

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District (Boundary Increase/Decrease, Additional Information)

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bound by West, Northeast, Southwest, East, and South Nash Street, East Green Street, East Church Street, East Pender Street, South Barnes Street, South Lodge Street, South Layton Avenue, South Jones Street, South South Street, South Goldsboro Street, Southwest Kenan Street, Southwest Mercer Street, Southwest Hines Street, Southwest Tarboro Street, West Jackson Street, West Moss Street, West Pine Street, and West and Northeast Pine Street

City or town: Wilson State: NC County: Wilson

Not For Publication: cinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A ___ B x C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title: State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

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Title :

**State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public - Local

☒

Public - State

☐

Public - Federal

☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☐

District

☒

Site

☐

Structure

☐

Object

☐

Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse
Historic District (Boundary Increase/Decrease,
Additional Information)

Name of Property

Wilson County, NC
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Number of Resources within Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District Boundary Increase/Decrease and Additional Information

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>160</u>	<u>45</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>165</u>	<u>45</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 3
Cherry Hotel (#82003531), Wilson County Courthouse (#790017965),
Branch Bank & Trust Company Building (#78001986)

Number of Resources within Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District Boundary Decrease

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>	Total

These numbers indicate the inventoried resources in the original 1984 nomination. However, several entries document multiple buildings within a single complex. Therefore, a total of 42 resources are removed from the district in this amendment.

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Number of Resources within Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District Boundary Increase

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/ single-family dwelling, multiple dwelling, secondary structure

DOMESTIC/hotel

RELIGION/religious facility, parsonage

COMMERCIAL/business, professional, specialty store, financial institution, restaurant, department store, storage, warehouse

GOVERNMENT/government office, post office, courthouse, public works

SOCIAL/meeting hall, civic

EDUCATION/school

RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater, auditorium, athletic field

FUNERARY/ funeral home, cemetery

AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE/processing, storage, tobacco auction house

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility, communications facility

HEALTHCARE/sanitarium, medical business/office

TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

OTHER/ filling station, auto repair/garage/sales

UNKNOWN

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/ single-family dwelling, multiple dwelling, secondary structure

RELIGION/religious facility, parsonage

COMMERCIAL/business, professional, specialty store, financial institution, restaurant, storage, warehouse

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GOVERNMENT/government office, courthouse, correctional facility, public works
SOCIAL/meeting hall, civic
RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater, auditorium, athletic field, park, museum
FUNERARY/ cemetery
HEALTHCARE/medical business/office
INDUSTRY/ communications facility
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related, road-related
OTHER/ filling station, auto repair/garage/sales
UNKNOWN
WORK IN PROGRESS
NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Romanesque

LATE 19th & EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Beaux Arts, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival

LATE 19th & EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: commercial style

MODERN MOVEMENT: New Formalism, Moderne International Style, Art Deco

MIXED

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation/ Stone, brick, concrete block;

Roof/asphalt, metal; Walls/wood, stone, brick, stucco, metal, synthetics; Other/ cast concrete, glass block, metal, plate glass, structural glass

Summary Paragraph

The *Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District* (NR, 1984), with a period of significance from roughly the 1860s to ca.1940, encompasses the main commercial district, the tobacco auction warehouses, and the surviving tobacco and cotton-related industrial facilities that were significant in the development of Wilson into the largest market of flue-cured tobacco in the nation, as well as a major commercial and industrial center in eastern North Carolina. The district is composed of roughly thirty-six blocks of the city's commercial core dating from the 1860s through the mid-twentieth century, particularly the significant early-twentieth century when the booming tobacco (and to a lesser extent, cotton) markets fueled an unprecedented period of growth and prosperity.

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The *Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District (Supplementary Listing Record, 2010)* updated the categorization of the Dildy & Agnew Hardware Building, 113-115 East Barnes Street, from noncontributing to contributing. This was a result of the removal of a non-historic architectural slipcover over the primary façade to reveal the historic 1903/c.1910 brick façade and window openings.

The *Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District (Boundary Increase/Decrease, Additional Information)* extends the period of significance from c.1865 through 1970 and reflects the changing development patterns and evolving architectural trends through the mid-twentieth century. Although the tobacco industry gradually declined through the mid-twentieth century, development within the district continued, particularly during the post-World War II years when it was common to see the “modernization” of existing storefronts. The boundary increase includes five buildings along the periphery of the existing district that reflect continued development following World War II, through the 1960s. The five buildings include a modest former restaurant and grill located at 310 East Green Street (Inventory # 63) and constructed c.1955. Constructed c.1965 at the north end of the district on Northeast Nash Street, the Wilson Chamber of Commerce Building (Inventory #149), and the former Southern National Bank Building (Inventory #150) are indicative of Modernist design employed to new construction during the mid-twentieth century. Towards the southeast end of the district and adjacent to the south side of the railroad corridor is the former Boykin Grocery Company Building (Inventory #63), constructed 1938 at 400 Green Street East; and the Green Mart & Tobacco Building, built in 1964 at 117 East Pettigrew Street (Inventory #154).

The Boundary Decrease accounts for a large loss of buildings along the periphery of the district, as well as the introduction of intrusive, non-historic construction. The Boundary Decrease accounts for the removal of a total of forty-four acres from the district, including forty-two resources that were documented in the original inventory.¹

The *Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse District (Boundary Increase/Decrease, Additional Information)* updates the existing inventory of resources, removing those that are no longer extant from the inventory. The original district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984. At the time of listing, the district was comprised of 141 acres including 275 inventoried resources representing the historic commercial and industrial heart of Wilson. Several of the inventoried resources are comprised of multiple buildings. As such, the exact count of resources documented in the original nomination exceeds 275. This amendment provides a precise count of resources located within the district. The Additional Information further updates the existing inventory of resources including the contributing status for each based upon the extended period of significance and the results of an architectural survey conducted in 2020 by the author, Jaime Destefano, and additional windshield surveys completed in 2023.

¹ The forty-two resources take into account multiple buildings documented in a single inventory entry in the original nomination. For example, the 1984 nomination Inventory #113 contains 10 building under the same resource number.

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The Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District (Boundary Increase/Decrease, Additional Information) is comprised of a total of 210 resources, encompassing approximately 100 acres of land within the heart of downtown Wilson. These numbers account for the inclusion of approximately three acres and five additional buildings comprising the Boundary Increase, as well as the removal of forty-four acres forming the Boundary Decrease. A total of 165 resources, nearly eighty percent, retain good integrity and are classified as contributing elements to the historic district.

Narrative Description

As listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984, the original Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse occupies 141 acres of land comprising the commercial and industrial heart of Wilson (2018 population of 49,329). The original district is irregular in shape and includes approximately thirty-six city blocks. The majority of the original district follows the original grid plan layout of the city. Rather than adopting a traditional east to west-north to south arrangement, streets within the district are generally oriented at a forty-five-degree angle: northwest to southeast and southwest to northeast. The existing district's topography is flat to gently rolling. The Norfolk Southern railroad corridor separates the northern three-quarters of the district from the southern quarter, where the grid layout continues, yet at a shifted angle. The existing historic district encompasses four relatively distinct sections of downtown Wilson including thirteen blocks forming the main business area; the traditionally African American business district known as East Wilson, south of the railroad corridor; the Tobacco Warehouse Area occupying the western part of the existing district; and the Mixed Industrial Area that includes roughly twelve blocks on the north and south sides of the railroad corridor.

The city of Wilson grew from the trading settlement of Toisnot in the late-eighteenth century; however, the oldest surviving resources within the original district date to the post-Civil War years. Resources within the original district ranged in date from c.1850 through the 1980s. Surviving resources represent the full spectrum of building types commonly associated with central business districts from the late-nineteenth century, including the industrial warehouses and mills critical to the city's economic prosperity. Collectively, these resources present a variety of stylistic influences popular during the district's period of significance, particularly its rapid boom period during the early-twentieth century as a direct result of the thriving tobacco industry. While most commercial buildings generally lack straightforward styles, some exhibit elements from the Late Victorian period, Italianate, and early-twentieth century commercial and industrial design. Occurring less frequently is residential architecture, which is dominated by modest housing erected for the many workers in the district's warehouses and mills.

The Boundary Increase/Decrease and Additional Information is the result of an intensive-level survey update of the existing historic district conducted in 2020, which also included a windshield survey along the periphery, and additional windshield surveys completed in 2023. The surveys

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revealed a total of eighty resources within the district that were demolished since the 1984 placement on the National Register. The majority of the demolished resources tend to occur along the periphery of the district, within the Tobacco Warehouse and East Wilson areas. Figure 1 (continuation sheet) is a table identifying the individual resources identified in the original inventory that are no longer extant and are omitted from the amended inventory.

Boundary Increase

The Boundary Increase includes five buildings, one of which was erected in 1938, and four were erected between c.1955 and 1970. These additional buildings demonstrate the continued development of the district, including its commercial and government growth through 1970. The Boundary Increase areas are identified as A, B, and C on the current boundary map. Encompassing one acre of land, **Boundary Increase Area A** contains two buildings fronting the east side of Northeast Nash Street, where the city's original grided street plan continues northward from the downtown core. This area was once an early residential sector of downtown Wilson. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, a number of the former dwellings along West Nash Street were razed to accommodate encroaching development. Among the new construction was the BB&T Tower at 223 West Nash Street, across from the Boundary Increase A. Erected in 1970, the impressive bank headquarters was demolished in December of 2020. The two buildings occupying Boundary Increase Area A include the c.1965 Wilson Chamber of Commerce Building (Inventory #149) and the Southern National Bank Building (Inventory #150), constructed in 1970.

The Wilson Chamber of Commerce Building is reflective of late-Modernism that oftentimes returned to simple, boxy, and functional design. Its structural and stylistic use of concrete is particularly characteristic of commercial and government design during the 1960s. The Southern National Bank Building is an excellent illustration of the late-Modern Movement that harkened a return to Classical precedents while employing modern construction techniques, materials, and design features. This building exhibits a Greek Revival temple form with pedimented portico while also employing a full front window wall. Also popular during the 1960s and 1970s, a decorative metal screen wall is applied to the exterior.

Boundary Increase Area B is at the eastern boundary of the existing district and fronts the west side of East Green Street. This area includes one modest commercial building erected c.1955. The brick building was once occupied by Clark's Grill & Restaurant (Inventory #61). Its plain design with flat-roofed metal awning suspended above its storefront is a representative of free-standing commercial buildings erected in the post-World War II era along the periphery of central business districts. Its siting near the railroad depot and near a prominent intersection suggests that it strived to attract not only in-town patrons but also rail travelers and motorists.

Boundary Increase Area C is 1.32 acres and comprises three parcels adjacent to the southeast of the railroad corridor. One of the parcels is a vacant lot. This boundary increase area adds two commercial buildings to the district. The two-story, brick Boykin Grocery Company Building (Inventory #63) was constructed c.1938 at 400 East Green Street. The grocery continued

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operations into the 1960s. The building survives as an excellent example of a large, factory-style grocery warehouse and office in Wilson. The second building within the boundary increase area was erected in 1964 at 117 East Pettigrew Street (Inventory #154). Currently operating as Green's Grocery, the building is characteristic corner grocery stores within mixed commercial and residential districts.

Boundary Decrease

The Boundary Decrease includes the removal of a total of approximately forty-four acres from the original historic district and thirty-three resources from the district inventory. The Boundary Decrease accounts for a significant loss of integrity along the periphery of the district. The Boundary Decrease includes buildings constructed after the period of significance, resources retaining a low degree of integrity, as well as vacant lots and parking lots once occupied by earlier buildings. As drawn on the boundary map, the Boundary Decrease includes seven general areas (labeled Decrease Area A to G).

Decrease Area A is sited along the southwestern and northeastern edges of the original district. The largest of these decrease areas, Area A, occurs within the Tobacco Warehouse district, between South Street on the east, west to Hines Street. Containing approximately 13.5 acres, Area A was once occupied by impressive tobacco warehouses including the former Woodard-Watson Tobacco Warehouse, Smith Warehouses A, B, and C, and Planters Warehouse. Unfortunately, since being placed on the National Register in 1984, several of the large warehouse complexes have been destroyed. Area A also includes new construction at the northwest and southwest corner of the intersection of West Tarboro and Kenan streets. This boundary decrease area removes the following resources from the 1984 Resource Inventory: 163, 164, 165, 173, 205, 207, and 211.²

Occupying less than one-half of an acre, **Boundary Decrease Area B** includes three residential buildings fronting the east side of Hines Street. Identified in the 1984 inventory as a single resource (1984 Inventory #170), the two of the former Lamm Rental Houses at 102 and 106 (even) Hines Street no longer retain integrity and would be considered noncontributing elements to the district. The rental house at 104 Hines Street has been demolished. As such, the properties are removed from the historic district boundary.

Boundary Decrease Area C removes approximately 2.75 acres of land at the northeast corner of the historic district, adjacent to the west side of Green Street. The boundary decrease includes the removal of resources 122, 123, 176, and 177 from the 1984 historic district inventory. Much of this area was occupied by parking lots when first placed on the National Register. The majority of Area C is occupied by an extension of the Wilson County Corrections Department, which was constructed during the early-1990s.

² 164 and 173 were initially inventoried as vacant lots in the 1984 inventory.

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Boundary Decrease Area D occupies approximately one-half acre of land sited between E. Nash Street on the west and a rear alley to the east. The northern half of the boundary decrease area is occupied by a paved parking lot. The southern half contains a paved drive and small utility building associated with the adjacent Hackney Buildings (Resource #s 125-127) to the west. The utility building and drive replace two buildings identified in the 1984 inventory as the R.E. Dean's Annex (1984 Inventory #213) at 109 North Douglas Street, and Gilmer's Department Store Annex (1984 Inventory #214) at 105-107 North Douglas Street.

Boundary Increase Area E contains a single parcel formerly occupied by a bus station and taxi stand (1984 Inventory #227). Located at 307 East Green Street, the site is occupied by a paved parking lot for the adjacent Carolina Family Health Center, which was constructed in 2014. The boundary decrease removes the former bus station and taxi stand from the inventory. The boundary decrease results in East Green Street forming the majority of the east eastern boundary of the district. Opposite East Green Street, modern development and vast parking lots dominate the streetscape.

Encompassing approximately 1.3 acres within the traditionally African American business district of East Wilson, **Boundary Decrease Area F** accounts for the loss of eight former commercial buildings, coupled with the low historic integrity of four extant buildings. This boundary decrease area fronts the east side of E. Nash Street, extending from Pettigrew Street south toward the rear (northwest) of the Jackson Chapel First Missionary Baptist Church (Resource #105). A vast parking lot associated with the church occupies the site of several of the former commercial buildings demolished in recent years. Although the parking lot shares the same parcel as the historic church, it detracts from the early- to mid-twentieth century commercial character of East Wilson. As such, the parking lot is included within Boundary Decrease Area F.

The second largest boundary decrease area is **Boundary Decrease Area G**, located at the southeast end of the district. Comprising approximately 24.2 acres on the north and south sides of the railroad corridor, this area falls within the mixed industrial section of the historic district. The majority of Boundary Decrease Area G occupies land south of the railroad corridor formerly occupied by the Richmond Maury Tobacco Company Complex (1984 Inventory #267), the Southern Cotton Oil Mill (1984 Inventory #268), and the Farmers Cotton Oil Company Complex (1984 Inventory #113). Each of the three complexes were large-scale operations containing multiple buildings and structures. Only two buildings associated with the Southern Cotton Oil Mill survive, and a single extant smokestack is all that remains of the Richmond Maury Tobacco Company. The entirety of the Farmers Cotton Oil Company (1984 Inventory #113) is demolished and the Mount Calvary Evening Light Holiness Church, erected in 2004, occupies the southern half of the property. The former ACL Freight Depot (1984 Inventory #110) occupied a site fronting the north side of the corridor, west of Barnes Street. The former depot was razed, and the site remains a vacant grassed lot. Northeast of the former depot, opposite Barnes Street, the 1984 inventory identifies resource #111 as a parking lot. In addition to the parking lot is a large, modest building erected c.1970. While the building falls within the period of significance for the historic

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district, it is not reflective of the mixed industrial character of this area within the historic district. Due to the significant loss of important, large-scale industrial facilities within Area G, coupled with intrusive new construction, Boundary Decrease Area G removes the six resources inventoried in the original historic district nomination.

Additional Documentation

The updated inventory list for the Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse District (Boundary Increase/Decrease and Additional Information) serves several purposes. First, due to discrepancies in address cardinal direction and the total resource count, the inventory list re-assigns inventory numbers for each resource and provides the most recent street number and address based on current Wilson County property records.

The Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District (NR, 1984) inventoried a total of 275 resources; however, several of the inventoried resources include multiple buildings. In addition, a total of fifteen inventoried resources are vacant lots (8) and parking lots (7). As such, a precise count of the total number of resources within the district is misrepresented in the nomination. Because the updated inventory list is intended to reflect the current status of the historic district, the list excludes properties that are no longer extant, as well as those that are within the boundary decrease areas. Further, vacant lots and parking lots are not included on the list as resources.³ The five buildings within the boundary increase are included within the updated inventory list and architectural descriptions provided for each.

The 210 total resources within the Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse District (Boundary Increase/Decrease and Additional Information) are arranged in the inventory alphabetically by street name and street direction, followed numerically by street number. Each resource is assigned an updated inventory number that is keyed to the boundary map. Since the inventory descriptions in the 1984 National Register inventory are very thorough, the updated inventory list includes abbreviated building descriptions with notations regarding any obvious exterior changes.

When the original Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse District nomination was prepared, a different system of classifying resources was used. The original inventory classifies properties as Pivotal, Contributing, Fill, and Intrusive. Pivotal and Contributing buildings are those resources that are essential to the visual character and historic significance of the district. Specifications for those categorized as "Fill" are vague in the nomination. They are generally those that fall outside of the period of significance, which was c.1940 when originally nominated, or those that are slightly altered but conform to the overall form, scale, and materials to their neighbors. Intrusions are resources that were erected outside of the period of significance, are out of scale, or display insensitive exterior alterations. As listed in the National Register in 1984, among the 275 resources, a total of forty-one are classified as "Pivotal" and eighty as

³ The distribution of vacant lots and parking lots throughout the district are shown on the boundary map.

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“Contributing.” An additional 105 resources are identified as “Fill.” Lastly, a total of forty-nine resources are classified as “Intrusive.” The majority of these date to the mid-twentieth century and were not erected during the initial period of significance (c.1860-c.1940).

In current practice, the classification system has been simplified to either a contributing or noncontributing status. A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, or archaeological values for which the district is significant. Contributing resources add to the district’s significance because they were present during the period of significance, possess integrity, and relate to its documented historical significance. Alternatively, a noncontributing resource does not add to the historic associations, architectural qualities, or archaeological values for which the district is significant. They do not add to the district’s significance because they were not present during the period of significance, do not relate to the documented historical significance, or no longer possess historic integrity due to alterations, disturbances, or other changes. Alterations to the building’s overall form, massing, and scale, changing or obscuring the majority of exterior materials, or the removal of character-defining stylistic elements negatively impact the historic integrity of the district’s resources.

Largely lacking from the historic context of the initial nomination is a discussion of the historic and architectural significance of resources dating after 1940. Development within the City continued through the mid-twentieth as the tobacco industry continued to prosper.

Among the 210 total resources within the *Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse District (Boundary Increase/Decrease and Additional Information)*, 195 resources were included in the initial inventory.⁴ This number (195) includes twenty-eight that were classified as Pivotal, fifty-six classified as Contributing, seventy-seven classified as Fill, and twenty-six classified as Intrusive. The remaining eight resources represent auxiliary buildings that were not assigned individual inventory numbers in the 1984 nomination, but are addressed as individual resources within the updated inventory. The updated inventory makes the following changes to the classifications of resources listed on the initial inventory:

- Twenty-eight of the Pivotal resources (28) are updated to Contributing and remain key buildings to the historic district.
- Ten (10) Contributing resources are updated to Noncontributing due to intrusive alterations and additions.
- One (1) Contributing resource, Coon Tower (Inventory #70), is updated to a Contributing Structure.
- Fifty-seven (57) “Fill” properties are updated to Contributing Buildings.
- One (1) “Fill” property is updated to a Contributing Site (Farmer Family Cemetery, Inventory #69).

⁴ This total includes resources that were grouped under a single inventory number in the 1984 nomination, but are addressed as separate resources in the nomination update.

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- Nineteen (19) "Fill" properties are updated to a Noncontributing status due to extensive exterior alterations and/or additions.
- Eighteen (18) Intrusive properties are updated to a Contributing status.
- Eight (8) Intrusive properties are updated to a Noncontributing status due to extensive exterior alterations and/or additions.

Of the 210 total resources within the district, two buildings were omitted from the initial inventory and four buildings were constructed after the completion of the 1984 nomination. Additionally, the inventory documents four auxiliary resources (two contributing buildings and two contributing structures) associated with primary resources within the district that were not addressed in the 1984 nomination. The total of 210 district resources also includes five buildings within the Boundary Increase Areas. A total of 165 resources are categorized as Contributing to the historic district. This includes the Farmer Family Cemetery (Inventory #69), which is recognized as a Contributing Site, and Coon Tower (Inventory #70) and the Briggs & Fleming Tobacco Water Towers (Inventory #163), which are classified as Contributing Structures. The remaining 45 resources are classified as noncontributing to the district due to age and/or lack of historic integrity.

AMENDED NATIONAL REGISTER INVENTORY OF RESOURCE

The amended inventory is arranged alphabetically by street name and numerically by street number. The cardinal directions assigned to buildings within the district are complex and varies street-by-street. In some instances, such as Nash Street, a different cardinal direction is assigned to buildings on opposite sides of the street. To avoid confusion, a description of the cardinal direction is provided for each street in the inventory. In instances in which a street is assigned multiple cardinal directions, the buildings on that street are organized according to their cardinal directions. It should further be noted that the majority of the cardinal directions provided in the original nomination for individual resources are inaccurate. This addendum strives to provide the most accurate address based on current property records.

For each resource within the inventory, the address is followed by construction date and its current contributing status. Unless a resource initially classified as Pivotal exhibits significant alterations impacting historic integrity or physical appearance, its status is updated in the inventory list to Contributing and continues to survive as a key building within the district. In instances where the status is changed, justifications for the updated status are provided and may be a result of detrimental alterations, sympathetic rehabilitations, and the extension of the period of significance to 1970. Detailed architectural descriptions are provided in the original National Register nomination prepared in 1984 and as such, the updated district inventory includes abbreviated descriptions of each building with notations regarding alterations since the 1984 nomination. To avoid confusion, the original inventory number is referenced in the updated inventory and the address as recorded in the 1984 nomination is provided in parentheses after the

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current property address. Complete building descriptions are included in the amended inventory for those properties comprising the Boundary Increase and those accidentally omitted from the original district inventory. Full descriptions are also provided for resources erected after the 1984 inventory. Several resources within the inventory of the original nomination generally lack an architectural description. In these instances, information in the survey documentation from 1983 is used to add to the architectural description in this amendment. Only those outbuildings visible from the public right-of-way are documented and evaluated in the district inventory. Small, non-historic auxiliary resources, such as prefabricated sheds and other ephemeral outbuildings, are considered to be temporary and thus are not counted as resources in the inventory.

Barnes Street

Barnes Street, South (Blocks 200-500, Southeast of Goldsboro Street)

1. **Hagan Building** C
217-219 South Barnes Street (217-219 East Barnes Street)
1922
(1984 Inventory #98; Site ID #WL-0518)
The 1984 nomination lists the property address as 217-219 East Barnes Street, but due to changes in the local 911 address system, the property is currently located at 217-219 South Barnes Street. This is a well-preserved two-story, flat-roof brick commercial building with two façade storefronts with recessed entries, a brick parapet, and a simple concrete cornice. The storefronts were altered prior to the 1984 nomination. Storefront windows contain replacement metal sashes and second-story windows feature two-over-two, double-hung wood sashes. There have been no apparent changes since that time.
2. **Shealy's Bake Shop** C
220 South Barnes Street (220 East Barnes Street)
c.1940
(1984 Inventory #99; Site ID #WL-0589)
The classification of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 nomination lists the property address as 220 East Barnes Street, but due to changes in the local 911 address system, the property is currently located at 220 South Barnes Street. The modest single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building features brick parapet walls and two façade storefronts with recessed entries and chamfered display windows. Windows throughout the remainder of the building contain single-light, wood sashes. The commercial building was erected during the period of significance and retains a good degree of integrity. incompatible
3. **L.C. Woodall Furniture Store and Warehouse** C
221 South Barnes Street (221 East Barnes Street)
1921
(1984 Inventory #100; Site ID #WL-0653)

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Name of Property

The classification of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 nomination lists the property address as 221 East Barnes Street, but due to changes in the local 911 address system, the property is currently located at 221 South Barnes Street. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building features a single façade storefront with a recessed entry and chamfered display windows. Prior to listing in the NRHP in 1984, the storefront transom and second floor windows were boarded over. Though the windows remain boarded, the modest, two-story commercial building retains a good degree of integrity, including its historic storefront.

4. **Ruffin's Filling Station**

C

**222 South Barnes Street (222 East Barnes Street)
c.1925**

(1984 Inventory #101; Site ID #WL-0580)

The classification of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 nomination lists the property address as 222 East Barnes Street, but due to changes in the local 911 address system, the property is currently located at 222 South Barnes Street. The single-story, flat-roof, brick filling station features a stucco and brick exterior, single-light, wood sashes, and service bays along the façade and southeast elevations. The façade of the filling station is angled, creating a wedge-shaped form. The former filling station was erected during the period of significance and appears to retain a good degree of integrity. It is reminiscent of the rise in automobile ownership during the 1920s and the filling stations that emerged at prominent intersections in urban settings.

5. **(former) Norfolk Southern Railway Passenger Station**

NC

**300 South Barnes Street (300 East Barnes Street)
1907 (remodeled 1940s)**

(1984 Inventory #102; Site ID #WL-0556)

The classification of this building is updated from Intrusion to Noncontributing. The 1984 nomination lists the property address as 300 East Barnes Street, but due to changes in the local 911 address system, the property is currently located at 300 South Barnes Street. The former Norfolk Southern Railway Passenger Station consists of a single-story building with a gable-on-hip roof. Later alterations to the depot include the addition of a brick veneer, the installation of replacement metal doors and windows, and the enclosing of the eaves. A single-story, flat-roof mass along the southeast elevation of the depot connects the principal mass to a two-story, flat-roof section to the southeast. The two-story section of the building features nine-light, metal windows and a modified storefront enclosed with T-111 siding. The flat-roof sections were most likely constructed during the 1940s renovations. Though it was erected during the period of significance, due to extensive exterior alterations, the building no longer reflects its historic design and association as a passenger train depot.

6. **D.L. Herring & Company Livery**

C

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Name of Property

305-307 South Barnes Street (307-309 East Barnes Street)

1912

(1984 Inventory #104; Site ID #WL-0525)

The classification of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 nomination lists the property address as 307-309 East Barnes Street, but due to changes in the local 911 address system, the property is currently located at 305-307 South Barnes Street. The single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building was originally constructed as a livery and veterinary clinic. The façade bays have been modified to contain modern, metal garage doors. Following the 1984 nomination, a small bay north of the two garage bays was removed. In its place is a recently erected metal-clad addition. Despite the addition, the building retains a moderate degree of integrity, including its early appearance as a livery stable.

7. **Wilson Hardware Company Warehouse** NC
308 South Barnes Street (306 East Barnes Street)
c.1920

(1984 Inventory #103; Site ID #WL-0633)

The classification of this building is updated from Fill to Noncontributing. The 1984 nomination lists the property address as 306 East Barnes Street, but due to changes in the local 911 address system, the property is currently located at 308 South Barnes Street. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building features two-over-one and four-over-one, double-hung wood sashes and eight-light, metal casement sashes. Since the 1984 nomination, the building has received an inappropriate remodeling that detracts from the historic aesthetic of the streetscape. The entire storefront has been replaced by a garage bay door, a small entry door, and T-111 siding.

8. **Dillon & Bryan Livery Stables** C
310 South Barnes Street (310 East Barnes Street)
c.1920

(1984 Inventory #105; Site ID #WL-0495)

The classification of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 nomination lists the property address as 310 East Barnes Street, but due to changes in the local 911 address system, the property is currently located at 310 South Barnes Street. The single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building historically served as a livery. The façade storefront appears to be a mid-twentieth century modification. A bay northwest of the storefront contains a modern, metal garage door. The corbelled brickwork along the upper façade survives, contributing to the commercial character of the district.

9. **(former) Brown Motor Company** NC
309-313 South Barnes Street (311-313 East Barnes Street)
c.1925

(1984 Inventory #106; Site ID #WL-0469)

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The classification of this building is updated from Fill to Noncontributing. The 1984 nomination lists the property address as 311-313 East Barnes Street, but due to changes in the local 911 address system, the property is currently located at 309-313 South Barnes Street. The single-story, brick building consists of three sections. The northwest portion of the building features a front-gable roof lined by a stepped, brick parapet. The central and southeast sections of the building are sheltered by a sloped roof lined by a brick parapet. The façade of the building is significantly modified. The majority of the parapet wall is concealed by a c.1970 aluminum screen wall. Historically, the front façade (southwest) featured garage bays and an expansive showroom display window. The display window is infilled in brick, as are two garage bays. Due to the infill of the large openings on the façade, this building no longer reflects its original design as an automobile showroom, and it detracts from the overall historic aesthetic of the streetscape.

10. **Wilson Iron Works Annex** C
312 South Barnes Street (312 East Barnes Street)
1951
(1984 Inventory #107; Site ID #WL-0636)
The 1984 nomination lists the property address as 312 East Barnes Street, but due to changes in the local 911 address system, the property is currently located at 312 South Barnes Street. This is a single-story, flat-roof, brick building. The façade contains a single-leaf entry and a large bay filled by metal doors. Due to its age and good degree of integrity, the classification of this building is updated from Intrusion to Contributing.
11. **Barnes Motor Company** C
315 South Barnes Street (315-317 East Barnes Street)
1924
(1984 Inventory #108; Site ID #WL-0458)
The classification of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 nomination lists the property address as 315-317 East Barnes Street, but due to changes in the local 911 address system, the property is currently located at 315 South Barnes Street. The single-story, flat-roof, brick building features a single storefront with a recessed entry. The present storefront windows are recent replacements that removed original transoms. The decorative architectural slipcover covering the brick parapet and the upper façade is characteristic of post-World War upgrades to commercial storefronts to appear sleek and modernized.
12. **Barnes-Harrell Coca-Cola Bottling Company** C
320 South Barnes Street (320 East Barnes Street)
1921
(1984 Inventory #109; Site ID #WL-0459)
The classification of this building is unchanged. The 1984 nomination lists the property address as 320 East Barnes Street, but due to changes in the local 911 address system, the

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property is currently located at 320 South Barnes Street. The three-story, sloped-roof, brick building is set on a partially exposed basement foundation. The roof is lined by a stepped brick parapet with stone accents. The vertically arranged windows feature stone sills and contain twelve-light, metal sashes and multi-light, metal sashes with a central, six-light pivot sash. The recessed, double-leaf façade entry is filled by a pair of full-light wood doors with full-light sidelights and a three-light transom. The entry portal features a stone surround inscribed with "Coca-Cola." It is well-preserved, with minimal, if any, alterations since it was placed on the NRHP in 1984.

13. J. & F. Service Center

NC

**501 Barnes South Street (501 East Barnes Street)
c.1890s**

(1984 Inventory #114; Site ID #WL-0529)

The classification of this building is updated from Fill to Noncontributing. The 1984 nomination lists the property address as 501 East Barnes Street, but due to changes in the local 911 address system, the property is currently located at 501 South Barnes Street. This building began as a single-story, hip-roof, frame residence that was remodeled and expanded circa 1940 to accommodate a restaurant. Continued alterations resulted in the considerable loss of historic fabric and the building no longer resembles a hipped residential cottage or a mid-20th century restaurant. It presently functions as an auto garage.

14. Wilson Chapel Youth & Family Center

NC

**503 South Barnes Street
2006**

(Site ID #WL-2127)

This building is noncontributing due to its age. This one-story rectangular building features a low-pitched, front-gable roof covered in standing seam metal. The building faces southeast toward a large, paved parking lot and the historic Wilson Chapel Free Will Baptist Church. The modest building features a brick veneer on its front façade and metal sheeting on the remaining elevations. A single entry door is centered on the façade. It is a two-leaf, metal-and-glass door. A large metal canopy is centered on the façade. It features a low-pitched gable roof supported by metal posts. This building replaces a former electric substation (WL-0498).

15. Wilson Chapel Free Will Baptist Church

NC

**513 South Barnes Street (513 East Barnes Street)
1958**

(1984 Inventory #116; Site ID #WL-0624)

The classification of this building is updated from Fill to Noncontributing. The 1984 nomination lists the property address as 513 East Barnes Street, but due to changes in the local 911 address system, the property is currently located at 513 South Barnes Street. The two-story, front-gable church features a brick veneer and an asphalt shingle roof. A

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castellated tower extends from the southern corner of the building. The windows along the primary mass of the church contain stained glass. Since placed on the NRHP in 1984, the three-sided entry steps were replaced with a set of straight-run brick steps and partial-width porch. The porch features round wood columns on a brick balustrade wall. The entry door was replaced with two-leaf metal-and-glass doors and the triangular transom infilled. A secondary entry door on the façade of the bell tower was also removed. Finally, a one-story, shed-roofed brick veneer addition was added to each side elevation. The additions resulted in the loss of the pointed arch windows that once enhanced the sanctuary. A two-story rear addition with flanking shed-roofed wings was further added to the church. The additions and modifications to the façade compromise the historic integrity of the building and overall aesthetic of the streetscape.

16. Wilson County Gin Company
531 South Barnes Street (531 East Barnes Street)
c.1920

C

(1984 Inventory #117; Site ID #WL-0626)

The classification of this building is unchanged. The 1984 nomination lists the property address as 531 East Barnes Street, but due to changes in the local 911 address system, the property is currently located at 531 South Barnes Street. The brick commercial building presents a two-story, front-gable form with single-story, flat-roof wings along the side elevations. The southeast wing functioned as the office, and the northwest wing consists of the original engine room and a circa 1940 addition. The central mass of the building features a stepped, brick parapet and arched windows, which historically contained six-over-six and six-light sashes. Since the 1984 nomination, many of the openings remain boarded over. Some windows are covered in metal security gates, others are missing altogether. Despite the loss of some of the windows, the building remains largely intact and is a good candidate for rehabilitation.

Barnes Street, Southwest (100 Block between Tarboro and Goldsboro Streets)

17. Watson Building
100 Southwest Barnes Street (100 East Barnes Street)
c.1925

C

(1984 Inventory #90; Site ID #WL-0614)

The classification of this building is unchanged. The property address is listed as 100 East Barnes Street in the 1984 nomination, but due to changes in the local 911 address system, the current address is 100 Southwest Barnes Street. The brick commercial building exhibits a two-story, flat-roof form with a two-story, perpendicular rear projection. The façade of the primary mass contains a single storefront with a recessed entry and chamfered display windows. A secondary storefront with an arched transom is located along the façade of the rear projection. Since the building was described in the 1984 nomination, the upper floor windows have been replaced with simulated six-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash

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windows. The transom above the primary storefront has been boarded over, but the storefront remains largely intact. The entry and display window of the secondary storefront are currently covered by plywood. A metal security gate has been installed over the secondary entry adjacent to the secondary storefront. The three-part, arched window along the second story façade of the rear projection has been enclosed with wood boards. Overall, the building retains moderate integrity and continues to contribute to the historic commercial aesthetic along the street.

18. P.L. Woodard & Company

102-110 Southwest Barnes Street (102-110 East Barnes Street)

c.1885

(1984 Inventory #91; Site ID #WL-0654)

The status of this building is updated from Pivotal to Contributing. The property address is listed as 102-110 East Barnes Street in the 1984 nomination, but due to changes in the local 911 address system, the current address is 102-110 Southwest Barnes Street. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building contains five storefronts featuring recessed double-leaf entries, chamfered display windows, and prismatic glass transoms. A brick parapet lines the edge of the roof. Second story windows exhibit six-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. The only apparent change to the building is the replacement of a prismatic glass transom at 106 Southwest Barnes Street with a two-light transom, which is the same width as the original. The transom at 104 Southwest Barnes Street is boarded over. The building is largely intact.

19. (former) Dildy & Agnew Hardware Building

113-115 Southwest Barnes Street (113-115 East Barnes Street)

c.1905

(1984 Inventory #92; Site ID #WL-0494)

The classification of this resource is updated from Fill to Contributing. The property address is listed as 113-115 East Barnes Street in the 1984 nomination, but due to changes in the local 911 address system, the current address is 113-115 Southwest Barnes Street. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building features a brick and stone cornice and two replacement, aluminum storefronts with recessed entries. The transom lights have been replaced with tinted glass. The arched, second story windows have been resized to accommodate simulated nine-over-nine, double-hung vinyl sashes and feature connected, arched, brick hoods. This building is the subject of the 2010 historic district addendum, which updated its classification to contributing. The addendum was a result of a rehabilitation of the building that included the removal of a non-historic slipcover. Its removal revealed the historic 1903/c.1910 façade and window openings.

20. Perry Building

118 Southwest Barnes Street (118 East Barnes Street)

c.1905

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(1984 Inventory #93; Site ID #WL-0564)

The classification of this resource is unchanged. The property address is listed as 118 East Barnes Street in the 1984 nomination, but due to changes in the local 911 address system, the current address is 118 Southwest Barnes Street. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building features two storefronts and a brick parapet. The two storefronts contain recessed entries and angled, aluminum display windows, which are indicative of post-World War II alterations to earlier commercial buildings in an attempt to modernize the building and visually open the interior space to pedestrians. The second story windows exhibit four-over-one, double-hung wood sashes.

**21. (former) Wilson Grocery Company Annex
122-124 Southwest Barnes Street (120-124 East Barnes Street)
c.1905**

NC

(1984 Inventory #94; Site ID #WL-0631)

The classification of this resource is updated from Contributing to Noncontributing. The property address is listed as 120-124 East Barnes Street in the 1984 nomination, but due to changes in the local 911 address system, the current address is 122-124 Southwest Barnes Street. Since it was described in the 1984 nomination, this two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building has undergone considerable change. The three storefronts were each removed and replaced with large, tinted plate glass windows. Only the northern storefront retains an entry door; however, it is an insensitive replacement door. It appears that the transoms have been entirely removed. The former four-over-four sash windows on the second floor were replaced with what appears to be a single vinyl window containing 21-light vinyl "pop-in" grids. Above each window, the wood-framed fanlight was also replaced with a vinyl fanlight. On the southeast elevation, a large, hipped roof addition protects an open covered patio. While the overall configuration of the façade, including distinct three storefronts on the first floor and six, round-arched windows on the second, is maintained, the replacement storefronts and windows are insensitive to the historic design and materials of the building, particularly the use of dark tinted glass.

Barnes Street, West (100 Block, Northwest of Tarboro Street)

**22. Swinson's Furniture Company
108 West Barnes Street (106-108 West Barnes Street)
c.1930**

NC

(1984 Inventory #89; Site ID #WL-0599)

The classification of this resource is updated from Contributing to Noncontributing. The property address is listed as 106-108 West Barnes Street in the 1984 nomination, but due to changes in the local 911 address system, the current address is 108 West Barnes Street. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building features two façade storefronts and a heavy cornice with dentil molding. Since it was placed on the NRHP in 1984, the second story windows have been replaced with single fixed lights, each containing what appears

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to be an awning or hopper below. The two storefronts are completely boarded over, save for the recessed entry doors. The decorative cornice with dentils survives. Due to the replacement of incompatible windows and the boarding over the storefronts, this building is not contributing to the district.

23. (former) Paramount Cleaners, 112 West Barnes Street, c.1925 C
(1984 Inventory #88; Site ID #WL-0561)

The classification of this resource is updated from Fill to Contributing. The single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building features a single storefront with aluminum doors, windows, and transoms. The storefront appears to date to the mid-twentieth century. Little has changed since the building was placed on the NRHP in 1984. The only apparent alteration is the removal of a metal, shed-roof awning that was suspended above the façade.

24. Mercer Building, 115-117 West Barnes Street, 1923 C
(1984 Inventory #86; Site ID #WL-0547)

The classification of this resource is unchanged. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building features a brick parapet and a single storefront consisting of two recessed, single-leaf entries and angled, four-light, wood display windows. Since the building was listed in 1984, the second-floor windows were replaced with simulated six-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. The transom was boarded over, a second display window was removed, and the sashes of the remaining display window were replaced. The alterations are sensitive to the historic design of the building and overall character of the streetscape.

25. W.T. Lamm Cotton Company C
119 West Barnes Street (119-121 West Barnes Street)
c.1925
(1984 Inventory #85; Site ID #WL-0537)

The classification of this resource is updated from Fill to Contributing. The property address is listed as 119-121 West Barnes Street in the 1984 nomination, but due to changes in the local 911 address system, the current address is 119 West Barnes Street. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building features a single storefront with two recessed, single-leaf entries and chamfered display windows. The brick parapet is punctuated by three gable projections. Since it was placed on the NRHP in 1984, the second story windows are replaced with sets of three, fixed lights with awnings or hoppers below. The multi-pane transom above the storefront has been covered and a fabric awning extends above the storefront. The alterations are sensitive to the design of the building and historic aesthetic of the streetscape.

26. Fenner & Profitt Building NC
121 West Barnes Street (123-125 West Barnes Street)
c.1925
(1984 Inventory #84; Site ID #WL-0505)

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The classification of this resource is updated from Intrusion to Noncontributing. The property address is listed as 123-125 West Barnes Street in the 1984 nomination, but due to changes in the local 911 address system, the current address is 121 West Barnes Street. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building features a single storefront and a simple, brick parapet. The upper façade features a rectangular brick panel. Since it was listed in the NRHP in 1984, two, second floor window openings were infilled with plywood and smaller tinted fixed windows. The storefront is a modern replacement with a small section containing board-and-batten siding. The storefront is recessed, and a metal awning extends above the storefront supported by wood posts. The extensive exterior alterations are insensitive to the original design of the building and to the adjacent historic commercial buildings.

27. Powell's Dry Cleaning & Dye Works Building
123-127 West Barnes Street (127 West Barnes Street)
c.1925

NC

(1984 Inventory #83; Site ID #WL-0569)

The classification of this resource is updated from Fill to Noncontributing. The property address is listed as 127 West Barnes Street in the 1984 nomination, but due to changes in the local 911 address system, the current address is 123-127 West Barnes Street. Recent remodeling of this two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building has resulted in the substantial loss of integrity in design and materials. The original storefront is completely remodeled. The transom was removed, as well as display windows and door. The new storefront has a recessed entry door with transom. On either side of the door are display windows comprised of two, fixed lights with a rectangular transom above. The door and window surrounds are heavy wood frames. A narrow wood-framed, multi-light transom runs above the storefront. The new storefront removed the most character-defining historic design feature of the building. The historic multi-pane metal windows on the rear elevation are replaced with one-over-one double-hung sash.

Cedar Street

28. Wilson Cotton Mills Rental House, 304 Cedar Street, c.1900

C

(1984 Inventory #264; Site ID #WL-0676)

The classification of this resource is unchanged. The single-story, four-bay, double-pile, frame duplex is set on a concrete block foundation, clad in weatherboard siding, and sheltered by a standing-seam metal roof. The dwelling exhibits a form similar to a saltbox house, featuring a side-gable roof with an extended rear slope. The windows present four-over-four, double-hung wood sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline. The façade is sheltered by a partially enclosed, shed-roof porch.

29. Wilson Cotton Mills Rental House, 306 Cedar Street, c.1900

C

(1984 Inventory #265; Site ID #WL-0676 and WL-2138)

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The classification of this resource is unchanged. The single-story, four-bay, double-pile, frame duplex is set on a stuccoed foundation, clad in weatherboard siding, and sheltered by a standing-seam metal roof. Like the neighboring duplex (304 Cedar Street), the dwelling exhibits a form similar to a saltbox house. The windows present four-over-four, double-hung wood sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline. The façade is sheltered by a shed-roof porch.

Douglas Street

Douglas Street, East (Northeast of Nash Street)

30. Thomas Yelverton/Hackney Building **C**
104-108 East Douglas Street (104-108 North Douglas Street)
c.1920

(1984 Inventory #215; Site ID #WL-0603)

The classification of this resource is unchanged. Due to changes in the local 911 address system, the current address is 104 East Douglas Street. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building was constructed in two stages. The southwest section (104 East Douglas Street) was completed first and the northeast section (106-108 East Douglas Street) was built as a rental property soon after. The southwest section of the building (104 East Douglas Street) features a single storefront with aluminum doors, windows, and transoms. The transom above the storefront has been enclosed. These changes to the storefront appear to be a historic modification. Second story windows exhibit ten-over-two, double-hung wood Craftsman style sashes with prismatic light transoms and stone lintels. The stone cornice features dentil molding. The brick parapet is adorned with stone plinths. The northeast section of the building (106-108 East Douglas Street) contains two replacement aluminum storefronts. The storefront for 106 East Douglas Street consists of a recessed, single-leaf entry and display windows. The 108 East Douglas Street storefront features a double-leaf entry and display windows. The transoms above both storefronts contain prismatic glass. The second story windows above the 108 East Douglas Street storefront contain ten-over-two, double-hung wood Craftsman style sashes with prismatic glass transom and stone lintels. The second story windows above the 106 East Douglas Street storefront were replaced with incompatible, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. The stone cornice features dentil molding. Like the southeast section of the building, the brick parapet is adorned with stone plinths. The canopy above the entrance to 108 East Douglas Street has been removed. Despite the alterations, the building continues to retain its overall design elements and storefront configuration.

31. Auto Garage/Repair, 106B East Douglas Street, 1955 **C**
(1984 Inventory #215; Site ID #WL-2132)

This is one of three buildings identified as a single resource (WL-0603) in the original nomination. This one-story, concrete block service garage is L-shaped with a flat roof. The

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building is oriented to the northwest. The façade features two garage bays with metal doors. The second garage bay projects slightly. At the western end of the front façade, a large rectangular block projects to form a slight L-shape. This block is four bays (w/d/w/g) with windows covered in metal security gates. On the north side of this block are three narrow, horizontal windows.

32. Auto Garage/Repair, 110 East Douglas Street, c.1940 C
(1984 Inventory #215; Site ID #WL-2131)

This is one of three buildings identified as a single resource (WL-0603) in the original nomination. It is a one-story commercial garage/warehouse. It is brick with a very, low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The building features a stepped brick parapet along the front (southwest) and rear elevations. The parapet is topped by metal coping. The façade has two garage bay doors and two windows. At the south end of the façade is a flat-roofed addition. The rear of the building features a row of twelve, factory-type windows. The multi-light metal windows are four-by-four, where the upper and lower rows appear to be awning or hoppers.

Douglas Street, South (Southwest of Nash Street)

33. Koster Supply Company Building, 107-113 South Douglas Street, c.1920 C
(1984 Inventory #216; Site ID #WL-0534)

The status of this building is unchanged. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building features three storefronts and a brick parapet. The façade of the building has been clad in a brick veneer with concrete accents. The heavy stone cornice features dentil molding. The second story windows exhibit one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes with multi-light wood transoms. Since it was listed in the NRHP in 1984, the first floor of the façade has seen considerable change. The overall configuration of the three storefronts, with the single stair hall entry door between the first two storefronts, is unaltered. The wide multi-paned transom above each storefront is boarded over. The configuration of the west storefront is the same; however, its display window is boarded over. The west storefront, which was historically recessed with a centered door flanked by displays, has been altered. It is no longer recessed, and the entry door is on the east with two large, metal plate glass windows on the west. Finally, the middle storefront is similarly no longer recessed and contains a replacement aluminum-and glass, two-leaf door flanked by single-light sidelights. On the second floor of the façade, the third bay window is boarded over. Despite these alterations, the building continues to maintain its stylistic detailing, original configuration, and second floor windows.

34. John R. Raines Office, 115 South Douglas Street, c.1950 C
(1984 Inventory #217; Site ID #WL-0574)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building contains a single storefront consisting of a recessed, single-leaf

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entry with a single-light transom and metal display windows. A brick parapet adorned with a rectangular brick panel extends above the storefront. The windows throughout the remainder of the building are covered with plywood. An interior brick chimney pierces the rear of the roof slope. The interior of the commercial building was recently gutted, and the roof has been removed.

35. Raines Motor Company Building, 117-119 South Douglas Street, c.1925 C

(1984 Inventory #218; Site ID #WL-0573)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building features two modified storefronts and a brick parapet. The northeast storefront contains a single-leaf entry and aluminum display windows. The southwest storefront features a recessed, single-leaf entry with chamfered, aluminum display windows. These storefront modifications, which are referenced in the 1984 nomination, reflect common mid-twentieth century modernization of commercial storefronts.

36. Central Service Station C

124-126 South Douglas Street (126 South Douglas Street)

c.1930

(1984 Inventory #220; Site ID #WL-0482)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The single-story, flat-roof, L-shaped, Mission Revival style filling station features a stuccoed exterior and tiled canopies and hoods. Historic windows contain single-light, wood sashes and arched, six-over-six, double-hung wood sashes. A gabled, stepped, and crenelated parapet wall extends along the edge of the roof. A stuccoed chimney pierces the southwest side of the roof. The central service bays were modified in the 1960s to contain secondary storefronts. Since it was listed in the NRHP in 1984, the windows of the modified service bay were partially enclosed and replacement windows and doors were installed. The 1960s alterations are considered historic modifications and do not detract from the Mission-style design of the former filling station. Similarly, the later alterations do not substantially compromise the building's design. It is a unique illustration of a surviving historic filling station in the central business district, and its overall form and its distinctive stylistic elements survive.

Goldsboro Street

Goldsboro Street, East (Northeast of Nash Street)

37. Planter's Bank Building C

104 East Goldsboro Street (201 East Nash Street)

1920

(1984 Inventory #29; Site ID #WL-0566)

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The status of this building is updated from Pivotal to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 201 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 104 East Goldsboro Street. The three-story, flat-roof, L-shaped, brick, Neo-Classical bank building is set on a granite base and sheathed in a limestone veneer. The windows contain aluminum replacement sashes, which were installed during the building's conversion to offices in the 1970s. The façade entry was modified during the 1970s to accommodate a glass and aluminum door with sidelights and an aluminum display window. An intricately carved, Beaux Arts pediment with laurel wreaths, swags, egg-and-dart molding, modillions, dentil molding, and a central cartouche is situated above the entrance. A transom with triangular panes surrounds the pediment. The façade of the building is framed by full height, paired Ionic columns set on granite plinths. Pilasters of a similar design adorn the southeast elevation. An elaborate cornice with modillions and dentil molding wraps around the façade and southeast elevation. Along the façade, the frieze reads "THE PLANTERS BANK." A carved stone balustrade lines the front and southeast edge of the roof. A glass-enclosed, elevated walkway connects the former bank to the Wilson Municipal Building (112 East Goldsboro Street; WL-0639) to the rear of the building. Although the windows and doors are replacements, the overall design and style of the building continue to contribute to the historic aesthetic of the district.

38. Wilson Municipal Building
112 East Goldsboro Street (112 North Goldsboro Street)
1938

C

(1984 Inventory #178; Site ID #WL-0639)

The status of this building is updated from Pivotal to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address 221 North Goldsboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 112 East Goldsboro Street. The three-story, flat-roof, brick, Art Deco style municipal building was designed by Wilson architect Frank W. Benton. The exterior is faced in limestone and the foundation is clad in a granite veneer. The façade is divided into three parts, consisting of a tall, three-bay, central section flanked by shorter, three-story sections with Art Deco details. Since it was listed in the NRHP in 1984, the casement windows were replaced with single-light, fixed sashes that are tinted. The principal entry bay is slightly modified as well. Here, the double-leaf, aluminum-framed door was replaced with a metal-framed, single-leaf door flanked by narrow sidelights. The windows and transoms framing the entryway were replaced with modern tinted glass panes. Despite these alterations, the building's overall design elements, particularly its form, massing, Art Deco elements, and limestone exterior remain intact.

Goldsboro Street, South

Due to changes to the local 911 address system, current property records identify the buildings sited on the southeast side (odd) of Goldsboro Street with a cardinal direction of South.

39. Rex Shoe Shop/(former) NY Café Building

C

Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse
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Name of Property

105-107 South Goldsboro Street

c.1920

(1984 Inventory #179; Site ID #WL-0575)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building features two angled storefronts consisting of single-leaf entries with aluminum doors and aluminum display windows. The storefronts are clad in a granite stone veneer. Second story windows contain one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. Except for the removal of flat awnings above the storefronts, there are no apparent changes since the building was listed in the NRHP in 1984. The storefront alterations are historic and reflect common post-War modernization of storefronts, particularly the opening of the façade to create a visual front.

40. (former) Branch Banking & Trust Savings Department

C

109 South Goldsboro Street

c.1920

(1984 Inventory #180; Site ID #WL-0455)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The single-story, sloped-roof, brick commercial building features a single storefront consisting of a single-leaf, aluminum door framed by wood display windows. The transom above the storefront has been enclosed with corrugated metal sheeting. Since it was listed in the National Register in 1984, the neon sign attached above the storefront was removed, as well as the flat metal awning. The entry door appears to have horizontal metal rails applied.

41. Wilson Morris Plan Co. Building

C

113-119 South Goldsboro Street (111-119 South Goldsboro Street)

1919

(1984 Inventory #181; Site ID #WL-0638)

The contributing status of this building is unchanged. The 1984 inventory lists the address 111-119 South Goldsboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 113-119 South Goldsboro Street. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building features a limestone-clad façade and four individual storefronts. Limestone pilasters frame the storefronts and a single-leaf entry along the northeast side of the façade, which provides access to the interior stairwell. The storefronts associated with 113 and 119 South Goldsboro Street reflect common trends in post-war design and materials to modernize earlier storefronts. The storefronts at 115 and 117 South Goldsboro Street were recently altered. Second story windows exhibit twelve-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. A limestone cornice extends above the second story windows. The façade section of the brick parapet is clad in limestone and punctuated by limestone plinths. Despite recent alterations, the arrangement of storefronts and the second-floor window fenestration and windows are intact.

42. R.E. Townsend Insurance Agency Building

C

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121 South Goldsboro Street

c.1915, 1965

(1984 Inventory #186; Site ID #WL-0607)

The status of this building is updated from Intrusion to Contributing. The single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building contains a single storefront consisting of a double-leaf, aluminum entry with a single-light transom and aluminum display windows. The current storefront was installed during a 1965 renovation, which also resulted in the striped, brick veneer on the façade of the building. Five windows along the northeast elevation have been enclosed. A circa 1930 addition is attached to the rear elevation. Little change has occurred to the building since it was remodeled in the 1960s. The remodeling is representative of the post-World War II modernization of existing commercial buildings.

43. (former) D.S. Boykin Building, 123 South Goldsboro Street, c.1915

C

(1984 Inventory #188; Site ID #WL-0467)

The status of this building is updated from Intrusion to Contributing. The two-story, sloped-roof, brick commercial building was renovated in 1957. A stripped, brick veneer was applied to the façade. The second story windows were partially enclosed and replaced by single-light sashes. The storefront was also modified to reflect the angled configuration popular during the mid-twentieth century. The display windows and the transom above the entry have since been enclosed. Since it was documented in the 1984 nomination, a full-light, aluminum door has been installed in the storefront and the four windows on the second story were boarded over. The enclosed storefront features diagonal board cladding. Although the building no longer reflects its original early-twentieth century design, the remodeling of the façade in 1957 reflects Modernist design elements.

44. Deans-Boyette & Co., 125-127 South Goldsboro Street, c.1920

C

(1984 Inventory #190; Site ID #WL-0493)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building contains two individual storefronts consisting recessed single-leaf entries, metal display windows, and three-light transoms. Second story windows features brick sills and arched, brick lintels. This building was recently renovated and received a coat of white paint on the front façade. The second story windows have been replaced with one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with simulated lights. A historic building adjacent to the south was razed and the southwest elevation of the building revealed. Here, four double-hung sash windows were installed on the second floor. The first story of the southwest elevation contains two modern glass entry doors, each filled by two tall, vertically-oriented display windows.

45. R.E. Quinn & Co. Building, 135-137 South Goldsboro Street, c.1935

C

(1984 Inventory #193; Site ID #WL-0572)

The contributing status of this building is unchanged. The four-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building contains a single storefront featuring a recessed, double-leaf entry,

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banks of aluminum display windows, and multi-light, aluminum transoms. Additional display windows wrap around to the southwest elevation of the building. Second story windows exhibit multi-light, metal casement sashes. Paired brick pilasters divide the second and third stories of the façade into three bays. Brick corbelling extends above the storefront and the third story windows. A historic building adjacent to the northeast was razed, revealing the northeast elevation of the building.

46. Commercial Building

213 South Goldsboro Street (211-213 South Goldsboro Street)

1921

(1984 Inventory #196; Site ID #WL-0656)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address 211-213 South Goldsboro Street; however, since the 1984 National Register nomination, the northeast portion of building located at 211 South Goldsboro Street has been demolished. Only the section of the building located at 213 South Goldsboro Street remains extant. Since the 1984 nomination, the stucco has been removed from the exterior of the single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building. The storefront, which was previously boarded, is currently under renovation. The central double-leaf entry is still covered with plywood. However, the transoms above the display windows, which exhibit replacement sashes, were revealed when the exterior stucco was removed. Full-height, brick pilasters frame the façade fenestration and continue along the front parapet. Bands of brick corbelling extend between the pilasters. A painted sign reading "Bales Co." is now visible along the façade parapet. The large whale sculpture historically attached to the roof on the northeast elevation has been temporarily removed. With the reversal of incompatible alterations to the building and the exposure of original features, the building more closely reflects its historic appearance. Although some condition issues remain, overall, the commercial building retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing resource to the historic district.

47. Wilson Tobacco Board of Trade Building, 215-219 South Goldsboro Street, 1908 C

(1984 Inventory #198; Site ID #WL-0645)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. Since the 1984 nomination, the stucco has been removed from the exterior of the single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building. Since the 1984 nomination, the stucco and vinyl siding has been removed from the exterior of the single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building. The building's three modified storefronts consist of single-leaf entries containing aluminum glass doors with single-light transoms and sidelights and a single, wood display window. The removal of the stucco revealed arched, single-light transoms above the entries and large transoms with brick corbelling above the display windows. Several of the transoms are missing their glazing. Full-height pilasters frame the façade fenestration and continue along the front parapet. Bands of brick corbelling extend between the pilasters. The building more closely reflects its historic appearance due to the removal of incompatible

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materials and the exposure of original features. Although some condition issues remain, overall, the commercial building retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing resource to the historic district.

48. Commercial Building

C

223-225 South Goldsboro Street (221-225 South Goldsboro Street)

1922

(1984 Inventory #200; Site ID #WL-0657)

The contributing status of this building is unchanged. The single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building features two primary storefronts. The storefronts historically exhibited a central, recessed entry with canted, wood and metal display windows. Since the 1984 NRHP listing of the district, the recessed entry at the 225 South Goldsboro Street storefront was brought forward, flush with the façade. The bay southwest of the storefronts contains a metal garage door and provides access to an automobile service bay along the southwest side of the building. Stepped brick parapets line the edge of the roof. The parapet above the central storefront (225 South Goldsboro Street) is flat and features a central, diamond-shaped medallion with stone accents. The commercial building was damaged in a fire in December 2021. The southwest section of the building, including the 225 South Goldsboro Street storefront and the adjacent garage, sustained the most damage. The roof collapsed and the interior of the two retail spaces was completely gutted. The northeast section of the roof and the northeast partition wall remain intact. The central storefront and garage bay are currently boarded with plywood. The most significant change to the building is the loss of the 221 South Goldsboro Street block along the northeast side of the building, which, according to historic aerial photographs, was demolished between 2006 and 2008. Despite the fire damage and the loss of a portion of the building, the remaining storefronts and facades retain a good degree of integrity, particularly the unique parapet design.

49. Commercial Building, 227-229 South Goldsboro Street, c.1900

NC

(1984 Inventory #202; Site ID #WL-0658)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Noncontributing. The single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building features two modified storefronts. The northeast storefront (227 South Goldsboro Street) features a recessed, single-leaf entry with aluminum display windows. The recessed entry and display windows along the southwest storefront (229 South Goldsboro Street) have been infilled to create a flush façade containing a replacement entry and windows filled by two-light, sliding vinyl sashes. A large brick and concrete block parapet wall extends along the roofline of 227 South Goldsboro Street. Since the 1984 nomination, the quoins and molded cornice noted in the NRHP nomination are no longer extant. The 227 South Goldsboro Street storefront maintains its recessed entry; however, the southwest block (229 South Goldsboro Street) is substantially altered. The upper third of this block was removed, and its roof sits approximately four or five feet lower than the northeast block (227 South Goldsboro Street). The façade of 229 South

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Goldsboro Street received a new brick veneer, and both storefronts are sheltered by a wood-shingled awning. Unfortunately, the insensitive alterations to 229 South Goldsboro Street have compromised the building's integrity and continuity along the historic streetscape.

Goldsboro Street, Southwest

Due to changes to the local 911 address system, current property records identify the buildings sited on the north side (even) as Southwest Goldsboro Street.

- 50. Park, 112-114 Southwest Goldsboro Street, c.2010** NC
- This small park occupies the site of two now-demolished buildings identified in the original inventory as the Allen-Worley Furniture Company Building (1984 Inventory #183; WL-0449) and the Anderson-Welfare Company Garage (1984 Inventory #182; WL-0451). It features a wide, semi-circular brick walkway connecting the street to the rear alley. Lining one side of the walkway is a raised plant bed with bench seating and decorative artwork. A very small, raised brick stage with canopy occupies a portion of the park.
- 51. Woodard Building** NC
116 Southwest Goldsboro Street (116-118 South Goldsboro Street)
c.1930
(1984 Inventory #184; Site ID #WL-0650)
- The status of this building is updated from Intrusion to Noncontributing. A review of the 1983 survey documentation confirms a building exhibiting popular mid-twentieth century upgrades to earlier commercial buildings. The two storefronts feature visual fronts with aluminum-framed plate glass windows. The upper façade historically featured a plain brick veneer slipcover with a wide vertical bay of cream-colored brick that contrasts with the dark red brick of the remainder of the façade. Since the building was documented in the 1984 nomination, the cream-colored brick at the bottom of this bay was replaced with the matching dark red brick and a rectangular signboard applied to its wall. The most significant change to the building is the installation of six, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash windows in the upper façade. This modification compromises the mid-twentieth century architectural slipcover, which was a distinguishing feature of the building.
- 52. G.S. Tucker & Company Annex** C
120 Southwest Goldsboro Street (120 South Goldsboro Street)
c.1890
(1984 Inventory #185; Site ID #WL-0609)
- The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building features a replacement storefront. The building exhibits a metal cornice with dentil molding and a brick parapet wall. Since it was documented in the 1984 nomination, a rectangular sign above the second-floor windows was removed to reveal three rectangular brick panels. Boards covering the second-floor windows were removed to reveal historic one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. A 1983 survey photograph

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suggests that a 1950s storefront remodeling included structural glass paneling, or some sort of glazed ceramic paneling, above the storefront and covering the original transom. Display windows were aluminum-framed plate glass. The 1950s storefront has since been removed and replaced with a modern storefront. While the new storefront maintains the centered and recessed entrance flanked by display cases, the display windows feature smaller panes, and a wide transom with large lights that do not conform to typical late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century transoms.

53. Tucker & Company Building
122 Southwest Goldsboro Street (122 South Goldsboro Street)
c.1905

(1984 Inventory #187; Site ID #WL-0608)

The status of this building is updated from Intrusion to Contributing. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building features a modified storefront and a corrugated metal slipcover. The façade features a recessed, double-leaf entry with a pair of glass, aluminum doors and aluminum display windows. The changes to the storefront and the upper portion of the façade occurred c. 1956. Since the 1984 nomination, building the metal slipcover on the façade has been removed, revealing the transoms above the storefront and the original second and third story fenestration. The three-part windows along the upper portion of the façade contain one-over-one, double-hung, wood sashes with single-light transoms. Stone lintels and sills frame each window bay. The building's stone cornice was removed when the slipcover was applied in the 1950s. The changes to the storefront occurred during the mid-twentieth century and despite the loss of the cornice, the building retains sufficient integrity to be classified as a contributing resource to the historic district.

54. Hackney Building
124-130 Southwest Goldsboro Street (124-130 South Goldsboro Street)
1922

(1984 Inventory #189; Site ID #WL-0515)

The status of this building is updated from Pivotal to Contributing. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building features a glazed terra cotta tile façade with Doric pilasters and a dentiled cornice with egg-and-dart bolding. A decorative band of colored tile extends above the building's four storefronts. The storefronts, which were recently restored, consist of a recessed, single-leaf entry and wood or aluminum display windows. The entry and one of the display windows along the northeast (124 Southwest Goldsboro Street) are covered with particle board. The transoms above the two central storefronts (126 and 128 Southwest Goldsboro Street) are enclosed with aluminum siding. Glass transoms extend above the northeast and southwest (124 and 130 Southwest Goldsboro Street) storefronts. The majority of the second-floor windows were boarded over in the 1980s. The boards have since been removed to reveal original, fifteen-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. Several of the windows contain compatible replacement sashes.

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- 55. G.R. Saleeby & Bros Building** C
132 Southwest Goldsboro Street (132 South Goldsboro Street)
1916
(1984 Inventory #192; Site ID #WL-0586)
The contributing status of this building is unchanged. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building features brick parapet and a façade storefront with a recessed, corner entry. A large, open bay and a secondary storefront with a recessed entry and angled display windows are located along the southwest elevation. Since the 1984 nomination, the primary and secondary storefronts have been replaced by modern aluminum storefronts with aluminum display windows and transoms. The second story windows exhibit replacement simulated six-over-six, double-hung vinyl sashes with concrete sills and lintels. Despite the replacement storefronts and windows, the building remains a contributing building to the historic district.
- 56. Tomlinson Building** C
206 Southwest Goldsboro Street (206-208 South Goldsboro Street)
1916
(1984 Inventory #195; Site ID #WL-0605)
The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building was heavily modified during the early to mid-twentieth century. From the 1930s to the 1960s, the building housed an automobile dealership. The façade of the building historically contained two storefronts; however, the southwest storefront (208 Southwest Goldsboro Street) was removed to create an entrance to a ramp leading to the automobile service and storage area on the second story of the building, resulting in a large open bay along the southwest half of the façade. Additional modifications include the removal of an internal stairwell leading to the second story. The northeast storefront (206 Southwest Goldsboro Street) remains intact and reflects the metal-framed plate glass windows indicative of post-war upgrades to earlier commercial buildings. Second story windows exhibit ten-light, metal sashes containing a four-light awning sash and a lower, two-light, pivot sash. A stepped and raked brick parapet and a corbelled cornice top the façade. A single-story wing with a single storefront and a trapezoidal, brick parapet extends from the northeast elevation of the building. The northeast elevation of the wing has been rebuilt with concrete block and the storefront has been removed for renovations.
- 57. (former) Hawkins Walston Livery Stable** C
212 Southwest Goldsboro Street (212 South Goldsboro Street)
1916
(1984 Inventory #197; Site ID #WL-0524)
The contributing status of this resource is unchanged. The single-story, front-gable, brick commercial features a prominent stepped and raked façade parapet with a circular vent and decorative brickwork. The façade contains a central, vehicular bay filled by a metal garage door framed by single windows. The northeast window has been enclosed with brick and

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the southwest window contains an eight-light, metal sash. A single-leaf entry filled by a replacement door with a single-light transom is located on the southwest side of the façade. The rear elevation is adorned by a stepped, brick parapet. The windows along the rear elevation have been replaced.

58. Thompson TV Building **C**
214 Southwest Goldsboro Street (220 South Goldsboro Street)

c.1965

(1984 Inventory #199; Site ID #WL-0604)

The status of this building is updated from Intrusion to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address 220 South Goldsboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 214 Southwest Goldsboro Street. This building is a modest, single-story brick commercial building with a flat parapet wall along the front façade. Since the 1984 nomination, the façade received a stucco finish. Historically, the symmetrical storefront contained two adjacent, single-leaf entries with metal-and-glass doors. These were since removed and replaced with a single, double-leaf entry with transom and sidelights. The alteration does not compromise the recessed, angled storefront design with open, visual front characteristic of mid-twentieth century commercial design.

59. (former) Fenton Amoco Service Center **C**
224 Southwest Goldsboro Street (224 South Goldsboro Street)

c.1955

(1984 Inventory #201; Site ID #WL-0506)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The single-story, flat-roof, brick former service station was recently converted into an art gallery. The façade contains a single-leaf entry filled by a replacement aluminum door with a single-light transom. The entry is set within a decorative brick panel, which extends above the roof line. Two garage bays filled by replacement multi-light aluminum garage doors are located southwest of the primary entry. The replacement doors are consistent with the configuration of the historic garage doors depicted in 1983 survey photographs. Large display windows are located northwest of the entry and along the northeast elevation. Windows throughout the remainder of the building contain two-light, sliding replacement sashes. Overall, the building continues to reflect traditional mid-twentieth century filling stations built within an urban setting. The filling pumps are removed.

60. Watson Centre Brick Warehouse #2 and Office **C**
232 Southwest Goldsboro Street (232 South Goldsboro Street)

c.1900

(1984 Inventory #204; Site ID #WL-0615)

The status of this building is updated from Pivotal to Contributing. The brick, gable-roof warehouse was recently rehabilitated and converted into office space and apartments units. The primary, five-bay façade along the southwest portion of the main block of the

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warehouse features a stepped, brick parapet with a central arch and painted medallion. The bays of the primary façade are defined by brick pilasters and feature a series of corbelled, brick arches. The arches frame the façade fenestration, including arched, one-over-one, double-hung wood windows and a large arched wagon door. Since the 1984 nomination, the wagon door has been replaced with a recessed, double-leaf entry filled by metal-and-glass doors with transom and sidelights. Additional wagon bays northeast of the primary façade have been infilled with large, aluminum display windows. The single-story, flat-roof section along the northeast elevation of the original warehouse, which was added circa 1951, retains the majority of its original features. The South Kenan Street (southwest) elevation of the warehouse has seen considerable modernization to accommodate the interior apartments. Along this elevation, the long loading platform was removed. The large, arched wagon doors along the main and basement story were removed, and the openings were infilled with replacement aluminum windows and doors. The windows, which were previously covered, were replaced with nine-over-nine and six-over-six, double-hung, composite sashes. Five additional bays along the northwest side of the South Kenan Street elevation, which historically provided access to the mule stables, have been infilled with aluminum windows and doors. A modern metal handicap accessible ramp extends along the southeast side of the elevation and connects to a concrete platform. New entries and windows were installed within the previously enclosed loading bays on the northeast elevation of the warehouse.

A large, angled, gable-roof projection extends from the rear elevation of the main warehouse. The projection consists of a one-story and two-story section. The primary elevation, which fronts Tarboro Street, is somewhat modified. Along the one-story section, modern aluminum storefronts were installed within the large loading bays and replacement nine-over-nine, double-hung composite sashes were fitted within the arched windows, which were previously enclosed. However, the elevation retains its large brick parapet, brick pilasters, and brick corbelling. The façade entry along the two-story section of the Tarboro Street elevation has been replaced and the first and second story windows, which were previously enclosed with brick, contain replacement composite window sashes. The historic stepped and raked brick parapet and stone window sills and lintels remain intact. Although the warehouse was altered to accommodate office spaces and a multi-unit apartment building, the historic form, fenestration, and modest design elements are largely intact. The building continues to convey its historic aesthetic of a massive, early-twentieth century tobacco warehouse in Wilson.

Green Street, East

61. Clark's Grill & Restaurant, 310 East Green Street, c.1955
(Boundary Increase; Site ID# WL2130)

C

This modest one-story, brick commercial building is rectangular in form with a flat roof. Glazed terra cotta coping tops a slight brick parapet. The brick is laid in common bond.

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The front façade (northeast) is symmetrical and contains four bays (w/d/d/w) where the two large display windows are boarded over. The doors are modern replacements. Suspended above the bays along the façade is a wide metal canopy with flat roof and metal suspension poles. A concrete sidewalk runs along the front of the building. The south elevation contains an older rectangular metal sign reading "Luncheonette". A secondary entry door is located at the west end of the side elevation.

62. Boykin & Anderson Oil Co., 312 East Green Street, 1922
(1984 Inventory #226; Site ID #WL-0465)

C

The contributing status of this building is unchanged. Originally constructed as a Standard Oil filling station, the one-and-one-half story, masonry building features Craftsman style details, including faux half-timbering in the gable fields and curved eave brackets. A front-gable dormer projects from the façade roof slope and an integral, cantilevered canopy supported by narrow columns shelters the former location of the gas pumps. Since the 1984 nomination, the original casement windows were replaced with one-over-one, double-hung sash, including the triple windows in the centered gabled dormer. However, the six-light transoms above the façade fenestration remain intact. The windows along the first story of the south elevation have been enclosed. Historically, the gable fields each contained three window openings. One opening has since been enclosed at each end. A replacement metal roof was installed, and the façade entry door is a modern replacement. Despite these alterations, the building retains its Craftsman-style bungalow design, a unique design for a filling station.

63. Boykin Grocery Company Building, 400 East Green Street, 1938
(Boundary Increase, Site ID WL-2152)

C

This two-story, brick commercial block is rectangular in form with a flat roof and parapet with terra cotta coping. Along the façade (northeast) and side elevations, the parapet forms a slight step up toward the center. The factory-style commercial building is enhanced on the second floor by four brick string courses, each comprised of three stacks of stretcher bricks. These brick bands extend along the facade and wrap around the side elevations. A vertical stretcher brick course is along the bottom of the façade. Unless otherwise indicated, the windows throughout the building contain ten-light, metal awning or pivot sashes. The first floor of the façade is nine bays wide (w/w/w/d/g/g/g/w/w). The three garage bay openings at the center of the façade are enclosed. The outer garage bays are infilled with concrete block. The central garage bay is enclosed with T-111 paneling and contains a double-leaf entry filled by modern doors. A single-leaf entry with a modern replacement door and an enclosed transom are situated southeast of the garage bays. This entry features a decorative corbelled brick surround with dentil detailing. Three single windows with brick sills filled by sixteen-light, metal casement windows pierce the southeast side of the façade. Two single windows with stone sills are located northwest of the central garage bays. The second story of the façade contains seven single windows. The northwest elevation features five bays (w/d/w/d/w) along the first story. The two entries have been

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partially enclosed to fit a replacement door. The southwest entry opens onto a brick landing accessed on either side by a set of brick steps. A stepped knee wall lines the front of the steps. A canvas awning is centered over the entry. Five single windows pierce the elevation's second story. A small, third-story block, most likely a rooftop equipment room, projects from the northwest side of the roof. The southeast elevation contains seven single windows on the first floor. The three northeast-most windows exhibit sixteen-light, metal casement sashes. The second story by five single windows. The rear elevation contains six windows on each floor. This building is largely intact and a fine illustration of a factory-type commercial block adjacent to downtown Wilson.

Presently occupied by the Iglesia Pentecostal Camino De Santida, the building was erected circa 1938 to house the Boykin Grocery Company, Inc., a wholesale grocery business. The building likely served as a wholesale grocery and warehouse, with office space on the second floor. In the early-1940s, the president of the company was Joseph C. Eagles. By 1960, the company officers were William H. Sharpe, president/secretary; J. C. Eagles Jr., vice-president; and Fred M. Eagles, treasurer. The company continued to operate into the 1960s.

Holly Street

- 64. Wilson Cotton Mills Rental House, 509 Holly Street, c.1915** **C**
(1984 Inventory #244; Site ID #WL-0679)

The contributing status of this building is unchanged. This single-story, four-bay (w/d/d/w), side-gable, frame former duplex is presently a single-family dwelling. It is set on an infilled, brick pier foundation, clad in aluminum siding, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. A shed-roof porch shelters the façade, and a single-story, gable-roof ell extends from the rear elevation. An enclosed, shed-roof porch and a gable-roof addition are attached to the rear ell. Since the 1984 nomination, the façade (northwest) has been sided in vinyl; however, the removal of the siding may reveal historic cladding. Windows are replacement, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with exterior storm windows. The entry doors are modern replacements, and the interior brick chimney has been removed. Despite the alterations the residence is one of the more intact rental houses within this area.

Jones Street

Jones Street, South (Southeast of Goldsboro Street)

- 65. Jack Wells Rental House, 503 Jones Street, c.1890, Relocated c.1900** **NC**
(1984 Inventory #240; Site ID #WL-2145)

The status of this building is updated from Contributing to Noncontributing. The single-story, side-gable, frame residence is clad in replacement vinyl siding, and sheltered by a

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replacement, metal roof with overhanging eaves. A three-quarter-width, shed-roof porch with replacement porch posts and railing shelters the façade. The windows contain one-over-one, double-hung replacement sashes and six-over-six, double-hung replacement sashes. Since the 1984 nomination, the windows along the façade have been enclosed and replaced by two modern windows, altering the pattern of fenestration from a five bay (w/ww/d/ww/w) configuration to a three bay (w/d/w) configuration. The front door has also been replaced, the gable returns have been removed, and the front, side, and rear yards have been enclosed by chain-link and wood fencing. Due to the extensive modifications, the residence is a noncontributing resource to the historic district.

66. Rental House, 505 Jones Street, c.1890, Relocated c.1900

NC

(1984 Inventory #241; Site ID #WL-2143)

The status of this building is updated from Contributing to Noncontributing. The single-story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), side-gable, frame residence is set on a parged foundation, is clad in replacement vinyl siding, and sheltered by a standing seam, metal roof. Windows exhibit four-over-one and six-over-six, double-hung wood sashes. A parged exterior chimney extends along the southeast elevation. The shed-roof porch with wood post set on brick piers shelters the façade. Since the property was documented in the 1984 NRHP district nomination, the asbestos siding was replaced with vinyl siding and the primary entry was replaced with a modern, oval-light door. Several of the windows along the gable-roof rear ell have been replaced with one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with false muntins. Due to the installation of vinyl siding, replacement windows, and a replacement door this building is a noncontributing element to the historic district.

67. Wells Rental House, 517 Jones Street, c.1930

C

(1984 Inventory #248; Site ID #WL-2144)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The single-story, frame duplex exhibits a saltbox form and features a hip-roof front porch and a shed-roof rear addition. The house is set on a concrete block foundation, sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof, and features replacement concrete block, exterior chimneys. Since this dwelling was documented on the 1984 NRHP historic district nomination, the asbestos siding was replaced with vinyl siding. The original four-over-four, double-hung windows survive; however, the two entry doors on the façade are replacements. Porch modifications include the removal of the turned wood posts with simple square wood posts. Despite the modifications, the overall form with saltbox roof survives, and the house continues to convey working-class housing characteristic of this small sector of the district.

Jones Street, Southwest (Northeast of Goldsboro Street)

68. (former) G.R. Saleeby & Bros. Store

NC

**106-108 Southwest Jones Street (106-108 East Jones Street)
1949**

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(1984 Inventory #174; Site ID #WL-0585)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Noncontributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address 106-108 East Jones Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 106-108 Southwest Jones Street. Constructed of concrete block, the commercial building exhibits a single-story, flat-roof form. The façade is clad in a brick veneer and features two garage bays filled by metal, roll-up garage doors. Two single windows along the façade have been enclosed. This building has been modified since the 1984 nomination. A front gable roof was added and a large, full-width, flat-roof metal addition with three service bay garage doors added along the south elevation.

Kenan Street, West

69. Farmer Family Cemetery, 110 West Kenan Street, c.1850 C - site

(1984 Inventory #171; WL-0500)

The status of this site is updated from Fill to Contributing. This former cemetery is recognized as the city's oldest cemetery, active at least from 1827 to the 1890s. One stone marker survives and a Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) marker remain extant. A stone retaining wall marks the north end of the former cemetery. The surviving remnants of the cemetery, including the vacant grassed lot, are significant to the early settlement and subsequent development of the city.

70. Municipal Water Tower/Coon Tower, 201 West Kenan Street, 1939 C - structure

(1984 Inventory #121; Site ID #WL-0553)

The contributing status of this resource is unchanged. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 306 South Pine Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 201 West Kenan Street. Standing approximately 150 ft in height, the water tower consists of a round tank supported by a central, riser pipe and metal support columns with cross-bracing. A spiral staircase wraps around the riser pipe.

71. (former) Charles L. Coon High School, 211 West Kenan Street, 1923 C

(1984 Inventory #172; Site ID #WL-0485)

The status of this building is updated from Pivotal to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 205 Kenan Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 211 West Kenan Street. The Charles L. Coon High School is a three-part, Colonial Revival style, brick school building. It consists of a three-story, hip-roof, T-shaped central block framed by two-story, front-gable, brick wings containing the gymnasium (southeast) and auditorium (northwest). The school is set on a stone foundation and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. Brick quoins adorn the building and a heavy wood cornice with dentil molding extends along the central block of the school. The façade of the main block features a central, front-gable projection, which contains the primary entry. The projection features a pedimented gable lined with dentil molding. The recessed, double-leaf front entry is framed by a stone surround with a broken pediment and Tuscan

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columns. The main entrance is accessed by a Y-shaped, brick and stone staircase. Since the 1984 nomination, the building was rehabilitated, and the original windows, which were covered or in deteriorated condition, were restored. The interior of the building was converted into apartments units.

Layton Avenue

72. Wilson Cotton Mills Rental House
308 South Layton Avenue (308 Layton Avenue)
c.1890-1900

NC

(1984 Inventory #250; Site ID #WL-2139)

The status of this building is updated from Contributing to Noncontributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 308 Layton Avenue, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 308 South Layton Avenue. The one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, frame residence historically exhibited a saddlebag form. The house is set on an infilled, brick pier foundation, clad in weatherboard siding, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. A hip-roof front porch spans the façade. A gable-roof ell, gable-roof and shed-roof additions, and a shed-roof porch are attached to the rear elevation. Since the 1984 nomination, a faux stone veneer was applied to the façade. The hipped porch was partially enclosed with drywall and the windows were replaced with one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with false muntins. The central chimney has been removed.

a. Commercial building, c. 1950

C

A single-story, front-gable, concrete block commercial building sheltered by a metal paneled roof, now vacant, is located immediately northwest of the residence. The façade features a single-leaf entry filled by a replacement door and a single window bay with a replacement vinyl sash. The gable field is clad in weatherboard siding.

73. Rental House
310 South Layton Avenue (310 Layton Avenue)
c.1890

NC

(1984 Inventory #251; Site ID #WL-2140)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Noncontributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 310 Layton Avenue, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 310 South Layton Avenue. Since listed in the NRHP historic district, the former dwelling was further altered with the installation of vinyl siding. Its original windows were also replaced with one-over-one, double-hung sash. While the overall historic L-shaped form of the house survives, the majority of its historic fabric has been removed and replaced with insensitive materials. The frame store, known as Clyde's Store, historically associated with the property is no longer extant.

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74. **Wilson Cotton Mills Rental House** NC
312 South Layton Avenue (312 Layton Avenue)
c.1890
(1984 Inventory #252; Site ID #WL-1902)
The status of this building is updated from Contributing to Noncontributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 312 Layton Avenue, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 312 South Layton Avenue. The single-story, pyramidal-roof, frame dwelling features a single-story, shed-roof rear addition. The residence is substantially altered. It is clad in replacement vinyl siding and contains replacement windows and doors. The decorative roof brackets have been removed. The porch features a replacement concrete floor and replacement metal porch posts.
75. **Wilson Cotton Mills Rental House** NC
314 South Layton Avenue (314 Layton Avenue)
c.1890
(1984 Inventory #253; Site ID #WL-0677)
The status of this building is updated from Contributing to Noncontributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 314 Layton Avenue, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 314 South Layton Avenue. The residence is a single-story, pyramidal-roof, frame building set on a brick foundation and sheltered by a replacement metal paneled roof. A single-story, gable-roof ell with a shed-roof side porch extends from the rear elevation. Since the dwelling was placed on the NRHP as a contributing resource to the district, it has undergone considerable alterations that have severely compromised its integrity. The most substantial is the application of vinyl siding to the exterior. The paneled corner boards noted in the original nomination were removed as a result of the vinyl siding installation. The entry door and windows are modern replacements and the interior chimney removed. The only distinguishable design element that survives is the paired brackets in the cornice.
76. **Wilson Cotton Mills Rental House** C
316 South Layton Avenue (316 Layton Avenue)
c.1890
(1984 Inventory #254; Site ID #WL-2141)
The original nomination notes the address of the property 315 Layton Avenue. Due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 316 South Layton Avenue. Its status is updated from Fill to Contributing. This one-story saddlebag dwelling was likely a duplex when constructed as mill worker housing in the 1890s. The building features a low-pitched, side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. An interior stuccoed chimney is centered on the ridge line. The front façade (southeast) is four bays (w/d/d/w). One of the door openings is boarded over. The other contains a replacement door. Windows appear to be four-over-four, double-hung wood sash. A partial-width entry porch with half-hip roof extends from the façade. It has turned wood posts and a replacement poured concrete deck.

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A picket fence surrounds the property. This is one of a few mill houses in the area that retains its historic form and much of its materials and design features.

77. **Wilson Cotton Mills Rental House** NC
318 South Layton Avenue (318 Layton Avenue)
c.1890

(1984 Inventory #255; Site ID #WL-2142)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Noncontributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 318 Layton Avenue, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 318 South Layton Avenue. The single-story, side-gable, frame residence has undergone continued insensitive alterations. A concrete block veneer foundation was extended to the base of the window bays on the side elevations. The façade received an intrusive stone veneer exterior. The asbestos shingle siding, previously identified as asphalt siding, has been replaced with vinyl siding. All windows and doors are modern replacements. The interior chimney has been removed. The hip-roof front porch features replacement porch posts. With the exception of the overall form of the house, this dwelling no longer retains its historic integrity.

Lodge Street, South

78. **Carolina Building's Supply Company, 109 South Lodge Street, c.1945** C
(1984 Inventory #229; Site ID #WL-0474)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. This modest, two-story, sloped-roof, brick commercial building contains a single façade storefront with large, metal plate glass windows. Windows throughout the remainder of the building feature replacement one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. The general lack of ornamentation and the use of plate glass windows along the storefront are indicative of post-World War II commercial design. The blank upper façade was formerly used for advertising with applied metal lettering. This lettering has since been removed. The transom above the entry door has been infilled and the flat metal awning removed. Several historic metal and frame outbuildings are located to the rear of the building.

79. **Lovelace Motor Company, 115 South Lodge Street, 1949** C
(1984 Inventory #230; Site ID #WL-0541)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. Located on the corner of South Lodge and South Barnes Streets, the single-story, arched-roof, Art Deco building features a stuccoed exterior, a metal roof, and multi-light, metal awning windows. A vertical tower is located at the north corner of the building and decorative banding adorns the cornice and parapet wall that lines the northwest edge of the roof. The façade contains a single storefront and a service bay with a metal garage door, which is recessed from the primary wall plane. Two single-story, flat-roof, brick projections extend from the southwest elevation, forming an L-shape with the main block of the building. Since the

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1984 nomination, all historic signs applied to the exterior have been removed. In addition, the storefront display window wall was replaced by rows of tinted fixed lights with spandrel panels above and below.

80. Eastern Carolina Bakery Company Building
118-124 South Lodge Street
c.1930

NC

(1984 Inventory #231; Site ID #WL-0497)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Noncontributing. The brick commercial building consists of four sections: a single-story, flat-roof section and a single-story, gable-roof section facing South Lodge Street and two single-story, flat-roof sections facing South Barnes Street. The building contains multiple storefronts, most of which have been modified or enclosed. Only the storefront at 317 South Barnes Street remains somewhat intact. A stepped brick parapet wall lines the perimeter of the roof and a hip-roof, faux-tile awning shelters the storefronts on the southern corner of the building. Since the district was placed on the NRHP in 1984, the storefronts at 319 and 321 East Barnes Street were enclosed. Vinyl siding and plywood were installed over the display window of the primary storefront at 120 South Lodge Street and the multi-light transom was boarded over. The enclosures of multiple storefronts compromise the integrity of this building and the historic aesthetic of the streetscape.

81. Imperial Tobacco Co. of Great Britain & Ireland, 201 South Lodge Street, 1903 C
(1984 Inventory #232; Site ID #WL-0528)

The status of this building is updated from Pivotal to Contributing. The large industrial building occupies the entire block bound by South Lodge Street, South Barnes Street, South Street South, and the rail line. The oldest section of the building, which dates to 1903, was located at the corner of South Lodge Street and South Street South. A two-story, flat-roof, brick block occupies the corner of South Lodge and South Barnes Streets. The section features arched windows filled by nine-over-nine, double-hung wood sashes with stone sills and brick lintels. A stepped, brick parapet wall lines the edge of the roof and the corners of the building are adorned with corbeled, brick pilasters. Angled, two-story towers along the rear elevation of the block give the elevation a sawtooth appearance. The single-story, flat-roof sections of the industrial building fronting South Lodge Street feature arched windows with multi-light, metal casement sashes and multiple receiving bays filled by sectional, metal garage doors. Brick parapet walls and pilasters ornament the northwest elevation facing South Lodge Street. Since the 1984 nomination, the former factory building has experienced a fair degree of loss. The original, 1903 block constructed at the southwest end of the property lost all three floors. However, the exterior basement-level survives and continues to convey the industrial character of the building. The interior of this space was dismantled and the materials were repurposed elsewhere. The early-twentieth century, brick additions that comprise the majority of the complex remain largely intact with few alterations.

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a. Smokestack, c. 1903

C - Structure

A large, brick smokestack set on an octagonal brick base is located behind the building on the south corner of the lot.

82. Wilson Iron Works (Shops), 208 South Lodge Street, c.1925

C

(1984 Inventory #233; Site ID #WL-0635)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The single-story, gable-roof, concrete block building features a brick parapet and six-over-six, double-hung metal windows. The façade is clad in a brick veneer and contains a central, double-leaf entry flanked by single windows. The northeast window has been enclosed. A large, metal awning shelters the façade. A circa 1928 addition is attached to the rear elevation of the building. A single-story, flat-roof, brick-clad addition was constructed along the southwest elevation of the building during the 1940s and 1950s. A circa 1983 single-story, flat-roof, brick-clad addition along the northeast elevation connects the main block of the building with the adjacent commercial building along South Barnes Street. Since previously documented for the 1984 nomination, the sign in the upper parapet of the original block was removed, as was the central double-glass door. The garage door along the façade of the southwest addition has been replaced and the windows were enclosed. However, the building retains its industrial aesthetic and original fenestration pattern.

**83. Hajoca Building
210 South Lodge Street (212 South Lodge Street)
c.1925**

C

(1984 Inventory #234; Site ID #WL-0519)

The contributing status of this building is unchanged. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 212 South Lodge Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 210 South Lodge Street. The single-story, gable-roof, seven-bay (w/w/w/d/w/w/w), brick building features stepped brick parapet and a gable-roof monitor. The façade contains a central, arched, single-leaf entry flanked by single window bays. A single-story, flat-roof addition clad in a brick veneer is attached to the southwest elevation of the building. A single-story, flat-roof addition extends from the rear elevation of the building. Since the 1984 nomination, the windows were painted over and the entry door infilled. Otherwise, the building retains a good degree of historic integrity.

84. Miracle Deliverance Center, 315 South Lodge Street, 1995

NC

(Site ID #WL-2129)

This one-story, front-gabled church is rectangular in form with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The roof features wide overhanging eaves and a triangular wood-louvered vent in the gable peak. A square cupola with steeple straddles the ridge line of the roof. The building is of concrete block construction. The front façade (northwest) features a brick veneer. The façade is symmetrical and three bays (w/d/w) with a recessed entryway. The door is two-

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leaf and metal-and-glass. Above the entryway is a round window. Windows on the façade and side elevations are narrow, stained glass with metal security bars. This building is noncontributing due to its age.

Mercer Street

85. Smith Warehouse C

**404 Southwest Mercer Street (410 South Goldsboro Street)
1947**

(1984 Inventory #207; Site ID #WL-0590)

The contributing status of this building is unchanged. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 410 South Goldsboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 404 Southwest Mercer Street. Historically associated with the Smith Tobacco complex, the single-story, five-span, gable-roof, frame warehouse (Warehouse C) is clad in corrugated metal siding and sheltered a metal roof. A single-story, shed-roof projection spans the southwest elevation of the building. The loading bays along the southwest elevation of the projection are sheltered by a shed-roof, metal awning. Windows throughout the warehouse contain two-light and multi-light, metal sashes. Each of the four main gable-roof sections of the warehouse features a central loading bay filled by a pair of metal doors along the façade and rear elevations. When documented in the 1984 nomination, the inventory included all three warehouses (A, B, and C) comprising the Smith Tobacco complex. Only the subject warehouse (Warehouse C) survives. It appears unaltered and serves as a reminder of the prolific tobacco era in Wilson.

Nash Street, East and Southwest (100 Block Between Tarboro and Goldsboro Streets)

The cardinal directions assigned by the county to buildings along Nash Street are complex. Those located within the 100 block between Tarboro and Goldsboro Streets are identified as Southwest if sited on the west side of the street (even number addresses). Those on the north side are assigned a cardinal direction of East (odd number addresses).

Nash Street, Southwest

86. Wilson Shoe Store Building

**108 Southwest Nash Street (108 East Nash Street)
c.1880**

(1984 Inventory #19; Site ID #WL-0642)

The status of this resource is updated from Fill to Noncontributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 108 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 108 Southwest Nash Street. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building has undergone substantial alterations. Since the 1984 nomination, a mid-century slipcover was removed from the façade to reveal a decorative corbeled brick cornice and brick pilasters. The upper façade features three window bays with flat brick

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lintels. The central window is round-arched. The windows are modern replacements. The mid-twentieth century storefront was removed and replaced with a central, round-arched, recessed entry with a large, replacement window on either side. Due to the extensive exterior alterations, this building is noncontributing to the historic district.

87. Warehouse, 108 Southwest Nash Street, c.1905

C

(Site ID #WL-2117)

The warehouse was omitted from the original nomination. The building first occurs on the 1908 Sanborn map as a two-story warehouse attached to the rear of a commercial building fronting E. Nash Street via an arched breezeway. The commercial building was one of four that comprised the Oettinger's Department Store. The department store was razed, but this small warehouse survives at the rear of a parking lot.

This two-story, small brick warehouse has a flat roof with a parapet that steps down toward the rear. Brick is laid in seven-course American bond. The first floor of the façade is historically three bays and symmetrical with a centered entry door flanked on either side by a round-arched window. The south window opening is infilled with brick, whereas the north window is filled with concrete blocks. The north window retains its two-course brick segmental arch and historic wood board shutters. The entry door is a modern replacement with an enclosed transom above. The doorway features a segmental arch. Its upper façade features a concrete block veneer with a painted mural.

**88. Churchwell's Jewelers
110 Southwest Nash Street (110 East Nash Street)
c.1880**

NC

(1984 Inventory #20; Site ID #WL-0483)

The status of this resource is updated from Fill to Noncontributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 110 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 110 Southwest Nash Street. The current, Neo-Colonial appearance of this two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building is the result of a circa 1980 renovation. During the renovation, the mid-century façade was removed, and the entire building was stuccoed. The storefront was also replaced with a central, recessed door flanked on either side by eight-over-one, double-hung sash windows. The second story windows were replaced with a row of six-over-one and four-over-one, double-hung sash windows topped by a wood molded fan. Only the heavy, dentiled cornice, which was added in the 1920s, remains as a reminder of the building's historic appearance.

**89. Commercial Building
112 Southwest Nash Street (112 East Nash Street)
c.1880**

NC

(1984 Inventory #21; Site ID #WL-0661)

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The status of this resource is updated from Fill to Noncontributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 112 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 112 Southwest Nash Street. This two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building has undergone considerable alterations. Since it was documented in the 1984 nomination, the entire storefront and first floor interior was removed to create an open, covered walkway from a rear parking lot to Nash Street. A half-pent metal shed awning is above the walkway opening, which once housed the storefront. The upper façade retains a heavy cornice supported by curved brackets with acorn drop pendants. The secondary story windows have been replaced but retain the original ornamented hoods and sills.

90. (former) Bissett's Drug Store

NC

114 Southwest Nash Street (114 East Nash Street)

c.1880

(1984 Inventory #23; Site ID #WL-0464)

The status of this resource is updated from Intrusion to Noncontributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 114 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 114 Southwest Nash Street. The two-story, slope-roof, brick commercial building was substantially altered during the mid-twentieth century. The façade was stuccoed and an aluminum storefront with large display windows and a recessed entry was installed. The second story windows were also enclosed. Since the 1984 NRHP listing of the district, a modest dentiled cornice was applied beneath the parapet. A portion of the cornice has deteriorated. In addition to the cornice, a paired, multi-light window with fixed wood shutters and an aluminum awning are installed on the center of the second floor of the façade.

91. Wilson Hardware Company

C

116 Southwest Nash Street (116 East Nash Street)

c.1870, 1945

(1984 Inventory #24; Site ID #WL-0632)

The contributing status of this resource is unchanged. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 116 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 116 Southwest Nash Street. The current appearance of this two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building is the result of a 1945-1946 renovation. The façade features a single storefront consisting of a recessed, double-leaf entry framed by aluminum display windows. The storefront is surrounded by Carrara glass panels. A pair of glass block windows frame by single windows are located along the second story façade. Despite the installation of replacement windows on the upper floor, the post-War era storefront is largely intact and reflects common design and materials popular during the period.

92. McLellan's Building

NC

118 Southwest Nash Street (118-122 East Nash Street)

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c.1915

(1984 Inventory #25; Site ID #WL-0544)

The status of this resource is updated from Contributing to Noncontributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 118-122 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 118 Southwest Nash Street. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building has been significantly altered and no longer reflects either the original storefront or the mid-twentieth century upgrade. Since the 1984 nomination, the first story of the façade has been stuccoed and the storefront was modified to contain a recessed double-leaf entry door flanked by metal sidelights framed by six, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows. An engaged pediment supported by round pilasters shelters the central entry. The stepped brick parapet wall, decorative brick panels, and second story windows with one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes remain intact. However, the changes to the storefront significantly detracts from the historic aesthetic of both the building and the commercial streetscape.

93. Branch Banking & Trust C. Building
124 Southwest Nash Street (124 East Nash Street)
1903

C

(1984 Inventory #26; Site ID #WL-0001; Individually Listed in 1978)

The status of this building is updated from Pivotal to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 124 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 124 Southwest Nash Street. The two-story, brick, Neo-Classical style bank building is set on a full basement foundation and a sloped, parapeted roof. The exterior of the building features channeled brickwork along the first story of the exterior. The façade contains a central, double-leaf entry filled by a multi-light door with sidelights. An arched, multi-light, wood window is centered above the entrance. The entrance is framed by an engaged pediment with dentil molding and Ionic pilasters and columns. The entablature reads "Branch Banking Company," and the tympanum is marked with "1903." Arched, multi-light, wood windows on the first floor of the southeast elevation feature beveled art glass and pointed arch, brick lintels. The second story windows exhibit one-over-one, double-hung and four-light wood sashes with decorative, geometric surrounds. A projecting cornice with dentil molding lines the two principal elevations. A two-story, rear extension with similar ornamentation was constructed circa 1934 and connected to the main block of the building via an open archway. A second, two-story, brick-clad addition was constructed along the rear elevation of the 1934 addition in 1957. The 1957 addition reflects the simple geometric forms and general lack of ornamentation associated with mid-century commercial design. Since the 1984 nomination, the arched passageway connecting the original block to the 1934 rear addition was enclosed with modern windows. Otherwise, the building is well-preserved with few exterior modifications.

Nash Street, East

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Additional Information)

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94. First National Bank of Wilson, 113 East Nash Street, 1926-1927

C

(1984 Inventory #22 and 126; Site ID #WL-0508)

The status of this building is updated from Pivotal to Contributing. The present parcel includes two separately inventoried resources in the original nomination. The former inventory #26 was identified as a parking lot, where #22 is the bank itself, which was classified as a Pivotal resource within the district. The eight-story, flat-roof bank building is constructed of steel and reinforced concrete. Set on a granite foundation, the building is clad in a buff brick veneer with decorative, channeled brickwork and brick quoins. The façade features a central, recessed entry filled by a replacement aluminum door. The large transom above the entrance contains a metal lattice grill. The entrance portal is framed by an elaborately ornamented stone surround with carved scrollwork and corner medallions. Vertical sets of tripartite, wood windows frame the entry and are separated by carved, wood panels. A stone lintel with decorative leaf moldings separates the first and second stories along the façade and southeast elevation. Upper story windows contain one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes with stone or brick sills and brick lintels. The stone cornice features intricate molding. Four stone panels situated between the upper story windows serve as corbels to support the cornice. The only apparent alteration to the exterior of this building is the replacement of the metal lettering advertising the bank name. The lettering was removed when the county acquired the building for administrative offices. Within the stone panel along the façade currently reads "WILSON COUNTY-NASH STREET OFFICE BUILDING."

**95. Wilson County Courthouse
115 East Nash Street (125 East Nash Street)
1924**

C

(1984 Inventory #27; Site ID #WL-0002; Individually Listed in NRHP in 1979)

The status of this building is updated from Pivotal to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 125 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 115 East Nash Street. The three-story, flat-roof, Neo-Classical Revival style courthouse features a raised basement foundation, a limestone clad exterior, and one-over-one and two-over-two, double-hung replacement windows with stone sills and lintels. The third story windows are smaller than those on the stories below. The tripartite windows along the outer bays of the façade feature elaborate surrounds. The façade features a full-height, seven-bay integral portico supported by fluted, Composite columns and pilasters. The portico shelters a central, double-leaf entry filled by replacement aluminum doors. The entry features a stone pediment with dentil molding supported by stone pilasters. The secondary façade along East Goldsboro Street contains a similar three-bay portico with fluted, Composite columns. A stone parapet wall and a projecting cornice with dentil molding and modillions extends along the façade, southeast, and a portion of the rear elevation. Along the façade, the frieze below the cornice reads "1855 WILSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE 1924." A round clock adorned with carved plumes and a fruit wreath is centered along the façade parapet above the cornice. A three-

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Historic District (Boundary Increase/Decrease,
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story, flat-roof wing extends from the rear elevation of the courthouse. A circa 1980 addition along the northwest elevation of the rear wing connects the courthouse to the adjacent office building. The Wilson County Courthouse maintains a high degree of integrity.

Nash Street, South and East (200-500 Blocks)

The cardinal directions assigned by the county to buildings along Nash Street is complex. Those located southeast of Goldsboro Street are identified as South if sited on the west side of Nash Street (even number addresses). Those on the north side are assigned a cardinal direction of East (odd number addresses).

Nash Street, South

96. Davis Building
200 South Nash Street (200 East Nash Street)
1916

C

(1984 Inventory #28; Site ID #WL-0488)

The status of this building is updated from Pivotal to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 200 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 200 South Nash Street. The four-story, brick, flat-roof, Neo-Classical commercial building was designed by prominent Wilson architect Solon Balias Moore. The first story is faced in limestone and features a replacement storefront with a recessed, double-leaf, aluminum entry and aluminum display windows. While the 1960s storefront modifications alter the building's original appearance, the alterations occurred within the expanded period of significance and are representative of Modern Movement design of the mid-twentieth century. The Doric limestone pilasters divide the first story of the façade and northwest elevation. A secondary, recessed, double-leaf entry along the northwest elevation is filled by a pair of three-quarter-light wood doors with a six-light transom. The entry features a stone surround with twisted rope molding and a stone entablature topped by a carved, stone lion. The upper-story windows contain one-over-one, double-hung vinyl replacement sashes and feature stone sills and brick lintels. Brick pilasters with Tuscan stone capitals support the heavy stone cornice along the façade and northwest elevation.

97. R.H. Rose Co. Building
204 South Nash Street (204 East Nash Street)
1957

C

(1984 Inventory #31; Site ID #WL-0577)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 204 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 204 South Nash Street. Constructed as a Roses Discount Store, the one-story, flat-roof, brick-clad commercial building currently houses the Wilson Arts Center. Since the 1984 nomination, the paneling covering the upper portion of the façade

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has been removed, revealing the brick veneer beneath. The original aluminum storefronts were recently replaced. The renovations generally retained the historic storefront configuration, which consisted of three, recessed, double-leaf entries framed by aluminum display windows. During the renovations, the northwest storefront was replaced with a multi-light, segmented, aluminum roll-up door. The replacement display windows are designed to resemble abstract art. The storefronts are sheltered by a full-width, flat-roof awning. Single-light transom windows extend above the flat-roof awning. The façade of the building is divided into six bays by full-height pilasters. The northeast portion of the building is recessed from the primary wall plane.

98. Wilson Sanitorium Annex
210 South Nash Street (210 East Nash Street)
1905

C

(1984 Inventory #33; Site ID #WL-0641)

The contributing status of this building is unchanged. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 210 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 210 South Nash Street. The three-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building features a heavily altered storefront. The storefront, which was most likely installed during the mid-twentieth century, contains a central, single-leaf entry framed by large, aluminum display windows. The first story of the façade is clad in replacement wood or composite shingles. Since the 1984 nomination, the boards covering the upper floor windows were removed, revealing original one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes with stone sills and brick lintels. The central window along the third story features an arched, single-light transom and a stone, splayed jack lintel. Brick pilasters with stone finials and caps divide the second and third stories of the façade. A curved, brick parapet wall adorns the front edge of the roof. Despite the insensitive storefront, the building is characterized by its stylistic detailing in the upper floors and remains a contributing resource to the historic district.

99. Willis Building
218-220 South Nash Street (218-229 East Nash Street)
c.1920

C

(1984 Inventory #36; Site ID #WL-0621)

The status of this building is updated from Pivotal to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 218-229 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 218-220 South Nash Street. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building contains two façade storefronts. The storefronts consist of a recessed, single-leaf entry framed by large, wood display windows. The bulkheads are faced in faux marble panels. Prismatic glass fills the transom above the southeast storefront and a bank of display windows along the southeast elevation of the building. The transom above the northwest storefront has been enclosed. A flat-roof, metal awning shelters the southeast storefront and display windows along the southeast elevation. A single-leaf entry northwest

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of the storefronts provides access to a stairwell. The second-story façade features two tripartite window bays consisting of a central, wood picture window between two one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. A three-part, arched, multi-light transom extends above the windows. The tripartite windows feature arched brick lintels with stone keystone and endcaps. Windows throughout the remainder of the building exhibit one-over-one, double-hung, wood sashes stone lintels and brick sills. Decorative stacked brickwork and stone accents adorn the façade and southeast elevation. A heavy wood cornice with dentil molding lines the façade and southeast elevation of the building. The building continues to retain good integrity.

100. U.S. Post Office and Courthouse
224 South Nash Street (224 East Nash Street)
c.1930

C

(1984 Inventory #37; Site ID #WL-0612)

The status of this building is updated from Pivotal to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 224 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 224 South Nash Street. The four-story, hip-roof, U-shaped, Neo-Classical style post office presently serves as the "imaginationStation," a history and science museum. The brick building is set on a partially exposed, basement foundation and sheltered by a slate roof. The façade and side elevations are clad in a limestone veneer. Unless otherwise indicated, the windows throughout the building contain eight-over-eight and twelve-over-twelve, double-hung wood sashes.

The façade of the former post office features a central, recessed double-leaf entry with a fanlight transom. A Beaux Arts style, stone swag extends above the primary entry. Carved stone rosettes framed the entry's arched transom. The entry is framed by tripartite window bays consisting of a central, fifteen-over-fifteen, double-hung wood sash between two narrow, three-over-three, double-hung wood sashes. The windows feature a fanlight transom similar to the transom above the primary entry. This window configuration is also visible along the first story of the northwest and southeast elevations. Since the 1984 nomination, one of the windows along the southeast elevation has been enclosed. The second and third stories of the façade are divided into five bays by paired, stone pilasters with Corinthian capitals. The central bays exhibit tripartite windows bays consisting of a central twelve-over-twelve, double-hung wood sash between two narrow, six-over-six, double-hung wood sashes. The second story windows have a pedimented surround, and both sets of windows feature lower, wood panels. A stone cornice with dentil molding extends between the third and four stories along the façade and side elevations. The frieze reads "UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND COURT HOUSE."

A three-story, flat-roof section extends from the rear elevation of the main block of the building. A single-story, flat-roof service addition was constructed along the rear elevation of the rear section in 1961. The service addition is clad in a stone veneer and features multi-

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light, metal casement windows. A total of six loading bays filled by paired, six-light wood doors line the southeast and rear elevations of the service addition. The former post office retains a high degree of integrity.

101. Highland Realty Co. Building

C

**300-302 South Nash Street (300-302 East North Street)
1924**

(1984 Inventory #38; Site ID #WL-0527)

The contributing status of this resource is unchanged. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 300-302 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 300-302 South Nash Street. The two-story, brick, commercial building contains four storefronts. The two façade storefronts are mid-century modifications and consist of a single-leaf, aluminum entry and aluminum display windows. The transom above the southeast storefront contains prismatic glass. The transom above the northwest storefront has been enclosed. Secondary storefronts are located along the northwest elevation of the building. The storefronts exhibit modern, replacement aluminum doors and display windows. Second story windows contain one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes with stone sills and brick lintels. A stone cornice extends along the façade above the second story windows and stone and brick accents enhance the building's simple brick exterior. A brick parapet wall lines the front and northwest edge of the roof.

102. Abbitt Building

C

**304-306 South Nash Street (304-306 East Nash Street)
c.1930**

(1984 Inventory #40; Site ID #WL-0443)

The contributing status of this resource is unchanged. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 304-306 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 304-306 South Nash Street. The two-story, brick commercial building features a sloped, parapeted roof and two façade storefronts. The storefronts consist of angled display windows and an off-center, recessed, single-leaf entry with an aluminum door, sidelight, and transom. The transoms above the storefronts are enclosed. The storefronts most likely date to the mid-twentieth century. The second-story façade windows exhibit two-over-two, double-hung wood sashes with an arched, fanlight transom. The windows feature stone sills and an arched, brick lintel with a stone keystone. The façade is clad in a multi-colored, patterned brick veneer with decorative brickwork and stone accents. Faux quoins adorn the edges of the building and separate the two façade storefronts. A band of stacked brick extends above the second-story windows, but according to the 1984 nomination, the building's cornice was previously removed. A stepped brick parapet with a stone cap lines the front, northwest, and southeast edge of the roof. The remnants of a painted sign are visible along the southeast elevation, which is otherwise devoid of fenestration.

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103. (former) Progressive Super Market
314 South Nash Street (314 East Nash Street)
c.1950

C

(1984 Inventory #44; Site ID #WL-2120)

The status of this building is updated from Intrusion to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 314 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 314 South Nash Street. The one-story, rectangular commercial building features a brick exterior and a flat roof. A tall brick parapet wall is along the front façade (northeast). The building is an excellent illustration of post-World War II Modernist supermarkets aimed to attract the rapidly increasing number of automobile owners. The building is setback within a large lot surrounded by concrete parking. The front façade contains two large display windows covered by roll-up, metal security doors. The main entry door is recessed at the south end of the façade and faces toward the south. The two-leaf, metal-and-glass door features multiple horizontal lights and a large narrow transom light above each leaf. Two secondary entry doors are located on the south elevation. At the rear of this elevation is a single bay projection with a flat roof. This building was erected during the period of significance and retains good integrity.

104. Bus Station, 320 South Nash Street, 1988

NC

(1984 Inventory #47; Site ID #WL-2128)

This two-story urban bus station replaces a former filling station identified as inventory number 46 and a parking lot identified as inventory number 47 in the original nomination. The building is irregular in form with a flat roof. The building's exterior is a cast concrete block veneer. The front façade (northeast) fronts Nash Street and features a covered sidewalk resembling an arcade. The arcade is recessed and features round and square columns with a metal hipped canopy. Within the arcade is the primary entrance and an open front with large, tinted plate glass windows. The second floor of the façade features a row of square, single tinted panes. A one-story wing extends along the rear followed by a second wing projecting to the southeast. The wings form an L-shape around a small courtyard at the east corner.

105. Terminal Inn
400-412 South Nash Street (400-412 East Nash Street)
1920

C

(1984 Inventory #50; Site ID #WL-0601)

The contributing status of this resource is unchanged. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 400-412 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 400-412 South Nash Street. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building consists of two U-shaped sections with parallel projections extending to the rear of the primary mass. A narrow section containing the internal stairwell and central corridor separates the two U-shaped sections of the building. A wedge-shaped, loading annex is

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attached to the southeast elevation, which faces the adjacent rail line. A two-story, flat-roof addition was constructed along the rear elevation of the building circa 2020.

The façade of the commercial building contains six storefronts, which are framed by brick pilasters and decorative bands of stacked brick. All of the storefronts date to the mid-twentieth century and feature aluminum doors and display windows. Most of the storefronts exhibit some degree of alteration, including enclosed transoms and replacement doors. Only the 402, 408, and 412 South Nash Street storefronts remain intact. A single-leaf entry filled by a glass door with sidelights and a fanlight transom is located along the center of the façade. The entry, which provides access to the interior stairwell, features a faux-ashlar stone surround with a simple entablature. According to the 1984 nomination, the faux-ashlar stone veneer is a later modification. The majority of second story windows contain eight-over-two, double-hung wood sashes. The windows along the façade and northwest elevation feature stacked brick surrounds and stone sills. Elsewhere, windows are arched with arched, brick lintels and stone sills. A brick parapet wall with central raked section lines adorns the top of the building. Along the façade, the cornice and parapets are line with decorative bands of blonde, stacked brick. Despite the mid-century alterations to the building and the modern rear addition, the building retains its unique ornamentation and parapet detailing, and the overall configuration and fenestration of the storefronts along the façade are largely intact.

106. (former) Wilson Bakery
418-420 South Nash Street (418-420 East Nash Street)
c.1880

C

(1984 Inventory #54; Site ID #WL-0622)

The status of this resource is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 418-420 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 418-420 South Nash Street. The one-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building is clad in stucco and contains two façade storefronts. The storefronts are mid-twentieth century upgrades. The storefronts are concealed behind metal, roll-up security doors, but are believed to be intact. Pilasters frame the northwest storefront. The north corner of the building is angled to accommodate the shape of the lot. A window along the northern corner of the building and several openings along the northwest elevation have been enclosed. A circa 1954 single-story, concrete block annex is attached to the rear elevation of the building.

107. (former) Wilson Bakery Annex
422 South Nash Street (422 East Nash Street)
c.1940

C

(1984 Inventory #56 Site ID #WL-0623)

The status of this resource is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 422 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 422 South Nash Street. The two-story, flat-roof, brick-clad

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commercial building was constructed as an expansion of the Wilson Bakery building (418-420 South Nash Street; WL-0622). The façade features a single-leaf entry with a metal security door. The glass block windows on the first floor of the facade were replaced with eight-light replacement sashes, which are currently covered by wood panels featuring photographs from a local artist. All second-floor metal casement windows have been replaced with one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. The windows along the first story of the southeast elevation retain their original multi-light, metal casement sashes. A single-story, concrete block addition was constructed along the rear elevation of the building circa 1954. Despite the replacement windows, the original configuration of window and door openings is unchanged, and the building continues to reflect modest commercial blocks from the mid-twentieth century.

108. Joe's Quick Stop Grill
500 South Nash Street (500 East Nash Street)
c.1950

C

(1984 Inventory #57 Site ID #WL-0532)

The status of this resource is updated from Intrusion to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 500 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 500 South Nash Street. This small former grill is indicative of a post-War walk-up restaurant setback within a paved corner lot. The owners further took advantage of the lot by offering gas filling pumps. The small building has a flat roof with wide overhanging eaves and the former walk-up service windows along the façade and southeast elevations are intact. A single-leaf entry filled by a wood paneled door along the northwest elevation provides access to the interior. A small, flat-roof projection extends from the northwest elevation. Since the 1984 nomination, the restaurant closed and the awning, filling pumps, and a neon sign topping the building was removed.

109. Abbitt Building
506-516 South Nash Street (506-516 East Nash Street)
1924

C

(1984 Inventory #60; Site ID #WL-0444)

The contributing status of this resource is unchanged. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 506-516 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 506-516 South Nash Street. The single-story, brick commercial building with a sloped, parapeted roof contains three replacement façade storefronts. The storefronts, which consists of a recessed, single-leaf, aluminum entry and aluminum display windows and transoms, were installed circa 2012. The storefronts are framed by full-height, brick pilasters. Brick panels with stone accents are centered over the storefronts. A stepped parapet with a stone cap lines the edge of the roof.

110. (former) Wilson Variety Store
518-522 South Nash Street (518-522 East Nash Street)

C

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Name of Property

1957

(1984 Inventory #62; Site ID #WL-0646)

The status of this resource is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 518-522 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 518-522 South Nash Street. The one-story, flat-roof commercial building is clad in a brick veneer and features three façade storefronts. The display windows along the 418 South Nash Street storefront have been enclosed, but it retains its single-leaf entry with single-light transom. The 420 South Nash Street storefront is intact and consists of a central single-leaf entry with a single-light transom framed by large display windows. The 422 South Nash Street storefront, which also remains intact, contains a single-leaf entry with a single-light transom and a bank of metal display windows. A brick parapet wall with a stone cap lines the front edge of the roof. Despite alterations to the 518 storefront, the building as a whole retains a mid-20th century aesthetic and the majority of its original design elements.

111. The Orange Hotel
526 South Nash Street (526 East Nash Street)
1906

C

(1984 Inventory #63; Site ID #WL-0560)

The contributing status of this building is unchanged. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 526 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 526 South Nash Street. Historically known as the Orange Hotel, two-story, three-bay (w/d/w), hip-roof, frame building was constructed by Samuel H. Vick in 1906 as a hotel for African American travelers. The former hotel is set on an infilled, brick pier foundation, is clad in weatherboard siding, and sheltered by a metal paneled roof. The windows contain two-over-two, double-hung wood sashes. Two interior brick chimneys pierce the northwest and southeast roof slopes. A single interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline. The façade of the building contains a central, single-leaf entry with a two-light transom. The entry has been resized to accommodate a replacement door. A single-leaf entry filled by a two-light, wood paneled door is centered along the second story of the façade. A full-width, two-story, shed-roof porch shelters the two façade entries. The porch features turned wood posts with curved brackets and a replacement balustrade. A single-story, gable-roof ell with an interior brick chimney and a single-story, hip-roof addition are attached to the rear elevation of the former hotel.

112. (former) Dr. W.A. Mitchner's Office
528 South Nash Street (528 East Nash Street)
c.1940s

C

(1984 Inventory #64; Site ID #WL-0549)

The status of this resource is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 528 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 528 South Nash Street. This small, one-story brick commercial

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building is rectangular in form. The roof is flat with a tall parapet that steps down toward the rear. The façade features a large plate glass display window with brick sill, and a single-leaf entry door that has a three-quarter length window and a horizontal panel. The door is topped by a gabled roof with support brackets.

113. Sutzer-Taylor Rental House
536 South Nash Street (538 East Nash Street)
c.1905

NC

(1984 Inventory #69; Site ID #WL-0598)

The status of this resource is updated from Fill to Noncontributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 536 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 536 South Nash Street. The single-story, three-bay (www/d/w), hip-roof, frame residence features a gable-roof façade projection, a gable-roof rear ell, and multiple rear additions. The house is set on a brick foundation and sheltered by a standing-seam metal roof. The asbestos shingle siding noted in the 1984 nomination has been replaced by vinyl siding. The majority of the windows appear to contain one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. The 1984 nomination notes that many of the windows were replaced in the 1960s. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the main block of the house and that of the rear ell. The façade of the residence contains a single-leaf entry with a replacement door sheltered by a replacement hip-roof porch supported by metal scrollwork, metal posts. The original shed-roof front porch was enclosed during the mid-twentieth century. Although the alterations to the house noted in the original NRHP nomination are now considered historic modifications, the loss of historic materials, addition of replacement materials, and the enclosure of an original inset porch have substantially altered the historic appearance of the residence. As such, this dwelling is a noncontributing element to the historic district.

114. Rental House, 538 South Nash Street, c.1930

C

(1984 Inventory #68; Site ID #WL-2123)

The contributing status of this resource is unchanged. Although the rental house was historically associated with the Sutzer-Taylor House (WL0597; non-extant), it was not recorded in the 1984 nomination. Due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 538 South Nash Street. The single-story, two-bay (w/d), front-gable, frame residence is clad in vinyl siding and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. Windows contain one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. Two interior concrete block chimneys pierce the ridgeline. The façade contains a single-leaf entry sheltered by an integral, gable-roof porch supported by scrollwork, metal columns. A gable-roof projection extends from the northeast elevation.

115. Rental House, 540A South Nash Street, c.1930

C

(1984 Inventory #68; Site ID #WL-2122)

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The contributing status of this resource is unchanged. The rental house was recorded with the Sutzer-Taylor House (WL0597; non-extant) in the 1984 nomination. Due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 540A South Nash Street. The single-story, four-bay (d/w/d/w), front-gable, frame residence is set on a concrete block pier foundation, clad in aluminum siding, and sheltered by a metal paneled roof. The windows are covered with plywood. Two parged, interior brick chimneys pierce the ridgeline. The two façade entries, which are covered with plywood, are sheltered by a full-width, shed-roof porch supported by wood posts on brick piers.

116. Rental House

540B South Nash Street, c.1930

(1984 Inventory #68; Site ID #WL-2121)

The contributing status of this resource is unchanged. The rental house was recorded with the Sutzer-Taylor House (WL0597; non-extant) in the 1984 nomination. Due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 540B South Nash Street. The single-story, four-bay (w/d/d/w), front-gable frame residence is set on a concrete block pier foundation, is clad in aluminum siding, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. The majority of windows contain one-over-one and four-over-four, double-hung, wood sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline and the northwest and southeast roof slopes. The two single-leaf façade entries are sheltered by a full-width, hip-roof porch supported by wood posts set on brick piers.

117. Anne Mitchell House

**542 South Nash Street (542 East Nash Street)
c.1915**

(1984 Inventory #71; Site ID #WL-0548)

The contributing status of this resource is unchanged. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 542 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 542 South Nash Street. The two-story, three-bay (w/d/ww), hip-roof, frame residence features multiple projections, including a two-story, gable-roof and a two-story, flat-roof façade projection, a two-story, gable-roof side projection, and two two-story, hip-roof rear ells. The dwelling is set on a brick foundation, clad in vinyl siding, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. The majority of windows throughout the house exhibit one-over-one, double-hung wood and vinyl sashes. An interior, corbelling, brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the gable-roof façade projection and that of the gable-roof side projection. The façade of the residence contains a single-leaf entry filled by a replacement door sheltered by a full-width, hip-roof porch with replacement wood post set on brick piers and a replacement metal balustrade. A historic shed-roof porch or addition is attached to the rear elevation of the residence, spanning between the two rear ells. A historic, single-story, hip-roof addition is attached to the rear elevation of the southeast ell.

118. Dr. J.B. Rosemond Office

Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse
Historic District (Boundary Increase/Decrease,
Additional Information)

Wilson County, NC
County and State

Name of Property

548 South Nash Street (548 East Nash Street)

1967

(1984 Inventory #74; Site ID #WL-0578)

The status of this building is updated from Intrusion to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 548 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 548 South Nash Street. The single-story, flat-roof, brick-clad commercial building was constructed in 1967 as a dentistry office for Dr. J.B. Rosemond. With the exception of the façade windows, the windows throughout the building contain one-over-one, double-hung, metal sashes set high on the wall. A flat-roof projection extends from the southeast side of the building's façade. The primary entry is located along the northwest elevation of the façade projection. The entry door is a metal-framed glass door. A flat roof with plain frieze is inset at the entryway and supported by a metal post with vine motif. This building was erected during the period of significance and retains good integrity.

119. Alston-Williams Building

C

552 South Nash Street (552 East Nash Street)

c.1920

(1984 Inventory #76; Site ID #WL-0450)

The status of this resource is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 552 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 552 South Nash Street. The single-story, brick commercial building with a sloped, parapeted roof contains a single façade storefront. The storefront consists of a central, recessed, single-leaf entry filled by a half-light, wood paneled door flanked by two-light, wood display windows. The storefront is sheltered by a metal awning. A simple, brick parapet extends along the façade, northwest, and southeast edge of the roof. This building was erected during the period of significance and retains good integrity.

Nash Street, East

120. Whitehead Building, 203 East Nash Street, 1897

NC

(1984 Inventory #30; Site ID #WL-0618)

The status of this resource is updated from Contributing to Noncontributing. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building was recently renovated. The angled, recessed, mid-twentieth century storefront was replaced with a flush storefront consisting of a central, recessed double-leaf entry framed by display windows. Single-light transoms extend above the storefront fenestration. The ashlar stone veneer along the lower façade has been removed and simple pilasters frame the replacement storefront. The second-story windows contain twelve-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. Decorative bands of stacked brick extend above and below the second story windows. A stepped parapet wall with stone coping extends along the front edge of the roof. Due to the replacement of the windows and the alterations to the storefront, the commercial building no longer retains its historic

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Name of Property

appearance and materials and therefore, is a noncontributing resource to the historic district.

121. Winstead-Hardy Building, 205-209 East Nash Street, c.1865
(1984 Inventory #32; Site ID #WL-0649)

C

The status of this building is updated from Pivotal to Contributing. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building contains two mid-twentieth, metal century storefronts. The northwest storefront (205 East Nash Street) consists of a central, recessed, single-leaf entry framed by aluminum display windows. The transom above the storefront has been painted and covered with a sign. The southeast storefront (209 East Nash Street) is clad in marble panels. It features a central, recessed entry with single-light transom and sidelights and narrow bands of aluminum display windows. The transom above the storefront has been enclosed. The central door on the first floor, which provided access to the second floor, is boarded over. The second story façade windows are arched and feature arched, soldier course lintels. The central window above the enclosed entry door is replaced with an incompatible, six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window. The remainder of the second story windows exhibit one-over-one, double-hung, wood sashes. Brick pilasters divide the second story of the façade into six bays. Curved, decorative bands of brick, brick modillions, and brick corbels extend above the second story windows. A large, elaborate, metal cornice was added to the top of the building at the turn of the century. The cornice features molded brackets, curved modillions, leaf motifs, and dentil molding. Despite alterations to the storefronts, this building retains a large degree of its original design and window fenestration, including its late-nineteenth century metal cornice and decorative brickwork.

122. Herring's Drug Store & Office, 211-213 East Nash Street, 1885
(1984 Inventory #34; Site ID #WL-0526)

C

The status of this building is updated from Pivotal to Contributing. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building contains two mid-twentieth century, metal storefronts. The northwest storefront (211 East Nash Street) features a central, single-leaf entry framed by large display windows. The transom above the storefront has been enclosed. A c.1950s metal awning and a neon sign on the 211 storefront have been removed. The southeast storefront (213 East Nash Street) is recessed and angled and consists of a single-leaf entry and a large, angled display window. The storefronts are framed by full-height pilasters with stone caps and decorative quoins along the first story. Second story windows contain twelve-over-one, double-hung, Prairie style, wood sashes with stone sills and lintels and decorative quoins. A stone pediment with a stone plaque reading "H-1885" is centered above the second story windows along the northwest side of the façade. The southeast side of the building features a false shed-roof with a stone cornice and modillions.

123. Hackney Buildings, 215-217 East Nash Street, c.1885
(1984 Inventory #35; Site ID #WL-0516)

C

Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse
Historic District (Boundary Increase/Decrease,
Additional Information)

Wilson County, NC
County and State

Name of Property

In the 1984 nomination, 215-217 East Nash Street, 219 East Nash Street, 221-225 East Nash Street, and 227-231 East Nash Street were recorded as a single property. Historically four separate commercial spaces, the buildings were combined in the 1920s and a shared façade was applied to the exterior. Since the buildings originally operated as separate entities and are currently located on separate parcels, they are assigned individual resource numbers in this amendment. This three-story, flat-roof, brick building was erected c.1885 and is the oldest of the Hackney buildings. The 1922 façade is six bays wide and contains a large, mid-twentieth century storefront. The storefront is flanked by rusticated brick pilasters and has two recessed, double-leaf entry doors. Flanking the entrance on either side are aluminum-framed display windows. The former transom is obscured by Carrara glass. The storefront appears to be a post-World War II upgrade. The upper stories contain six one-over-one, double-hung replacement sashes with simulated twelve-over-one muntins and original, multi-light, wood transoms. The windows feature cast concrete lintels and sills. Two rectangular panels of soldier course bricks with cast concrete corner blocks are at the top of the facade. A stepped parapet tops this block.

124. Hackney Buildings, 219 East Nash Street, 1922
(1984 Inventory #35; Site ID #WL-0516)

C

In the 1984 nomination, 215-217 East Nash Street, 219 East Nash Street, 221-225 East Nash Street, and 227-231 East Nash Street were recorded as a single property. Historically four separate commercial spaces, the buildings were combined in the 1920s and a shared façade was applied to the exterior. Since the buildings originally operated as separate entities and are currently located on separate parcels, they are assigned individual resource numbers in this amendment. In 1922, this three-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building was constructed in the alley separating 215-217 East Nash Street block from the 221-225 East Nash Street building. The first floor of the façade is flanked by rusticated pilasters with stone caps and contains a single, replacement storefront. The storefront, which was installed c. 2015, features a recessed, central, single-leaf entrance with glazed door flanked by sidelights with wood-paneled aprons. Framing the entrance are small, multi-light display windows with wood-paneled bulkheads. Two multi-light transoms extend above the storefront. The second story contains three, nine-over-one, double-hung, Prairie style, wood sash windows. The windows feature multi-light, wood transoms, cast concrete lintels, and corbeled sills and are set into a central panel framed by brick laid in a basketweave pattern. Centered on the third story is a wide, quadruple arched window set beneath a segmental arch of soldier and header courses. Corbeled consoles and a prominent cast concrete keystone complete the arch. The window contains twelve-over-one, double-hung, wood sashes, which have been modified to accommodate the curve of the arch. A stepped and raked parapet crowns the façade. The south corner of the parapet and the southeast elevation was damaged during the recent demolition of the adjacent building (221-225 East Nash Street).

125. Hackney Buildings, 227-231 East Nash Street, 1893-1897

C

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Historic District (Boundary Increase/Decrease,
Additional Information)

Wilson County, NC
County and State

Name of Property

(1984 Inventory #35; Site ID #WL-0516)

In the 1984 nomination, 215-217 East Nash Street, 219 East Nash Street, 221-225 East Nash Street, and 227-231 East Nash Street were recorded as a single property. Historically four separate commercial spaces, the buildings were combined in the 1920s and a shared façade was applied to the exterior. Since the buildings originally operated as separate entities and are currently located on separate parcels, they are assigned individual resource numbers in this amendment. The three-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building contains three mid-twentieth, aluminum century storefronts. The northwest storefront (227 East Nash Street) contains an off-center, single-leaf entry with a single-light transom and aluminum display windows. The central and southeast storefronts (229 and 231 East Nash Street) consist of a central, recessed double-leaf entry framed by large display windows. A bank of display windows along the southeast elevation is associated with 231 East Nash Street. The transoms above the storefronts have been enclosed. The storefronts are framed by brick quoins. The second and third story windows are covered with illustrated panels, but the windows retain their stone sills and lintels. Inset panels framed by stacked brick with concrete corner blocks divide the second and third stories of the façade and a portion of the southeast elevation. Similar decorative panels adorn the cornice along the façade and southeast elevation. The central panel on the façade contains brick laid in a basketweave pattern. A brick parapet with concrete coping lines the edge of the roof. The northwest elevation of the building was recently exposed due to the demolition of the adjacent building (221-225 East Nash Street).

126. C.P. Farris Office Building, 301 East Nash Street, 1959

C

(1984 Inventory #39; Site ID #WL-0504)

The status of this building is updated from Intrusion to Contributing due to its age and degree of integrity. This two-story, flat-roof, Modernist office building features exterior walls clad in aggregate veneer panels. Sections of the walls feature contrasting red brick veneer with protruding bricks. Since this building was previously documented, windows have been installed on the second floor of the façade and the northwest elevation. The first floor of the façade originally featured five narrow fixed windows with paneled aprons. These have since been removed and replaced with a row of metal-framed display windows. The primary storefront has also been replaced. Despite these alterations, the building continues to reflect Modern Movement design elements and materials typical of the mid-twentieth century.

**127. Commercial Building
305 East Nash Street (307 East Nash Street)
1957**

C

(1984 Inventory #41; Site ID #WL-0662)

The status of this building is updated from Intrusion to Contributing due to its age and degree of integrity. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 307 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 305 South Nash Street.

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Name of Property

The two-story, flat-roof commercial building is clad in a stacked brick veneer. The façade storefront is angled and consists of a single-leaf, aluminum entry with a single-light transom, which is enclosed, and an angled display window. The display window was replaced with a modern, multi-light window. A single-leaf, aluminum entry southeast of the storefront provides access to the second story of the building. Four, square fixed lights along the second story of the façade were replaced by dark tinted glass panes.

128. Carroll Bakery Building, 309 East Nash Street, 1923
(1984 Inventory #43; Site ID #WL-0479)

C

The contributing status of this building is unchanged. The single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building features a single, mid-twentieth century storefront. The storefront consists of two recessed, angled, single-leaf, aluminum entries framed by aluminum display windows. Single-light transoms extend above the storefront fenestration. A flat-roof, metal awning shelters the storefront. A transom consisting of four sets of eight lights is located above the awning. According to the 1984 nomination, the transom previously contained molded glass. A stepped and raked brick parapet with stone coping extends along the front edge of the roof. The decorative cornice has been removed from the façade.

129. Carroll Building
311-317 East Nash Street (315-319 East Nash Street)
1921

C

(1984 Inventory #45; Site ID #WL-0480)

The status of this building is updated from Pivotal to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 315-319 East Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 311-317 South Nash Street. The three-story, flag-roof, brick commercial building contains three façade storefronts. All three storefronts are clad in a limestone veneer. Along the southeast section of the building, the second and third stories of the façade are also clad in a brick veneer. The remaining sections of the building feature brick elevations. The northwest and central storefront (311 and 313 East Nash Street) consists of a central, single-leaf, aluminum entry with a single-light transom, and large, aluminum display windows. The entry to the southeast storefront (317 East Nash Street) is recessed and is filled by a full-light, wood door. The entry is accessed via a limestone archway. A large display window, which was previously enclosed, is located northwest of the entry. A single-leaf entry northwest of the 317 East Nash Street storefront provides access to an interior hallway containing the building's elevator and stairs. The entry is recessed within a limestone archway. Limestone pilasters separate the building's three storefronts and a heavy, limestone entablature extends between the storefronts and the second story windows. The second story windows above the 311 and 313 East Nash Street storefronts exhibit replacement sashes with simulated nine-over-one lights. Brick pilasters with stone capitals frame the windows along this portion of the building. Windows throughout the remainder of the building retain historic twelve-over-one and twelve-over-two, double-hung wood sashes. A heavy limestone cornice with dentil molding extends

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Additional Information)

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Name of Property

above the third story windows. A limestone-paneled balustrade lines the front edge of the roof.

130. Thomas-Yelverton Funeral Home, 325 East Nash Street, 1961
(1984 Inventory #48; Site ID #WL-0602)

C

The status of this building is updated from Intrusion to Contributing due to its age and degree of integrity. This large brick building is a good illustration of 1960s architecture contrasting with the high-style, monumental buildings on either side. The building draws upon the International Style with its flat roof and unadorned exterior. The building is comprised of a large two-story block with a lower, one-story block occupying the front (southwest) of the building. The one-story block is off-center, making way for a covered walkway leading from the parking lot to the northeast. The front of the one-story block features nine, very narrow vertical slits providing modest light into the interior. The flat-roofed covered walkway is supported by heavy square columns of concrete aggregate. The second story windows appear to be paired, two-over-two, double-hung sash with exterior screens.

131. Cherry Hotel, 333 East Nash Street, 1920-1922
(1984 Inventory #49; Site ID #WL-0006)
(Individually Listed in the NRHP)

C

The status of this building is updated from Pivotal to Contributing. The six-story, U-shaped, brick, Classical Revival style hotel with a sloped, parapeted roof is currently vacant. The first story of the façade and southeast elevation of the southeast wing of the building are clad in a limestone veneer and the upper floors are clad in a brick veneer. The upper story windows contain a combination of one-over-one and six-over-one, double-hung, wood sashes, two-light, wood awning sashes, and narrow, two- and three-light, wood sashes. The windows feature stone sills and brick lintels. The window openings along the northwest wing and the northwest and rear elevations of the southeast wing are arched and feature arched brick lintels. The majority of the fenestration along the first floor of the building is enclosed with plywood. The primary façade, which faces East Nash Street, exhibits a two-story, Beaux Arts style, limestone-clad entry with carved lion's heads and arched door and window openings. The large, metal awning that historically sheltered the entry has been removed. Banded brick lines the mezzanine story along the façade and southeast elevation of the southeast wing. A carved limestone lintel extends above the mezzanine. A secondary double-leaf entry along the southeast elevation of the southeast wing is sheltered by the metal awning. An elaborate, Beaux Arts style, metal cornice with modillions, dentils, and egg-and-dart molding lines the façade and southeast elevation of the building. Since the 1984 nomination, two metal-clad structures, possibly scaffolding or enclosed fire escapes, were constructed along the rear elevations of the northwest and southeast wing.

132. Atlantic Coastline Railroad Passenger Depot

C

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Historic District (Boundary Increase/Decrease,
Additional Information)

Wilson County, NC
County and State

Name of Property

401 East Nash Street

1924

(1984 Inventory #51; Site ID #WL-0454)

The status of this building is updated from Pivotal to Contributing. Since the 1984 nomination, the Atlantic Coastline Railroad Passenger Depot, including the associated covered platform and porter's room, underwent an expansive rehabilitation in 1998. The single-story, brick, Mission style passenger depot consists of a gable-on-hip-roof principal mass with central, gable-roof façade and rear projections. The building is set on a concrete foundation and sheltered by a terra cotta tile roof with wide eaves. The building's brick exterior is contrasted by a molded concrete water table and the concrete coping outlining the Mission style, curvilinear, brick parapets along the gable ends of the main block and the projecting bays. Stucco quatrefoil motifs are centered along each parapet wall. Brick quoins adorn the corners of the building and frame the fenestration. The depot's large windows contain four-over-four and six-over-six, double-hung wood sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the façade roof slope. The façade of the depot features two double-leaf entries located to either side of the façade projection. The entries contain nine-light, paneled wood doors with a twelve-light, wood transom. This fenestration pattern is mirrored on the rear elevation, with the entries providing access to the covered platform to the rear of the building.

a. Covered platform, c.1924

C - Structure

The poured concrete covered platform extends parallel to the passenger depot and across the entire length of the property along the railroad tracks. Capped with an ornamental metal ridge, it has a pitched slate roof, iron columns, and curved support braces.

b. Porter's Room, c. 1924

C

The porter's room exhibits many of the same features as the passenger depot. Located north-northwest of the depot, the single-story, brick porter's room is also executed in the Mission style and features a concrete foundation, terra cotta tile gable-on-hip-roof, and a brick exterior with a concrete water table and brick quoins. The windows contain four-over-four, double-hung, wood sashes. Mission style, curvilinear brick parapets with concrete coping adorn the gable ends. The façade of the porter's room contains two entries. The southwest double-leaf entry is filled by a pair of nine-light, wood paneled doors with a twelve-light wood transom. The northeast single-leaf entry contains a six-light, wood paneled door with a twelve-light, wood transom and three-light sidelights with lower panels. This fenestration pattern is mirrored on the rear elevation.

133. Wilson Upholstery, 415 East Nash Street, c.1930

C

(1984 Inventory #52; Site ID #WL-0664)

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Historic District (Boundary Increase/Decrease,
Additional Information)

Wilson County, NC
County and State

Name of Property

The contributing status of this resource is unchanged. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building is clad in stucco and contains a single façade storefront. The storefront consists of a central single-leaf entry filled by a glass and aluminum door flanked by display windows, which are covered with illustrated wood panels. The second story façade windows are also enclosed. With the exception of a single-leaf entry filled by a multi-light wood door and a metal garage door, all of the fenestration along the northwest elevation is covered with plywood. A stucco-clad parapet wall extends along the edge of the roof. The parapet is stepped along the northwest and southeast elevations.

134. Commercial Building, 417 East Nash Street, c.1920

C

(1984 Inventory #53; Site ID #WL-0665)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. According to the 1983 survey photograph, the storefronts of this two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building were previously enclosed. The siding covering the storefronts has since been removed. The current storefront consists of a recessed, single-leaf entry and two large display windows. Narrow window bays frame the recessed entry. It is unclear if the current appearance reflects the storefront's historic configuration. The second story windows exhibit one-over-one, double-hung replacement sashes with simulated six-over-one muntins. A brick parapet with a concrete cap lines the edge of the roof.

135. Star Café Building, 419-421 East Nash Street, 1928

NC

(1984 Inventory #55; Site ID #WL-0594)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Noncontributing. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building contains two heavily modified storefronts. The northwest storefront (419 East Nash Street) consists of a single-leaf entry filled by a multi-light replacement door and a large display window filled by a replacement vinyl sash. The southeast storefront (421 East Nash Street) has been enclosed with concrete block. The storefront features a central, single-leaf entry filled by a replacement multi-light door framed by display windows, which were previously modified to accommodate replacement sashes. The second story façade windows and all of the fenestration on the southeast elevation are enclosed. Two c. 1930 single-story, shed-roof concrete block additions extend to the rear of the building. Although some of the modifications to the commercial building most likely date to the mid-twentieth century, the changes to the storefront and enclosure of the fenestration along the façade and southeast elevation significantly alters the historic appearance of the building. Therefore, the commercial building is a noncontributing resource to the historic district.

**136. Jackson Chapel First Missionary Baptist Church
571 East Nash Street (101 North Pender Street)
1913**

C

(1984 Inventory #275; Site ID #WL-0530)

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Historic District (Boundary Increase/Decrease,
Additional Information)

Wilson County, NC
County and State

Name of Property

The status of this building is updated from Pivotal to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 101 North Pender Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 571 South Nash Street. The pyramidal-roof, brick, Romanesque Revival church presents a complex form with multiple projections. Full-height, gable-roof projections extend from the façade, southwest, and rear elevations and a large hip-roof projection spans the northeast elevation of the building. The church is set on a raised basement foundation and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof with wide eaves. The church exhibits a variety of windows forms; however, the majority of the windows openings are arched and feature stone sills and brick lintels. In the main sanctuary, the openings exhibit complex, paired or three-part window bays with stained glass, or contain arched, one-over-one, double-hung, wood sashes. The central window bay along the North Pender Street façade is particularly elaborate, consisting of a large, three-part, stained-glass window topped with small, ocular windows with stained glass. On the southwest elevation, which faces East Nash Street, the stained-glass sanctuary windows feature an arched, stained-glass transom and a large, ocular window with stained glass is located beneath the southwest gable.

A three-story corner belltower at the south corner is the focal point of the building's North Pender Street façade. The belltower features a pyramidal roof with wide eaves supported by curved, wooden brackets. Like the main block of the church, the tower is pierced by multiple arched openings containing paired, arched window bays filled by stained glass or one-over-one, double-hung, wood sashes. A stone cornice with modillions separates the shaft of the tower from the belfry, which features arched openings containing triple archways with simple columns and decorative medallions. The belltower also contains the church's arched, double-leaf primary entry, which is filled by a pair of wood paneled doors and features an arched, wooden transom. A similar, but shorter, three-story tower is located at the west corner of the church.

A large-scale addition was erected at the northwest elevation around 2000. Brick arcades and a hyphen connect the church to the two-story gabled addition, forming an open courtyard between the two sections of the building. The fenestration of the addition and connecting hyphen mimics that of the main block of the church. The East Nash Street elevation of addition also includes a prominent tower, replicating those of the original church. Despite the large-scale additions, the exterior design and materials of the original sanctuary are protected by the enclosed courtyard and the design of the addition is compatible with the historic character of the church.

Nash Street, West and Northeast (100 Block Between Tarboro and Pine Street)

Property records confirm that the buildings within this block that front the northeast side of Nash Street (even street numbers) are identified by a cardinal direction of Northeast. Those on the southwest side (odd numbers) are identified by a cardinal direction of West.

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Name of Property

West Nash Street

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137. Wells Building, 101-109 West Nash Street, 1923

C

(1984 Inventory #14; Site ID #WL-0616)

The status of this building is updated from Pivotal to Contributing. Located at the corner of West Nash and South Tarboro Streets, the two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building displays some of the finest molded terra cotta ornamentation in Wilson. A full-height, terra cotta frame with Greek keying and carved rosettes outlines the first story storefronts and enclosed display windows along the second story of the building. The display windows were enclosed and stuccoed during the mid-twentieth century when Belk-Tyler Department Store occupied the entire building. A band of decorative brickwork separates the terra cotta frame from the dentiled, terra cotta cornice. A stepped brick parapet with a terra cotta cap lines the front and northeast edge of the roof. Two-story, canted, brick pilasters with terra cotta, Corinthian capitals divide the façade and northeast elevation into individual bays and frame the first story storefronts.

The commercial building, which historically housed multiple retail stores at the ground level, currently has four active storefronts. Since the 1984 nomination, one of the storefronts along the façade has been enclosed. The primary storefront, situated at the east corner of the building, is canted and recessed beneath an overhang supported by a large column with the terra cotta ornamentation. The angled, single-leaf entry contains a glass and aluminum door with a single-light transom. The aluminum display windows are angled and overhang the sidewalk. The remaining three storefronts are located along the northeast elevation and consist of recessed, single- or double-leaf entry and aluminum display windows. Northwest-most storefront is clad in a replacement metal siding. A large, decorative, metal slipcover obscures the display windows above the storefront. A flat, metal awning shelters the four storefronts along the façade and northeast elevation. The storefronts are indicative of mid-twentieth century commercial design. Although this building has been substantially altered throughout the mid-twentieth century, the majority of the modifications are historic and the building's distinctive design elements are largely retained.

138. Culbreth Building, 111 West Nash Street, c.1960

C

(1984 Inventory #9; Site ID #WL-0531)

The status of this resource is updated from Fill to Contributing. The two-story, flat-roof, brick-clad commercial building a good illustration of Modernist commercial infill from the mid-twentieth century. The entire façade is slightly recessed from the primary wall plane. The first floor of the façade features a metal-and-glass open front with two single-leaf, metal-framed glass doors. Unique to the storefront is the zig-zag pattern of display windows that create a built-in plant bed along the apron. The second floor is a window wall comprised of eight vertical, single-light, metal windows, each separated by a protruding

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metal bar. The upper floor windows feature spandrels above and below. The roof cantilevers slightly above the façade.

139. Former Telephone Exchange Building, 115 West Nash Street, 1907 C
(1984 Inventory #6; Site ID #WL-0600)

The status of this resource is updated from Fill to Contributing. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building contains a single façade storefront. The storefront consists of an off-center, single-leaf entry filled by a glass and metal door with a single-light transom and sidelight framed by large, aluminum display windows. The storefront features stone veneer panels, the use of which was common during the mid-twentieth century. A flat, metal awning shelters the storefront. The upper façade maintains a unique, decorative, metal architectural slipcover. The mid-twentieth century upgrades to the façade are reflective of the modernization of existing commercial buildings during the post-World War II years. A flat-roof hyphen extends across the alleyway to the southeast, connecting the commercial building to the adjacent building (111 West Nash Street; WL-0531). Windows along the southeast elevation have been enclosed.

140. Dean's Building, 117 West Nash Street, c.1910 C
(1984 Inventory #5; Site ID #WL-0491)

The status of this resource is updated from Fill to Contributing. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building is a fine illustration of typical mid-century modernization of earlier buildings. The storefront reflects the popular visual front, or open front, with plate glass windows and aluminum-framed glass door. The upper façade features a decorative aluminum slipcover. The slipcover features contrasting colors and contains a neon sign. A flat, metal awning shelters the façade storefront. Windows along the northwest elevation have been enclosed.

141. (former) Billy's Home Appliances, 119 West Nash Street, 1956 NC
(1984 Inventory #4; Site ID #WL-0462)

The status of this resource is updated from Intrusion to Noncontributing. The single-story, flat-roof, brick-clad commercial building is an example of mid-twentieth century infill along West Nash Street. Though this building was erected during the period of significance, it received a facade remodeling that includes a stone veneer paneling and the creation of a recessed entry. Although the building retains its mid-century aluminum plate glass windows, overall, the alterations to the façade are incompatible with the building's historic character and appearance. Therefore, it is a noncontributing resource to the historic district.

142. Belk-Tyler Budget Shop, 121 West Nash Street, 1954 NC
(1984 Inventory #3; Site ID #WL-0461)

The status of this resource is updated from Intrusion to Noncontributing. Historically, this two-story, slope-roof, brick-clad building was characterized by the recessed first floor with round columns, or pilotis, and large plate glass windows. Since the building was

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documented in 1984 nomination, the southeast and northwest bays of the recessed front were enclosed. The enclosed sections feature partially enclosed windows and a brick bulkhead. The central section of the storefront remains recessed beneath the overhang, but contains replacement windows and doors. The upper portion of the façade is clad in stone panels pierced by three small, replacement windows. The alteration to the façade compromises the original Modernist design of the building. Therefore, it is a noncontributing resource to the historic district.

143. Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Company Building
123 West Nash Street
c.1930, 1954, 1968

(1984 Inventory #2; Site ID #WL-0477)

The contributing status of this resource is unchanged. The former Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company Building consists of the original c. 1930 two-story, Art Deco style section, a c. 1954 three-story addition, and two c. 1968 additions along the façade and rear elevations. The materials and Art Deco features of the original c. 1930 are echoed on the later c. 1954 addition, resulting in a cohesive exterior appearance. The c. 1930 section and c. 1954 addition feature flat roofs and are clad in a multi-colored brick veneer with brick and concrete accents. The windows of the c. 1930 section and c. 1954 addition contain six-over-six, double-hung, wood sashes, although several have been enclosed or infilled with vents. The windows feature concrete sills and brick lintels. Inset panels with diagonally laid brick and concrete accents separate the first and second story fenestration. Full-height, reeded brick pilasters frame the fenestration and divide the northwest elevation of the c. 1930 section and the c. 1954 addition into individual bays. The pilasters continue onto the concrete parapet along the northwest edge of the roofs. The entries along the northwest elevation of the c. 1930 section and the c. 1954 addition feature concrete, Art Deco surrounds. A tall, vertical window bay filled with glass block extends above the entry on the c. 1954 addition. This portion of the c. 1954 addition is taller than the remainder of the building and possibly contains a stairwell or an elevator shaft.

The c. 1968 additions span the entirety of the building's façade and rear elevations. The additions are indicative of Modern commercial design from the mid-twentieth century. The first story of each addition is clad in a brick veneer, while the second story features long rows of enamel panels. Windows contain single-light, aluminum sashes. The front entry vestibule of the façade addition is recessed beneath the overhang of the cantilevered second story. The second story of the rear addition overhangs the first story, creating a covered driveway to the rear of the building. Although the additions noticeably change the appearance of the original building, they were constructed during the period of significance and are a good example of mid-twentieth century upgrades to earlier commercial buildings.

Northeast Nash Street

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144. (former) Oasis-Center Theater

NC

104 Northeast Nash Street (104-106 West Nash Street)

c.1915

(1984 Inventory #12-13; Site ID #WL-0557 and 637)

The status of this building is updated from Intrusion to Noncontributing. The original nomination has two separate entries for the storefronts at 104 and 106 West Nash Street. However, the two are part of a single building and are currently located on the same parcel with the same street address, 104 Northeast Nash Street. As such, this amendment includes the two storefronts as one building. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building has been heavily modified. According to the 1984 nomination, the façade of southeast section (formerly 104 West Nash Street) was completely stuccoed. The stucco along the second story of the façade has since been removed, revealing the window openings and diamond-shaped ornamentation. This diamond-shaped ornamentation is also evident along the second story of the northwest side of the building (formerly 106 West Nash Street). The northwest storefront documented in the 1984 nomination has since been enclosed and the first story of the façade has been stuccoed to create a unified appearance. The remaining storefront on the southeast side of the façade (formerly 104 West Nash Street) was installed during the 1970s and consists of a single-leaf entry with a replacement door and a display window with a replacement, two-light sash. A secondary entry northwest of the storefront provides access to the second story. The windows along the second story of the building are two-light, replacement sashes with brick sills and splay jack arch lintels.

145. Wilson Theater-Grady Building

C

108 Northeast Nash Street (108 West Nash Street)

1920

(1984 Inventory #11; Site ID #WL-0644)

The contributing status of this resource is unchanged. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 108 West Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 108 Northeast Nash Street. Since the 1984 nomination, the 1920 brick, Art Deco style theater was rehabilitated. The theater consists of two main sections: a two-story, flat-roof section fronting Northeast Nash Street, which historically contained retail space and the lobby on the first floor and offices on the second floor; and a large, two-story, gambrel-roof section to the rear, which contains the primary seating area and a second-story balcony. A single-story, shed-roof projection attached to the rear elevation of the gambrel-roof section houses the stage. A non-historic, single-story, shed-roof addition extends from the northwest elevation of the building. According to the 1984 nomination, the interior of the theater retains many original features, including elaborate, Art Deco style ornamentation, art glass, and a proscenium arch.

The theater features a three-part façade defined by brick quoins on the first story and brick pilasters with stone caps and cruciform ornamentation along the second story. The first story of the façade historically contained two storefronts and the theater's primary entry.

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During the rehabilitation, the storefronts were replaced with large, six-light windows with multi-light transoms. The primary, double-leaf entrance is recessed and currently contains a pair of replacement, multi-light, metal doors with a glass and metal surround. A multi-light transom extends above the entry. The 1984 nomination describes a wide marquee, which projected from the central bay. The present canopy extends the width of the façade and is supported by decorative wood brackets. Although the marquee is a modern addition, it mimics those typical from the early to mid-twentieth century. The windows along the second story of the façade, which were previously enclosed, have been uncovered. The paired windows along the outer bays exhibit twelve-over-one, double-hung, Prairie style, wood sashes with stone sills and lintels. Brick panels laid in a basketweave pattern are centered above the windows. The central, projecting bay features a four-part window recessed within a brick arch with stone keystone and spring blocks. The window consists of two arched, twelve-over-one, double-hung wood sashes between two four-over-one, double-hung, wood sashes. The lintel above the four-part window has a double arch with stone keystones. A stepped and raked façade parapet with a stone cap lines the front edge of the roof. The majority of the windows along the northwest and southeast elevations of the theater remain enclosed.

146. Bullock Building

C

110 Northeast Nash Street (110 West Nash Street)

c.1930

(1984 Inventory #10; Site ID #WL-0471)

The contributing status of this resource is unchanged. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 110 West Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 110 Northeast Nash Street. The two-story, sloped-roof, brick commercial building features an elaborately designed façade storefront with a deeply recessed, arched entrance. Narrow, cooper columns and Classical style, cooper moldings adorn the archway, which also features a terrazzo marble floor. Three single-leaf entries filled by two-part, glass and wood doors are sheltered beneath the archway. A large, arched, single-light transom is located above the doors. Plate glass display windows with copper surrounds flank the recessed entrance. Detailed wood and copper moldings extend above the storefront's entries and adjacent display windows. The bulkheads beneath the display windows are clad in marble panels. The transoms above the front display windows have been enclosed. A glazed tile surround frames the façade storefront. The second story of the façade contains a ribbon of seven single window bays consisting of five single-light, wood sashes between two nine-over-nine, double-hung, wood sashes. The windows are framed by fluted, stone pilasters with carved rosettes. Along the façade, the building's stone capped, brick parapet features two carved stone urns and a central, carved stone cartouche inscribed with the letter "B." This building retains a high degree of historic integrity and is an impressive example of early-twentieth century commercial architecture.

147. Wilson Home & Loan Association

C

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112 Northeast Nash Street (112 West Nash Street)

c.1940

(1984 Inventory #8; Site ID #WL-0634)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 112 West Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 112 Northeast Nash Street. The single-story, flat-roof commercial building features a single façade storefront with a central, recessed entry filled by a glass and aluminum door, which is flanked by angled, aluminum display windows. A flat metal awning is suspended above the storefront. The façade of the building is covered in stucco and the remaining elevations are clad in a brick veneer.

148. First Citizens Bank

C

126 Northeast Nash Street (126 West Nash Street)

1963

(1984 Inventory #1; Site ID #WL-0507)

The status of this building is updated from Intrusion to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 126 West Nash Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 126 Northeast Nash Street. The First Citizen's Bank building, which currently houses the offices of the Wilson Times Co., was erected during the period of significance and is an exemplary illustration of New Formalist design. Particularly of note are the symmetrical façade with heavy stone-veneered columns on the first floor and large banks of full-height windows along the second story elevations. The first floor of the southeast elevation is clad in a brick veneer. The façade and northwest elevation contain banks of large, aluminum windows, each separated by square stone-veneered columns. The façade is defined by a central, double-leaf, metal and glass door with sidelights. Flanking the door are heavy engaged pilasters and window walls. The second story is taller than the first and is cantilevered, creating an overhang that shelters the first story. The second-floor walls are comprised of large, narrow tinted windows that are vertically oriented. The second story of the building is primarily comprised of banks of large, narrow, vertically oriented, tinted windows. The central section of the second story façade is clad in marble panels. This building is a fine illustration of Modernist design from the mid-twentieth century.

Nash Street, Northeast (200 Block, North of Pine Street)

149. Wilson Chamber of Commerce, 200 Northeast Nash Street, c.1965

C

(Boundary Increase; Site ID #WL-2119)

This one-story building is rectangular in form with a flat roof and buff-colored brick exterior. A wide flat concrete cornice surrounds the building. The Modernist building is relatively plain and characterized by wide bays with vertical concrete bands separated by narrow, fixed, windows in metal frames. The front façade (southwest) is symmetrical with a single bay. The bay consists of a double-leaf, metal and glass door with two narrow

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vertical windows on either side. The windows are separated by engaged concrete pilasters. A flat concrete canopy is centered above the façade entry bay. A similar fenestration with canopy is located on the northwest and southeast elevation. On the northeast elevation, in place of the door, is a large single-light window that may have once functioned as a drive-thru. A secondary entry is on the southeast elevation. Landscaping surrounding the building is a raised brick retaining wall with foundation shrubs and planted trees. The property was conveyed to the Wilson County government in 1964 and the building is believed to have been constructed shortly thereafter. Its original use is unclear.

150. Southern National Bank/Wilson Praise & Worship
202 Northeast Nash Street
1970

(Boundary Increase; Site ID #WL-2118)

This one-story, Temple-front brick-clad building combines Greek Revival with Modern Movement design elements. The former bank is a front-gabled building and features a prominent portico that is recessed beneath the front pediment. The gable field is stuccoed. A wide triglyph cornice and plain frieze surround the building. The front pediment features six large fluted classical columns. The building rests on a concrete foundation. The front façade (southwest) is symmetrical and has five bays with a centered entry door. The double-leaf door is recessed and contains paneled wood doors. The remaining bays of the façade are multi-light windows forming a front window wall. A decorative metal screen covers the window wall. Side elevations feature seven vertical window bays. The bays are narrow with three metal-framed lights and a concrete panel below.

In 1970, the year the building was erected, the property was gifted by the Veterans of Foreign Affairs, Post 6651, to the Southern National Bank. The bank retained ownership until 1988 when Wilson Praise & Worship acquired the property.

Pender Street, East

The original 1984 nomination identifies the buildings along Pender Street with a cardinal direction of North. However, current property records indicate that East is the current cardinal direction.

151. Mount Hebron Masonic Lodge #2, 115 East Pender Street, 1947
(1984 Inventory #274; Site ID #WL-0552)

The status of this resource is updated from Fill to Contributing. Since the 1980s, this two-story, flat-roof, concrete block Masonic lodge has undergone substantial changes. The entire building was stuccoed. The second story façade windows, which were original six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash, were replaced with the present one-over-one sash, double-hung, vinyl sashes. The second story windows on the side elevations were infilled. The storefronts retain their original configuration comprised of an angled recessed entry door flanked by display windows with concrete apron. However, the windows are boarded over. The wide, six-light transom above each storefront remains boarded over. Despite the

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replacement windows, the storefronts and overall aesthetic of the building remain intact, and the building continues to contribute to the district.

152. St. John's African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, 119 East Pender Street, 1915
(1984 Inventory #273; Site ID #WL-0582) **C**

The status of this building is updated from Pivotal to Contributing. The brick, Gothic Revival style church is the second church constructed for the St. John's African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, one of the earliest Black congregations in Wilson. The church's brick exterior is embellished by stone molding and ornamentation, brick corbelling, and brick buttresses with stone caps. Gable-roof projections with brick parapets lined with stone coping extend from the façade, southwest, and rear elevations. Stained glass windows throughout the main sanctuary exhibit Gothic arch forms filled by arched, wood sashes with heavy, Gothic arch, stone lintels and stone sills. Intricate wood transoms adorn the large windows along the façade and southwest projections. The stained-glass windows throughout the remainder of the main block of the church are rectangular in form and contain single, paired, and three-part, arched, wood sashes with multi-light transoms, brick lintels, and stone sills.

The twin corner towers, which frame the East Pender Street façade, are the church's most prominent feature. The southeast belltower is three-stories in height and features corner buttresses, projecting stone rainspouts, and an arched belfry with louvers and quatrefoil ornamentation. Carved stone molding, finials, and crosses adorn the top of the belltower. The corresponding, two-story tower on the northwest corner of the church features a castellated brick parapet with stone coping, a corner buttress, and a minaret. The towers frame a central, three-bay arcade with Gothic style, stone archways. The arcade shelters two recessed, double-leaf entries. A carved, stone cross is centered on a projecting gable above the arcade. A single-story, canted projection is attached to the southwest corner of the church and the northeast elevation of the church's northeast tower. A large, single-story, hip-roof projections spans northeast elevation of the building and wraps around to the rear elevation. A single-story, flat-roof addition was construction along the rear elevation of the building during the 1960s. A large, single-story, flat-roof addition was added at the rear elevation of the 1960s addition circa 2005. Otherwise, the original sanctuary and mid-century addition are unaltered.

153. St. John's Episcopal Church, Parsonage, 121 East Pender Street, c.1920
(1984 Inventory #273; Site ID #WL-0583) **C**

This resource is referenced in the original nomination inventory with the church (119 East Pender Street; WL-0582). The parsonage is a well-preserved example of an American Foursquare dwelling within the district. The two-story, hip-roof dwelling is set on a continuous, brick-clad foundation, is clad in a brick veneer, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. Wooden brackets line the roof's wide eaves. The windows exhibit one-over-one, six-over-one, nine-over-one, and fifteen-over-one, double-hung wood sashes with

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brick sills and lintels. An interior brick chimney pierces the southwest and northeast roof slopes. The façade of the parsonage mirrors that of the associated church. A central, three-bay arcade with Gothic style, stone archways shelters the recessed, single-leaf front entry along the interior wall plane. A two-story, hip-roof projection along the north corner of the residence contains the two-car garage.

Pettigrew Street, East

154. Commercial Building/Grocery Store, 117 East Pettigrew Street, 1964

C

(Boundary Increase; Site ID #WL-2153)

This modest, one-story, brick corner grocery store features a flat roof with parapet that slopes down toward the rear. The parapet is topped by a terra cotta coping. The building is characterized by its cornered entrance at the southeast corner. The entrance features a double-leaf, metal-and-glass entry door topped by a wide transom. A half-hip, metal awning is suspended above the cornered entrance. It wraps around the southeast elevation, sheltering a bank of three display windows. The awning also wraps around the southwest elevation, extending nearly its full width. The southwest elevation features boarded-over windows at the east end, towards the front of the building. The former windows are set high on the wall. At the west end of the elevation is a one-story, shed-roofed addition with exposed rafter ends. The addition is concrete block construction. The rear (northeast) elevation contains a single-leaf entry door. At the top of the west end of the wall is painted "Green Grocery."

Pettigrew Street, South

155. Rogers Terminal Building Warehouse, 112-118 South Pettigrew Street, 1940

C

(Site ID #WL-0617)

This building is comprised of multiple, mid-twentieth century additions to the former Wells-Whitehead Tobacco Company (1984 Inventory #112/Demolished) complex. The four additions (112-118 South Pettigrew Street) are single-story, flat-roof buildings. Three of the additions (114-118 South Pettigrew Street) are clad in a brick veneer. 112 South Pettigrew Street is partially covered in stucco. The front and rear elevations of the additions features three bays with a centered entry bay framed by eight-light, metal, pivot windows. The entries predominately contain paired, metal doors; however, the entry along the South Pettigrew Street elevation of 112 South Pettigrew Street has been enclosed and the entry on the opposite elevation has been replaced. These 1940 additions are largely intact and reflect the continued industrial enterprises through the mid-twentieth century.

156. (former) Purity Bakery Garage 113 South Pettigrew Street (111 South Pettigrew Street)

C

c.1960

(1984 Inventory #269; Site ID #WL-0571)

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This amendment updates the status from Intrusion to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 111 South Pettigrew Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 113 South Pettigrew Street. The single-story, flat-roof, concrete block garage was historically associated with the Purity Bakery Company (422 East Nash Street; WL-0623). The façade of the garage contains a central bay filled by a four-light, overhead, wood garage door. Windows along the northeast elevation exhibit two-over-two, metal sashes. Although the building is abandoned and threatened by deterioration, it retains its historic integrity.

157. Union Hall, 121 South Pettigrew Street, 1957

C

(1984 Inventory #271; Site ID #WL-0610)

This amendment updates the status from Fill to Contributing. The single-story, flat-roof commercial building historically housed the offices of the Bakery, Confectionary, and Tobacco Union Locals 259-T, 270-T, and 271-T. The building is clad in a five-course common bond brick veneer and exhibits windows filled by one-over-one, replacement, aluminum sashes. A tile-capped, stepped, brick parapet lines the façade, northeast, and southwest edge of the roof. The façade of the building contains a central, double-leaf entry filled by a pair of metal and glass doors sheltered by a metal awning. This building was erected during the period of significance and retains good integrity.

Pine Street, South

**158. R.L. Smith Auto Repair Shop
211 West Pine Street (211 South Pine Street)
1928**

C

(1984 Inventory #120; Site ID #WL-0591)

This amendment updates the status from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 221 South Pine Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 221 West Pine Street. The single-story, flat-roof, brick auto repair shop consists of the central, 1928 section and two shorter, flat-roof wings. The southwest wing is brick, and the northeast wing is constructed of concrete block. According to the 1984 nomination, wings were added between 1936 and 1959. The façade of the central section of the repair shop contains two bays filled by multi-light, overhead, wood doors. A single-leaf entry filled by a paneled, wood door is located southwest of the bays. The transom above the door is enclosed with plywood. An inset, brick panel located on the upper façade contains a sign reading "Poole's Body Shop." A brick parapet lines the roof of the central block of the building. The northeast wing contains the repair shop's office. The façade features a storefront consisting of a single-leaf entry filled by a paneled wood door and a partially enclosed display window. The large bay along the façade of the northeast wing contains a wood, overhead door. According to the 1984 nomination, the rear elevation of the building features two, segmental arch windows filled by twelve-pane, metal sashes with

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a central pivot sash. The building retains a moderate degree of integrity and continues to convey its overall design as a service garage.

South Street, South

159. Sutton's/Braswell Cafes

C

209-211 South South Street (209-211 South Street)

c.1920

(1984 Inventory #209; Site ID #WL-0595)

This amendment updates the status from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 209-211 South Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 209-211 South South Street. The single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building was originally constructed as two separate retail spaces, but was unified into a singular building in the 1930s. Since the 1984 nomination, the façade of the building has undergone a modest remodeling that included the installation of modern storefronts with metal-and-glass doors and aluminum display windows. The windows and door along the northwest elevation were also replaced. However, the fenestration of the new storefronts reflects the historic configuration, including the garage door along the 211 South South Street façade. The building also retains the decorative brick panels above the storefronts and its stepped, brick façade parapet.

160. (former) Walston Livery Stable

C

217 South South Street (213 South Street)

1934

(1984 Inventory #210; Site ID #WL-0613)

This amendment updates the status from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 213 South Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 217 South South Street. Since the 1984 nomination, this two-story, monitor-roof, brick building has been adapted as a brewery. The garage bay on the front façade was retained, but the door was replaced with a modern, multi-light garage door. The former entry door north of the garage bay was replaced with a metal-and-glass door. The historic multi-light, metal pivot windows survive along the first and second story of the façade. The gabled, stepped, brick parapet along the façade and rear elevation also remains intact. The adjacent building (WL-0445) has been demolished, but the northwest wall remains extant and attached to the southeast elevation of the building.

161. Barnes-Harrell Co. Truck Garage

C

305 South South Street (307 South Street)

c.1940

(1984 Inventory #237; Site ID #WL-0460)

This amendment updates the status from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 307 South Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current

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address is 305 South South Street. The single-story, sloped-roof, concrete block garage was historically associated with the Barnes-Harrell Company (320 South Barnes Street; WL-0459), a Coca-Cola bottling company. The façade of the building features a large, central bay filled by a metal, roll-up garage door and a brick lintel. The bay is framed by single window bays along the upper portion of the façade. A single-leaf entry filled by a metal door is located southeast of the central bay. A brick lintel extends above the door. Windows throughout the building exhibit single-light, metal sashes with brick sills and lintels. The building was erected during the period of significance and retains good integrity.

**162. Wilson Iron Works Garage & Storage Annex
311 South South Street (208 South Lodge Street)
1960, 1967**

C

(1984 Inventory #233; Site ID #WL-0659)

The contributing status of this resource is unchanged. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 208 South Lodge Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 311 South South Street. The single-story, flat-roof building feature steel frame and concrete block construction and is clad in a brick veneer. The northwest elevation is clad in metal siding. The façade of the building contains two large bays filled by metal, roll-up garage doors. A painted sign reading "Wilson Iron Works Inc" extends above the bays. A stepped, brick parapet lines the front edge of the roof. A circa 1967 concrete block, flat-roof, brick-clad addition is attached to the rear elevation of the building. The building was erected during the period of significance and retains good integrity.

**163. Briggs & Fleming Tobacco Water Towers
414 South South Street
c.1900**

C-Structure

(1984 Inventory #238; Site ID #WL-2151)

The two steel water towers were recorded with the Briggs & Fleming Tobacco Prize House (non-extant) in the 1984 nomination. The water towers are sited to the rear of the former tobacco prize house. The three-legged towers with elevated steel tanks have central riser pipes, a support strut, tie rods, and balcony ladder with handrail. The tank has a traditional style hemispherical bottom. The towers appear unaltered and reflect the prominent tobacco era of Wilson.

Tarboro Street, Northeast

The original nomination identifies the resources along this section of Tarboro Street with a cardinal direction of North; however, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current cardinal direction is Northeast.

**164. Edward D. Jones Company Building, 101 Northeast Tarboro Street, c.1955
*(1984 Inventory #129; Site ID #WL-0533)***

NC

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The status of this building is updated from Fill to Noncontributing. The building is currently attached to and shares a parcel with 104 Northeast Nash Street (WL-0557 and WL-0637). Historically, this single-story, flat-roof, brick-clad, rectangular building featured an open, recessed storefront with metal-framed glass pane walls and a centered metal-and-glass door. Since the 1984 nomination, the storefront has been entirely infilled with brick and a modern metal door installed. A small window bay filled by a three-light, vinyl sash is located northeast of the entry. A shed-roof, stuccoed, concrete block addition was added along the southeast elevation of the building. Due to these extensive changes, this building does not contribute to the historic district.

165. Loyal Order of Moose Lodge

C

**111-117 Northeast Tarboro Street (111-117 North Tarboro Street)
1946**

(1984 Inventory #124; Site ID #WL-0550)

The status of this building is unchanged. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 111-117 North Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 111-117 Northeast Tarboro Street. This two-story, flat-roof, brick-clad building is a rare example of mid-century International Style architecture in downtown Wilson. A two-story projection along the east corner of the building houses the primary entrance. The recessed, double-leaf entry is set within a stone surround and contains a pair of glass and metal doors with a single-light transom. A large, multi-light, aluminum window is centered above the entry. A stone parapet lines the front and northeast edge of the projection's roof. On the first floor of the building's façade, the three storefronts are recessed and clad in stone panels. Large round columns create an arcade along the façade. The outer two storefronts are angled, a common attribute of post-war commercial design, and consist of a single-leaf entry and a bank of large, aluminum-frame display windows. The entry along the northeast storefront has been enclosed. The central storefront features a central double-leaf entry filled by a glass and aluminum door framed by large, aluminum display windows. Contrasting bands of horizontal brick and stone with stone medallions extend between the storefronts and the second story windows. The second-floor features ribbon windows, another common feature of the International style, and contain four-light, metal sashes with a central, two-light pivot or awning sash. The windows are set within a rectangular stone frame. Windows throughout the remainder of the building contain two-, three-, and multi-light, metal sashes. The building is presently occupied the Wilson County Schools Administration Office.

Tarboro Street, Southwest and West

The original 1984 nomination identifies the resources along this section of Tarboro Street with a cardinal direction of South; however, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the buildings fronting the north side of the street, west of Nash Street, are identified by a cardinal direction of "West. Whereas those fronting the south side of Tarboro Street are identified as Southwest.

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Tarboro Street, West

166. Em-Jay Sporting Goods

C

106 West Tarboro Street (106 South Tarboro Street)

1897

(1984 Inventory #131; Site ID #WL-0499)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 106 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 106 West Tarboro Street. The single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building contains a single, mid-twentieth century storefront. The storefront consists of a central, recessed, single-leaf entry filled by a glass and metal door with a single-light transom. The entry is framed by large, aluminum display windows. The transom above the storefront has been enclosed. The façade of the building is clad in a yellow brick veneer, which dates to the mid-twentieth century.

167. Flower's Shoe Store

C

108-110 West Tarboro Street (108-111 South Tarboro Street)

c.1910

(1984 Inventory #132, Site ID #WL-0510)

The status of this building is updated from Intrusion to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 108-111 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 108-110 West Tarboro Street. The single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building contains two separate retail spaces. The two façade storefronts exhibit a central, recessed single-leaf entry filled by a glass and metal door framed by large, aluminum display windows. The storefronts are indicative of mid-twentieth century modifications. The façade of 110 West Tarboro Street retains its unique enameled glass slipcover and flat, metal awning. A similar slipcover was removed from the 108 West Tarboro Street façade to reveal a brick upper façade with modest rectangular brick panel. A modern metal awning is suspended above the storefront.

168. Central Lunch Building

C

112 West Tarboro Street (112 South Tarboro Street)

c.1880

(1984 Inventory #133; Site ID #WL-0481)

The status of this building is updated from Intrusion to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 112 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 112 West Tarboro Street. The single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building underwent an extensive remodel during the mid-twentieth century. The façade is clad in a narrow brick veneer and features a recessed storefront consists of a central, single-leaf entry filled by a glass and metal door framed by aluminum display

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windows. The changes are indicative of the post-World War II modernization of earlier commercial buildings along America's Main Streets.

169. Wilson Drug Store

C

114 West Tarboro Street (114 South Tarboro Street)

c.1880

(1984 Inventory #135; Site ID #WL-0630)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 114 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 114 West Tarboro Street. The single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building underwent an extensive remodel during the mid-twentieth century. The façade storefront features a Carrara glass surround and bulkheads and consists of a central, recessed single-leaf entry filled by a glass and metal door with a single-light sidelight and transom. The entry is flanked by aluminum display windows. A flat, metal awning shelters the façade. The transom above the storefront has been enclosed. The upper façade and parapet wall are covered in stucco.

170. Leder Brothers

C

116-118 West Tarboro Street (116 South Tarboro Street)

c.1910

(1984 Inventory #136; Site ID #WL-0538)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 116 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 116-118 West Tarboro Street. The brick commercial building underwent extensive renovations during the mid-twentieth century. The building consists of a two-story (116 West Tarboro Street) and a one-story (118 West Tarboro Street) section, both of which feature a corrugated metal slipcover along the upper portion of the façade. The storefronts reflect mid-twentieth century configurations and materials. The 116 West Tarboro Street storefront exhibits a central, recessed, double-leaf entry filled by a pair of glass and metal doors with single-light sidelights and transom. The entry is framed by aluminum display windows. The 118 West Tarboro Street storefront is angled with a recessed single-leaf entry and aluminum display windows. The northeast bank of display windows is canted. A flat, metal awning shelters the building's two storefronts.

171. Adkins Building

C

122-124 West Tarboro Street (122-124 South Tarboro Street)

c.1920

(1984 Inventory #141; Site ID #WL-0673)

The status of this building is updated from Intrusion to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 122-124 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 122-124 West Tarboro Street. The single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building reflects mid-twentieth century improvements. The façade

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is clad in a brick veneer and the northeast elevation is covered in stucco. The façade features two storefronts, which consists of a central, recessed, single-leaf entry filled by a glass and metal door framed by angled, aluminum display windows.

172. Dinner Bell Restaurant

NC

126 West Tarboro Street (126 South Tarboro Street)

c.1920

(1984 Inventory #144; Site ID #WL-0496)

The status of this building is updated from Intrusion to Noncontributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 126 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 126 West Tarboro Street. The single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building was recently remodeled. The mid-century slipcover was removed and the upper façade was stuccoed. Small modillions were installed along a molded cornice. The new storefront was designed to mimic early twentieth century storefronts with wood-framed display windows, wood-paneled aprons, and a wooden door with glass lights. Due to the extensive alteration to the storefront, the building does not retain its historic integrity.

173. Carolina-Drake Theater

C

130 West Tarboro Street (128-130 South Tarboro Street)

1930

(1984 Inventory #145; Site ID #WL-0476)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 128-130 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 128 West Tarboro Street. This three-story, flat-roof, brick, Art Deco former theater is largely intact and contributes to the visual character of the street. The building consists of two sections: the southwest block, which contains the primary marquee and entrance and the northeast section (historically 128 South Tarboro Street), which housed a separate retail space and a segregated ticket office and entrance for African American patrons. The façade of the southwest section of the building is framed by full-height, brick pilasters. The main entrance to the theater is currently boarded, but the small ticket booth within the outer lobby remains extant. A triangular, metal marquee extends above the theater's main entrance. The northeast storefront is also boarded, but appears to have contained two, recessed entries. The second and third stories of the façade contain three narrow window bays with brick lintels and sills. Several of the windows are covered by louvered shutters. Exposed windows contain two-light, wood casement sashes, which date to the 1950s. Recessed, brick panels divide the second and third story windows. A simple, brick parapet lines the edge of the roof.

174. Adkins Building

C

132 West Tarboro Street (132 South Tarboro Street)

c.1930

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(1984 Inventory #148; Site ID #WL-0448)

The status of this building is updated from Intrusion to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 132 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 132 West Tarboro Street. The two-story, brick commercial building with a sloped, parapeted roof reflects mid-twentieth century modifications. The upper façade is clad in a brick veneer and the façade storefront features a central, recessed single-leaf entry filled by a glass and metal door with a single-light transom. The entry is framed by aluminum display windows. A brick parapet with a metal cap lines the front edge of the roof. The exterior modifications occurred during the period of significance.

175. Rountree Building

C

134-136 West Tarboro Street (134-136 South Tarboro Street)

c.1870

(1984 Inventory #149; Site ID #WL-0579)

The status of this building is updated from Pivotal to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 134-136 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 134-136 West Tarboro Street. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building contains two separate retail spaces. The two façade storefronts, which date to the mid-twentieth century, consist of a recessed, double-leaf entry filled by a pair of glass and metal doors with a single-light transom framed by angled, aluminum display windows. The transoms above the storefronts have been enclosed. Brick quoins divide the upper portion of the façade into two bays. The second story windows are arched and feature brick sills and arched, brick lintels. Since the 1984 nomination, the upper story windows were replaced with one-over-one, double-hung sashes with false muntins. Decorative bands of sawtooth brick extend between the windows. Sawtooth brick panels and brick corbels adorn the cornice above the second story windows. The southwest elevation is covered in stucco.

176. Hadley, Harris & Company Building

C

200-202 West Tarboro Street (200-202 West Tarboro Street)

1895

(1984 Inventory #150; Site ID #WL-0517)

The contributing status of this building is unchanged. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 200-202 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 200-202 West Tarboro Street. The single-story, gable-roof, brick commercial building is covered in stucco and features a raked and stepped parapet wall. The façade contains a recessed corner entry filled by a pair of three-light doors with a single-light transom. The entry is sheltered by the overhang, which is supported by a fluted, metal column set on a poured concrete base. Large, two-light, replacement display windows line the northeast and southwest elevations. The transoms above the windows have been enclosed. A single-leaf entry filled by a replacement door is located along the northeast elevation. A paired window bay filled by a one-over-one, double-hung wood

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sashes is located northwest of the entry. A window bay southeast of the entry has been enclosed. Three secondary storefronts line the northeast elevation, which faces West Barnes Street. The southeast-most storefront consists of a single-leaf entry filled by a half-light, wood paneled door and a paired display window. The central storefront exhibits a central, recessed, single-leaf entry filled by a glass and wood door with a single-light transom frame by wood display windows. The northwest-most storefront contains a single-leaf entry filled by a half-light, wood paneled door and a large display window, which is covered by an illustrated wood panel.

177. Harris Building

**204-206 West Tarboro Street (202-204 South Tarboro Street)
1916**

(1984 Inventory #151; Site ID #WL-0523)

The contributing status of this building is unchanged. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 202-204 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 204-206 West Tarboro Street. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building contains two façade storefronts. The northeast storefront (204 West Tarboro Street) has been stuccoed and contains a central, recessed, single-leaf entry filled by a full-light, replacement door. The entry is framed by large, wood display windows. According to the 1984 nomination, the southwest storefront (206 West Tarboro Street) has been modified and contains a replacement storefront. The storefront consists of a central, recessed, double-leaf entry filled by replacement full-light doors framed by two-light display windows. A large, single-light transom is centered above the entry. The second story of the façade is divided into three bays by brick pilasters. The second story windows, which historically contain two-over-two and four-light, wood sashes, are currently missing their glazing and are covered with plastic panels. The central windows feature a single-light transom. Stone lintels and sills frame the second story windows. A stepped and raked, brick parapet lines the front edge of the roof. A central plaque reads "Harriss 1916." The openings along the southwest elevation have been enclosed. A single-story, shed-roof, concrete block addition is attached to the southwest elevation. The majority of the rear windows, which are arched, have been enclosed.

178. Cicero Culpepper Carriage Shop

**222 West Tarboro Street (222 South Tarboro Street)
1907**

(1984 Inventory #159; Site ID #WL-0486)

The status of this building is updated from Pivotal to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 222 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 222 West Tarboro Street. The two-story, gable-roof, brick commercial building contains a single façade storefront. The storefront consists of a central, recessed, double-leaf entry filled by a pair of six-light wood doors framed by wood display windows with multi-light transoms. The second story façade windows are arched

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and exhibit six-over-six, double-hung wood sashes with arched brick lintels. The central, paired window bay was previously enclosed, but since the 1984 nomination, the window was uncovered to reveal original window sashes.

179. Cicero Culpepper Carriage Shop Annex, 224 West Tarboro Street, c.1910 NC
(Site ID #WL-2133)

The building located at 224 West Tarboro Street was recorded with 222 West Tarboro Street (WL-0486) in the 1984 nomination. However, since they are two separate buildings, for the purposes of this nomination update, the building at 224 West Tarboro Street was assigned an individual inventory number. The two-story, flat-roof brick commercial building was constructed as an annex for the adjacent Cicero Culpepper Carriage Shop (WL-0486). The façade of the building contains two storefronts. The northeast storefront, which infilled an open alleyway between the two buildings, is filled by a replacement, metal garage door. The southwest storefront features a central, single-leaf entry filled by a full-light, wood door with single-light sidelights and transom. Wood display windows frame the entry. The annex's second story façade windows are arched and have been enclosed. The second floor of the annex has collapsed; however, the exterior walls remain. Due to the loss of the upper floor and the alterations to the façade, this building is a noncontributing element to the historic district.

180. Bryan Livery Stables - Daily Motor Co. C
226-230 West Tarboro Street (226-230 South Tarboro Street)
c.1900
(1984 Inventory #160; Site ID #WL-0470)

The contributing status of this resource is unchanged. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 226-230 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 226-230 West Tarboro Street. The brick commercial building consists of a primary, single-story block with a double-gable roof and a single-story, flat-roof section. The primary section (230 West Tarboro Street) features two storefronts. The northeast storefront, which dates to the mid-twentieth century, consists of a central, double-leaf entry filled by a pair of glass and metal doors framed by aluminum display windows. The southwest storefront was historically a covered driveway. The storefront, which was installed in c. 1946, retains its display windows, but the entry has been infilled and replaced with a window bay. A modern, shed-roof, metal awning shelters the two storefronts. A painted sign on a basketweave brick panel above the awning reads "W.W. Furniture & Appliance." A raked, brick parapet lines the top of the central section of the building. The northeast wing (226 West Tarboro Street) contains a single storefront. It consists of a central, recessed, single-leaf entry filled by a full-light, wood door with a single-light transom framed by large display windows. The transom above the storefront has been enclosed. A basketweave brick panel and a flat, brick parapet adorns the top of the northeast wing. To the rear of the building, a large, arched opening speaks to the building's history

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as a livery. A shed-roof, metal-clad, historic addition spans the northeast side of the rear elevation of the building's central block.

181. Service Top Auto Building

C

232 West Tarboro Street (232 South Tarboro Street)

c.1925

(1984 Inventory #161; Site ID #WL-0588)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 232 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 232 West Tarboro Street. This brick building features a decorative corbeled brick cornice and parapet along the façade. The cornice features two rectangular brick panels. Beneath the cornice, the storefront features a later brick veneer. The remodeled façade contains a central garage bay with multiple lights, several of which are covered over. Southwest of the door is a multi-light, metal window. A single-leaf entry filled by a wood paneled door is northeast of the door. Its upper portion of the door is boarded over. The alterations are attributed to a mid-twentieth century remodeling.

182. Commercial Building

C

234 West Tarboro Street (234-238 South Tarboro Street)

c.1920

(1984 Inventory #162; Site ID #WL-0675)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. Three commercial buildings (WL-0675, WL-2136, and WL-2137) located at 234, 236, and 238 South Tarboro Street were recorded as a single resource in the 1984 nomination. However, as the buildings are currently located on separate parcels, for the purposes of this update, the buildings were documented as individual resources with separate inventory numbers. Due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 234 West Tarboro Street. The single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building contains a single, mid-twentieth century storefront. It features a central, recessed, double-leaf entryway filled by glass and metal doors flanked by aluminum-framed display windows. A simple, brick parapet lines the top of the building.

183. Commercial Building

C

236 West Tarboro Street (236 West Tarboro Street)

c.1920

(1984 Inventory #162; Site ID #WL-2136)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. Three commercial buildings (WL-0675, WL-2136, and WL-2137) located at 234, 236, and 238 South Tarboro Street were recorded as a single resource in the 1984 nomination. However, as the buildings are currently located on separate parcels, for the purposes of this update, the buildings were documented as individual resources with separate inventory numbers. Due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 236 West Tarboro Street. The single-

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story, flat-roof, brick commercial building is clad in stucco. The façade features a central, arched, double-leaf entry filled by a pair of three-quarter-light, wood doors. The entry is framed by arched, wood windows. The upper sash of the windows has been enclosed. A stepped parapet lines the top of the building. This building retains good integrity and is indicative of the modest commercial buildings erected at the outer edges of the central business district.

184. Commercial Building

238 West Tarboro Street (234-238 South Tarboro Street)

c.1920

(1984 Inventory #162; Site ID #WL-2137)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. Three commercial buildings (WL-0675, WL-2136, and WL-2137) located at 234, 236, and 238 South Tarboro Street were recorded as a single resource in the 1984 nomination. However, as the buildings are currently located on separate parcels, for the purposes of this update, the buildings were documented as individual resources with separate inventory numbers. Due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 238 West Tarboro Street. The single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building contains a single retail space. The façade storefront dates to the mid-twentieth century and consists of a central, recessed, single-leaf entry filled by a glass and metal door framed by aluminum display windows. Above the storefront is a boarded over transom. The brick parapet lines the edge of the roof and steps down toward the rear. The southwest elevation features three, segmental-arched windows with vinyl replacement sashes. A single-story, flat-roof, concrete block addition is along the rear.

185. Commercial Building, 302 West Tarboro Street, 2002

NC

(Site ID #WL-2124)

This one-story office building sits on the site of two historic properties identified in the original nomination inventory as resources #163 and #165 (WL-0593 and WL-0683). The two buildings are no longer extant. The present office building features a flat roof and brick veneer exterior. A white brick cornice surrounds the building and features brick corbeling and small square panels with contrasting red brick. Beneath the cornice is another brick course comprised of three rows of vertically oriented stretchers with small white brick square panels. Four string courses of white brick contrast against the red brick exterior. Windows are single-light, fixed panes with brick sills.

186. Salvation Army Auditorium/Boys Club, 316 W. Tarboro Street, c.1950

C

(Site ID #WL-2134)

This building was grouped with the Salvation Army Church (1984 Inventory #168; Site ID #WL-0587) in the 1984 nomination and was not included in the total resource count. The church (WL-0587) was recently demolished, but the two-story, flat-roof, concrete block auditorium remains extant. The first story of the building is covered in stucco. The second

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story of the building does not extend the full width of the first story, resulting in a tiered appearance. The façade features a central, recessed double-leaf entry filled by a pair of replacement doors. Windows exhibit single-light, two-light, and three-light, vinyl, replacement sashes. A large, brick chimney extends along the northeast elevation of the auditorium. The building was erected during the period of significance and retains a good degree of its historic integrity.

187. Lamm Rental House

320 West Tarboro Street (320 South Tarboro Street)

c.1920

(1984 Inventory #170; Site ID #WL-0535 & WL-0536)

The contributing status of this building is unchanged. The residence was recorded with three other Lamm rental houses (102-106 West Hines Street) in the 1984 nomination. However, due to their lack of integrity, the three West Hines Street rental houses were excluded from the revised historic district boundaries. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 320 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 320 West Tarboro Street. The one-and-one-half-story, clipped-gable, frame, Craftsman style residence is set on a brick foundation, clad in weatherboard siding, and is sheltered by a standing-seam metal roof. The gable-ends are clad in wood shingles and wood brackets and exposed rafter tails line the roof's wide eaves. The windows exhibit eight-over-one, double-hung, wood Craftsman style sashes. Symmetrically placed, interior brick chimneys pierce the façade roof slope. The façade of the residence is defined by a central, single-leaf entry filled by an eight-light, wood, Craftsman style door. A wrap-around, shed-roof porch supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers shelters the façade and southwest elevations. The porch is lined by a wood balustrade. A hip-roof dormer projects from the façade and rear roof slope. A shed-roof porch with tapered posts set on brick piers shelters a secondary entry along the northeast elevation. A single-story, clipped-gable projection extends from the southwest elevation.

Tarboro Street, Southwest

188. Commercial Building, 109 Southwest Tarboro Street, c.1950

(Site ID #WL-2150)

This building was inadvertently omitted from the 1984 nomination. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 109 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 109 Southwest Tarboro Street. This single-story, flat-roof, Modernist commercial building features a yellow brick-clad front façade (northwest). The lower of the façade features a glazed tile veneer. The two façade storefronts consist of a central, recessed, double-leaf entry filled by a full-light, metal door framed by angled, aluminum display windows. A single-light transom is centered above each entry. The storefronts are a good illustration of a post-World War II-era commercial building. A later metal awning is suspended above the storefronts.

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189. Commercial Building

C

113-115 Southwest Tarboro Street (113-115 South Tarboro Street)

c.1880

(1984 Inventory #134; Site ID #WL-0671)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 113-115 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 113-115 Southwest Tarboro Street. The single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building contains two separate retail spaces. The building's mid-twentieth century storefronts were replaced c. 2018. The storefronts currently consist of a central, recessed, single-leaf, aluminum entry with a single-light sidelight and transom framed by aluminum display windows. A multi-light transom and a flat, metal awning extends above each storefront. Brick corbels and recessed brick panels adorn the cornice above the storefronts. A secondary single-leaf entry and several window bays have been added along the southwest elevation of the building. A brick parapet lines the edge of the roof.

190. Commercial Building

C

119 Southwest Tarboro Street (119 South Tarboro Street)

c.1900

(1984 Inventory #138; Site ID #WL-0672)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 119 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 119 Southwest Tarboro Street. The single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building contains a single façade storefront. The storefront dates to the mid-twentieth century and consists of a central, recessed, single-leaf entry filled by a glass and metal door with a single-light transom framed by aluminum display windows. The transom above the storefront has been enclosed. A brick parapet with a stone cap lines the edge of the roof.

191. Mayo Hardware Building

C

121 Southwest Tarboro Street (121 South Tarboro Street)

c.1880

(1984 Inventory #140; Site ID #WL-0543)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 121 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 121 Southwest Tarboro Street. The single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building contains a single retail space. The mid-twentieth century storefront is intact and exhibits a recessed, single-leaf entry filled by glass and aluminum door framed by angled, aluminum display windows. The transom above the storefront is enclosed. The upper façade reflects early-twentieth updates, including a central panel outlined with brick headers and a raked and stepped brick parapet with a stone cap.

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192. Commercial Building

C

123 Southwest Tarboro Street (123 South Tarboro Street)

c.1900

(1984 Inventory #142; Site ID #WL-0674)

The status of this building is updated from Intrusion to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 123 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 123 Southwest Tarboro Street. The single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building contains a single retail space. The façade of the building is clad in a stone veneer. The storefront features a recess, single-leaf, glass and metal entry with single-light transom and angled, aluminum display windows. The present storefront materials and design are indicative of post-World War II upgrades to earlier commercial buildings.

193. Bullock Building

C

125-127 Southwest Tarboro Street (125-127 Southwest Tarboro Street)

c.1930s

(1984 Inventory #143; Site ID #WL-0472)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 125-127 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 125-127 Southwest Tarboro Street. The single-story, slope-roof, brick commercial building features two separate retail spaces. The storefronts were recently replaced, but the overall configuration was retained. The northeast storefront (125 Southwest Tarboro Street) consists of a central, recessed, single-leaf, glass and metal entry framed by aluminum display windows. A multi-light transom extends above the storefront. The southwest storefront (127 Southwest Tarboro Street) exhibits a similar configuration, but features a central, double-leaf entry. The storefronts are framed by full-height brick pilasters with stone caps. Wide rectangular brick panels are inset above each storefront. The building features a stepped parapet with a metal cap. Despite the installation of replacement storefronts, the building retains a good degree of its historic integrity.

194. Young Mercantile Company

C

129 Southwest Tarboro Street (129 South Tarboro Street)

1898

(1984 Inventory #146; Site ID #WL-0648)

The contributing status of this building is unchanged. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 129 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 129 Southwest Tarboro Street. The three-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building retains its mid-twentieth century storefront with a central, recessed, double-leaf entry and aluminum-framed plate glass display windows. The door and display windows are covered with plywood. The transom above the storefront is enclosed with metal siding. The area above the storefront is clad in stucco. A neon sign reading "Rabil's" is centered

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above the storefront. Brick pilasters divide the second and third stories into three bays. The second and third story windows are enclosed. The second story windows are arched with arched, brick lintels. Brick corbels adorn the cornice and a stepped brick parapet lines the front edge of the roof.

195. Tomlinson & Company Building

C

131-133 Southwest Tarboro Street (131-133 South Tarboro Street)

c.1895

(1984 Inventory #147; Site ID #WL-0606)

The status of this building is updated from Pivotal to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 131-133 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 131-133 Southwest Tarboro Street. This elaborate, two-story, gable-roof, brick, Victorian commercial building remains relatively unaltered since it was documented in the 1984 NRHP district nomination. The façade retains its two mid-twentieth century storefronts, although much of the fenestration is covered with plywood. The northeast storefront (131 Southwest Tarboro Street) exhibits a central, recessed, single-leaf, glass and aluminum door framed by aluminum display windows. The transom above the storefront has been enclosed with metal siding. The decorative black, glazed Carrera tiling around the storefront is intact and reflects materials frequently used in the post-war years to modernize storefronts of earlier commercial buildings. The southwest storefront (133 Southwest Tarboro Street) consists of a central, recessed, double-leaf, glass and aluminum entry framed by angled, aluminum display windows. Cast iron pilasters frame the storefront. The transom above the storefront has been enclosed. A molded lintel with egg-and-dart molding extends above separates the storefronts from the second story windows. Paired, cast iron, Corinthian columns set on pedestals with inset floral medallions frame the second story windows. The windows contain one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. The lower sashes are covered with plywood. Bands of decorative molding extend above the second story windows. An elaborate, metal cornice with prominent pediments, floral and fleur-de-lis motifs, modillions, and paired brackets adorns the top of the building. The southwest and rear elevations of the building are covered in stucco.

196. Davis-Pittman-Carolina Seafood Building

C

201 Southwest Tarboro Street (203 South Tarboro Street)

c.1925

(1984 Inventory #152; Site ID #WL-0490)

The contributing status of this building is unchanged. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 203 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 201 Southwest Tarboro Street. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building features a two-bay façade with a large, arched entrance bay, which contains a single-leaf entry and a large display window. Both the door and display window are boarded. A large, multi-light, arched, wood transom extends above the entry and display

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window. An arched, brick lintel frames the transom. An arched, double-leaf entry filled by a pair of two-light, wood and glass doors topped by an arched, brick lintel is located northeast of the entrance bay. A panel of basketweave brick is centered above the northeast entry. The second story windows are arched and feature brick sills and arched, brick lintels. The northeast window exhibits an arched, two-light, wood sash. The three-part window to the southwest is boarded. Windows along the southwest elevation are either enclosed or contain replacement vinyl sashes. A stepped, brick parapet lines the edge of the roof.

197. Morehead City Seafood Company
205 Southwest Tarboro Street (205 South Tarboro Street)
c.1920

(1984 Inventory #153; Site ID #WL-0551)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 205 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 205 Southwest Tarboro Street. The single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building features a single storefront consisting of a central, single-leaf, glass and metal entry between wood display windows. A brick parapet lines the edge of the roof. A c. 1960 single-story, flat-roof concrete block and frame addition with a canted façade is attached to the southwest elevation of the building. The only apparent alteration to the building since the 1984 nomination is the removal of a full-width, shed-roofed wooden awning that was suspended above the entire façade, including the 1960s addition.

C

198. Woodard Building
207 Southwest Tarboro Street (207 South Tarboro Street)
c.1925

(1984 Inventory #154; Site ID #WL-0651)

The contributing status of this building is unchanged. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 207 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 207 Southwest Tarboro Street. The two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building contains a single mid-twentieth century storefront. Since the 1984 nomination, the storefront's two single-leaf entries were replaced with a double-leaf, metal-and-glass door. However, the aluminum display windows remain unaltered. The transom above the storefront has been enclosed. The upper floor windows, which feature brick sills and lintels, remain boarded over. Despite these alterations, the building retains its overall historic design and window fenestration of the upper façade, and the storefront, which dates to the mid-twentieth century, is only slightly altered. A band of brick corbeling separates the second story windows from the cornice, which features two recessed brick panels framed by a brick soldier course. A stepped brick parapet with a tile cap lines the edge of the roof.

C

199. (former) Wilson Wholesale Co. Building
209 Southwest Tarboro Street (209 South Tarboro Street)
1927

NC

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(1984 Inventory #156; Site ID #WL-0647)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Noncontributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 209 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 209 Southwest Tarboro Street. Since the 1984 nomination, the façade of the two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building has undergone an unsympathetic renovation. The storefront central, double-leaf entry, which was historically recessed, is now flush with the façade wall plane and contains replacement wood doors. The former display windows are covered in vertical fiberboard paneling and modern tinted glass windows. The transom above the storefront has been painted. The second story windows exhibit replacement vinyl sashes. Due to these alterations, the building no longer reflects its historic appearance and is therefore a noncontributing resource within the historic district.

200. Bissette Blacksmith Shop

C

307 Southwest Tarboro Street (307 South Tarboro Street)

c.1925

(1984 Inventory #166; Site ID #WL-0463)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 307 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 307 Southwest Tarboro Street. This one-story, brick commercial building has a low-pitched, front-gabled roof with two interior brick chimneys. The brick-veneered front façade is symmetrical and contains three bays. Since the 1984 nomination, the central, single-leaf entry was replaced with an aluminum door and the large display windows were covered in vinyl siding. A stepped, brick parapet lines the front and rear edge of the roof. A single-story, gable-roof, concrete block addition is attached to the rear elevation.

201. Saleeby Building

C

309-315 Southwest Tarboro Street (309-315 South Tarboro Street)

1948

(1984 Inventory #167; Site ID #WL-0584)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 309-315 South Tarboro Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 309-315 Southwest Tarboro Street. The single-story, flat-roof, concrete block commercial building is clad in a brick veneer and contains four separate retail spaces. The façade of the building features four storefronts each consisting of a central, single-leaf entry filled by a full-light, wood and glass door with a single-light transom framed by aluminum display windows. The transoms above the storefronts have enclosed. A large entry bay along the northeast elevation has been enclosed. Four entries along the rear elevation open onto an alleyway to the rear of the building. Interior brick chimneys pierce the southeast edge of the roof. A brick parapet lines the edge of the roof.

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The building was erected during the period of significance and retains a good degree of its historic integrity.

202. Warehouse, 317 Southwest Tarboro Street, c.2000
(Site ID #WL-2126)

NC

This one-story warehouse and garage is rectangular in form with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The building is clad in metal siding and its roof is metal. The front façade (northwest) contains two bays with a tall, metal garage door and a single-leaf, metal entry door. This building replaces a former rental house that was demolished in the 1990s. The former rental house is identified in the 1984 National Register nomination as inventory #169.

Wayne Street, South

Due to changes to the local 911 address system, the buildings fronting this portion of Wayne Street between South Lodge Street and South Layton Street are identified by a cardinal direction of South.

203. Rental House
500 South Wayne Street (500 Wayne Street)
c.1900

NC

(1984 Inventory #256; Site ID #WL-0685)

The status of this building is updated from Contributing to Noncontributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 500 Wayne Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 500 South Wayne Street. This single-story, hip-roof, frame dwelling is set on a continuous, parged foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and sheltered by a standing seam metal roof. The windows, which are covered by metal security screens, appear to retain their historic six-over-six, double-hung, wood sashes. Since the 1984 nomination, the two interior brick chimneys have been removed. The central, single-leaf entry on the façade was replaced by a double-leaf entry filled by a pair of two-light replacement doors. The porch has been removed and replaced by a set of concrete steps sheltered by a gable-roof canopy. A wood ramp provides access to a secondary entry along the southeast elevation of the house. The building currently serves as a meeting hall for the neighboring church located along South Lodge Street (WL-2129).

204. Rental House
513 South Wayne Street (513 Wayne Street) c.1925
(1984 Inventory #259; Site ID #WL-2156)

NC

The contributing status of this building is updated from Contributing to Noncontributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 513 Wayne Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 513 South Wayne Street. The single-story, side-gable, frame, saltbox residence is set on a continuous, parged foundation, clad in replacement aluminum siding, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. Since the 1984 nomination, the windows along the façade and side elevations were replaced with vinyl

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sashes. The façade historically contained two single-leaf entries. The northwest entry remains extant, but the southeast entry has been removed. The hip-roof porch has also been replaced by a three-quarter-width, shed-roof porch with a gable above the entry. A single-story, shed-roof addition currently spans the rear elevation of the residence. Although the residence retains its historic saltbox form, due to the extensive alterations, it no longer reflects its historic appearance and therefore, is a non-contributing resource within the historic district.

205. Rental House

514 South Wayne Street (514 South Wayne Street)

c.1915

(1984 Inventory #260; Site ID #WL-2148)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Contributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 514 Wayne Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 514 South Wayne Street. The single-story, side-gable, frame, saltbox duplex is clad in aluminum and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. The windows contain four-over-four, double-hung wood sashes. An interior chimney pierces the rear roof slope. The façade features two central, single-leaf entries. The southeast entry contains a replacement door, and the northwest entry has been enclosed. A three-quarter-width, hip-roof porch supported by ornamented, metal posts shelters the façade. A single-story, shed-roof addition is attached to the rear elevation. This house, though somewhat altered, retains its overall saltbox form and is reflective of working-class housing within close proximity to the city's industrial and warehouse district.

206. Rental House

516 South Wayne Street (516 Wayne Street)

c.1890

(1984 Inventory #262; Site ID #WL-2149)

The status of this building is updated from Fill to Noncontributing. The 1984 inventory lists the address as 516 Wayne Street, but due to changes to the local 911 address system, the current address is 516 South Wayne Street. The single-story, side-gable, frame, saddlebag duplex is set on a continuous, parged foundation, clad in replacement vinyl siding, and sheltered by a standing seam metal roof. The windows retain their historic six-over-six, double-hung, wood sashes, although a few along the rear addition exhibit one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline. The façade of the residence historically contained two single-leaf entries. The northwest entry remains extant, but contains a replacement door. The southeast entry has been removed. A hip-roof porch supported by replacement wood posts set on a poured concrete deck lined by a replacement railing shelters the façade. Two single-story, gable-roof additions and a single-story, shed-roof addition extend to the rear of the residence. Due to the replacement siding and the alterations to the façade and porch, the residence no longer retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing resource within the historic district.

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Integrity Statement

The three boundary increase areas possess a high level of integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. The majority of resources date to the period of significance and retain their historic form, structure, and style. As such, their historic design is predominantly intact. As amended, the *Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District* is a well-preserved district comprised of individually intact resources that convey the development patterns of downtown Wilson's central business and industrial districts from the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century.

Archaeological Statement

The Wilson Central Commercial-Tobacco Warehouse District is closely related to the surrounding environment and landscape. Archaeological deposits and remnant landscape features such as roadbeds and paths, railroad corridors and spurs, infrastructural remains related to the management of water, waste, and energy, filled-in privies and wells, debris that accumulated in the district from commercial, domestic, and industrial activities, and structural remains which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the district.

Structural remains likely present in the historic district include those of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century enterprises, particularly those related to the tobacco industry. The district may also contain archaeological resources associated with a variety of businesses including cotton-related enterprises, liverys, hotels and boarding houses, restaurants, grocers, banks, jewelers, salons, and an array of specialty shops. Also present may be remains of community institutions such as churches, asylums, post offices, and earlier iterations of the Wilson County Courthouse.

Information can be obtained from archaeological investigations to address topics significant in Wilson's history, such as commerce, politics and government, industry, and rail-related transportation. Information concerning the character of daily life in the district, changes in the relationship between commercial and domestic space over time, as well as structural details and landscape use, can be obtained from the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse District. At this time, no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is likely that they exist, and these potential remains should be considered in any future development within the district.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

c.1850-c.1970 (as amended)

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The *Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District Boundary Increase/Decrease and Additional Documentation* both decreases and enlarges the boundaries of the original historic district composed of the central business district and tobacco warehouse district in Wilson, Wilson County, North Carolina, and listed in 1984. As amended, the district contains a total of 165 contributing resources and forty-five noncontributing resources. The boundary decrease includes the removal of forty-four acres and thirty-three resources from the original district due to demolition and/or modern intrusions. The amended district adds five buildings along the periphery of the original district constructed between c.1955 to 1970. As amended, the period of significance extends from c.1940 to 1970. Beginning in the post-World War II years, nationwide suburbanization, increased automobile ownership, and the emergence of Modernism significantly impacted the appearance of America's Main Streets. To compete with the growing number of commercial strips outside of downtown, business owners upgraded earlier storefronts to convey a sleek, modernized aesthetic. The buildings comprising the boundary increase complete the architectural record by recognizing mid-twentieth century development and expansion of Wilson's central business district. This significant trend is taken into consideration and recognized as significant to the architectural record. The small boundary increase areas reflect not only the

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continuity of development of the commercial and business core of Wilson through the mid-twentieth century, but also recognizes change through the end of the period of significance.

The *Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse District (Boundary Decrease/Increase and Additional Documentation)* maintains its historic significance as documented in the original nomination but expands upon its architectural significance by recognizing the district's mid-twentieth century Modernist buildings. Two of the five buildings comprising the boundary increase are locally significant as distinguishing representations of Modernist design, including stylistic features and materials popular nationwide throughout the mid-twentieth century. A large number of buildings within the original district were erected during the mid-twentieth century and also reflect distinguishing design features of the period. Finally, post-World War II upgrades to commercial facades convey the mindset of Americans following the War and business owners use of modern materials and design features to attract customers by appearing sleek and more modernized.

The *Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse District (Boundary Decrease/Increase and Additional Documentation)* extends the period of significance for the original district from c.1940 to 1970. Buildings constructed during this period within the original district are good examples of mid-twentieth century Commercial Style and Modernist-influenced commercial buildings that were previously outside of the period of significance. These buildings are now contributing resources within the district. The period of significance continues through 1970 to include the Wilson Chamber of Commerce Building (Inventory #149) and the Southern National Bank Building (Inventory #150), both located on the 200 block of West Nash Street.

The historic contexts and significance for the *Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse District (Boundary Increase/Decrease and Additional Documentation)* for the period up to 1940 may be found in the original National Register nomination but are summarized in this amendment. Additional context information specific to the development of Wilson in the period from 1940 through 1970 and an architectural context for modern commercial buildings of this period are provided below. The *Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse District (Boundary Decrease/Increase and Additional Documentation)* increases the number of contributing historic architectural resources in the central business district and documents the development of the city through the mid-twentieth century.

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

Summary of Historical Overview c.1850-1940 (Largely Compiled from Original National Register Nomination, 1984)

The town of Wilson was chartered in 1849 and flourished through the 1850s, a period of great prosperity in North Carolina with an economy reliant on agriculture, particularly cotton. In 1855, Wilson County was formed from Edgecombe, Johnston, Nash, and Wayne Counties. Wilson was

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selected as the county seat and its first courthouse erected later that year.⁵ Growth slowed during and following the Civil War but quickly rebounded during the 1870s. Wilson County was a major producer of cotton through the 1870s, and the city of Wilson held an advantageous location along important trading routes, including railroads and the Plank Road from Greeneville to Wilson. The county's tobacco crop was thus shipped from Wilson. In 1880, the Wilson Cotton Mills was established, which further fueled cotton production with Wilson becoming one of the leading cotton markets in the state.⁶ Many of the buildings erected during the post-War years survive within the district.

Throughout the latter years of the 1800s, the cotton economy was tumultuous, experiencing low prices and poor crops. Many of the local farmers recognized the importance of agricultural diversification and began to cultivate flue-cured tobacco. Compared with cotton, tobacco consistently brought in a greater price at market. During the 1880s, tobacco soared in Wilson County; however, a local market was not yet established and farmers were forced to sell their product in distant markets of the state. The rapid spread of tobacco in the region required the need for a local tobacco market, and the town of Wilson took a leading role in its establishment. Prominent tobacconists flocked to Wilson and played an instrumental role in establishing what would become one of the nation's leading tobacco centers.⁷

The prosperity and growth of "tobacco towns" in the New South were closely linked with the crop for decades. "Before automobiles and trucks allowed for decentralization with the urban areas, tobacconists built warehouses in or adjacent to downtown areas and near railroad tracks."⁸ As the massive warehouses prospered, so too, did other businesses that catered to the needs of outsiders during the harvest season. Those included banks, retailers, peddlers, saloons, among many other businesses.⁹ Such was the case in Wilson, where a thriving commercial and social center quickly developed.

The tobacco industry expanded rapidly by the turn-of-the-twentieth century with the construction of a number of prize houses, a stemmery, a redrying facility, and tobacco auction warehouses. The continued expansion of Wilson's tobacco market throughout the early-twentieth century demanded considerably greater auction floor space and new warehouses. A thriving tobacco warehouse district was well-established adjacent to the west end of the central business district, with railroad

⁵ Tom Butchko, "Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse District National Register Nomination," National Park Service, 1984; Section 8 Page 1-2.

⁶ Tom Butchko, "Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse District National Register Nomination," National Park Service, 1984; Section 8 Page 3-4.

⁷ Tom Butchko, "Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse District National Register Nomination," National Park Service, 1984; Section 8 Page 6-7.

⁸Roger Biles. "Tobacco Towns: Urban Growth and Economic Development in Eastern North Carolina." *The North Carolina Historical Review* 84, no. 2 (2007): 156-90. Accessed February 4, 2021. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23522906>; p.169.

⁹Roger Biles. "Tobacco Towns: Urban Growth and Economic Development in Eastern North Carolina." *The North Carolina Historical Review* 84, no. 2 (2007): 156-90. Accessed February 4, 2021. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23522906>; p.189.

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spurs extending to the numerous complexes. While the City of Wilson's tobacco industry was rapidly expanding, the city remained one of the leading cotton markets in 1928. This would quickly change as a result of the boll weevil infestation beginning in the 1920s, the Great Depression, and the depletion of soil.

Both the tobacco and cotton industries brought great prosperity to Wilson County from the late-nineteenth century, which subsequently generated commercial and business activity in Wilson. A multitude of businesses and firms were established to serve the citizens and area farmers. As development within the central business district was thriving, so too was a small commercial district in that part of town now known as East Wilson. East of the railroad corridor, this area emerged as an active and relatively prosperous African American community, including residences, churches, and commercial buildings.¹⁰

The stock market crash of 1929 greatly impacted Wilson's economy, with construction activity coming to an abrupt halt. While commercial activity slowed throughout the Depression years, "tobacco production levels and auction prices remained near their pre-crash levels."¹¹ Wilson's economy quickly recovered and commercial construction renewed during the mid-1930s. However, following World War II, the City of Wilson saw considerable changes to the vitality of its business and tobacco districts, as well as the appearance of its commercial landscape.

Mid-Twentieth Century Context, c.1940-1970

By the late-nineteenth century, nationwide, the coming of the railroad created the greatest stimulus for America's Main Street commerce. The railroad depot and freight houses allowed for the import and export of goods, fueled tourism, and provided an efficient means of transportation for residents of neighboring towns to travel for general shopping. By the turn of the twentieth century, Main Streets across the country, regardless of size and density, were usually the first to be lit with gas, later with electricity, the first to offer a streetcar line or trolley, and the first to be paved. They also served as the civic and religious hubs for the communities around them. All Main Streets, "from bustling city shopping districts to a tiny strip of shop fronts strung along a railroad track, were magnets of trade."¹² The appearance and vitality of these commercial corridors in the heart of downtown transformed considerably with the coming of the automobile and the rapid increase in automobile ownership.

At first, the new vehicles "functioned essentially as carriages with motors and simply joined the traffic stream of horses and wagons, bicycles and trolleys."¹³ Motorists simply parked their cars at the same curb where horses were hitched to posts. By the 1920s, it was evident that America's Main Streets were not equipped for the rapidly growing number of automobiles. The demand for filling stations, salesrooms, and repair shops soared. However, crowded streets and lack of parking

¹⁰ Butchko 1984, Section 8 Page 12-13.

¹¹ Butchko 1984, Section 8 Page 13.

¹² Chester Liebs, *Main Street to Miracle Mile*, Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1985; page 7-9.

¹³ Liebs 1985; p.9.

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became a significant concern for motorists. In many cities, streets were widened, and traffic lights installed. Some business owners demolished adjacent buildings to make room for a parking lot or drive-in filling station.¹⁴ Despite the attempts to accommodate the rapidly growing number of automobile owners, commercial strips quickly developed beyond the city limits, attracting motorists and, subsequently, challenging the vitality of downtown businesses. Following World War II, nationwide, this trend, coupled with unprecedented suburbanization, threatened America's Main Streets.

During the post-World War II era, the City of Wilson saw major changes to the character of its business and tobacco districts. Transportation played a key role in this transformation. Automobile ownership skyrocketed following World War II and suburbanization soared. A major shift in consumerism lured shoppers away from downtown commercial centers to the commercial strips and malls outside of town. Highway building campaigns and the decline of the railroad as a major means of passenger travel resulted in a detrimental loss of business travelers to downtown Wilson. Several of the city's hotels, especially the Cherry Hotel (Inventory #131), the Briggs Hotel, and the Imperial Hotel, experienced a significant decline in business. This decline ultimately resulted in the demolition of the latter two hotels in the 1950s.¹⁵ Improved roads and the expanding highway system made "shopping in the nearby larger cities, primarily Raleigh and Greenville, more accessible."¹⁶ By the 1970s, downtown Wilson was no longer a thriving shopping center as residents traveled out of town to the suburban shopping centers and larger cities. Despite the decline in commercial activity, Wilson remained a center of trade and government. Opportunity abounded and between 1940 and 1970, the population soared from 19,234 to 29,347.¹⁷

Tobacco Industry

While the city's commercial and tourist activity declined considerably following World War II, so too did its cotton industry. The once thriving Wilson Cotton Mill was forced to close in 1945 due to declining prices.¹⁸ The tobacco industry, however, prospered through the mid-twentieth century but not without adapting to certain change. In the years following World War II, mechanization altered the tobacco business in factories, subsequently having significant consequences for tobacco towns. The "widespread adoption of new technology in stemmeries and redrying plants reduced the tobacco industry's seasonal labor needs."¹⁹ Thus, employment opportunities began to decline. Following World War II, Wilson's tobacco warehouse district had grown overcrowded, and some auction warehouses were forced to build larger facilities within close proximity to the prevalent and convenient means of transportation - the highway.²⁰ Thus, the tobacco market shifted away

¹⁴ Liebs 1985; p.8-9.

¹⁵ Tom Butchko, "Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse District National Register Nomination," National Park Service, 1984; Section 8 Page 14.

¹⁶ Butchko 1984; p.14.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ Butchko 1984, Section 8 Page 8.

¹⁹ Roger Biles. "Tobacco Towns: Urban Growth and Economic Development in Eastern North Carolina." *The North Carolina Historical Review* 84, no. 2 (2007): 156-90. Accessed February 4, 2021. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23522906>; p.189.

²⁰ Butchko 1984; p.14.

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from downtown's historic tobacco warehouse district to the nearby highways. A significant blow to the industry came in 1964 when the Surgeon General linked tobacco use with cancer. Many landowners began diversifying crops rather than relying on tobacco as the sole cash crop.²¹ Despite the setback, Wilson remained a leading tobacco market in the country. This would quickly change. By the 1990s, nationwide, the tobacco industry was rapidly declining as U.S. tobacco companies began contracting directly with farmers, thereby eliminating the need for auction sales. The auction system declined rapidly, "and only twenty percent of the nation's tobacco crop was auctioned in 2001."²² Further, the anti-tobacco movement was crippling the industry. Between 1998 and 2002, the State's tobacco production was cut in half. By 2002, only two of the county's twenty-eight auction warehouses were operational, including the Liberty Warehouse, located on SW Goldsboro Street, outside of the historic warehouse district.²³ By the end of the twentieth century, just a few tobacco warehouses in Wilson remained open, and none in eastern North Carolina's other tobacco towns.²⁴

The leading employers in Wilson County include BB&T, Life Sciences, Merck, Purdue, Bridgestone, and United Technologies Aerospace, among others.²⁵ The revitalization of downtown Wilson since the 1990s is evident in the renewed commercial activity and tourism. The historic commercial buildings are home to unique boutique shops and modern loft apartments. Today, the city is home to a growing arts community and boasts thriving theaters, art galleries, and museums. Passenger travel on the railroad is thriving once more, operated by Amtrak. The line also promotes tourism, bringing travelers from the larger cities and regions of the state and beyond. Preservation efforts are steered toward maintaining the historic aesthetic of its central business district while encouraging new businesses and growth.

Noted Changes to the Built Environment

Since the *Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse District* was placed on the National Register in 1984, much of the built environment has transformed dramatically. A number of the former tobacco warehouses that characterized the historic tobacco district, abandoned and deteriorating, have been demolished. Those lost include the former Planter's Warehouse (1984 Inventory #211) on Goldsboro Street, which was replaced in 2017 by the Whirlygig Park (Boundary Decrease), a unique art park in the heart of downtown. The Farmer's Tobacco Warehouse (1984 Inventory #206) on Goldsboro Street has been demolished and Smith Warehouses A and B (1984 Inventory #207) are no longer extant, yet Building C (Inventory #85), constructed in 1947, survives on Mercer Street. Other agricultural-related facilities lost include the Briggs & Fleming Tobacco Prize House (1984 Inventory #238), former Liberty Warehouse (1984 Inventory #96), the Farmers Cotton Oil Complex (1984 Inventory #113), Carolina Warehouse (1984 Inventory #157),

²¹Roger Biles. "Tobacco Towns: Urban Growth and Economic Development in Eastern North Carolina." *The North Carolina Historical Review* 84, no. 2 (2007): 156-90. Accessed February 4, 2021. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23522906>; p.189.

²² Biles 2007; p. 189.

²³ David Lamb, "Tobacco Farmers Facing Tough Times in North Carolina," *The Baltimore Sun*, September 22, 2002.

²⁴ Biles 2007; p. 189.

²⁵ <https://www.researchtriangle.org/counties/wilson/>

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Woodard-Watson Tobacco Warehouse (1984 Inventory #205), the Wilson Storage Company Warehouse (1984 Inventory #236), and the Maury Tobacco Company complex (1984 Inventory #267). Despite this substantial loss, surviving facilities continue to reflect the great Tobacco Era that contributed to Wilson's prosperity. Among those include the Wilson Tobacco Board of Trade Building (Inventory #47), and Imperial Tobacco Company Warehouse (Inventory #81). The Watson Centre Brick Warehouse #2 and Office (Inventory #60) is an excellent illustration of successful adaptive reuse of the city's abandoned warehouses. Beginning in 2011, the building was rehabilitated and converted into urban residential apartments while maintaining its historic appearance as a once prosperous tobacco warehouse.²⁶

As the historic tobacco warehouse and industrial districts have experienced substantial loss since the 1980s, so too has the East Wilson commercial district. The historically African American commercial center that developed along Nash Street, opposite the railroad track, is quickly declining. Many of the commercial buildings on the northeast side of Nash Street are no longer extant, having been replaced with paved parking lots. Due to the loss of integrity, the northeast side of the street is now excluded from the historic district. The opposite side of the street is threatened by similar change; however, the majority of the buildings survive, including the former Orange Hotel (Inventory #111) at 526 S. Nash Street.

In addition to the buildings erected at the north end of the district, as amended, the *Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse District* includes forty-one buildings constructed from c.1940 to 1970. These include modest commercial and office buildings, automobile sales and repair garages, filling stations, a church (Inventory #15), a funeral home (Inventory #130), a Salvation Army auditorium (Inventory #186), health clinics, a Masonic Lodge (Inventory #151), and a Union Hall (Inventory #157), among others. Buildings constructed during this period are largely distributed along the periphery of the heart of the central business district. Among the earliest of these buildings include those related to the automobile industry, such as the Lovelace Motor Company dealership (Inventory #79) at 115 South Lodge Street and the former Amoco Service Station (Inventory #59) on S. Goldsboro Street. The siting of the former Progressive Super Market (Inventory #103) and Joe's Quick Stop Grill (Inventory #108) further speaks towards the growing need to attract customers by offering parking. Both are sited toward the rear of the lot in order to accommodate parking. The latter also historically offered a small filling station.

Other notable resources erected from 1940 through the 1960s include the Thomas-Yelverton Funeral Home (Inventory #130), constructed in 1961 at 325 East Nash Street; the Wilson Bakery Annex (Inventory #107), completed c.1940; and the small free-standing medical office of Dr. W. A. Mitchner (Inventory #112) in the East Wilson district. The former lodge hall of the Loyal Order of Moose Lodge (Inventory #165) was constructed in 1946 on Northeast Tarboro Street and is now occupied by the Wilson County School Administration. Along the western edge of the district is Salvation Army auditorium/Boy's Club (Inventory #186). A second church, the Wilson Chapel

²⁶ Susan Stafford Kelly, "A Tobacco Town Transformed: Wilson," *Our State*, October 15, 2019; <https://www.ourstate.com/a-north-carolina-tobacco-town-transformed-wilson/>, accessed May 2021.

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Free Will Baptist Church (Inventory #15) was erected in 1958 in East Wilson at 513 South Barnes Street.

Pine Street forms the northern boundary of the early central business district of Wilson. North of Pine Street originally developed as a residential sector of town with numerous one- and two-story frame dwellings lining Broad, Nash, and Green Streets. As previously noted, the city's population rose considerably from 1940 to 1970. While commercial activity had shifted slightly from downtown to commercial strips outside of the city limits, development within the central business district pushed northward. Beginning in the 1960s, the residential block north of Pine Street was absorbed into the business district and the early houses razed to accommodate expansion. The Carolina General Hospital (not extant), which once occupied a lot fronting the north side of Pine Street, acquired an adjacent lot at the northeast corner of the intersection of Pine and Nash Streets. In 1964, the hospital, then closed, sold the two lots to the county. Shortly thereafter, the Wilson Chamber of Commerce Building (Inventory #149) was erected at 202 Northeast Nash Street. The Southern National Bank (Inventory #150) followed suit in 1970 on the adjacent lot to the north. This location constitutes one of three small boundary increase areas and is indicative of the mid-century growth and expansion of the central business district. The most prominent change to the built environment in this area north of Pine Street was the construction of the BB&T Tower at 223 West Nash Street in 1970. This large, multi-story bank served as the headquarters of the national bank until it was demolished in December of 2020.

A second boundary increase area is a single building - the former Clark's Grill & Restaurant (Inventory #61), constructed c.1955 at 310 East Green Street. Its modest and simple design is representative of free-standing commercial buildings erected in the post-World War II era along the periphery of central business district. Its siting near the railroad depot and near a prominent intersection suggests that it strived to attract not only in-town workers but also rail travelers and motorists.

The third boundary increase area includes three parcels adjacent to the southeast of the railroad corridor. One of the parcels is a vacant lot. This boundary increase area adds two commercial buildings to the district. The two-story, brick Boykin Grocery Company Building (Inventory #63) was constructed c.1938 at 400 East Green Street. The grocery continued operations into the 1960s. The building survives as an excellent example of a large, factory-style grocery warehouse and office in Wilson. The second building within the boundary increase area was erected in 1964 at 117 East Pettigrew Street (Inventory #154). Currently operating as Green's Grocery, the building is characteristic corner grocery stores within mixed commercial and residential districts.

The number and variety of buildings erected within the *Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse District* reflect the continued increase in businesses and services for the growing town through 1970.

Architectural Context

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As amended, the *Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse District (Boundary Decrease/Increase and Additional Information)* documents the architectural significance of not only buildings erected from 1940 to 1970, but also documents important trends in the modernization of earlier commercial buildings during this period. Many commercial, religious, and institutional buildings throughout the district exhibit stylistic features attributed to Modernist, or Mid-Century Modern, architectural design. Similarly, several early commercial buildings retain distinctive post-World War II façade upgrades that were popular nationwide across America's Main Streets.

Modernist Architecture might be considered an umbrella term used for resources sharing characteristics commonly occurring in post-World War II American architecture, particularly in commercial and institutional buildings. Changes in construction methods, materials, and styles characterized post-World War II era architecture nationwide. Among the common design elements characterizing mid-century Modern architecture is the general rejection of ornamentation and references to the past. Building materials and methods reflect technological advancements of the age and emphasize function over form, and "design based on expressing structure and use."²⁷ Steel and concrete became the primary structural building materials. Concrete was used in many ways, including cast-in-place, pre-cast, and pre-stressed and in many finishes, including smooth, exposed aggregate. For building facades, aluminum and stainless steel were favored over other metals due to their durability and sleekness.

Modernist architecture would "convey meaning by the very lack of ornament."²⁸ It was an era marked by a transformation from classical symbolism and masonry massing towards steel and glass construction to "celebrate innovation, freedom, and flexibility."²⁹ Although references to the past were generally avoided, classical traditions often endured, or evolved.

Modernism has its roots in the International Style as it evolved in Europe during the 1920s. Modernism grew out of the art and architectural reform movements that came together in the Bauhaus School of Design in Weimer, Germany and later in a new Modern campus at Dessau. The Bauhaus sought to steer artists and architects towards "buildings of the future." This philosophy carried strong associations with political reforms, socialism, and mandates to embrace the machine age.³⁰ It was not until the Post-World War II era that American architects began embracing Modernism. According to Meghan Hogan's *The Future of Modern*, the Movement was a "salute to the postwar era itself, spearheaded by architectural giants such as Mies van der Rohe, Eero Saarinen, and Philip Johnson. At the height of its popularity, the sweeping curves, sheets of glass,

²⁷ Peter Meijer Architect, "Thematic Survey of Modern Movement Non-Residential Architecture, 1945-1975, in St. Louis City," City of Saint Louis Cultural Resources Office, 2013; p.14.

²⁸ Carole Rifkind. *A Field Guide to Contemporary American Architecture*, New York: Penguin Group, 1998; p.104.

²⁹ Rifkind p.104.

³⁰ Jonathan and Donna Fricker, "Oil and Gas Building National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," National Park Service, 2013; page 8.

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and absence of ornament signaled change.”³¹ Following the War, the increased use of industrially-produced materials and building components ultimately led to the adoption of a “machine” aesthetic in building design that is evident among a variety of Mid-Century Modern styles. Modernist architecture embraced technological advances in materials and construction methods while rejecting applied ornamentation and references to the past. Modernist designs focused on “simplicity, spatial clarity, and maximizing interior exposure to daylight.”³²

From the beginnings of Modern architecture, building materials and assembly systems, were significant to the designs of modern architects and “to the performance of their buildings.”³³ Building design aligned itself with industrial production, with exterior aesthetics embracing advances in civil engineering and industrialization. During World War II, wartime shortages of building supplies such as wood, rubber, steel, iron, and aluminum forced architects to adjust to atypical building practices and innovations. Plastics, aluminum, and concrete, among other materials, were advanced during wartime and continued to be used in post-war years.³⁴

The majority of the buildings constructed within the district from 1940 to 1970 do not adhere to a distinct Modernist style but feature simple design features and materials attributed to the era. However, the district contains two rare examples of the **International Style** and two illustrations of **New Formalism**. The International Style is characterized by modern structural principles and materials, including concrete, glass, and steel. It is primarily recognized by its flat roof with overhang, glass curtain walls and window walls, ribbon windows and corner windows, smooth spandrel panels, smooth surface, and overall rejection of non-essential decoration. New Formalism, on the other hand, emerged in the mid-1950s in response to the austerity of the International Style. The style is recognized for its abstract design while employing simplified elements of classical architecture. Identifying design features include strict symmetry, flat projecting rooflines, smooth, white or light wall surfaces, and the use of arches, stylized columns, and entablatures. Colonnades are common, as is the application of historically expensive materials such as travertine, marble, or granite as a thin veneer or paneling. Ornamentation in the form of screens or grills using modern materials is also found on New Formalist design.³⁵

³¹ Megan Hogan, “The Future of Modern: Federal Architecture in an Era of Change,” in *Common Ground* (Spring 2009), p.28

³² Peter Meijer Architect, “Thematic Survey of Modern Movement Non-Residential Architecture, 1945-1975, in St. Louis City,” City of Saint Louis Cultural Resources Office, 2013; p.90.

³³ Henry Moss, “The Materials and Building Components of Modern Buildings,” *Metropolis*, 12 October, 2012; <https://www.metropolismag.com/architecture/preservation/materials-building-components-modern-buildings/> accessed May 2020

³⁴ Lisa Mausolf, “Mid-20th Century Architecture in NH: 1945-1975,” prepared for NH Employment Security, 2012; p.46.

³⁵ Heritage Architectural Associates, “Ohio Modern: Preservation our Recent Past, Dayton and Surrounding Area Survey Report,” prepared for the Ohio Historic Preservation Office of the Ohio Historical Society, 2010; page 200-201.

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Constructed in 1946, the former Loyal Order of Moose Lodge (Inventory #165) is a unique illustration of the International Style enhanced by additional stylized design features attributed to the era. The storefronts are recessed, and large round columns create the appearance of a slight arcade along the façade. The storefront windows are aluminum-framed - a common attribute of post-war commercial material use. The second-floor features ribbon windows, and the contrasting horizontal block with a framed entrance topped by a large multi-light window wall further distinguishes the building as a fine example of post-war commercial design in Wilson. Another example of the International Style is the Salvation Army Auditorium, built c.1950 on W. Tarboro Street (Inventory #186). The design of the simple, concrete block building places an emphasis on the horizontal with a flat roof and overhang, and a setback second floor.

New Formalist design is conveyed by the First Citizens Bank (Inventory #148), built in 1963. This imposing building, located at the north end of the district, is an excellent interpretation of the style. In particular is its symmetrical façade with stone-veneered columns on the first floor and window walls. The second floor is taller than the first and is cantilevered to appear as though the upper floor is floating. The second-floor walls are comprised of large, narrow tinted windows that are vertically oriented. The central section of the second floor on the façade has a smooth paneling. The building is presently occupied by The Wilson Times Co. The former Southern National Bank Building (Inventory #150) embraces New Formalism by incorporating a Classical temple front design. The symmetrical building features a front-gabled roof with prominent, recessed entry portico and large fluted columns. A wide triglyph cornice and plain frieze surround the building. The façade is characterized by its full-height window wall protected by a decorative metal screen wall.

The majority of the buildings erected within the historic district from 1940 to 1970 lack a distinctive Modernist design. This is particularly the case among the commercial buildings, which are largely modest, one-story, free standing commercial blocks with brick veneers. These buildings typically lack stylistic enhancements and are primarily characterized by their storefront design. The design of commercial storefronts changed considerably following World War II as a result of advertisements, advances in materials and manufacturing, and product marketing. Such advancements allowed the lower level of commercial buildings in the mid-twentieth century to appear more modern and up-to-date.³⁶

Among the most significant innovations was the open front, or visual front. Rather than opaquely-backed display windows, the interior space became the display, allowing pedestrians an interior view of the entire store. In doing so, businesses attracted more customers. Perfectly clear plate glass was easily produced and transported in large sheets and frequently used on storefronts. Large windows were crucial in creating the visual front.³⁷ Glass might be lightly framed, typically with aluminum. During the mid-twentieth century, asymmetry and angled storefronts were common. Display windows and recessed entries provided room for additional display and a small exterior

³⁶ Carol J. Dyson, "Mid-Century Commercial Modernism: Design and Materials," a transcription of a presentation at Mid-Century Modern Structures Symposium, April 14-16, 2015.

³⁷ Dyson 2015.

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lobby protected from weather. For deeply recessed entries, the use of freestanding columns further enhanced the storefront. Retail display cases were often built within the exterior lobby, including small, cantilevered display cases. It was common to see a canopy along the façade, extending the exterior lobby. These jutting canopies replaced the traditional fabric awning. Some were supported by rods, and columns, while other steel and concrete canopies cantilevered without visible support.³⁸ These design trends occurred not only on new construction. In order to compete, store owners of earlier commercial buildings were pressured to modernize by updating commercial facades. This generally meant remodeling the storefront to create a visual front.

Changing downtown economics resulted in many vacant upper floors of the early, multi-story commercial buildings. As part of the modernization campaign, the upper floors were frequently covered with glass, porcelain enameled panels, or aluminum slip covers. Sometimes the upper façade might be covered by a decorative screen wall or grill. Advertising and signage were highly important to modern commercial buildings during the post-war years. The upper façade frequently served as a large billboard with large lettering applied.

The use of certain building materials contributes to Modernist design during the mid-twentieth century. Following World War II, aluminum and steel were primary materials, particularly used on storefronts. A variety of glass products were used to not only create the open front, but to enhance the building's appearance. Opaque structural glass such as Vitrolite and Carrara, was thin and could be attached to a variety of substrates. Further, it was available in a variety of colors and is highly durable.³⁹ Structural glass contrasted well with the aluminum storefronts. Spandrel glass started to appear on office buildings as curtain walls and was frequently used for slip covers along the upper façade of commercial buildings. Glass blocks and colored ceramic tiles and panels were also used, though less frequently, to make a dramatic statement. Textured masonry surfaces were common, as well as colorful tiles along the bulkheads and wall surfaces. Smooth panels of marble, granite, and limestone served as a more elegant setting for transparent glass. The exterior lobbies are often enhanced by terrazzo flooring.⁴⁰

In addition to those buildings reflecting elements of the International Style and New Formalism, those reflecting distinct Modernist design features and materials occur throughout the district. Among those include the Thompson TV Building (Inventory #58), constructed c.1965. Though simple in its design, its façade features an open front with large glass windows that angle inward forming an exterior lobby. Constructed in 1959, the C.P. Farris Office Building (Inventory #126) employs an aggregate panel veneer and contrasting red brick veneer. The brick veneer is enhanced by protruding bricks. Among the best illustrations of commercial buildings built within the district during the mid-twentieth century is the building located at 109 Southwest Tarboro Street

³⁸ Carol Dyson, "How to Work with Storefronts of the Mid-Twentieth Century: A Mid-Twentieth Century Storefront Components Guide," National Main Streets Conference, 2008.

³⁹ Carol Dyson, "How to Work with Storefronts of the Mid-Twentieth Century: A Mid-Twentieth Century Storefront Components Guide," National Main Streets Conference, 2008.

⁴⁰ Carol Dyson, "How to Work with Storefronts of the Mid-Twentieth Century: A Mid-Twentieth Century Storefront Components Guide," National Main Streets Conference, 2008.

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(Inventory #188), constructed c.1950. The building features two angled storefronts featuring open fronts of large glass, metal-framed windows. The doors feature sleek hardware characteristic of the period, and much of the façade is clad in a stone panel veneer. The Saleeby Building (Inventory #201), constructed in 1948, is a modest, one-story commercial building with four simple storefronts, each comprised of an angled recessed entry flank by large, metal-framed glass display windows.

Other notable mid-twentieth century buildings reflecting elements of Modernism in their design include the Thomas-Yelverton Funeral Home (Inventory #130), constructed in 1961 at 325 East Nash Street. The building draws upon the International Style and employs concrete aggregate in its exterior design. Another good example of Modernist commercial infill within the central business district is the Culbreth Building (Inventory #138), constructed c.1960 at 111 West Nash Street. The building is characterized by its rare zig-zag display windows and a curtain wall along the upper floor with spandrel panels. Nearby, Billy's Home Appliances (now Bill's Grill; #143), constructed in 1956, exhibits a smooth granite panel veneer. Constructed in 1947 in East Wilson, the two-story Mount Hebron Masonic Lodge #2 (Inventory #151) is a typical, modest two-part commercial block constructed during the post-war years, lacking stylistic embellishment. Similarly, the small, one-story Union Hall building (Inventory #157) on Pettigrew Street is unadorned and brick-veneered.

One modest church was erected within the district during the post-World War II years. Constructed in 1958, the Wilson Chapel Free Will Baptist Church (Inventory #15) depicts elements of late Gothic Revival style including a corner tower.

Many of the early commercial buildings within the *Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District* experienced mid-century upgrades, including storefront remodeling and the application of a slipcover to the upper façade. However, since the district was placed on the National Register in 1984, many building owners removed the slipcovers, and in some instances, returned the storefront to an earlier appearance. The district contains only a small number of early commercial buildings reflecting design elements attributed to the mid-twentieth century upgrades. Among those include the former Paramount Cleaners Building (Inventory #23) that features a mid-century visual front but retains its early-twentieth century commercial vernacular stylistic elements along the upper façade. Similarly, the two-story building at 105-107 S. Goldsboro Street (Inventory #39), constructed in c.1920, retains its original design features along the upper façade. Its first floor is clad in a stone panel veneer and features two angled entries with floating display cases, and large visual fronts. The Tucker & Company Building (Inventory #52), constructed c.1905, is one of a few buildings retaining a post-World War II slipcover. It also features an open front with large, metal-framed display windows and an angled, recessed entry. The Wilson Hardware Company Building (Inventory #91), constructed c.1870, is an excellent illustration of the modernization of commercial facades during the mid-twentieth century. Its storefront was remodeled to create an open front and aluminum-framed windows and door create a sleek look, enhanced by structural glass-paneled veneer along the first floor. The upper façade was further modernized with the use of decorative glass blocks. Other notable examples include the Dean's

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Building (Inventory #140), the Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Company Building (Inventory #143), Em-Jay Sporting Goods (Inventory #166), and the former Flower's Shoe Store (Inventory #167).

Summary

As amended, the *Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District* continues to reflect an intact and well-preserved downtown district encompassing a full spectrum of resources expected to occur within a central business district, agricultural trading center, and county seat of government. Since originally listed in the National Register in 1984, many of its historic buildings have been rehabilitated and the district continues to exhibit a high degree of historic integrity. The city's continued growth in the mid-twentieth century is reflected in the numerous buildings exhibiting Modernist design elements. Among the 210 resources within the amended district, a total of 165, nearly eighty percent, contribute to the historic and architectural significance of downtown Wilson.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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<https://www.metropolismag.com/architecture/preservation/materials-building-components-modern-buildings/> accessed May 2020.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: N.C. State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, N.C

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): varies

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Boundary Decrease 44 Acres

Acreage of Boundary Increase 1 Acre

Total Acreage of Updated National Register District Boundary 100 ACRES

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

For individual boundary increase or decrease areas that are less than 1 acre, a single coordinate identifies the approximate center of the area.

BOUNDARY INCREASE

INCREASE AREA A (0.99 acres)

Latitude: 35.727047

Longitude: -77.911849

INCREASE AREA B (0.1 acres)

Latitude: 35.724285

Longitude: -77.907630

INCREASE AREA C (1.32 acres)

1. Latitude: 35.723905

Longitude: -77.907018

2. Latitude: 35.723762

Longitude: -77.906607

3. Latitude: 35.722648

Longitude: -77.907249

4. Latitude: 35.722828

Longitude: -77.907584

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BOUNDARY DECREASE

DECREASE AREA A (13.5 acres)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 5. Latitude: 35.723736 | Longitude: -77.915389 |
| 6. Latitude: 35.724084 | Longitude: -77.914393 |
| 7. Latitude: 35.723548 | Longitude: -77.913850 |
| 8. Latitude: 35.723170 | Longitude: -77.912837 |
| 9. Latitude: 35.722352 | Longitude: -77.912031 |
| 10. Latitude: 35.722352 | Longitude: -77.913444 |
| 11. Latitude: 35.722161 | Longitude: -77.914268 |
| 12. Latitude: 35.721275 | Longitude: -77.915550 |
| 13. Latitude: 35.722207 | Longitude: -77.916398 |

DECREASE AREA B (0.4 acres)

Latitude: 35.727005 Longitude: -77.917024

DECREASE AREA C (2.7 acres)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 35.727005 | Longitude: -77.910261 |
| 2. Latitude: 35.725798 | Longitude: -77.909023 |
| 3. Latitude: 35.725331 | Longitude: -77.909698 |
| 4. Latitude: 35.726129 | Longitude: -77.910470 |
| 5. Latitude: 35.726817 | Longitude: -77.910535 |

DECREASE AREA D (0.53 acres)

Latitude: 35.724697 Longitude: -77.909174

DECREASE AREA E (0.44 acres)

Latitude: 35.724569 Longitude: -77.907264

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DECRASE AREA F (1.3 acres)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 35.722474 | Longitude: -77.907323 |
| 2. Latitude: 35.722148 | Longitude: -77.906726 |
| 3. Latitude: 35.722087 | Longitude: -77.906671 |
| 4. Latitude: 35.721350 | Longitude: -77.906033 |
| 5. Latitude: 35.721395 | Longitude: -77.905767 |
| 6. Latitude: 35.721022 | Longitude: -77.906153 |
| 7. Latitude: 35.722306 | Longitude: -77.907431 |

DECRASE AREA G (23.2 acres)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 35.722463 | Longitude: -77.908506 |
| 2. Latitude: 35.722698 | Longitude: -77.907974 |
| 3. Latitude: 35.719716 | Longitude: -77.905689 |
| 4. Latitude: 35.718682 | Longitude: -77.905724 |
| 5. Latitude: 35.717794 | Longitude: -77.906867 |
| 6. Latitude: 35.719342 | Longitude: -77.909460 |
| 7. Latitude: 35.720597 | Longitude: -77.910040 |

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

Boundary Increase

The Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District (Boundary Increase/Decrease, Additional Information) consists of three separate increase sections that are delineated on the accompanying map. The boundary increase areas extend the district from the north boundary to include two adjacent buildings fronting the east side of Northeast Nash Street, north of its intersection with Pine Street. It also extends the boundary to the east to include one building fronting the west side of Green Street. The third boundary increase extends the district to the east to include two historic commercial buildings adjacent to the east

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of railroad corridor and passenger depot. This area encompasses 1.32 acres of land. The Boundary Increase contains approximately 2.32 acres encompassing the three separate areas.

Boundary Decrease

The Boundary Decrease consists of seven (7) separate sections that are shown on the accompanying map by the areas shaded in gray and identified as Decrease Areas A through G. **Decrease Area A** is sited along the southwestern and northeastern edges of the original district. Among the largest of these decrease areas, Area A, occurs within the Tobacco Warehouse district, between South Street on the east, west to Hines Street, and contain approximately 13.5 acres. This boundary decrease area removes the following resources from the 1984 Resource Inventory: 163 (not extant), 164, 165 (not extant), 173 205 (not extant), 207 (not extant), and 211 (not extant). Occupying less than one-half of an acre, the **Boundary Decrease Area B** includes three (3) residential buildings fronting the east side of Hines Street at the northwest corner of the district. **Boundary Decrease Area C** removes approximately 2.7 acres of land near the northeast corner of the historic district, adjacent to the west side of Green Street. **Area D** occupies approximately one-half acre of land sited between East Nash Street on the west and a rear alley to the east. The northern half of the Boundary Decrease area is occupied by a paved parking lot. **Boundary Increase Area E** contains a single parcel located at 307 East Green Street. Encompassing approximately 1.3 acres within the traditionally African American business district of East Wilson, **Boundary Decrease Area F** fronts the east side of East Nash Street, extending from Pettigrew Street south toward the rear (northwest) of the Jackson Chapel First Missionary Baptist Church (Resource #105). The second largest boundary decrease area is **Area G**, located at the southeast end of the district. Comprising approximately 23.2 acres on the north and south sides of the railroad corridor, this area falls within the mixed industrial section of the historic district. The majority of Boundary Decrease Area G occupies land south of the railroad corridor formerly occupied by the Richmond Maury Tobacco Company Complex (1984 Inventory #267), the Southern Cotton Oil Mill (1984 Inventory #268), and the Farmers Cotton Oil Company Complex (1984 Inventory #113).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary increase areas encompass three buildings adjacent to the original district that were erected during the expanded Period of Significance and reflect the continuance of development within the central business district through the post-World War II years. The area immediately outside of the district, which includes the boundary increase areas, is either later construction or located within one of three neighboring National Register Historic Districts: the Old Wilson Historic District (HPO WL0007), the East Wilson Historic District (HPO WL0930), and the Broad/Kenan Street Historic District (HPO WL1143), all of which are residential in nature. The Boundary Increase extends the district to include all resources contributing to the historical and architectural significance of the Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse District.

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The boundary decrease areas were drawn to eliminate sections along the periphery of the original district that have experienced significant insensitive exterior alterations, demolition, and/or modern construction that compromise the overall integrity and significance of the district. The boundary decrease further removes the sites of several buildings that are no longer extant. As updated, the Central Wilson Business-Tobacco Warehouse District includes all of the historic resources contiguous within the existing district and associated with downtown's continuing development through the mid-twentieth center.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jaime L. Destefano, MSHP
organization: JLD Preservation Consulting, LLC
street & number: _____
city or town: Nashville state: TN zip code: 37206
e-mail JLD.PreservationConsulting@gmail.com
telephone: 404-697-0004
date: May 2021

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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Photographs

The following information is common to all photographs:

Photo Log

Name of Property: Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse District (Boundary Increase/Decrease and Additional Information)

City or Vicinity: Wilson

County: Wilson

State: North Carolina

Photographer: Lauren Poole

Date Photographed: March 18-19, 2024

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

- Photograph 1 of 29. Overview of the 100 block of West Tarboro Street, facing west-southwest.
- Photograph 2 of 29. Overview of the 100 block of West Nash Street, facing west-northwest.
- Photograph 3 of 29. Overview of the 100 block of Northeast Nash Street, facing north-northwest.
- Photograph 4 of 29. Wilson County Courthouse (Inventory #95), 115 East Nash Street, facing north.
- Photograph 5 of 29. Overview of the 200 block of East Nash Street, facing east.
- Photograph 6 of 29. Overview of the 200 block of East Nash Street, facing north-northwest.
- Photograph 7 of 29. Overview of the 200 block of South Nash Street, facing west.
- Photograph 8 of 29. United States Post Office and Courthouse (Inventory #100), 224 South Nash Street, facing southwest.
- Photograph 9 of 29. Atlantic Coastline Railroad Passenger Depot (Inventory #132), 401 East Nash Street, facing south-southeast.
- Photograph 10 of 29. Overview of the 400 block of East Nash Street, facing east-northeast.
- Photograph 11 of 29. Overview of the 500 block of South Nash Street, facing west-northwest.
- Photograph 12 of 29. Jackson Chapel First Missionary Baptist Church (Inventory #136), 571 East Nash Street, facing north-northwest.
- Photograph 13 of 29. Overview of the 100 block of West Tarboro Street, facing north-northeast.

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- Photograph 14 of 29. Overview of the 100 block of West Tarboro Street, facing north-northeast.
- Photograph 15 of 29. Overview of the 100 block of Southwest Tarboro Street, facing south-southwest.
- Photograph 16 of 29. Overview of the 100 block of East Douglas Street, facing east-northeast.
- Photograph 17 of 29. Overview of the 100 block of Southwest Goldsboro Street, facing west-southwest.
- Photograph 18 of 29. Watson Centre Brick Warehouse #2 and Office (Inventory #60), 232 Southwest Goldsboro Street, facing north.
- Photograph 19 of 29. Overview of the 300 block of South Barnes Street, facing west-northwest.
- Photograph 20 of 29. Overview of the 300 block of South Barnes Street, facing north.
- Photograph 21 of 29. Overview of the Barnes-Harrell Coca-Cola Bottling Company (Inventory #12), 320 South Barnes Street, facing west.
- Photograph 22 of 29. Overview of the 200 block of South Lodge Street, facing west-southwest.
- Photograph 23 of 29. Overview of the 300 block of South Layton Avenue, facing north.
- Photograph 24 of 29. Overview of the residences along South Cedar Street, facing west.
- Photograph 25 of 29. Overview of the former Charles L. Coon High School (Inventory #71), 211 West Kenan Street, facing west-northwest.

Boundary Increase Areas

- Photograph 26 of 29. Boundary Increase Area A, 200-202 Northeast Nash Street (Inventory #149 and 150), facing north.
- Photograph 27 of 29. Boundary Increase Area B, 310 East Green Street (Inventory #61), facing south.
- Photograph 28 of 29. Boundary Increase Area C, 400 East Green Street (Inventory #63), facing west-southwest.
- Photograph 29 of 29. Boundary Increase Area C, 117 East Pettigrew Street (Inventory #154) and vacant lot, facing west-southwest.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.