house, this simple frame garage has been altered with the addition of new stained siding and the enclosure of the car portal.

178. 302 c. 1935 C

House: Another example of the modest Craftsman Bungalow, this one-story frame house has weatherboard siding and a plain gabled porch with common post-on-pier supports. The house has exterior end chimneys.

c. 1935 C

Garage: Like the house it serves this garage is a simple frame building with weatherboarded exterior and gable roof.

179. 300 c. 1940 C

House: A modest Craftsman Bungalow, this frame house is typical for the district. The original porch has been slightly altered with new square posts. The house has a rear ell and several rear shed roof additions.

c. 1940 C

Garage: Adjacent to the garage at 301 Eastern Street

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on the adjoining block, this building faces Third Street. It has a gable roof, is covered with weatherboard, and has an open portal.

North Side East Fifth Street from Holly Street East

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| 180. | 501 | after 1960 | NC | Methodist Student Center: This contemporary two-story brick building was constructed to house the Methodist Student Center for East Carolina University. |
| 181. | 503 | c. 1925 | C | House: This monumental two-story brick Colonial Revival house displays fine features in keeping with other houses located on East Fifth Street. The side hall plan residence has a classically-derived entrance composed of fluted pilasters with molded capitals, a pedimented gable and a fanlight above the eight-panel door. A denticulated cornice and engaged exterior end chimneys also add to the Colonial Revival appearance. A side wing which appears to have been a side porch is now enclosed and used as living space. |
| | | c. 1960 | NC | Garage: This garage is a modern addition to the lot. It is constructed of concrete block and has a simple gable roof. |
| 182. | 505 | 1923 | C | Rev. Leland R. O'Brian House: One of the district's most eclectic houses, this substantial two-story frame Colonial Revival dwelling is also one of the more picturesque buildings in the district. The primary distinguishing element on the house is a large gambrel over the second story central bay where it assumes the position of an overscaled dormer protruding from the jerkinhead roof of the main house. The trabeated front entry, the heavily molded second story paired window and hip-roof front porch are all reminiscent of the Colonial Revival style. A hip-roof porch on the side elevation shelters a small wing. The interior also displays well-crafted period elements such as a fanciful parlor room mantel with a mirrored overmantel and a beautifully fashioned center hall stair with turned balustrade. The house was occupied in the early 1920s by the Rev. Leland R. O'Brian, pastor of Emmanuel Baptist Church. The house is now owned by the Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity which uses the home as a chapter house and residence hall for its members. |

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| | | c. 1923 | C | Shed: This small frame gable roof shed has one door and is covered with weatherboard siding. The original function is unknown but it appears to have served as storage. |
| | | c. 1970 | NC | Garage: This modern concrete block building is used as storage for the fraternity. It has a hip roof and was built as a garage. |
| 183. | 601 | 1917 | C | Proctor-Yongue House: According to the current owners this house is said to have been a wedding present to Mr. and Mrs. J. Knott Proctor, owners of the Chevrolet dealership in Greenville in the 1920s. The house was occupied by the Proctors until 1965 when it was sold to Dr. Alfred H. Yongue. The substantial two-story frame house was built in the Colonial Revival Style. The house is near square in configuration and has a low hip roof with a large cross gable on the front. A second cross gable caps a projecting bay window on the west elevation. The front facade is dominated by a hip-roof wraparound porch with square tapered post-on-pier supports and a plain square balustrade. A hip-roof ell is located at the rear of the house. The trabeated front entrance with a latticed transom and the stained glass windows in the dining room are more reminiscent of Victorian houses than Colonial Revival. Consistent with other larger residences on East Fifth Street, the interior of the house has nicely fashioned mantelpieces, door and window surrounds and a center hall stair. |
| | | c. 1917 | C | Garage: A frame hip-roof garage with two portals is located to the rear of the house. Original double-leaf garage doors remain on one portal. The garage is covered with weatherboard siding and has a small shed addition on the south elevation. |
| 184. | 605 | 1921-1930 | C | William Haywood Dail, Jr. House: William H. Dail, Jr. (1878-1939) was one of Greenville's most prominent early twentieth century citizens and civic leaders. He was born in Snow Hill and moved to Greenville in 1898 to work with O.L. Joyner in his tobacco warehouse. In 1903 he and Joyner established the Farmers Consolidated Tobacco Company and Dail acted as secretary and treasurer for ten year. In 1907 he |

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opened the Dail Brick Works and supplied the majority of bricks used in the construction of buildings on the E.C.T.T.C. campus. From about 1914 until 1924 he was owner of an automobile dealership in Greenville. He was active in real estate, owned farmland and was chairman of the Highway Commission of Pitt County.

The house which Dail commissioned was obviously an architect-designed residence but as yet the name of the architect is unknown. Representing the most academically fashioned house in the district, the five bay, blonde brick house is a striking example of domestic Renaissance Revival architecture. The balanced proportions, symmetrical fenestration and use of classical ornament in combination with the light color of the brick walls and red tile roof gives the house a formality not present in this degree in any other house in the district. Obviously influenced by the design of the campus buildings across Fifth Street, the architect utilized similar features on the Dail House. The distinguishing elements include recessed arched panels above all first floor windows, two one-story stone and brick porches flanking the main block, curved brackets beneath the overhanging eaves, and the central projecting entrance pavilion. The entrance pavilion is articulated with a pedimented door surround supported by Corinthian columns. The entrance is arched with a carved keystone and the arch frames an arched front door. Two diminutive windows above the pavilion repeat the use of arches. The most striking feature on the interior is a monumental dual run stair which rises from the rear of the central hall toward the front of the house. The arch motif is carried throughout the house in door casings.

The construction of the house was begun in 1921 but due to delays caused by cost of materials and an underground spring on the property, it was not completed until 1930. During the Depression Dail was forced to sell the house and it was purchased by L. Ames Brown (a White House correspondent) for his mother and sister. They never lived in the house and it was sold again in 1937 to Hattie B. Young. The house was purchased in 1949 by East Carolina Teachers College for use as the president's home. John D. Messick was the first president of the school to reside

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in the house. It is now home of the University Chancellor.

c. 1930 C

Garage: Presumably constructed at the completion of the house, this period garage is also constructed out of blonde brick and serves to house two cars. The garage is covered by a gable roof which faces the road. The gables are weatherboarded. New pullup garage doors have been added.

185. 701 1914 C

E.C.T.T.S. President's House: This substantial two-story Colonial Revival house was built as the residence of the president of East Carolina Teachers Training School. It was first occupied by Robert Herring Wright, first president of E.C.T.T.S. in 1914. It is also one of the oldest houses in the district and was the first house built on East Fifth Street facing the campus. The house functioned as the president's home until 1949 when the former William H. Dail House was purchased by the school as the new president's residence. The house is still owned by the University and since its original purpose has functioned as a women's residence hall, classrooms and currently serves as the Human Resources Department. The spacious house has a hip roof with sweeping eaves and a small hip-roof dormer centrally located on the front. The well-balanced front facade is distinguished primarily by an impressive hip-roof wraparound porch with a central projecting gable. Grouped square posts on massive brick piers support the porch and a simple slat balustrade encloses the porch. A porte-cochere is located on the west elevation while a sunroom is located on the east. The interior is fashioned with well-crafted period Colonial Revival features such as the center hall stair which has a paneled closed stringer and paneled newel posts. Mantels throughout the house are crafted with bold, square columns with overmirrors.

186. 703 c. 1935 C

Apartment house: Considered to be one of the earliest apartment buildings constructed in the district, this massive two-story brick building was designed as a four unit complex. The building is covered by a high hip roof. A centrally located two-tiered porch shelters three of the five bays on the front facade. The porch has a decorative Chinese trellis balustrade and is

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supported by square wood posts with molded caps. The brickwork at all four corners of the building are articulated with quoins. The building has metal casement windows throughout.

c. 1935 C

Garage: The largest and one of the best preserved garage buildings in the district, this example was specifically designed to house four cars--one automobile for each of the apartment units. The building has a shed roof and four open portals which face the apartment building in front. The garage is covered with weatherboards and roofed with standing seam metal.

187. 705 c. 1922 C

Zebulon Whitehurst House: This large American Foursquare house was built for the Zebulon Whitehurst family and occupied by the Whitehurst family for many years. Newbern H. Whitehurst, Zebulon's son, also occupied the house following his parents deaths. The house is similar in style to the former President's Home except it does not have the sense of refinement and ornamentation displayed by the former. The hip roof and hip-roof dormer as well as the near square configuration are similar. This house, however, has a near full-width two-tier porch which has a notable balustrade similar in design to the adjacent apartment house. Secondary entrances on each side elevation are covered by flat roof stoops which carry the same balustrade motif as found on the front porch. The house is sheathed in weatherboard and the wide overhanging eaves display exposed rafters.

188. 801 1923 C

John B. Kittrell House: Although this two-story Colonial Revival house has been altered somewhat from its original appearance, it still retains its most important features as well as its overall form. The house was built for local merchant John B. Kittrell who owned J.B. Kittrell and Company, a general merchandising store. He was a charter member of the Greenville Rotary Club. It is now owned by Delta Zeta Sorority. The house built for Mr. Kittrell is three bays wide on the first floor and four on the second. It is covered by a hip-roof and large decoratively sawn brackets are located beneath the eaves. Side additions to both the west and east elevations are distinguished

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by large multipaned picture windows. A full-width flat roof porch shelters the first floor of the front facade. The rather unassuming exterior is a stark contrast to the lavishly ornamented interior. The most striking feature on the interior is the center hall stair which is composed of graceful turned balusters, paneled understair and paneled wainscot which ascends the full height. Niches are located throughout the house including one at the first stair landing, two corner niches in the dining room and two in the formal living room.

1923 C

Garage: Designed in a similar manner as the main house, this garage has a pyramidal roof, exposed rafter ends and is sheathed with weatherboard. The two open portals have been enclosed.

189. 805 1929 C

Dr. Louis C. Skinner House: Dr. Louis C. Skinner was a prominent Greenville physician during the early twentieth century when he had this ambitious two-and-a-half-story brick Colonial Revival house constructed. The academically-rendered house has numerous noteworthy features including a slate roof, pedimented front stoop executed in the Doric order, keystones above first floor windows on the facade, and massive brick chimneys on the gable ends. The overall composition and symmetry of the facade with three dormers and five bay width adds to the classical orientation of the design. An open porch with Doric columns is located on the west elevation while an enclosed sunroom on the east elevation has engaged Doric columns. The interior of the house also contributes to the Colonial Revival design principally noted by the Adamesque mantel in the parlor, the Georgian mantel in the living room and the paneled stair in the central hall.

1929 C

Garage: This three car brick garage is typical of the scale and degree of sophistication used in the construction of garages for houses on East Fifth Street. The garage has open portals and a hip roof.

190. 901 1955 NC

Taylor-Slaughter House (former Helen Forbes White Hawes House): This impressive two-story brick Georgian Revival house was built for Ms. Helen

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Forbes White Hawes by local contractor Roy G. Smith in 1955. Ms. Hawes resided in the house until her death in 1979. The house was sold to the East Carolina University Alumni Association upon her death and was named for two prominent benefactors of the Association. The house is an exceptional example of the popular style and has numerous noteworthy features. Although the house adds considerably to the prominence of the streetscape on East Fifth Street, the house does not fall within the period of significance of the district and is considered noncontributing.

191. 903 c. 1925 C

House: One of the smaller houses built on East Fifth Street, this house is nonetheless a well-crafted example of the Tudor Revival style. The one-and-a-half-story brick house has numerous features which exemplify the style including a hip and multiple gable roof, decoratively patterned brickwork on the front-facing chimney stack, and wood shingles in the cross gable. The asymmetrical front facade and dark color scheme on the wood work are also illustrative of the style. Interior appointments include arched doorways with keystones and period mantelpieces rendered in classical designs.

c. 1930 C

Garage: This single car garage is constructed of brick with a gable-front roof and weatherboard in the gables. The garage is thought to date from a slightly later date than that of the house according to Sanborn maps.

192. 905 1924 C

Walter Lancaster Harrington House: Walter L. Harrington, the individual who sold a large portion of his family farm to the state for the East Carolina Teachers Training School, had this impressive Craftsman Bungalow designed and built by local builders, Ballard & Ballard. In addition to owning substantial farming interest, Harrington was president of White Chevrolet Company for many years. The one-and-a-half-story house built for Harrington is one of Greenville's best examples of the Craftsman Bungalow style. The house is constructed of blonde brick with a three bay front facade and unusual central dormer with dual gables. The full-width front porch extends to form a porte-cochere on the west elevation. The porch cornice, like that of the sunroom on the east

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- elevation, is ornamented with protruding vigas or roof beams--a feature more often seen on pergolas or trelles. On the interior of the house a center hall stair illustrates a common Craftsman design with square newels and balusters while other features such as mantels depict designs more illustrative of the Colonial Revival style.
- 1924 C
Garage: Constructed in a similar fashion as the house, this two car garage is also built of blonde brick and has projecting vigas. The portals have new pull-up doors.
193. 1001 1927 C
Charles W. Howard House: Built for Charles W. Howard, former president of the Greenville Tobacco Company, this eclectic house is one of the more picturesque dwellings on East Fifth Street. The Howards owned the house until recent years when it was purchased by East Carolina University. The two-story house combines elements of the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival and Craftsman Bungalow styles. The symmetrical arrangement of the facade gives the house a formal appearance. Contributing to the formality is a well-composed classical entry with a bonnet-shaped pediment and a triglyph frieze supported by Doric pilasters. Three diminutive cross gables on the facade cut through the roof line. Opposing wings on the side elevations add to the balanced appearance of the facade. Each wing has paired windows separated by a French door. The cornice of each wing is articulated by protruding vigas. The rear of the house has a series of wings and the primary appendage has a clipped gable roof.
194. 1103 c. 1970 NC
Exxon Station: This modern gasoline station and garage is the only such type of intrusion in the district. The station's design is somewhat interesting due to the use of architectural motifs on area houses including the Craftsman Bungalow-inspired projecting roof beams and low gable roof.
195. 1105 c. 1928 C
Charles W. Shuff House: Although constructed in frame, this house is among the most substantial Colonial Revival houses in the district. The house is two-and-a-half-stories tall, has a gable roof with three dormers, and is sheathed in weatherboards. The three bay facade is dominated by a gabled stoop with a

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barrel-vaulted ceiling and supported by Doric columns. The stoop shelters a front door with sidelights and a fanlight. Other prominent features include bracketed cornices and Palladian windows at attic level on each gable end. The west elevation has a flat-roof porte-cochere and the east elevation has a screened porch--both supported by Doric columns.

c. 1928 C

Garage: This single car garage has a hip roof, is constructed of frame with weatherboarded exterior and has a wide open portal.

196. 1201 1931 C

Dr. Sellars Mark Crisp House: Dr. Sellars M. Crisp was born and raised in Falkland. He received his B.S. and M.A. degrees from Davidson College. He attended the University of North Carolina medical school for two years and received his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. Upon returning to Greenville he joined in practice with Dr. K.B. Pace where he practiced medicine until his death in 1955. Dr. Crisp was prominent in local social and civic affairs as well as professional associations. The infirmary building on the campus of East Carolina is named in honor of Dr. Crisp. The house constructed for Dr. and Mrs. Crisp is a striking example of the Colonial Revival style executed in a one-and-a-half-story brick dwelling. The house is fashioned with a gable roof which sports three pedimented dormers, exterior end engaged chimneys, and an academically-rendered front entrance. The front entrance is composed of a pediment supported by Doric pilasters and an elliptical fanlight above the front door. An unusual feature is the placement of panels above each window on the five bay front facade. Matching side wings with roof balustrades contribute to the symmetrical appearance of the house. The facade is sheltered by a full-height flat-roof porch supported by square posts with molded capitals. A wood shingled gabled dormer protrudes from the rear.

c. 1931 NC

Garage: This brick garage was built at the same time as the house in a similar design. The brick garage has been converted to an apartment and the double portals have been enclosed.

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197. 1203 1929 C

Dr. Paul Fitzgerald House: One of the more eclectic Spanish-inspired residences built in the district, this one-story house was designed by local architect R.L. Johnson who also designed the house at 116 Harding Street. The house was built for Greenville dentist Paul Fitzgerald. The gable roof is bisected on the front by an asymmetrically placed cross gable which houses a French door flanked by two narrow multipaned windows and leads out onto a small balcony. Both door and adjacent windows are topped by semi-circular fanlights. The main entrance is recessed behind an arched opening which leads to a small alcove. The remaining portion of the front facade is recessed behind a triple-arched loggia with a decorative iron railing. The porch shelters a set of French dorrs which are also flanked by sidelights and have fanlight transoms. The original tile roof has been replaced with asphalt and the original stucco finish has been more dramatically textured.

1929 C

Garage: The garage which serves this house is built in a similar manner with stucco and, originally, a tile roof. The tile roof has been replaced with asphalt.

198. 1205 c. 1928 C

House: A fine example of the Colonial Revival style, this one-and-a-half-story, five bay frame house has balanced proportions and a symmetrical front facade which characterize elements of the style. Interior end chimney, quarter-moon windows on the gable end, four walled dormers and twelve-over-twelve sash windows illustrate common features associated with Colonial Revival design. The most striking feature is the front door surround which is composed of an elliptical pediment which caps an entablature supported by Doric pilasters on molded plinths. A large gable roof porch is located on the east elevation. A substantial sized one-and-a-half-story ell with a gable roof and two dormers projects from the rear of the house.

c. 1928 C

Garage: A single-car frame garage, this weather-boarded building is typical of the garages located throughout the district.

199. 1301 c. 1926 C

House: One of a handful of Dutch Colonial Revival

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houses built in the neighborhood during the 1930s and 1920s, this example is one of the largest in the district. Denoted by its gambrel roof and front and rear dormers, the house has a barrel-vaulted hood above the front door. The hood is supported by large knee brackets. A large porte-cochere is located on the east elevation while a flat-roof wing with a gabled stoop is located on the west.

c. 1926 C

Garage: This gable-roof garage has a double portal for service of two cars. Like the house, the garage has been covered with vinyl siding. The garage is frame construction.

200. 1303 c. 1930 C

Smith House: This two-story, five bay frame house is a substantial example of the Colonial Revival style and consistent in size and scale with other houses located along East Fifth Street. The gable roof is articulated on the ends with small windows at the attic level—a feature commonly found on rural farmhouses of the nineteenth century in Pitt County. The front facade is distinguished by a diminutive gabled stoop with a barrel-vaulted ceiling and Doric columns. A gable-roof porte-cochere is located on the west elevation while the east elevation has a gable-roof wing with a front facing bay window.

South Side East Fourth Street from West District Boundary East

201. unknown c. 1930 C

House: The only known example in the district of an English Cottage Revival style house, this dwelling is unusually sited on the back portion of a lot between East Fifth and East Fourth streets. The unusual location is accounted for by local tradition which states the house was built for the mother-in-law of Herbert D. Bateman who built several houses on East Fourth Street for his daughters and their families. This house is on the back portion of one of the lots owned by the Batemans. The three bay facade is distinguished by an interior chimney and steep cross gable which shelters the main entrance. The house is covered with weatherboards and has a partial basement.

202. 402 c. 1930 C

House: This two-story frame Colonial Revival house

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is a modest example of the style. Covered in weatherboard siding with a massive central chimney, the house is distinguished by its symmetrical fenestration and gable-roof stoop over the front entrance. The stoop is supported by Doric columns and the gable is weatherboarded. A gable-roof portecochere is located on the east elevation while an enclosed sunroom is located on the west. One unusual feature on the house is the use of roofed returns on the gable ends of the main block, front stoop, portecochere, and sunroom.

203. 404 1914 C

Martin L. Wright House: Martin L. Wright was a prominent businessman in Greenville when the College View neighborhood began to develop. He owned a large stable in the town and was a founding member of the Greenville Rotary Club. When the neighborhood was laid out in lots, Wright was one of the real estate speculators who purchased lots for resale to potential home owners. Along with his wife and daughter, they owned a number of properties throughout the general vicinity of Mr. Wright's personal residence on East Fourth Street. The Wright House is one of the earliest dwellings constructed in the district. The frame, two-story Colonial Revival house is well appointed and certainly must have had an impact on future building in the neighborhood. A low hip roof covers the house and modillion blocks articulate the eaves. The front entrance is sheltered by a hip-roof porch supported by grouped Tuscan columns. The porch's cornice is ornamented with decorative brackets. The balanced facade is flanked by one-story parapet roofed side wings--each with paired French doors and Tuscan columns in antis. Notable interior elements include a paneled stair, classically-inspired mantels with reeded pilasters and applied rosettes, and a built-in corner cupboard in the dining room.

204. 406 1910 C

Bateman House: Although Herbert D. Bateman, a state bank examiner who lived at 414 Elizabeth Street, never actually lived in this house, it is said that he had this house and at least one other built for his married daughters. The Batemans moved to England before the house was actually completed. The house is one of the first built in the neighborhood and it is listed on the first Sanborn map made of the area in 1916. The house

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is noticeably different from any other in the district in terms of form and window type. The two-story gable-front house has a two bay facade and the windows throughout the house are two-over-two sash. Both the windows and the form are more reminiscent of Victorian design than the more common Colonial Revival houses built frequently in the district from its beginnings. The current hip-roof front porch is an early replacement which, according to the Sanborn maps, replaced a full-width front porch. The side bay window is also a feature commonly associated with Victorian houses. The west elevation has a one-story wing with an exterior chimney. All eaves on the house are articulated with modillion blocks.

c. 1930 C

Garage: This two car garage was probably built at the same time as the porch was remodeled. The frame garage building is covered with weatherboards and has multi-paned garage doors.

205. 1300 c. 1950 NC

Lustron House: This prefabricated procelainized steel house is the only known Lustron house built in Greenville. The Lustron house was invented in the late 1940s by Carl Strandlund with a \$15.5 million loan from president Truman's Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He started the Lustron Corporation which manufactured the all-steel houses for prefabricated construction. The house is certainly an important resource for Greenville, but due to its period of construction is considered noncontributing.

c. 1950 NC

Garage: This garage is constructed of procelainized steel as the Lustron house it serves.

North Side East Fourth Street from West District Boundary East

206. 401 1930 C

St. Paul's Episcopal Church: This Gothic Revival style church was designed by Raleigh architects G. Murray Nelson and Thomas W. Cooper. This church is the third building constructed for the congregation which was established about 1825 under the name of St. James's Church. The congregation's first church was built in 1837 and was located on Pitt Street. In 1885 the building was sold to the Catholic church and moved to Second Street. A second church was built for

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the Episcopal congregation and was consecrated in 1895. This church building was used until 1930 when the congregation outgrew the church and undertook the construction of their present building. The building committee included some prominent residents of the College View neighborhood including W.H. Dail, Jr. and Dr. L.C. Skinner. The church is modest in comparison to other early twentieth century churches in Greenville. The simple red brick building has a three bay facade dominated by a projecting entrance pavilion in the center bay. The pointed arched double-leaf entry is flanked by period light fixtures. A bell tower is located to the rear of the east elevation and has a pointed arched opening which leads to the rear educational building. Limestone trim and stained glass windows with tracery enliven the church design. An educational wing designed by J.W. Griffith, Jr. was added to the rear of the church in 1958.

207. 411 c. 1938 C

William J. Cowell House: This brick veneer house is one of several houses in the district built during the late 1930s in a similar design. The one-and-a-half-story dwelling has a three bay facade and unusual dormers which break above the cornice. The overall Colonial Revival design is evidenced in the well appointed front door surround. Topped by a pediment, the surround has molded pilasters and the door has a fanlight. A gable-roof wing on the west elevation functions as a screen porch while a gabled wing on the east elevation provides kitchen space.

c. 1938 C

Garage: A frame two car garage with a pyramidal roof is located in the rear yard. Latticework garage doors cover the portals of the weatherboarded building.

208. 503 c. 1925 C

Clinton Boyd Rowlett House: Built in the shape of an American Foursquare, this house has elements of both the Craftsman Bungalow and Colonial Revival styles. The nearly square configuration, low hip roof, hip-roof dormer and exterior side chimneys are all common elements of the American Foursquare. The four-over-one windows are of Craftsman design while the hip-roof front porch supported by triple and paired Doric columns are illustrative of the Colonial Revival style. Interior features are typical expressions of Colonial

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- Revival design including plain door and window surrounds and stock-purchased mantels with simple pilasters and unadorned shelves.
209. 505 c. 1922 C **Adams-Jones House:** A good example of a one-and-a-half-story frame Craftsman Bungalow, this house has a side-gable roof and shed dormer. The shed-roof porch is supported by square post-on-piers and has exposed rafter ends. On the east elevation an exterior end chimney breaks through the overhanging eave. A narrow projecting room is located behind the chimney. The simple weatherboarded house is a well preserved example.
210. 509 c. 1925 C **House:** This one-and-a-half-story frame Craftsman Bungalow has an unusual hip roof with a number of planes. The large shed dormer on the front has four windows in the Craftsman style. The front porch engaged beneath the main roof extends on the east elevation to form a porte-cochere. Triple and paired square post-on-piers support the porch.
- c. 1925 C **Garage:** A plain gable roof, open portal and weather-board exterior depict common features on this single-car garage:
211. 605-607 c. 1970 NC **Duplex:** This nondescript one-story brick duplex was built in about 1970 in a Ranch house style.
212. 701 1925 C **J.W. Gurganus House:** The 700 block of East Fourth Fourth Street is one of the best preserved rows of Craftsman Bungalows remaining in the district. Beginning with this charming example, a series of four houses, all in good repair, illustrate a variety of Bungalow designs. This house has a hip roof with a large cross gable on the front which is sheathed with square-cut wood shingles. Large knee braces are located beneath the eaves of the porch while tall posts on squat brick piers support the porch. An unusual feature is the recessed entry. The front door and flanking six-over-one windows are centrally located in a shallow recess.
213. 703 1928 C **Fleming House:** One of two brick Craftsman

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				<p>Bungalows located on the block, this one-and-a-half-story side-gable house is the more elaborate of the two with half-timbering in the dormer, cross gable on the front facade, and gabled porte-cochere. Paneled square posts on brick piers support the engaged porch. A brick apron wall with pierced openings encloses the porch.</p>
214.	705	1929	C	<p>House: A substantial brick one-and-a-half-story Craftsman Bungalow, this house is nearly identical to the adjacent house at 703 East Fourth Street excepting the cross gable and half-timbering on the other house. A gabled porte-cochere and large central gabled dormer also provide common elements. Exterior end chimneys break through the eaves on both side elevations. A metal staircase has been added to the east elevation to provide access to the half-story apartment.</p>
215.	707	c. 1921	NC	<p>Nannie Evans House: This two-story frame house was built in the Craftsman style with a hip-roof front porch and rear interior chimneys. It has been substantially altered with the removal of the primary entrance, the replacement of all windows with modern sash, removal of the interior stair and the addition of an exterior stair on the east elevation--a pivotal elevation due to the corner lot upon which the house is located.</p>
216.	801-803	c. 1929	C	<p>Duplex: Constructed as a two-story duplex apartment house, this large frame building is unadorned and principally distinguished by its form. The building is covered with German (Novelty) siding and the gable roof is interrupted by a large projecting pavilion which separates the opposing front entrances. Each entrance is covered by a hip-roof stoop. Louvered ventilators are located at attic level in each gable.</p>
		c. 1929	C	<p>Garage: This single car garage with weatherboarded exterior, standing seam metal on a gable roof and single portal entry is significant for its surviving batten garage doors.</p>
217.	805	c. 1929	C	<p>House: An extremely modest example of the Craftsman Bungalow style, this small gable-front house is unadorned. Simple square post-on-pier porch supports, exposed rafter ends and a recessed porch are</p>

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- common elements. The house has been covered with asbestos shingles.
- c. 1929 C
- Garage:** One of only two such garages remaining in the district, this building has an elongated form designed to serve two adjoining property owners. The garage straddles the lot line and has a portal on each end and a partition wall in the center. The building remains in its original condition with weatherboarding on the exterior and standing seam metal on the gable roof. This garage is one of the best preserved in the district.
218. 905 c. 1925 C
- James Conrad Lanier House:** James Conrad Lanier (1891–1975) married Bernice Metts Taylor of LaGrange, in 1925 and this house is thought to have been constructed for the Laniers shortly thereafter. Lanier was a graduate of the University of North Carolina in 1912, attendee of Georgetown Law School 1914–1915 and practicing attorney in Greenville until 1939. In 1939 he became Executive Secretary and General Counsel for the Leaf Tobacco Exporters Association and the Tobacco Association of the United States, a position he held until his retirement in 1962. Other accomplishments of Lanier included County Attorney from 1921–1925, Mayor of Greenville from 1925–1930, and State Senator for two terms in the early 1940s. The house constructed for the Laniers represents a typical frame two-story Colonial Revival house with an overall modest appearance. Unlike the more elaborate Colonial Revival houses on East Fifth Street, this example is distinguished primarily by its form. One exterior end chimney is located on the west elevation while a rear interior chimney is located on the north. A one-story shed appendage runs the full length of the rear elevation.
219. 907 c. 1928 NC
- House:** This two-story house has been substantially altered from its original appearance. The first story has been covered with modern brick veneer and the second story with asbestos shingles. The addition of the brick veneer has greatly altered the original frame weatherboarded house.
220. 1001 c. 1955 NC
- Doctor's Office:** Built during the mid 1950s, this brick

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- office building was erected for doctor's offices. The building has elements of the Colonial Revival style surrounding the primary entrance.
221. 1003 c. 1965 NC **Dr. O.R. Pearce Dentist Office:** Erected during the mid 1960s, this nondescript brick dentist office is the only other office building constructed in the district.
222. 1101 c. 1928 C **House:** The most unusual feature on this one-story gable-front Craftsman Bungalow is the placement of a garage within the main block of the house on the rear elevation. Although a few houses on the rolling northern portion of Harding Street have basement garages, this is the only example in the district of an interior garage. Other than the garage, the gable-front wood-shingled Bungalow is fairly modest in its overall appearance. A small hip-roof porch shelters two bays of the front facade and is constructed in typical fashion with post-on-pier supports with a simple slat balustrade.
223. 1205 c. 1935 C **House:** This modest Colonial Revival house is one-story in height, has a gable roof with multiple cross gables and is sited on a narrow lot between East Fourth and Johnston streets. The primary distinguishing features are the steeply pitched gables on the front facade which give the house a Tudor appearance. The house has been covered with aluminum siding and a small flat-roof porch with latticework panels has been added to the right side of the front facade.

South Side Johnston Street from Jarvis Street East

224. 804 c. 1960 NC **Apartment house:** This modern apartment house was built with two units. The two-story brick building is consistent with other brick dwellings in the district in terms of size and form, but lacks the ornament to classify stylistically.
225. 1102 c. 1928 C **House:** The siting of this house gives it the advantage of having entrances on both East Fourth Street and Johnston Street; its address, however, is Johnston Street. One of the districts best preserved stained, wood-shingled houses, this Craftsman Bungalow appears to have been constructed as a duplex denoted

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by the dual attached garages--one on each side elevation. The house has typical features including exposed rafter ends, four-over-one sash windows and diminutive gabled hoods above each entrance and supported by large knee braces. Each unit has a primary entrance facing the street and a secondary entrance on the side.

North Side Johnston Street from Jarvis Street East

226. 805 1923 C

Franklin V. Johnston House: The largest and one of the most elaborate houses constructed in the College View neighborhood is this monumental Colonial Revival house built for Franklin V. Johnston--one of the primary owners of farmland in the area where the neighborhood was developed. The house is built on the site of the former Johnston family farmhouse which was moved from the site preparatory to the construction of this house. Johnston, like other landowners in the area, saw the potential for development of a new neighborhood after the East Carolina Teachers Training School was located on adjacent property. The street the house faces was named for the prominent family. The house was occupied by the Johnston family until the early 1950s when it was sold to local tobacco warehouse owner, Richard Rogers. The Rogers lived there until 1964 when they sold it to the present owners, Alpha Omicron Pi sorority. The monumental two-story brick house was built by Ballard & Ballard builders from Greenville, but the architect is unknown. Considering Ballard & Ballard was a design/build firm and that the Colonial Revival was one of the more prolific styles the firm worked in, it is conceivable that they designed the house though it has not been confirmed. The large hip roof which covers the house has four hip-roof dormers set on each side. The cornices of the dormers, main block, and wraparound porch are modillioned. The sweeping wraparound porch has a hip roof with a cross gable sheltering the front entrance. The central entrance is trabeated and a porte-cochere extends from the east elevation. The interior, like the exterior, is fashioned with impressive features of the Colonial Revival style. The center hall has an exceptional stair composed of plain turned balusters interlaced with

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spiral balusters. One parlor room mantel is in a three-part Federal design with an urn and swag motif, while the other parlor has a mantel designed with dentils under a molded shelf supported by engaged fluted Doric columns. Hardwood floors in the first floor parlors are inlaid with decorative designs.

1923 C

Garage: Probably the most elaborate of the remaining garages in the district, this example accurately mimicks the design of the main house. The three-car building has three open portals, a modillioned cornice, a hip roof covered with red tile (the main house has had the tile roof replaced with asphalt shingle) and a hip-roof dormer.

227. 809 1921 C

Rotary Club Building: The Greenville Rotary Club was organized in 1919. In 1920 Franklin V. Johnston, a charter member, donated a piece of land adjacent to the site of his future home for the construction of a club building. The Rotary Club was designed by local architect C.B. West and completed in 1921. The original plans called for a reading room, dining room, locker room and kitchen on the first floor, and a 40-by-40 foot gym on the second floor. A large swimming pool was planned next to the building but was never constructed. The two-story brick club building is a rare survivor in that most early clubs and fraternal organizations meet in existing buildings. The building has a large hip roof which is dominated by a massive front gable which covers the front facade and is supported by large two-story brick posts. A small balcony is centrally located on the second story of the front facade. A one-story brick addition was added to the east elevation in the mid 1920s. The building was originally red brick but has since been painted and the original multipaned sash windows have been replaced with modern stationary windows.

228. 1001 c. 1927 C

Griffin House: One of the largest and best preserved Craftsman Bungalows in the district, this one-and-a-half-story frame house has multiple cross gables on the main block and porch roofs. Front and side gables are covered with wood shingles and eaves have knee braces. The remaining portions of the house are covered with weatherboards. The wraparound front

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- porch, supported by exaggerated square tapered post on brick piers, extends on the west elevation to form a porte-cochere. A screened porch is located on the east elevation.
- c. 1927 C
Garage: Accompanying the house is this well maintained hip-roof garage which has a weatherboarded exterior, single portal with a garage door and a small storage area adjacent to the car portal.
229. 1003 c. 1931 C
House: An example of a modified Colonial Revival design, this one-and-a-half-story frame house has a gable roof and cross gable on the front facade. The cross gable has a three-sided bay window and is balanced by two dormers. The front entrance has molded Tuscan pilasters. A screened porch is located on the west elevation. The house is covered with vinyl siding.
- c. 1931 C
Garage: A typical frame garage is located behind the house and has a gable-front roof. The garage has been covered with vinyl siding and a new garage door added.
230. 1101 c. 1927 C
House: The most substantial house on the block, this two-story brick Colonial Revival house has a hip roof and a central projecting pavilion on the front facade which carries the primary entrance. A modillioned cornice and gabled stoop with a barrel-vaulted ceiling over the front door are also prominent features. The door surround is nicely fashioned with a broken pediment and finial. A one-story sunroom on the west elevation and a screened porch on the east balance the facade.
- c. 1927 C
Garage: Located to the rear of the house and accessed from Harding Street is a single-car brick garage with a hip roof. The garage has a new pull-up door.
231. 1103 1928 C
Whiteford House: This one-story frame Craftsman Bungalow has several notable features. The gable roof has a cross gable on the front facade which shelters a recessed three-bay porch. The front door is flanked by unusual multipaned fixed sash windows and the window which dominates the left side of the front

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				facade is an early interpretation of the "picture window." It is composed of a central stationary pane flanked by four-over-one sash windows and topped by a multipaned transom.
		1928	C	Garage: This single car garage is covered with weatherboards and has a gable-front roof. Double-leaf garage door conceal the single portal.
232.	1105	1929	C	Futrell-Blow-Smith House: Mr. K.T. Futrell is said to have constructed this impressive two-story brick house but sold it to a Mr. Blow who held the property for only a few years. In 1933 the father of Ella Tucker Smith and Francis Smith--retired school teachers--purchased the house for them. They still occupy the house today. Like the house at 1101 Johnston Street, this dwelling has an overall Colonial Revival appearance denoted principally by the front entrance porch. The stoop has a gable roof with a barrel-vaulted ceiling supported by square posts. The front door, like all windows, is accented with limestone keystone motifs. The door is flanked by sidelights. An unusual feature is the use of diamond-patterned casement windows on the first floor front facade. An enclosed side porch with a hip roof and exposed rafter ends is located on the east elevation. The interior features well-crafted elements such as the parlor room mantel executed in a Federal design with paired reeded pilasters supporting a plain frieze with applied swag motif.
		1929	C	Garage: This substantial two-car garage has a gable roof and a front shed roof which covers the two-portal building. Modern garage doors have been added to the building.
233.	1301	c. 1940	C	House: A substantial and well-maintained example of a two-story frame Colonial Revival house, this dwelling is complimented by mature trees which surround the impressive home. Although the house lacks the sophisticated ornament found on some of the district's Colonial Revival houses, it retains its original appearance denoted by a weatherboarded exterior, three-bay front facade, diminutive entrance porch with roof-top balustrade, and exterior end red brick

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chimneys. A one-story screened porch is located on the west elevation. Quarter-round ventilators articulate the gable ends.

c. 1940 C

Garage: This frame two-car garage has its portals on the non-gable end. The weatherboarded building is nicely fashioned with returns and a molded rakeboard on the gable ends. Entrance to the garage is from the Eastern Street side.

234. 1305 c. 1940 C

House: The most substantial of the Dutch Colonial Revival houses in the district, this example is also the only one constructed in brick. The overall scale of the house is reminiscent of the larger dwellings erected on East Fifth Street. Like the house adjacent to it, this dwelling is enhanced by the mature growth of hardwoods which flank the house on both sides. The massive Dutch gambrel roof has brick dormers on both the front and rear and an engaged chimney on the east elevation. The front entrance porch has a gabled roof with a barrel-vaulted ceiling. This treatment was common among the more elaborate houses built in the district. Doric columns support the porch. A one-story screened porch is located on the east elevation.

c. 1940 C

Garage: A well-constructed brick two-car garage is located directly behind the house. The gable end of the garage has a semi-circular window and two portals with pull-up garage doors.

South Side East Third Street from Woodlawn Ave. East

235. 800 c. 1935 C

House: This small one-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival style cottage is faced with brick. The rear of the house features a unique end chimney with two arched openings--one containing a double hung six-over-six sash window and the other containing a replacement jalousie window. The house has an engaged side porch with arched openings. On the front of this four bay house, an elliptical window is centered in the right front gable. A small raised brick patio extends across one side of the building from the front entrance.

236. 802 1970s NC

Redwood Apartments: One of three modern

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				apartment buildings built of brick and grouped together on East 3rd Street.
237.	804	1970s	NC	Redwood Apartments: The main unit in a complex of three modern two-story brick apartment buildings.
238.	806	1970s	NC	Redwood Apartments: One of three modern apartment buildings built of brick and grouped together on East 3rd Street.
239.	808	c. 1935	C	House: This small brick cottage is a modest version of the Tudor Revival style. The dominant feature on the facade is an engaged chimney centered on the front gable. A small recessed front porch is framed behind three brick arches. The gable ends feature boxed cornices with returns.
		c. 1935	C	Garage: The original frame gable roof garage is located to the rear of the house.
240.	810	c. 1948	NC	House: Built shortly after WWII, this modest example of a postwar Colonial Revival style house is consistent in design to other houses built on the fringes of the district during the late 1940s. The house is covered with vinyl siding.
		c. 1948	NC	Garage: This small single car garage is located directly behind the house and is built of frame with a hip roof. It is covered with vinyl siding.
241.	1000	c. 1940	C	House: Another example of the type of houses constructed in the district about 1940, this modest Colonial Revival house, in typical fashion, has a gable roof with a front cross gable and dormer windows. On this house though, the dormers are inset. A front facade chimney and standard six-over-six sash windows are traits of the style. The one-and-a-half-story brick dwelling is nicely finished with a molded cornice with eave returns.
		c. 1940	C	Garage: This two-car garage is accessed from Rotary Street. The gable-roof building is constructed of brick and has pull-up garage doors.
242.	1002	c. 1940	C	Best House: One of the most unpretentious of the

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two-story brick Colonial Revival houses built in the district, this house like the one adjacent to it, is a good illustration of the type of housing built in the neighborhood just prior to the outbreak of WWII. A denticulated cornice and pedimented entry are the primary defining elements. A one-story gable wing is located on the east elevation and a centrally located chimney on the west.

c. 1940 C

Garage: This garage is similar in form to the one at 1000 East Third Street, but instead of brick it is constructed of frame. A gable roof and a weatherboarded exterior (now covered in vinyl siding) are the common characteristics.

243. 1004 c. 1940 C

Bilbro House: The only Mount Vernon replica in the district, this frame two-story house has an obvious similarity to the home of George Washington. Dominated by the two-tiered front porch with roofline balustrade, the porch is engaged and shelters a five-bay front facade. Doubled-shouldered chimneys are centrally located on the gable ends and flanked by attic-level quarter-round ventilators. A small gabled wing projects from the west elevation and a large gable-roof addition projects from the rear. The addition replicates the roofline balustrade on the front facade.

c. 1940 C

Garage: Located behind the house and facing Harding Street is this gable-roof garage with a single portal and small shed addition on the west elevation. The frame garage, like the house, is covered with aluminum siding.

North Side East Third Street from Jarvis Street East

244. 707 c. 1940 C

House: One of the more unusual houses erected in the district, the close proximity of the house to the former Pitt County Community hospital suggests the house may have served as duplex apartments for staff. The house has a steep gable roof with two cross gables on the front and a gabled dormer. The recessed entrance is fronted by a three-arch loggia. Weatherboards cover the exterior.

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|------|-----|---------|---|---|
| 245. | 801 | 1940 | C | <p>House: An extremely modest expression of the Tudor Revival style, this one-and-a-half-story brick house is a good example of how this style, like other popular early twentieth century styles, by the late 1930s had begun to diminish in exuberant forms. The style is denoted primarily by the steeply pitched gable roof and cross gable on the front facade. The front facing chimney on the asymmetrical front facade are also common features of the style. The round arched window in the cross gable and the arched fanlight over the front door are the only other distinguishing features on this otherwise unadorned house.</p> |
| | | 1940 | C | <p>Garage: This one-and-a-half-story garage is outfitted with a half-story apartment. The gable roof frame building is unusually large in comparison to most garage buildings in the district and has two open portals beneath the half-story. The original weatherboard siding has been covered with asbestos shingles.</p> |
| 246. | 803 | c. 1940 | C | <p>House: Another example of the modest appearance of late Colonial Revival houses in the district, this house has substantial size, but lacks any elaborate ornament excepting the front door surround. The two-story brick house has a gable roof and three bay facade. The front door surround is composed of Tuscan pilasters which support a broken pediment with a central urn motif. A screen porch on the west elevation has been removed.</p> |
| 247. | 805 | c. 1940 | C | <p>House: This modest Colonial Revival house, lacking ornamentation and smaller in size, is less elaborate than most examples of the style found in the district. The small gable-roof house has a single gabled dormer, central gabled pavilion, and a front facing chimney on the front facade. Large eight-over-eight sash windows flank the front entrance. A flat-roof side porch is supported by modern wrought iron posts.</p> |
| | | c. 1940 | C | <p>Garage: A two-car garage constructed of frame with lift-up garage doors is located behind the house and the gable-front faces the street.</p> |
| 248. | 807 | c. 1935 | C | <p>House: The largest of the houses on the 800 block of</p> |

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- East Third Street, this two-story brick American Foursquare has a hip roof and wraparound hip-roof porch. The porch is supported by Doric columns and the eaves of both the porch and main block have exposed rafter ends. Four-over-one sash windows are reminiscent of the Craftsman Bungalow style. A large two-story ell projects from the center of the rear elevation and is flanked by one-story hip-roof rooms. The red brick has been painted.
249. 1001 c. 1940 C
- House:** Reminiscent of the Cape Cod style, this small frame house has a central chimney, gabled dormers and classical door surround on the front entry. The house is covered with asbestos shingles. A gable-end wing has had a door added to the front facade side to accommodate the apartment function of the house. A shed dormer traverses the rear elevation.
- c. 1940 C
- Playhouse/storage shed:** Built as a child's playhouse and later converted to storage, this is the only such period building located in the district. The small frame building, like the house, is covered with asbestos siding and has a gable roof with a side-gable wing. The entrance is flanked by small four-over-four sash windows.
250. 1003 c. 1940 C
- House:** Although this house form is found in at least two other examples in the district, this is the only one that has its primary entrance facade perpendicular to the street. The Colonial Revival brick design has three inset dormers, a central chimney, and three bays on the entrance facade. The facade which faces the street has a three-sided bay window on the first floor and a solitary sash window on the second. A screened porch, now painted, runs three-quarters of the length of the east elevation. A substantial sized frame addition is connected to the house on the north elevation and creates an L-shape as it moves away from the main block. An attached one-car garage faces the street and is located toward the back of the west elevation.
251. 1005 c. 1940 C
- House:** Thought to have originally served as the guest house for the adjacent dwelling at 1003 East Third Street, this charming little house has a simple rectangular form, gable roof and diminutive porch on

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- the four-bay facade. The house has a small flat-roof addition on the east elevation. The house now serves as a single family residence.
- | | | | | |
|------|------|---------|---|--|
| 252. | 1007 | c. 1940 | C | <p>House: A well maintained late Colonial Revival house, this example has a nicely balanced front facade with an inset cross gable, a small hip-roof entrance stoop and two eight-over-eight sash windows. The fine craftsmanship on this modest sized house is evident in the molded cornice and rake boards as well as the gabled screened porch (fitted with removable plexiglass) on the east elevation and the gabled wing on the west. A gabled ell is located on the rear elevation.</p> |
| 253. | 1100 | 1940 | C | <p>James M. Johnston House: This frame Colonial Revival house was built by local contractor James M. Johnston as his personal residence. The house is quite different from other houses of the same time period due to its linear form--similar in proportion to Ranch houses of the 1950s and 1960s. The well constructed house has wide weatherboard siding, a gable roof with cross gables on the front and rear and a recessed entrance bay. Large eight-over-eight sash windows distinguish the four-bay front facade. Slate steps and a slate walk lead from the side drive to the front porch. A side gable forms a carport and is probably the former location of a side porch.</p> |
| | | 1940 | C | <p>Garage: This frame, gable-roof garage was used until a side porch on the house was converted to an open carport. The weatherboarded garage now serves as a storage shed.</p> |
| 254. | 1202 | c. 1935 | C | <p>House: This one-and-a-half-story frame Colonial Revival house has a gable roof which is dominated by a shed-roof dormer. A large central chimney with a decorative cap rises just above the dormer while a smaller chimney is located on the right rear elevation. The front facade has a gabled porch supported by replacement turned posts. On the west elevation a gable-roof wing has a recessed porch with a triple window and secondary side entrance. The east elevation has a gabled single-car garage. The house is covered with aluminum siding.</p> |

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255. 1204 c. 1940 C

House: Although this house is a late example of the Colonial Revival style, it is one of the more elaborate of the host of such houses built during the late 1930s and 1940s. Imitating the Georgian style, the house has a well-balanced facade with two bay windows on either side of a recessed entrance. The entrance surround is composed of fluted columns which support a paneled frieze. The house and attached side garage have modillioned cornices and high hip roofs. The east elevation has a hip-roof screened porch. The twin exterior end chimneys, side dependencies and classical detailing are all hallmark features of the Georgian style.

c. 1940 C

Shed: This small frame shed has a gable roof and weatherboard on the exterior.

South Side Second Street between Library and Eastern streets

256. 1204-1202 c. 1940 C

Duplex: One of the more picturesque houses located in the Chatham Circle area of the district, this one-and-a-half-story frame house is sheathed in wood shingles and assumes the characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The main block of the house is balanced by two gable-roof wings with interior chimneys. A central interior chimney on the main block is flanked by dormers and a single dormer is located on each wing. Entrance to each unit is located on the side of the projecting main block. The front facade has a set of triple six-over-six sash windows.

c. 1940 C

Garage: One of a matching pair of wood-shingled, gable-roof garages, this building and its companion add to the picturesque quality of the house.

c. 1940 C

Garage: One of a matching pair of wood-shingled, gable-roof garages, this building and its companion add to the picturesque quality of the house.

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
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance
1909-1941

Significant Dates
1909

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Architect/Builder
(See Continuation Sheet)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary

The College View Historic District consists of one of Greenville's largest and most intact early twentieth century residential areas. The district is eligible for listing under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development as a representative of the city's growth and development as an educational hub for central eastern North Carolina. The neighborhood developed following the establishment of the East Carolina Teachers' Training School in 1909. The school grew steadily throughout the second and third decades of the twentieth century resulting in the expansion of the adjacent College View neighborhood. Many of the properties in the District are associated with educators and other people important in the city such as William Haywood Dail, Jr., who established the brickworks in Greenville during one of its most rapid periods of growth, and Judge F.C. Harding, a leading Greenville citizen. The District also qualifies under Criterion C in the area of architecture because it represents a well-preserved collection of primarily residential buildings erected between 1909 and 1941, with examples of the Colonial Revival, Craftsman Bungalow, Italian Renaissance Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Spanish Eclectic, and Tudor Revival styles. Although a few houses have been altered, the overwhelming majority retain integrity of design, workmanship, materials, setting and location.

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Architect/Builder

Ballard and Ballard, design/build firm
R.L. Johnson, architect
G. Murray and Thomas W. Copper, architects
C.B. West, architect

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Pitt County, NC*Community Development Context and Historical Background***Greenville's Early Development, 1761-1907**

The town of Greenville in particular, and Pitt County in general, owe much of their earlier history to their relative positions on one of eastern North Carolina's major waterways. The area located west of the colonial port town of Bath in Beaufort County was settled throughout the first half of the eighteenth century by settlers coming from Virginia and the Albemarle region of North Carolina. By 1760, the upper portion of Beaufort County--a considerable distance from the county seat at Bath--had acquired a substantial number of inhabitants primarily living on the Tar River and its major tributaries. On January 1, 1761, an act by legislators created Pitt County from the upper section of Beaufort and beckoned the establishment of a courthouse, prison, and stocks on the farm of John Hardee, located on the south side of the Tar River (Cotter 1988, 1).

In 1774 the widow of prominent landowner Richard Evans gave her consent to establish the county's first town on the lands of her deceased husband. The land was located on a high bluff on the banks of the Tar River approximately four miles west of the farm of John Hardee and centrally located in the county. The town charter established the name of Martinborough and stipulated that the courthouse, jail, and stocks be moved to the new location. The charter also called for lots to be laid out in half-acre increments providing adequate spacing for streets, a church, and a market. The towns people of Martinborough changed the name of the town to Greensville in 1787 to honor the heroic Revolutionary General Nathaniel Greene. The name of the town has undergone several spelling changes since that time and the final accepted name has become Greenville (Cotter 1988, 2-3, 21).

The town gained prosperity through its strategic location on the Tar River, soon becoming a hub for commercial, political and social activity. In 1787, legislative acts called for clearing the Tar River for safer transit and a ferry to provide a reliable route across the river to the northern portion of the county. Steam boats were introduced to the Tar River in the 1830s, but did not become widely used until the 1840s and 1850s when the necessity to make large hauls of cotton expanded their function. The rise in the cotton economy of the antebellum period coupled with increased transport on the Tar River dramatically affected Greenville's wealth and prominence as a local center of trade and commerce. Population of the town steadily increased until the outbreak of the Civil War. A slight decrease in population characterized the immediate post-War period and a full recovery from the war's economic devastation did not occur until 1890 when the total population had reached 1,937 and trade resumed in earnest on the Tar River (United States Population Statistics 1890; Cotter 1988, 4-7).

The local agricultural staple began to shift in the 1890s from cotton to tobacco. The growing importance of the tobacco culture played a significant role in the establishment of railroads through Greenville and Pitt County by increasing the demand for viable transportation to area markets. The first train to traverse Greenville was a branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad (later the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad) which arrived in Greenville on March 28, 1890. By the following May the line had been completed to Kinston in neighboring Lenoir County,

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greatly improving Greenville's access to regional markets. The first tobacco markets in Greenville soon followed, beginning with the opening of the Greenville Tobacco Warehouse by R.J. Cobb in 1891. The town's prosperous early twentieth century development can largely be attributed to its rise as an area tobacco market and distribution center (Williams 1974, 207).

Greenville's physical growth from its establishment in 1771 until the 1830s was concentrated primarily in the central section of town on the original 161 lots which were plotted in a typical grid pattern emanating from the river. The total number of lots developed is unclear and no buildings prior to the 1830s remain in Greenville. The construction in the 1850s of the Greenville to Raleigh Plank Road, located on the same route as present day Dickinson Avenue, spurred growth in the town. The road ended at the downtown intersection known as "Five Points" where Dickinson Avenue, Fifth Street and Evans Street converge. This terminus became the center of Greenville's commercial activity. Evans Street became the main commercial thoroughfare and between 1879 and 1884 eighteen brick buildings were erected on the street. The move from frame to masonry construction at long last signalled economic recovery following the Civil War. Devastation of the commercial district by fire in 1878, 1896 and 1899 resulted in a law that prohibited the use of wood construction in the business section of Evans Street. After 1900 the central business district began to expand from Evans along Third and Fourth streets to Cotanche and along Fifth Street (Cotter 1988, 21-28). Churches during this period tended to be grouped in the area just north of Fourth Street, where Memorial Baptist Church stood on Greene Street at Fourth, the Methodist Church stood on the southeast corner of Greene and Second and the Catholic Church was located on Second between Washington and Evans streets. Government buildings including the courthouse and city hall/fire station were centrally located at Evans and Third streets.

When railroads began to replace steam boats as the major mode of transportation by the turn of the twentieth century, Greenville's growth began to shift from the Tar River to the improved streets and new rail lines. The oldest residential section was located along the river where the town had first grown up. Prosperity during the late nineteenth century allowed many citizens to build more substantial residences flanking the evolving Evans Street corridor primarily west and south of the downtown commercial district. These Queen Anne style houses and other popular Victorian frame cottages, generally occupying large lots in order to accommodate domestic dependencies, were home mainly to local merchants and farmers who retained agricultural interest in the county but chose to live in town.

With the coming of the railroad and the establishment of manufacturing enterprises, a lumber mill in 1889, and a brickyard in 1896, the town began to experience significant new residential and business growth at the end of the nineteenth century. The 1896 series of the Sanborn fire insurance maps shows the development of new residential sections beginning to expand beyond the limits of the original planned streets including larger scale frame dwellings located on the expanding fringe of the downtown commercial district. These houses built in a variety of Victorian styles were homes of the most prominent of Greenville's citizens. South Greenville, south of the central business district along Evans Street, was one of the first of these neighborhoods to develop. It expanded rapidly as many of Greenville's leading citizens built there, including Dr. E.A. Moye, prominent merchant C.T. Munford, and E.G. Flanagan, owner of the John Flanagan Buggy Company. A portion of the area became known as Forbestown for

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Alfred Forbes, who developed a large portion of the property in the neighborhood for himself and later for each of his children (Cotter 1988, 26-27).

The western section of Greenville similarly developed during the late nineteenth century with a neighborhood named Skinnerville for lawyer and real estate speculator Harry Skinner. Skinner, along with partner Lewis C. Latham, owned much of the land west of the downtown commercial district and to take advantage of the demand for housing they developed the property as an upper-class and middle-class neighborhood. Skinnerville became the site of some of Greenville's premier dwellings including Skinners' own residence built between 1879-1882, the Pender-Moore-Edwards House built in 1882, and the E.B. Ficklen House built in 1902. The neighborhood continued to develop into the early twentieth century with more modest frame Victorian cottages and Colonial Revival style houses (Exhibit A) (Cotter 1988, 27).

Southwest of downtown via Dickinson Avenue, a new neighborhood was developed by the Higgs brothers around 1900. It was advertised in the *Eastern Reflector* of March 25, 1898 as thirty acres in West Greenville laid out with lots for sale to anyone interested in buying on time at legal interest, for "people of small means to secure homes in a desirable community." The area, however, did not grow rapidly and the majority of houses in the Higgs community were built after 1910 with the exception of the larger dwellings located along Dickinson Avenue.

Northeast of Higgs, workers housing began to be built in the vicinity of Dickinson Avenue and Ninth Street, where Greenville's tobacco warehouses and processing facilities were expanding. After the Imperial Tobacco Company located in the area in 1902, investors began to construct workers housing west of the plant between the neighborhoods of Skinnerville to the north and Higgs to the southwest. West of Skinnerville, Greenville Heights, a garden suburb, was established in 1907. The neighborhood provided a riverside park, granite-curbed sidewalks, and tree-lined streets, but did not develop significantly until the 1920s (Cotter 1988, 29).

Public improvements were initiated in Greenville during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and funded through local bond issues. Among the many improvements initiated by the municipality were an electric light system, waterworks department, sewerage, street improvements and the construction of public buildings. In addition to these civic improvements, voters also chose to establish graded schools for both black and white children living in the town. A graded school for blacks was built on Fleming Street while one for white children was located on Evans Street on the current site of Sheppard Memorial Library. These civic improvements and the community's strong commitment to public education contributed not only to the growth of the town but also to its attractiveness as a future site for the East Carolina Teachers Training School (Cotter 1988, 13).

Higher Education and the Development of College View

During the progressive era of the first decade of the twentieth century, fueled by the Populist Party and liberal agrarian reformers in the Democratic Party, a campaign was initiated by a small group of concerned citizens to establish a normal school for students in the eastern part of the state. The push to establish an eastern normal school came at the height of the educational

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reform movement when Governor Charles Brantley Aycock (1900–1904) appointed the Central Campaign Committee for the Promotion of Public Education in North Carolina. It was only several months after Governor Aycock assumed office that the first bill to establish a normal school was introduced to the General Assembly from an ardent group of town leaders from the eastern North Carolina community of Wilson. Numerous arguments were made for placing a normal school in the eastern part of the state: there was not a white women's school east of Greensboro; the school in Greensboro could not accommodate all applicants; women who could not afford to travel to the western portion of the state should be educated in their region; and because a school existed in the west and central regions, one should be located in the east.

The first bill was unsuccessful due to strong opposition from proponents of the State Normal College in Greensboro who saw the new institution as conflicting with the interest of the existing school. The introduction of the bill did, however, focus attention on the matter of a normal school in eastern North Carolina (Bratton 1986, 12–19). The second bill to establish the eastern normal was introduced in 1905 by Pasquotank Representative John Christoph Blucher Ehringhaus but once again the bill was effectively killed in Senate Committee. Following the narrow defeat of the Elizabeth City proposal, interest in establishing an eastern normal school began to concentrate on presenting a collective effort in the eastern part of the state to champion the legislative battle, placing emphasis on winning the school's funding and charter. Once established, the battle for its location could then take place (Bratton 1986, 21).

The legislative battle resumed in 1907 under the direction of some of eastern North Carolina's and, consequentially, Pitt County's most influential citizens and elected officials. In addition to former governor Thomas J. Jarvis (a resident of Greenville since 1872), the three most influential men to affect the outcome of the establishment and location of the eastern normal school were William Henry Ragsdale, Superintendent of Pitt County Schools; James Lawson Fleming, state senator from Pitt County; and David Jordan Whichard, editor of the Greenville newspaper *Daily Reflector*. The new bill offered by Senator Fleming, entitled "A Bill to Establish and Maintain a Normal School in Eastern North Carolina," was patterned after the bill which created the Greensboro normal school in 1891. The bill again passed the House, but, like its predecessors, was hung up in the Senate. After a thorough reworking in the Senate committee, a compromise bill was passed. Although a number of Fleming's original proposals were rewritten, including changing the name from the proposed "East Carolina Normal School" to the "East Carolina Teachers Training School," the compromise bill achieved the basic goal of establishing the normal school (Bratton 1986, 21–37).

One of the provisions of the Fleming Bill was that the location of the new school would be determined by the State Board of Education and would be awarded to the town offering the most financial assistance coupled with desirability and suitability. Simply stated, Greenville outbid seven other eastern North Carolina towns to secure the new institution. Greenville was able to offer a bid of \$100,000 through two \$50,000 bond referendums, one each in Greenville and Pitt County. Prior to the referendum, Senator Fleming was successful in having a bill passed which would allow the town's limits to be extended in order to provide enough land for the pending location of the school. The publicity the bond issue received in the *Daily Reflector* newspaper in Greenville overshadowed all stories during the months leading up to the election. On May 7 the city referendum was held and as expected the bond issue passed with a near unanimous decision.

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The county referendum on May 14 was yet another significant victory with a 352 vote margin. The significance of the victory was that for the first time in North Carolina's history a county had voted to tax its property for purposes of financially supporting a state institution of higher education. Greenville residents would actually be taxed twice for the support they pledged (Bratton 1986, 38-63).

Greenville was selected as the site for the new normal school by a narrow margin in the State Board of Education Selection Committee on July 10. The location for the school in Greenville was also decided that day with the selection of a 47.5 acre tract east of the downtown commercial district (Bratton 1986, 63). The location of the normal school in Greenville was, for the small, agricultural-based county seat, perhaps the most significant event in its twentieth century development. Recognizing the potential affects of the decision by the State Board of Education, the *Raleigh News and Observer* editorialized the action as one which would place eastern North Carolina and Greenville "on the threshold of larger growth and development" (*News and Observer*, July 11, September 8, 1907).

The site selected for the new school was located approximately one-quarter mile east of the downtown commercial district on the farm of Walter H. Harrington. The site was a mere "ten minutes" from downtown and real estate agents and property owners capitalized on the new facility by advertising the close proximity of their property to the school. To accommodate the school the city completed Fifth Street from Cotanche past the new campus and installed a plank sidewalk to the main entrance. Construction on the school's first four buildings was commenced in July of 1908 and by October of 1909 the first classes began.

East Carolina University had a significant impact on the growth of Greenville during the town's early twentieth century advancement. At the turn of the century the town was in the midst of transforming itself from a typical courthouse village sustained by agriculturally-based trade into a bustling city, urban-minded with aims of progress and growth. The school affected Greenville in many ways such as increasing the population with students and professors which in turn created new markets and a need for additional public services and housing for its growing population.

After the completion of Fifth Street past the school, the wooded farmland stretching north from East Fifth Street to the Tar River became prime property for the development of a new residential suburb to provide housing for Greenville's growing population. Residential development in the area began in 1910 with the construction of houses on the north side of East Fifth Street and the 400 block of East Fourth Street. The neighborhood's fairly close proximity to the central business district and governmental offices made it an attractive area for merchants, business owners and government workers who needed to be close to their places of employment. Convenience and handsome modern houses in the neighborhood enticed many of Greenville's early twentieth century residents to locate there and, as suggested by the broad range of house types, styles and sizes, a wide variety of backgrounds were represented in the neighborhood. Among the residents who first lived there were dentist Dr. Paul Fitzgerald, garage owner J.E. McGowan, Immanuel Baptist Church pastor the Reverend Leland O'Brian, stable owner Martin L. Wright, postmaster J. Knott Proctor, and carpenter Henry Corey (City Directory). In 1914 the residence for the president of E.C.T.T.S. was built on East Fifth Street facing the campus. This

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spacious two-story dwelling provided the initial link between the college and the evolving neighborhood insomuch as it became the center of social affairs for many community functions. Prominent citizens making their homes in the neighborhood were frequently invited to affairs held at the president's home.

Unlike the previous suburbs established in Greenville that were developed by one or two individuals at once, the neighborhood north of the campus was developed by several prominent property owners and real estate speculators who purchased large tracts from landowning families in the area. Exactly when the neighborhood gained its name is unclear, but by 1916 the name "College View" was being recorded on plats made of the area. Today the name is used to identify the large residential area stretching north of the campus, but the area formally given this name by plats is much smaller and roughly defined by the boundaries of the College View Historic District, within viewing distance of the campus.

During the nineteenth and very early twentieth centuries, the area that became College View comprised the farms of several Greenville families, namely the Harringtons and Johnstons. After 1907, following the sale of his 47.5 acre tract for the campus of E.C.T.T.S., prominent local politician and farmer Walter H. Harrington (1846-1918) saw the potential to develop the northern portion of his farm for the purposes of new residential construction. The Harrington family farmhouse (#24), according to original plats of the neighborhood, was located in the middle of the proposed route for Summit Street between East Fourth Street and the old County Road (renamed Johnston Street). The house was subsequently moved and reoriented to face Summit Street and fit in with the proposed street plan. Following Harrington's death in 1918, his children and widow, Emily, continued to sell lots laid out in the College View neighborhood. Members of the Johnston family led by Franklin Vines Johnston also subdivided their individual portions of the family farm for purposes of residential development. Franklin Vines Johnston built his own house in the College View neighborhood on the site of the former Johnston farmhouse which was moved preparatory to the construction of the new Johnston home in 1923 (Pitt County Deeds, Pitt County Courthouse).

The area emerged as a recognized neighborhood in 1916 when a section of property bounded by East Fifth Street to the south, Holly Street to the west, Rotary Avenue to the east, and County Road (Johnston Street) to the north was platted as College View. The plat showed a typical plan including a strict grid pattern of streets interrupted only by County Road (Johnston Street) which previously existed through the area and bisected the neighborhood at a forty-five degree angle (Exhibit B). Although a few houses were built in the area prior to 1916, the overwhelming majority of houses date from the 1920s. The next major planned addition to the College View neighborhood came in 1923 and the plat map entitled "First Addition to College View-- Greenville, N.C.," dated 17 November, 1923, showed a new section including an adjacent block east of the original plan running to newly created Harding Street. In 1924 a "Second Addition" map continued the established development pattern, moving one more block east to Library Street. Three large lots facing East Fifth Street are shown in the "Third Addition" map of College View, dated February 1925 and the lots between Library and Eastern streets first appear in the May, 1925 "Fourth Addition" map. The "Fifth Addition" map continued lot delineations to Meade Street east of the historic district boundary and to Johnston Street to the north. The final College View plat, a revised "Fifth Addition" map, showed corrections to the angle where

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Johnston Street meets East Fourth Street. (Please refer to Exhibits C-H at the end of this nomination.)

The east-west streets in College View--from First on the north to East Fifth on the south--all extended from the central business district. Many of the newly created north-south streets were named for prominent individuals living in the neighborhood, such as Harding Street named for Judge Fordyce C. Harding and Johnston Street (formerly known as County Road) for Franklin V. Johnston. Other street names referred to nearby landmarks: for example, Library Street was so named for its terminus at East Fifth Street directly in front of the (former) Whichard Library Building (#261) and Rotary Street for its location adjacent to the 1921 Rotary Club Building (#227).

Beyond the area covered under the original five plat maps of College View are several separate, subsequent developments which have been generally referred to as College View (Exhibit I). These auxiliary suburbs were platted as Chatham Circle, Highland Pines, and Johnston Heights. Wilson Acres and Highland Pines Extension (east and north of the historic district, respectively) were platted at the same time as the others, but development in these two areas lagged a few years behind the rest of the College View neighborhood. Chatham Circle, subdivided in 1928, was developed by the Greenville Development Company. (Please refer to Exhibits J-M at the end of this nomination.) Its curvilinear plan breaks from the original grid pattern of streets to give the streetscape a more open appearance. Highland Pines, platted in March of 1928 by developers Franklin Vines Johnston and M.A. Johnston, included Johnston family farmland. The area provided for a wealth of new construction due to its proximity both to the college and the newly erected Pitt Community Hospital which was located in the neighborhood on the corner of Johnston Street and Woodlawn Avenue in 1923 (Copeland 1982, 42). Highland Pines Extension lies directly to the north of the original development. Johnston Heights was opened for development in June, 1928 when Willis Johnston followed his family's lead and opened his portion of the Johnston farm for residential use. Wilson Acres is directly adjacent to Johnston Heights on the east.

Real estate speculators in Greenville took advantage of the creation of the College View subdivisions by purchasing tracts and offering them for resale with or without domiciles. Deed research reveals several names reoccurring on property records, indicating this type of real estate activity. Martin L. Wright, who resided on East Fourth Street, held deed to numerous properties within the College View Historic District. Virginia R. Wright, Martin's wife, and Mildred H. Wright (relation unknown) also owned numerous lots in the College View neighborhood. Martin Wright owned a large, profitable stable in Greenville. The fact that he resided in College View as early as 1914 makes it quite possible that his land holdings were even more extensive than represented in the deeds (Pitt County Register of Deeds).

Although the neighborhood developed as a result of the establishment and growth of E.C.T.T.S., it did not provide housing to any significant degree for faculty and students during its formative period of development. This was due mainly to the fact that early faculty at the school--mainly single women--resided on campus in dormitories until the 1940s. Because dormitory space was plentiful during the school's early period of growth, off-campus housing was unnecessary and did not become an issue until the post-World War II era when housing shortages affected all of

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society including college campuses. This is not to say, however, that the growth of the school did not affect the neighborhood. When the college entered an expansive phase in the 1920s and Greenville grew to accommodate new businesses and their owners, so too did College View experience growth, particularly since it was one of the town's newest and little developed residential areas. Construction began in force at the beginning of the 1920s but soon slowed temporarily due to the crash in eastern North Carolina tobacco markets. The economy recovered by the mid-1920s and construction accelerated in College View until the outbreak of the Depression. Building during the Depression was restricted to a few houses and St Paul's Episcopal Church erected in 1930. The latter part of the 1930s brought a large amount of construction to the College View neighborhood when the area between Johnston and First streets, which had seen little construction prior to 1930, was gradually developed.

Throughout the 1940s and 1950s, College View expanded beyond its original boundaries and small "suburban additions," extending out East Fifth Street from the eastern edge of campus and north toward the Tar River. Most of the houses constructed in the immediate post-World War II era were modest frame and brick Colonial Revival style dwellings with the exception of some larger, more sophisticated houses on East Fifth Street.

The tremendous growth in the campus of East Carolina University and its student enrollment from the 1950s to the present created a need for rental housing which had not previously existed. The few vacant lots left in College View following World War II were developed by the end of the 1970s. A few single-family dwellings were built as well as several apartment houses and a doctors office. A more frequent occurrence in the neighborhood was the conversion of single-family houses to multi-family apartment use. At the same time, some of the neighborhood's largest single-family dwellings were purchased for use as sorority and fraternity houses. During the late 1970s and throughout the 1980s, a renewed interest in the older housing stock in College View has brought back many professional people to the neighborhood; unlike the area's formative years, many faculty and staff of the university now reside in College View. The number of rehabilitation projects completed here has continued to rise each year. Several of the larger residences on the north side of East Fifth Street have been purchased in recent years by East Carolina University and converted to office functions, but they have retained their overall exterior integrity.

Now, more than ever before, the university and the College View neighborhood are tied together, both physically and socially. The university owns a significant number of properties in the neighborhood, including the former William H. Dail, Jr. House (#184) which now acts as the Chancellor's home, and College View provides the largest concentration of off-campus housing of any neighborhood in Greenville. The constant flow of students, faculty and staff between the historic campus buildings and neighborhood create the atmosphere of a large collegiate event. This constant activity coupled with sorority and fraternity functions is the basis of the relationship between the College View neighborhood and university--a relationship which has existed and grown for over eighty years.

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Pitt County, NC*Architectural Context*

During the early twentieth century in Pitt County, architecture tended toward modest interpretations of nationally-popular styles. Each municipality has notable exceptions, such as the Craftsman Bungalow executed for Dr. Paul Jones in Farmville, the former Town Hall in Ayden erected in the Venetian Gothic style, and the Spanish Mission styled St. Jude's Catholic Church in Grifton. Although each municipality can claim at least one local landmark, the vast majority of buildings constructed in the county during the first quarter of the twentieth century were modest examples of prevailing styles, illustrating the agricultural- and small commercial-based economy of Pitt County. Rural architecture tended even more toward vernacular interpretations of popular early twentieth century styles and the most widely constructed houses in the period 1900 to 1930 were traditional I-houses with Colonial Revival decoration, followed by modest Craftsman Bungalows. Commercial buildings in the rural areas such as crossroad country stores carried on the traditional frame, one- and two-story, parapet roof forms while church buildings most often were executed in typical frame, rectangular gable front forms with Gothic-inspired motifs.

Greenville's early twentieth century architectural development no doubt influenced the appearance of Pitt County's small municipalities. The county seat was the commercial and social center of the county and by 1900 its commercial district and evolving residential areas were displaying stylish examples of prevailing national styles. Greenville's first suburb, South Greenville, by the turn of the century became the town's most fashionable neighborhood with houses constructed in fanciful Victorian, Italianate and Classical Revival designs. South Greenville was the home of many of the town's prominent merchants, doctors, factory owners and politicians (Cotter 1988, 25-27).

The town's next important neighborhoods to develop were Skinnerville and Higgs in the western section of town. These suburbs, though home to some of Greenville's premier Victorian residences, were primarily composed of modest one-story frame cottages with L or T configurations. These houses, like the majority of dwellings constructed in Pitt County prior to the proliferation of nationally-popular styles, were often eclectic designs combining Victorian elements such as shingles, stained glass windows, turned and sawn millwork, and asymmetrical massing with Colonial Revival details (Cotter 1988, 25-28).

Greenville's architectural development at the turn of the century and into the first decade of the twentieth was affected by a number of important events in the town's history. In 1890 a branch line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was laid through Greenville, stimulating development of a local tobacco market, lumber mill and brickyard. These developments increased the availability of architectural pattern books arriving by train, locally produced building materials, and a prospering economy which allowed many to construct new homes. The Greenville Manufacturing Company was in operation by 1907 and offered a variety of building products including sashes, doors, blinds, moldings, mantels and turned work. The use of brick, not in great supply, had primarily been restricted to the construction of commercial and warehouse buildings. In 1907 William H. Dail, Jr. opened a second brickworks in Greenville

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producing as many as 30,000 brick a day. Following the opening of Dail's brickyard, the number of houses constructed of brick dramatically increased (Cotter 1988, 24-29).

In 1907 the Norfolk and Southern Railroad laid a line through Greenville, spurring additional growth in the town. Also that year the East Carolina Teachers Training School was established in Greenville and the architectural design of the campus buildings had a tremendous impact on the subsequent appearance of the town. The initial six buildings erected on the campus were executed in academic examples of Colonial Revival design with a decidedly Spanish influence denoted by low hip roofs covered with red terra cotta tiles. The buildings were designed by two architectural firms, Hook and Rogers of Charlotte and H.W. Simpson of New Bern. Original designs called for gray slate roofs, but at the urging of former governor Thomas J. Jarvis, ardent supporter of the institution, red tile roofs were substituted. His inspiration for red tile roofs is said to have come from his stay in Rio de Janeiro as United States minister to Brazil. In the 1920s when the school underwent a phase of expansion, ten additional buildings were constructed, six in the Italian Renaissance style and four in the popular Colonial Revival style. Five of the new buildings were designed by H.A. Underwood of Raleigh, while the remaining buildings were designed by George R. Berryman, also of Raleigh. Although the Spanish Colonial Revival style was a popular architectural idiom throughout many areas of the United States during the early twentieth century, the style had not been used in Pitt County until its introduction by way of the campus buildings at East Carolina. (It is hoped that funding and support by the University will enable the nomination of the historic core of the campus in the near future.)

The impact of the campus buildings on the architectural development of Greenville and Pitt County from 1910 through the 1930s was significant. Professionally designed and academically rendered, the campus buildings were considered by Pitt County residents to be the most sophisticated works of architecture ever constructed in the county. The institution alone was considered a marvel of local political engineering and stood for progress and development unheralded in the county's history. It is understandable then that the prestigious buildings constructed on the campus should be emulated by local builders and contractors as well as architects. Stylistic references to the collegiate buildings abounded on structures built not only in Greenville, but throughout the county during the 1910s, 1920s and 1930s. Examples constructed in the small rural towns of the county include the Falkland consolidated school built in 1922, St. Jude's Catholic Church built in 1933 in Grifton, and the 1925 Standard Oil Company service station erected in Winterville. In Greenville examples of Spanish or Italian-inspired design include the 1914 United States Post Office built in the Florentine Revival style, the 1917 Immanuel Baptist Church constructed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, and the 1935 Clark Service Station erected in the Spanish Mission Revival style.

The stylistic influences were also used throughout Greenville on numerous houses built after the construction of the campus buildings. This is most evident in the College View neighborhood where a significant number of dwellings with stucco exteriors and red tile roofs remain. The use of Spanish elements on houses in College View ranges from modest examples of Spanish Mission Revival, such as the Dr. Paul Fitzgerald House (#197) built in the late 1920s, to the academically-rendered William H. Dail, Jr. House (#184) built from 1921 to 1930 in the Italian

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Renaissance Revival style. According to early twentieth century Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, a much larger percentage of terra cotta tile roofs were built in the neighborhood than exist today.

Another significant aspect of the College View neighborhood is the higher incidence of brick-veneered construction, greater than found in Greenville's other early twentieth century suburbs. This occurrence was an outcome of the more widespread availability of brick following the opening of William H. Dail's brickyard in 1907 and the generally prosperous economic conditions existing in Greenville during the era of the neighborhood's development. Dail's own impressive residence completed in 1930 on East Fifth Street likely inspired many to choose brick over the more traditional weatherboard.

Although Spanish-inspired designs can be readily evidenced in the College View neighborhood, a variety of other nationally-popular early twentieth century styles can be found throughout the suburb. The majority of houses consist of one-story weatherboarded Craftsman Bungalows. The neighborhood's overall character is defined by these predominantly modest dwellings. By the second decade of the twentieth century the Craftsman Bungalow had become the most pervasive house style built throughout the rural areas and small towns of Pitt County. The availability of house plans in magazines and pattern books coupled with mail-order house catalogues such as Sears Roebuck and Company's made the Craftsman Bungalow a preference for a wide section of the American public. The Craftsman Bungalow evolved into the traditional modest-income home for the middle-class family and its use was prevalent in the College View neighborhood until World War II.

Another popular style built in College View was the Colonial Revival which, like the Craftsman Bungalow, was a major national idiom. A number of fine two-story red brick houses with classical motifs were built in the neighborhood, including the Dr. L.C. Skinner House (#188) built in the 1920s on East Fifth Street and the Luther H. Bowling House (#20) built in the late 1920s on South Summit Street. The most ambitious of the Colonial Revival houses built in College View and unquestionably the most monumental residence in the neighborhood is the Franklin V. Johnston House (#226) erected in 1923 on Johnston Street. Although the house was built by Ballard and Ballard, a local residential design/build firm, its designer remains unidentified.

Architecturally, the College View Historic District represents an intact collection of modest and sophisticated house styles of the early twentieth century as well as an assemblage of impressive high-style collegiate buildings. Local builders and architects active in Greenville, particularly College View, appear to have been significantly influenced by the massive institutional buildings located just to the south of the evolving early twentieth century neighborhood. Developed at a time when Greenville was prospering economically, the neighborhood and campus buildings illustrate the growing preference for masonry construction and the greater affordability of the popular material during the formative years of the area's development.

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See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approximately 57 acres

UTM References

A

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2	8	5	3	0	0
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3	9	4	3	1	1	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

1	8
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2	8	5	6	3	0
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3	9	4	3	3	8	0
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B

1	8
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2	8	5	3	6	0
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3	9	4	3	3	5	0
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Zone Easting Northing

D

1	8
---	---

2	8	6	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	4	3	3	0	0
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the College View Historic District are as shown on the planimetric map with graphic scale indicated. The boundaries are marked with a bold solid line.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the College View Historic District have been drawn to include the greatest concentration of historic resources in the College View neighborhood.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

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organization Preservation Consultant telephone (803) 370-0168

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city or town Greenville

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Interview with Miss Francis Smith and Miss Tucker Smith. Greenville, North Carolina: 4 January, 1991.

Interview with Mrs. Phoebe Owens. Greenville, North Carolina: 5 January, 1991.

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UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
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F	18	286050	3942720

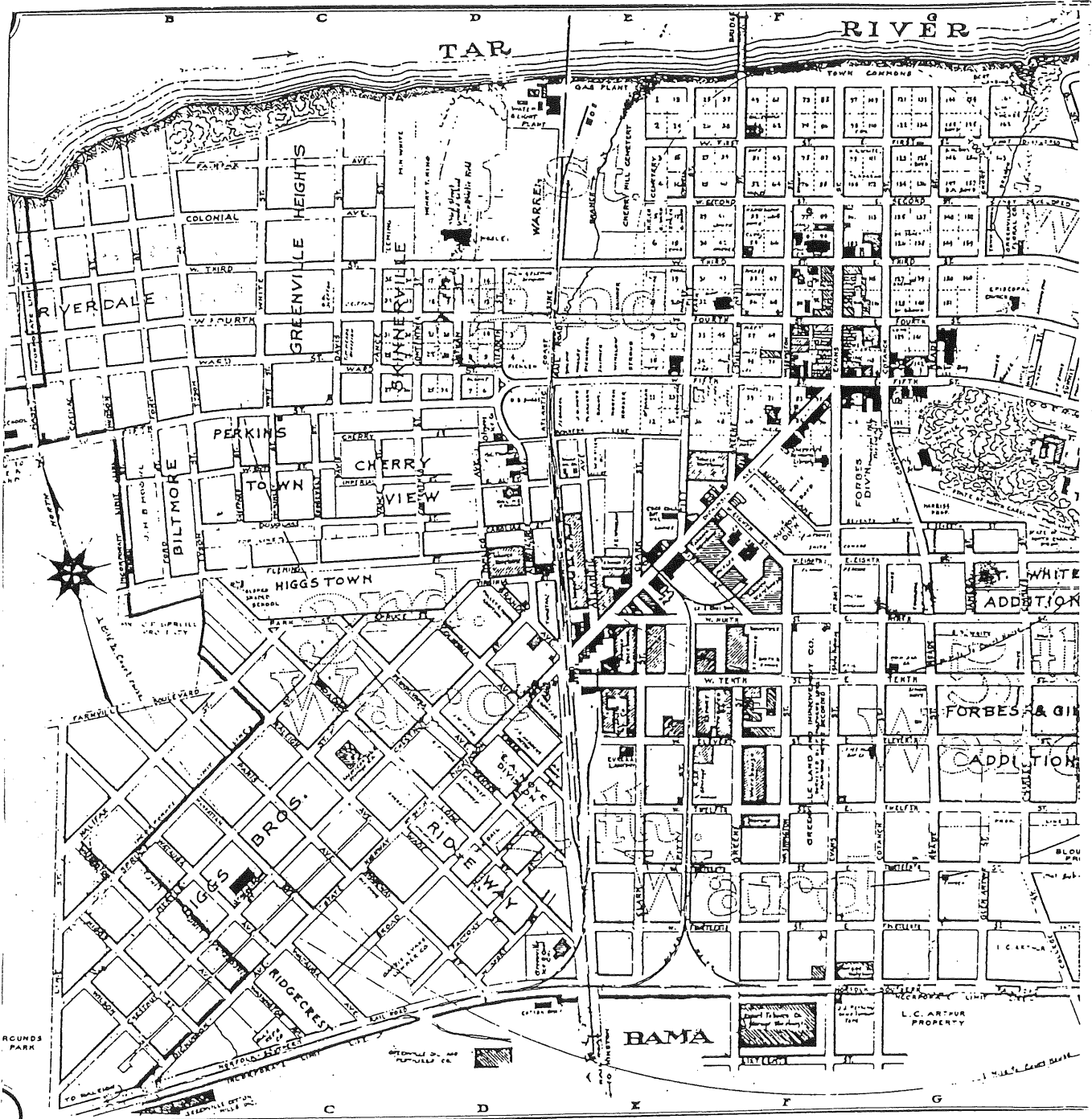
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Map of Central Greenville, ca. 1930, by D. C. James

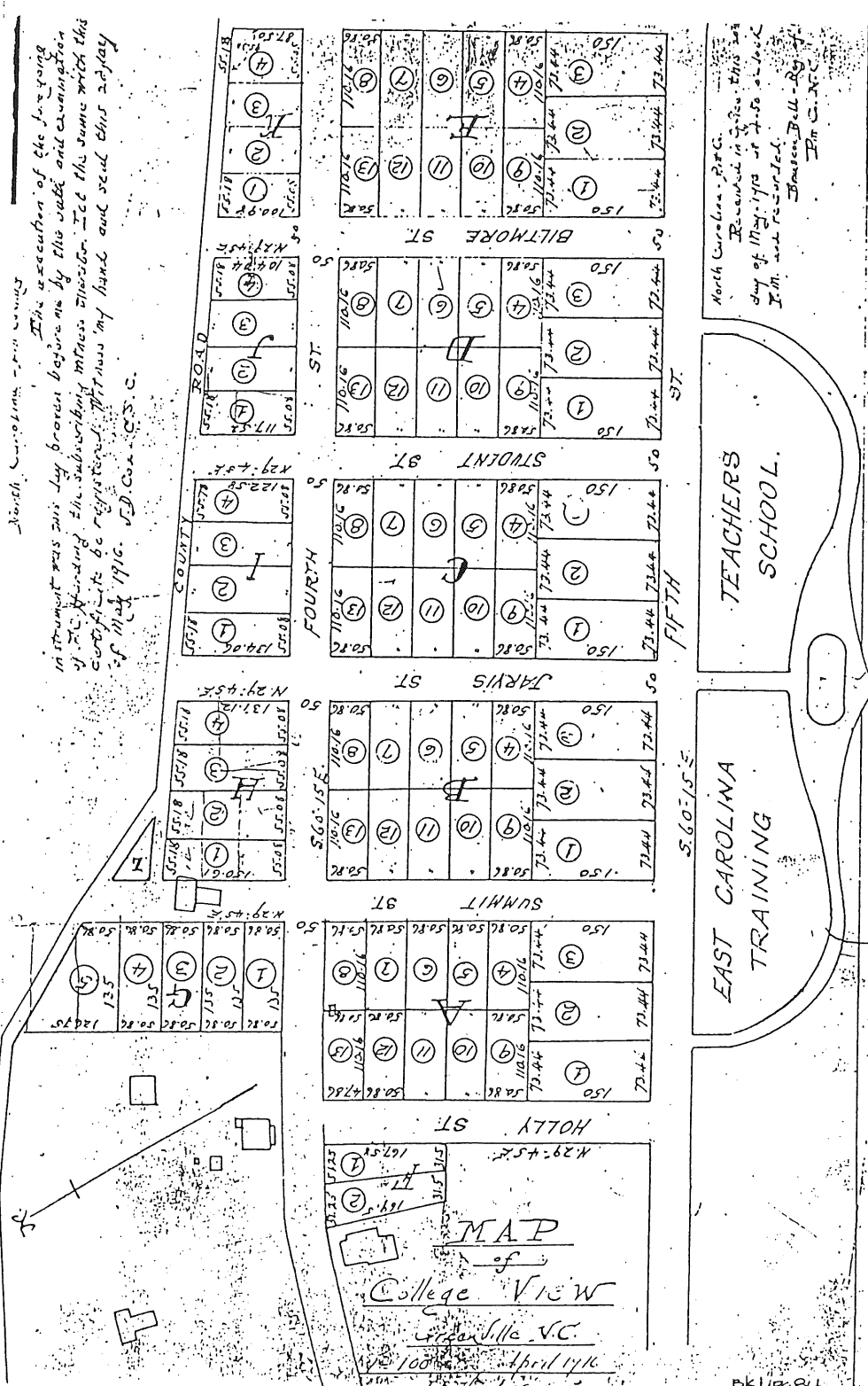


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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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College View Historic District
Pitt County, NC



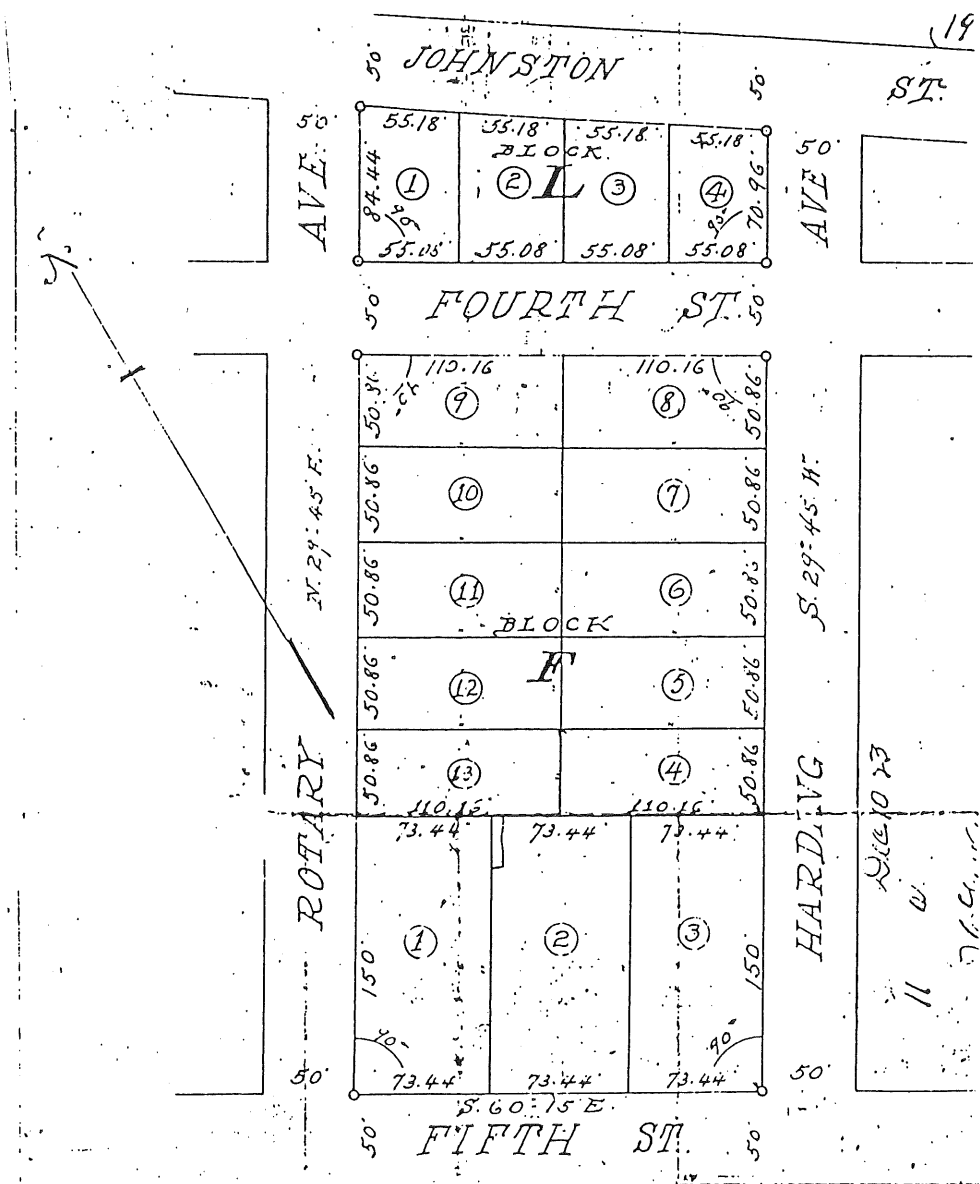
BK 119284

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College View Historic District
Pitt County, NC



FIRST ADDITION

TO

COLLEGE VIEW—GREENVILLE, N.C.

Scale 1 inch = 50 ft. - Date Nov 17-1923.

J. B. Dierbach - Surveyor
Greenville, N.C.

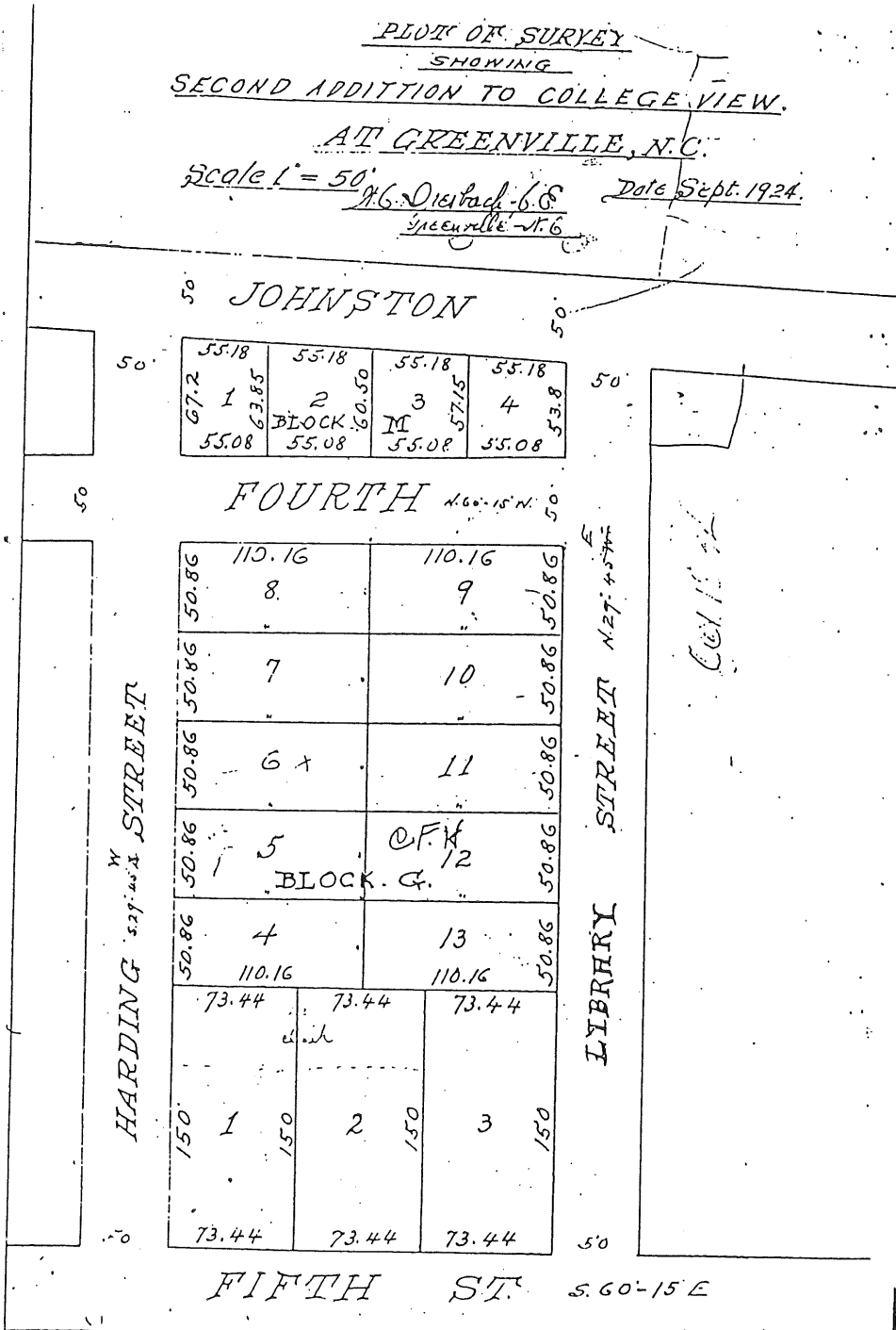
State of North Carolina - Pitt County
I, the undersigned, certify that the above map is a true and correct copy of the original on file in the office of the Register of Deeds, Greenville, N.C.

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College View Historic District
Pitt County, NC



State of North Carolina - Pitt County.

This is to certify that the map shown above is a true and correct copy of the survey of the Second Addition to College View as by me made at Greenville, N.C. and as to the best of my knowledge and belief correct in every respect.

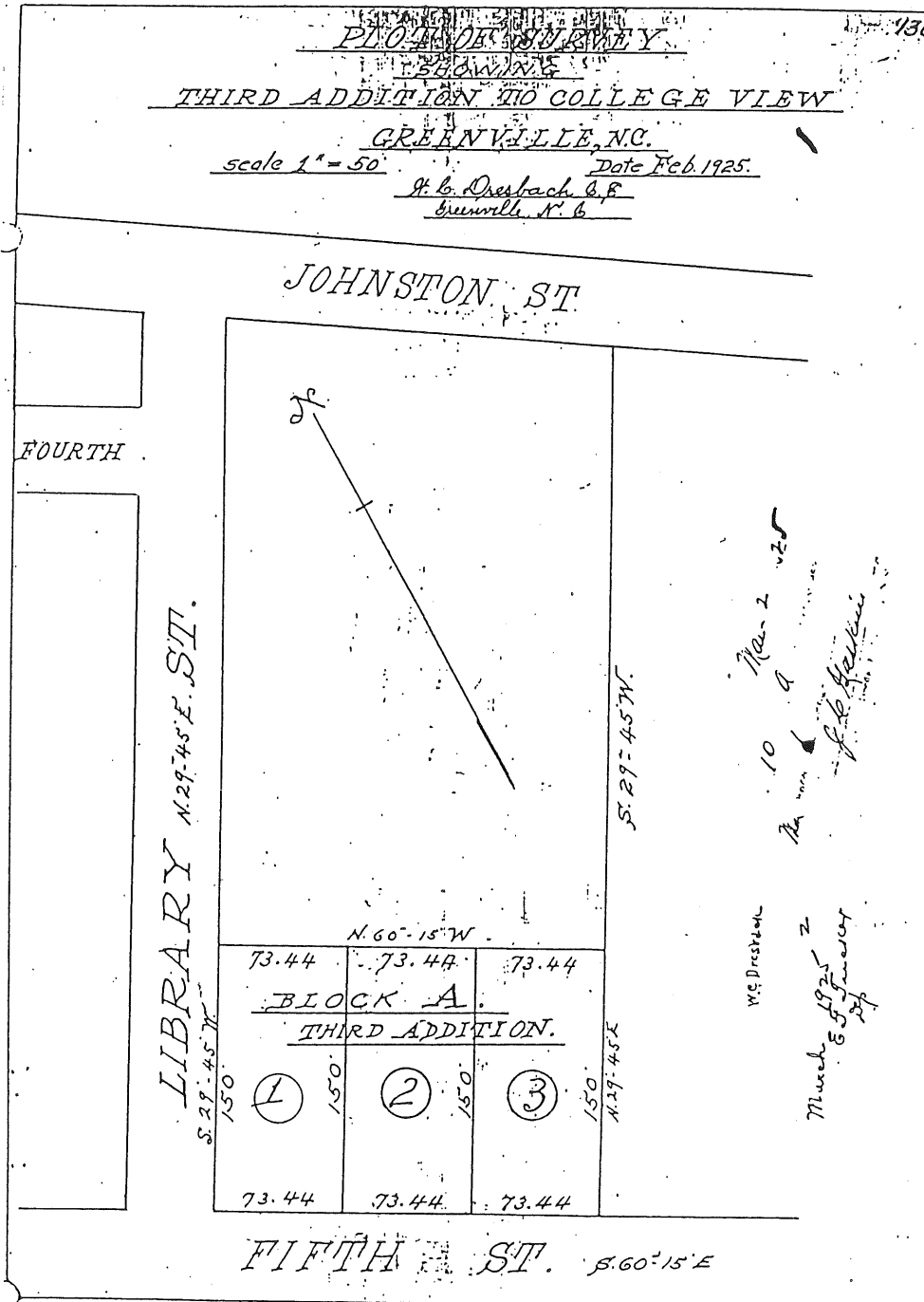
M.G. Overbald

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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College View Historic District
Pitt County, NC



State of North Carolina: Pitt County Feb. 25-1925

I, H. G. Dresbach, C. E., do hereby certify that the above map is a true and correct copy of the survey of the Third Addition to College View, as by me made on Feb. 24, 1925 at Greenville, N. C. and is to the best of my knowledge and belief correct in every respect.

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College View Historic District
Pitt County, NC

SHOWING
FOURTH ADDITION TO COLLEGE VIEW
AT GREENVILLE, N.C.

Scale $1" = 40'$ Date May 1925

J. B. Dwyer, C.E.
Greenville, N.C.

State of North Carolina - Pitt County.

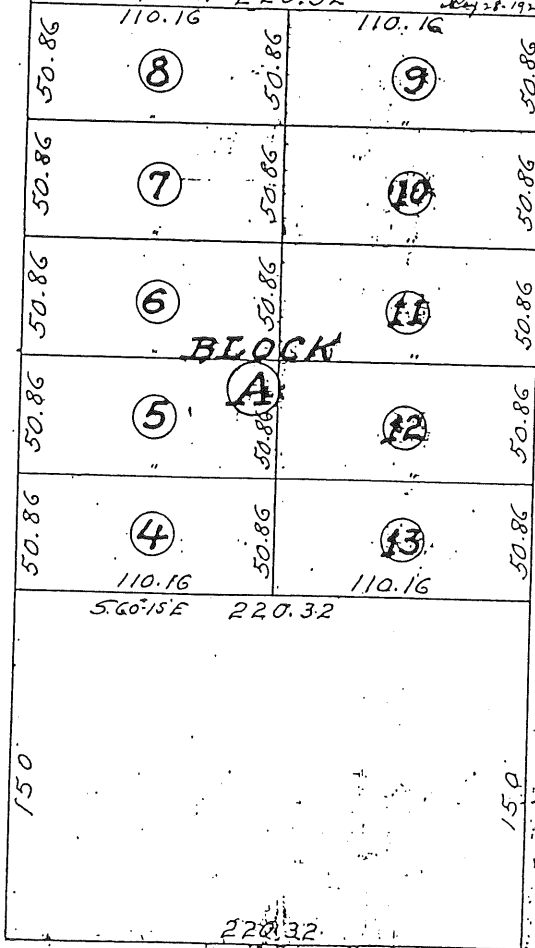
This is to certify that the map below is a true and correct copy of the survey of the Fourth Addition to College View, located at Greenville, N.C. and was surveyed and laid out by me during the month of May 1925 and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true and correct in all respects.

N. 69-15' W. 220.32 J. B. Dwyer, C.E.
May 28, 1925

FOURTH

LIBRARY

S. 29-45' W



BLOCK

NORTH ST.

16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

May E. J. Fawcett

Mar-29-15

3 0

J. Dwyer

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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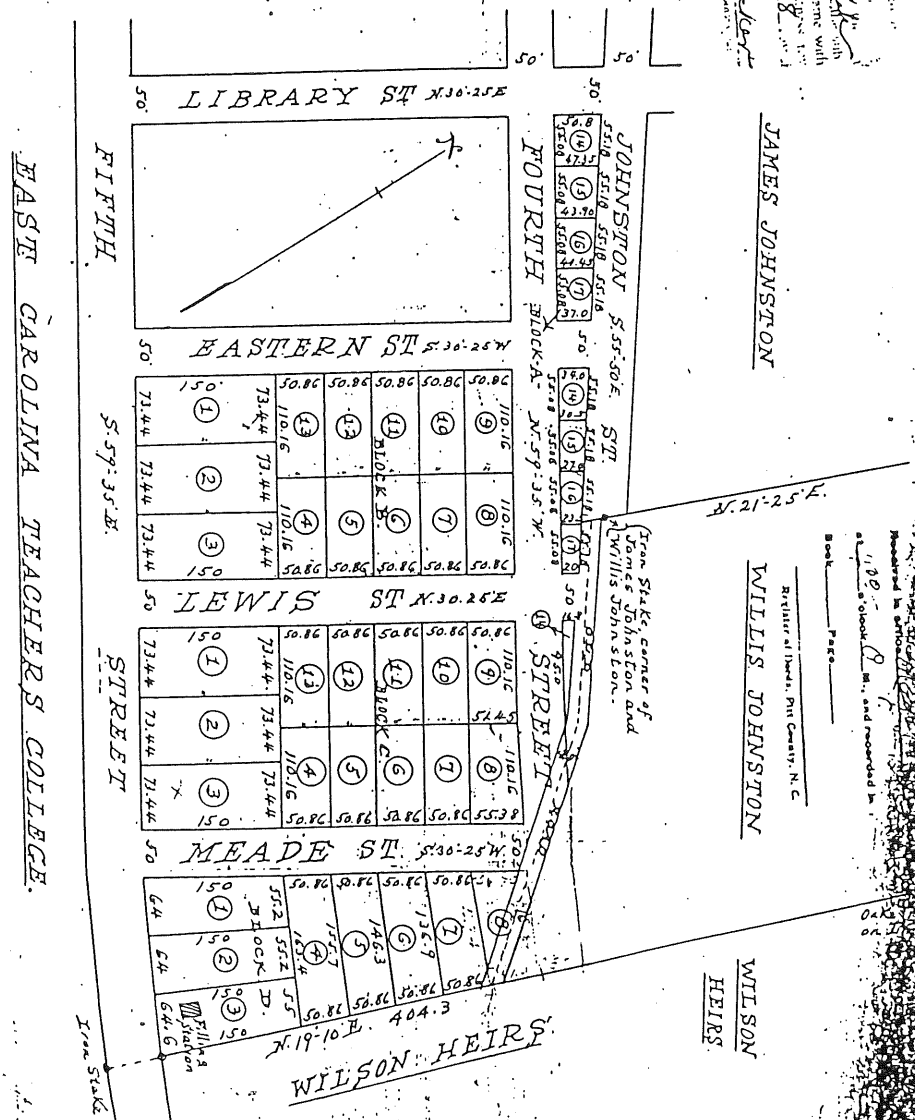
College View Historic District
Pitt County, NC

FIFTH ADDITION TO COLLEGE VIEW
GREENVILLE, PITT CO. N.C.

Scale 1" = 100' Surveyed Jan. 1926

H. B. Nesbitt, C.E. & S.
Greenville, N.C.

John Calvin
The execution of the foregoing...
is this day proven before me by...
at Greenville, N.C., this 18th day of...
1926. Witness my hand and seal...
Notary Public for N.C.



State of North Carolina, Pitt County

This is to certify that the above map is a true and correct copy of the survey and division of the land known as the fifth addition to College View at Greenville, N.C., and that the same was surveyed and mapped by me on Jan. 19, 1926, and the same is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

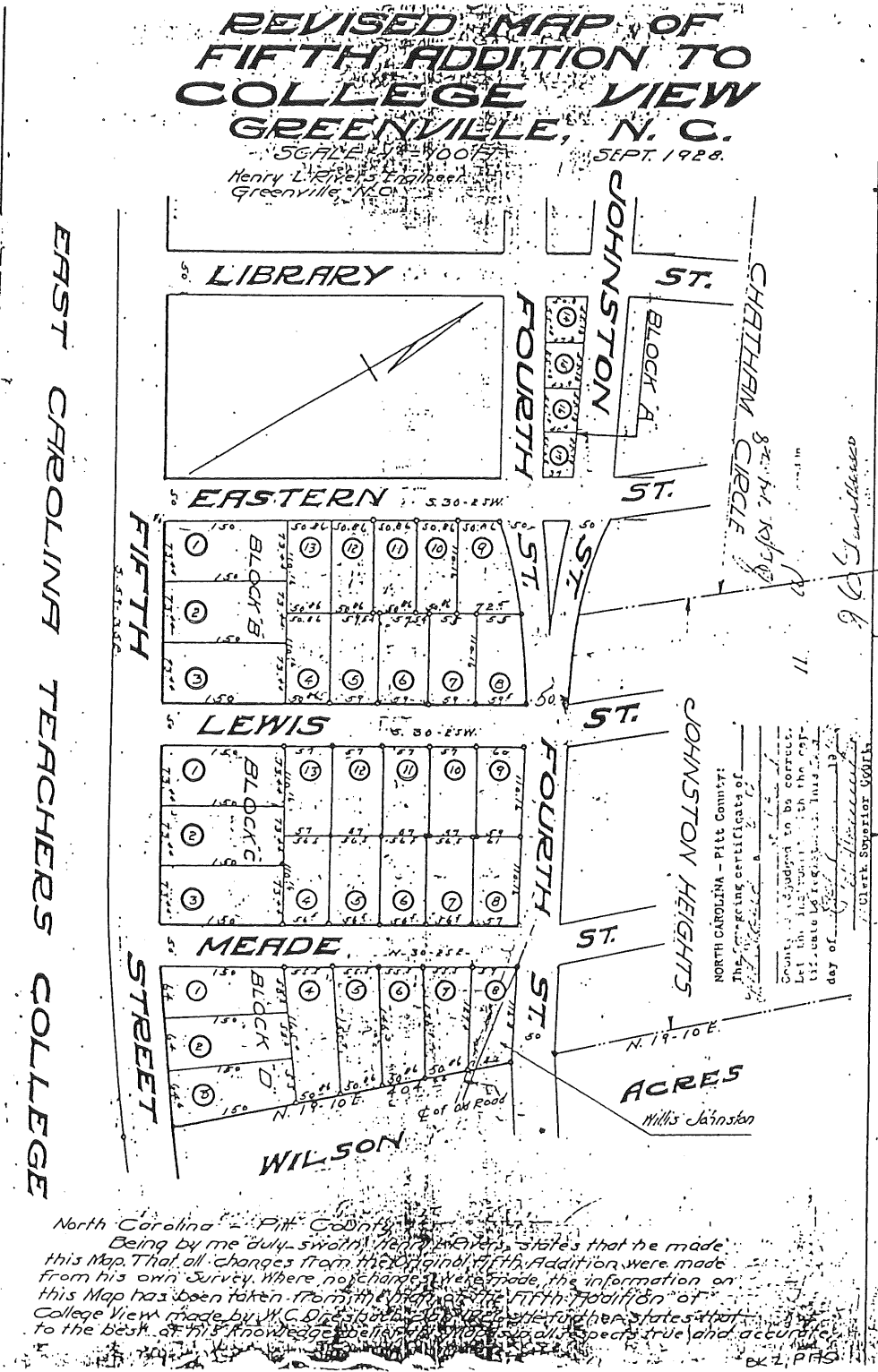
H. B. Nesbitt, C.E. & S.

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College View Historic District
Pitt County, NC



North Carolina - Pitt County
 Being by me duly sworn, the undersigned states that he made this Map. That all changes from the original Fifth Addition were made from his own Survey. Where no change of any kind was made, the information on this Map has been taken from the original plat of the Fifth Addition of College View made by W. C. Diehl, Surveyor. The undersigned further states that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the same is in all respects true and accurate.

W. C. Diehl, Surveyor
 Sept 11, 1928

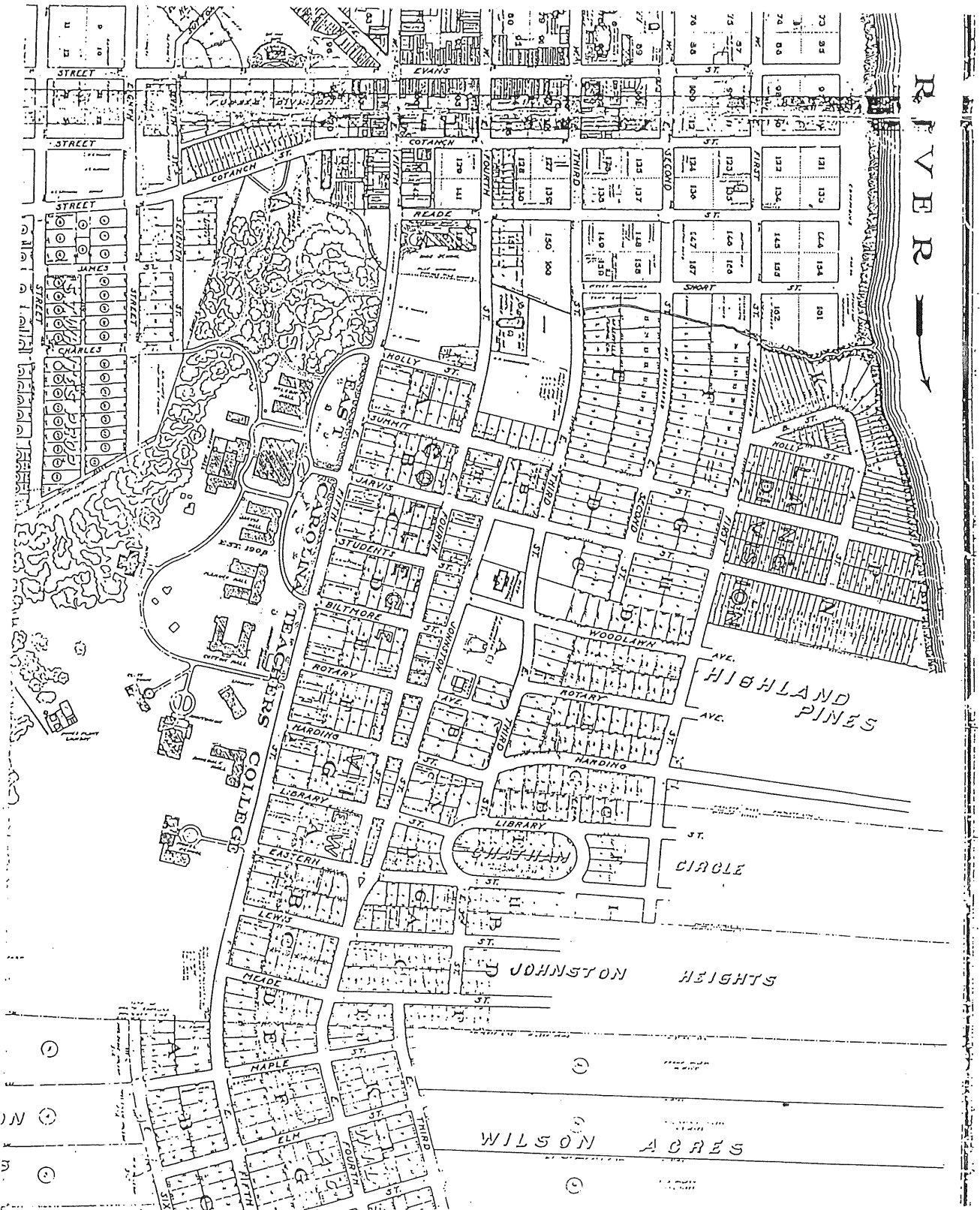
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College View Historic District
Pitt County, NC

Portion of ca. 1930 map of Greenville by D. C. James

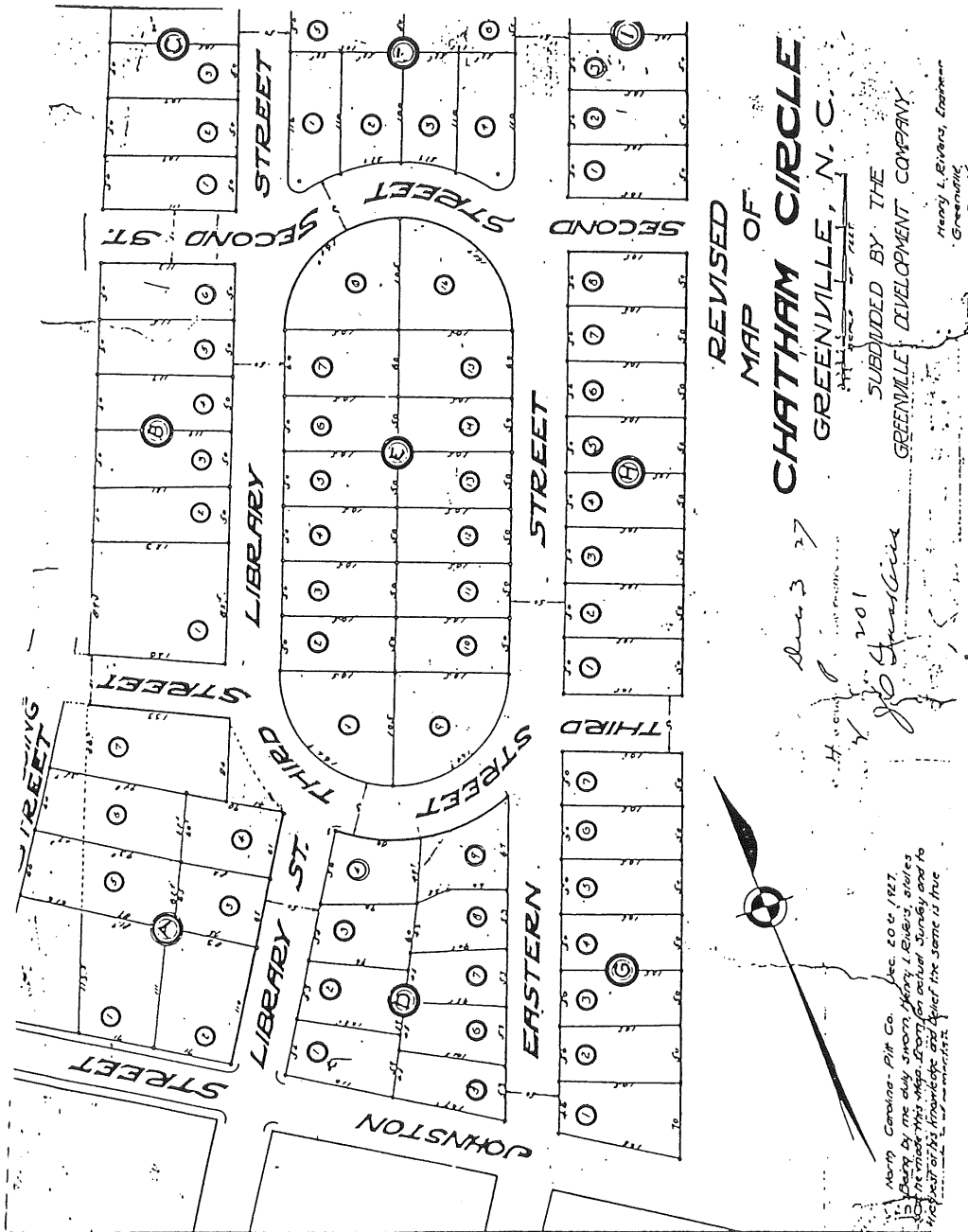


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College View Historic District
Pitt County, NC



REVISED
MAP OF
CHATHAM CIRCLE
GREENVILLE, N. C.

SUBMITTED BY THE
GREENVILLE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

Henry L. Rivers, Engineer
Greenville, N.C.

Dec 3 27
H. L. Rivers
Dec 20 1927
H. L. Rivers

North Carolina - Pitt Co. Dec 20 1927.
By the duly sworn Henry L. Rivers, states
that he made this map from a survey and
has full and correct knowledge and belief the same is true.

NORTH CAROLINA - Pitt County:
The foregoing certificate of Henry L. Rivers
County is approved and the same
Let the instrument with the
attest to be registered. Dec 28
Day of December 1927
W. F. Thomas
Clerk Superior Court.

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National Park Service

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College View Historic District
Pitt County, NC

