NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic FRANKLIN HISTORIC DISTRICT (DHL File No. 145-6)

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number Intersection of U.S. Routes 58 and 258 N/A not for publication

city, town Franklin N/A vicinity of

state Virginia code 51 county (City) code 620

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	public	X occupied	agriculture	museum
building(s)	private	unoccupied	X commercial	park
structure	X both	work in progress	X educational	X private residence
site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	entertainment	X religious
object	in process	X yes: restricted	X government	scientific
	being considered	X yes: unrestricted	X industrial	X transportation
	N/A	no	military	other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners

street & number N/A

city, town Franklin N/A ~~vicinity of~~ state Virginia Zip Code 23851

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Franklin City Hall

street & number 207 West Second Avenue

city, town Franklin state Virginia 23851

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Virginia Historic Landmarks Division Survey (file or site no. 145-6) has this property been determined eligible? yes X no

date December 1983; 1984 federal X state county local

depository for survey records Virginia Historic Landmarks Division

city, town 221 Governor Street Richmond state Virginia Zip Code 23219

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date N/A
X fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

A focal point of southeastern Virginia's peanut and lumber industries, the city of Franklin is located on the western bank of the narrow and winding Blackwater River in Southampton County. The small city with a population of 7,308 residents is situated at the intersection of U.S. Routes 58 and 258 and is served by the Seaboard Coastline Railroad and the Norfolk Franklin and Danville Railroad. The Franklin Historic District mostly consists of late 19th- and early 20th-century vernacular and high style residences located along fashionable High and Clay streets, Lee Street, Norfleet Street, West First Avenue, and West Second Avenue. Most of the houses in this area reflect the late 19th-century middle class preference for simple frame houses with stylish Victorian trim; however, several exuberant Queen Anne-style residences, indicative of the wealth and prosperity of some of the city's leading families, are scattered throughout the neighborhood. The commercial area within the district mostly extends along Main Street and Second Avenue and also includes railroad-related buildings near the south end of Main Street and commercial peanut warehouses along Mechanic Street. Most of Franklin's commercial architecture consists of Italianate-influenced brick structures dating from the late 19th century and Colonial Revival- and Art Deco-influenced brick structures from the early 20th century. A cohesive and architecturally consistent area, the Franklin Historic District contains two hundred and sixty-five structures, only thirty-nine of which are considered noncontributing elements.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Franklin, as a mid-19th-century town, centered upon two main axes: the Seaboard Coastline Railroad and parallel First Avenue served as the east-west axis; and Main Street, which roughly parallels the river, served as the north-south axis. Before the late 19th century, the town's commercial area only extended one block north of the railroad along Main Street, while a few residences were scattered along First Avenue. As the town grew, streets were extended and new blocks were laid out in a grid pattern. Streets perpendicular to Main Street and parallel to the railroad were named First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth avenues, while principal north-south streets were named Mechanic, Middle, Main, Franklin, and High streets.

Today, Franklin's main commercial area extends for several blocks along Main Street from South Street north to Gardner Street. Second Avenue also serves as a principal commercial thoroughfare which connects Main Street with a residential area primarily extending along High and Clay streets. This late 19th-century residential neighborhood, together with the heart of the downtown commercial area, comprise the Franklin Historic District in which a harmonious and relatively homogeneous architecture reflects the city's late 19th- and early 20th-century period of prosperity.

Although the town of Franklin had its beginnings in the 1850s, only a few buildings in the town survive from that era. Scattered examples include two of the oldest residences in the historic district: the houses at 223 South Main Street and 212 South Street. Both are two-story frame structures with a pair of exterior end brick chimneys at one gable end. Although both structures were later altered, the basic form of each house suggests a mid-19th-century date of construction.

(See Continuation Sheet # 1)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	X commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	X transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	X industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates Mid-19th Century To Present **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Situated at the head of navigation of the Blackwater River, the village of Franklin arose between 1835 and 1840 on the Southampton County side of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad bridge. By the mid-19th century, the development of rail transportation and river commerce in southeastern Virginia made Franklin an important commercial depot for agricultural products of the region such as cotton, tobacco, livestock, slaughtered beef, and pork. Although no major engagements were fought near Franklin during the Civil War, the village greatly suffered from the disruption of its river commerce and railroad system, becoming a virtual ghost town by 1864. With peace and the resumption of commerce, northern demand created not only new markets for the old products of cotton, hams, and tobacco, but also encouraged the rise of two new industries -- lumber and peanuts -- that fueled much of Franklin's subsequent economic growth. During the last third of the 19th century, Franklin became widely known as the headquarters of Union Camp Corporation, now one of the largest producers of wood products in the United States. The majority of buildings in the Franklin Historic District dates to the economic resurgence of the town in the late 19th century, which is best reflected in the fashionable residential architecture that lines Clay and High streets. Well preserved picturesque streetscapes of high style and vernacular residences are seen throughout the large neighborhood west of the downtown area. Due to a fire in 1881 that destroyed the original commercial core, and a subsequent town ordinance that forbade the construction of frame buildings, Franklin's downtown area mostly consists of rows of brick structures dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Examples of Italianate and Colonial Revival styles are particularly well represented in the commercial architecture along Main Street.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The railroad bridge at Blackwater "will be the principle intermediate depot for the produce of the (railroad) line..., and we should not be surprised if, in a few years, the Bridge...were to exhibit at either end a thriving village, where now there is nothing to be seen but swampy wilderness." Thus predicted Thomas G. Broughton, reporter for the NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH HERALD, in his article appearing in that paper on July 29, 1835. Broughton was one of many passengers who paid one dollar fare to ride on the new steam train from Portsmouth to the Nottoway River and back again in a single day. The iron rails traversed through swampy wilderness and over countryside not yet showing evidence of human occupation. The thriving village of which Broughton wrote, was to be incorporated some forty-one years later into the Town of Franklin and to become in this century the City of Franklin.

The rail, the river, and the sawmill were the major catalysts of Franklin's evolution into a commercial center. The Portsmouth and Roanoke (P & R) Railroad

(See Continuation Sheet #31)

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Attached

(See Continuation Sheet #35)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approx. 70 acres

Quadrangle name Franklin, VA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	328440	4060630
B	18	328260	4059790
C	18	327180	4060800
D	18	327400	4061190
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Attached

(See Continuation Sheet #36)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia Historic Landmarks Division Staff

organization Virginia Historic Landmarks Division date 1985

street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3144

city or town Richmond state Virginia 23219

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national X state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature H. Bryan Mitchell

title H. Bryan Mitchell, Director
Virginia Historic Landmarks Division date February 19, 1985

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

Three other houses located in the district may also possibly date from the mid-19th century, however, more stylish architectural details suggest a more accurate date of construction in the third quarter of the 19th century. These residences include: the frame house at 209 West First Avenue with its shallow hipped roof, exterior end brick chimney, bracketed cornice, and other Italianate details; the frame house at 107 North High Street which features an exterior end brick chimney, central door with transom and sidelights, and a two-story, two-level porch with a minimum of sawn woodwork; and the house at 205 North High Street which exhibits a bracketed cornice, reasonably wide interior end brick chimneys, and a wraparound porch with a pedimented upper-story bay.

One of the most interesting house types in the district is the building at 108 West Third Avenue. Originally built as a residence, but now serving as the Franklin/ Southampton Area Chamber of Commerce, the structure is a low-lying, one-story square frame building with a very shallow hipped roof and features tall 6/6 sash double-hung windows flanking a central entrance with sidelights. A small porch projects at the front. Originally situated upon brick piers, the house appears to have been built to take advantage of prevailing summer breezes. This particular house type is seen in various regions of southeastern Virginia, and probably was more commonly seen in Franklin; however, only one survives in the city today.

The historic commercial district of the city is mostly concentrated along Main Street from Elm Street north to Fourth Avenue and along Second Avenue from Middle Street west to High Street. Due to a fire which destroyed the downtown area in 1881, a subsequent town ordinance required all new commercial structures to be built of brick or stone; consequently, no frame structures from the 19th century survive in the business district today. While all of the commercial buildings along Main Street and Second Avenue were built of brick throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a wide range of different facade treatments was adopted despite the uniformity in building material. The most common decorative feature of structures built in the 1880s and 1890s is a corbeled brick or terra cotta cornice that extends across the top of each building. The most elaborate cornices are seen at 102 North Main Street, 101-103 North Main Street, and 122 West Second Avenue. These buildings also exhibit such Italianate features as segmental-arched upper-story windows and elaborate hoods. A particularly consistent bock of Italianate buildings is noted in the 100 block of North Main Street. The four buildings within the block, two of which retain their original storefronts, offer a cohesive unit of late 19th-century commercial architecture along Main Street.

Interspersed among the older two-story Italianate buildings along Main Street are several one-story commercial structures built about the turn of the century. These distinctive small brick buildings have corner pilasters that rise above decorative corbeled brick parapets and some have retained their original storefronts. An important block of five of these buildings located at 103 through 111 East Second Avenue reflects the builders' conscious efforts to achieve compatible scale and harmonious rhythm between buildings in the 100 block of East Second Avenue. Another group of similar buildings is found at 108 through 114 West Second Avenue.

(See Continuation Sheet # 2)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

The Colonial Revival style is represented by a few buildings located along North Main Street. The building at 202 North Main Street, for example, although severely modernized in the 1950s, features tall Ionic pilasters that divide the second-floor facade and possesses a classical cornice which extends across the top of the building. A well known local landmark at the corner of North Main Street and East Second Avenue also reflects the refined lines of Colonial Revival commercial architecture. The former W.T. Pace Hardware Store at 200 North Main Street is a three-story brick structure with Doric pilasters extending the height of the upper stories, a handsome classical cornice, and a simple brick parapet. As with most of the businesses along Main Street, the first floor of the building has been severely altered.

The most important Neo-Classical building in Franklin is the city's former post office located at the corner of North Main Street and West Third Avenue. Expressing a reference to 16th-century Palladian architecture, the post office is one of the handsomest buildings in Franklin. Built in 1916, it is a one-story brick building with a central portico in antis behind a Palladian motif arcade. Broad brick pilasters and rectangular windows with plain rectangular panels flank the entrance and a denticulated stone cornice below a plain brick parapet surrounds the entire building. The post office is situated upon a brick foundation further articulated by a stone water table.

The architectural tastes of the 1920s and 1930s are especially reflected in three commercial structures located on Main Street. Probably built in the 1920s, the Franklin Professional Building at 300 North Main Street is a good examle of the architecture of the period. It is a two-story brick structure with a classical frontispiece at the entrance, paired second-story windows, and a castellated brick parapet embedded with small decorative diamond-shaped and square tiles.

A more restrained building constructed in the same period is located at 209 South Main Street. Lupton Electric Company is a simple one-story brick structure which has retained its original storefront windows and transoms. It also possesses a stepped brick parapet with a minimum of corbeled brickwork.

The Lyons State Theatre at 221 South Main Street is among Franklin's most stylish buildings dating from the 1930s. Expressive of the Art Deco style, popular with movie theatres of the age, the facade exhibits such details as fluted stone or concrete bands and panels contrasting with recessed brick panels which together form typical Art Deco decorative patterns.

Buildings associated with the railroad and the city's thriving peanut industry are located near the southern ends of Main Street and Mechanic Street, a street which runs parallel to the river. The Franklin Seaboard Coastline Railroad passenger station, built ca. 1900, is a refined brick building with typically wide overhanging eaves supported by diagonal braces. Paired and tripled windows with transoms are

(See Continuation Sheet # 3)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

surmounted by large louvered arches suggestive of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture. A long frame freight station, built probably at about the same time as the passenger station, is located on the south side of the tracks. An otherwise undistinguished structure, it has retained all of its original character and remains the only frame building located in the business district along Main Street. A brick warehouse behind the freight station is probably the oldest surviving structure associated with the railroad. Probably dating from the late 19th century, the utilitarian structure possesses remarkable decorative brickwork.

Two other utilitarian commercial warehouses are located on opposite sides of the railroad tracks along Mechanic Street. Both buildings are associated with the Pretlow Peanut Company (now Birdsong Peanut Company) and were probably built around 1900. The four-story frame warehouse appears to predate the adjacent brick warehouse. It has loading platforms, a minimum number of unusual 9/9 sash double-hung windows, and a shallow hipped roof with a tall central brick chimney. The brick warehouse is a large four-story building with railroad loading platforms, segmental-arched 6/6 sash double-hung windows, stuccoed first story, corbeled brick stringcourses, and a hipped roof with overhanging eaves. The name of the company and date of construction (1915) is proudly inscribed in stucco panels between upper stories.

The Franklin Historic District is mostly noted for its cohesive and consistent collection of late 19th- and early 20th-century residences located primarily along High and Clay streets, the main residential streets west of downtown. These streets contain a wide variety of house sizes, plans, and styles; however, nearly all of them are two-story frame structures with front porches and distinctive architectural features of the period. Block after block of these residences offer picturesque streetscapes of well maintained middle class houses from the Victorian and Progressive eras with very few modern intrusions. Nearly all of the houses along High and Clay streets, as well as along minor streets such as Lee and Norfleet streets and West First and West Second avenues, are set back a prescribed number of feet from the street except for a two-block area south of the railroad tracks along High Street. This area is divided into spacious lots on which some of the largest and most stylish houses of the city are situated surrounded by landscaped lawns.

Although most of the houses in the neighborhood are vernacular expressions of period architecture, some are suggestive of certain popular styles, while others are considered excellent examples of those styles. For example, two houses, one at 312 West First Avenue and the other at 308 North High Street, are primarily vernacular houses, yet they also favor the Italianate style expressed in such details as shallow hipped roofs, segmental-arched windows, and bracketed eaves. Moreover, at least six houses in the district, most of which are located on High Street, are unquestionably fine examples of the Queen Anne style. They include the houses at 600 and 615 North High Street, 717 Clay Street (The Elms), 300 and 404 Lee Street, and 206 West Fourth Avenue. These six residences are large, commodious, and stylish houses featuring irregular roof lines, projecting front ells and shingled gables, wraparound porches with decorative sawnwork and corner octagonal towers.

(See Continuation Sheet # 4)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

The Elms at 717 Clay Street (National Register, 1982) is further embellished with decorative ironwork and roof cresting, while the house at 206 West Fourth Avenue (now Wright Funeral Home) features stained-glass attic windows flanked by colonnettes and a corner porch gazebo with a conical roof. The houses at 600 North High Street and 300 and 404 Lee Street possess exceptional verandas supported by Tuscan columns or turned posts with a spindle frieze above. Two other examples of the Queen Anne style with more restrained qualities are located at 115 and 201 South High Street.

One example of the Shingle style is found at 401 Clay Street. The 2½-story picturesque frame house has a projecting front ell and steep gable roof punctured by small shed and eyebrow dormers. The first floor is clad in weatherboard while the upper story is clad in wood shingles.

The Colonial Revival style is most successfully expressed in the two houses at 200 and 215 South High Street. The house form and massing of each of these buildings is reminiscent of the Queen Anne style; however, decorative elements such as Palladian windows, pedimented dormers, oval cameo windows, fanlights, and porches with classical columns and balustrades denote the Colonial Revival style of the early 20th century. Many other vernacular houses in the district also possess Colonial Revival detailing.

One of the most interesting buildings in the district is a group of four two-story row houses at 500-506 West Second Avenue. Probably built during the 1890s, the building complex with its segmental-arched windows and heavy corbeled brick cornice is the only example of late 19th-century multifamily housing in the district. This housing type is rarely found in cities as small as Franklin.

The Franklin Historic District also contains several examples of houses dating from the 1920s and 1930s. Among the more representative examples of the Bungalow style are the houses located at 308 South High Street, 712 North High Street, and 313 Clay Street. All of these frame 1½-story houses have sweeping gable roofs with shed or gabled dormers, broad eaves supported by knee braces, paired and tripled windows, and wide porches with massive brick or wooden columns.

Two fine examples of the American Foursquare style are seen at 508 Clay Street and 302 Lee Street. Each of these houses exhibits typical features of the style such as square massing, a hipped roof, a central front dormer, paired windows, a shingled upper story, and a porch across the front.

Besides houses, the residential neighborhood contains two early 20th-century schools. One is a vernacular frame building located on Lee Street, and the other, Franklin Elementary School, is a brick and stone building located on Clay Street. Built in 1922, Franklin Elementary School reflects the popularity of the Colonial Revival style for educational buildings of that era.

(See Continuation Sheet # 5)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

Three historic churches in the district, each representing a different architectural style, are indicative of the eclectic tastes of late 19th- and early 20th-century Franklin society. The oldest is High Street Methodist Church, built in the 1890s on the corner of North High Street and West First Avenue. It is representative of the Gothic Revival style with its pointed-arched stained-glass windows, brick buttresses, and corner bell tower. The Franklin Congregational Christian Church, built in 1915 on North High Street, is a good example of the Romanesque Revival style with its large semicircular arched windows and entrances. This massive brick church is further enhanced by stone belt courses and window molds, parapets with stone coping, and a square corner entrance tower with louvered belfry and castellated parapet. Emmanuel Episcopal/Grace Lutheran Church, also located on North High Street, is counted among the distinguished churches in the district. It is a brick Tudor Revival style church with half-timbered gables above a series of leaded-glass casement windows with diamond-shaped panes. A half-timbered vestibule projects from the longitudinal side of the church.

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*INVENTORY CONTINUED ON CONTINUATION SHEET #6

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory

(145-06-)

CLAY STREET

300 BLOCK

1 Clay Street and West Fourth Avenue: Park.

2 *300: Detached house. Vernacular. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story porch with 1 bay (side). Noncontributing.

3 *304: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1950s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Noncontributing.

4 308: Detached house. Victorian Italianate. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

5 (Franklin Elementary School): School. Colonial Revival. 1922. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; parapet roof; 5 bays.

6 312: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1-story, 5-bay porch with turned posts.

7 313: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts.

8 314. Detached house. Vernacular. 1880s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts.

9 316: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with column supports.

10 *318-320: Detached house. Modern. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with wrought-iron supports. Noncontributing.

11 322: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story porch with 1 bay (side) and square posts.

(See Continuation Sheet # 7)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

CLAY STREET (continued)

300 BLOCK (continued)

12 324: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with column supports.

13 325: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with bracketed, turned posts.

400 BLOCK

14 400: Detached house. Vernacular. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with column supports.

15 401: Detached house. Shingle Style. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding - 1st floor, shingle siding - 2nd floor); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 shed dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with braced posts.

16 404: Detached house. Vernacular. 1880s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts and turned balusters.

17 405: Detached house. Vernacular. 1930s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1 bay (center) porch with square posts.

18 408: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with posts, sawn balustrade.

19 409: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays.

20 410: Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with fluted posts.

21 411: Detached house. Vernacular. 1930s. Wood frame (shingle siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square posts.

22 412: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Ionic columns. (See Continuation Sheet # 8)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

CLAY STREET (continued)

500 BLOCK

23 502: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with column supports.

24 503: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1910s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays.

25 506: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with chamfered posts.

26 507: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

27 508: Detached house. American Foursquare. 1920s. Wood frame (shingle siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay screened porch.

28 510: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with column supports.

29 511: Detached house. Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (shingle siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

600 BLOCK

30 600: Detached house. Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (shingle siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with column supports.

31 601: Detached house. American Foursquare. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

32 602: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (shingle siding); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with column supports.

(See Continuation Sheet # 9)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

CLAY STREET (continued)

600 BLOCK (continued)

33 604: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts.

34 605: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay side porch with Tuscan columns.

35 607: Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

36 608: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with turned posts.

37 609: Detached house. Bungalow. Ca. 1910. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with tapered posts.

38 610: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with column supports.

39 *611: Detached house. Vernacular. 1940s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts. Noncontributing.

40 613: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 3 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts.

700 BLOCK

41 706: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with post supports.

42 708: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays.

43 710: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (shingle siding); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with brick piers and tapered posts.

(See Continuation Sheet # 10)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

CLAY STREET (continued)

700 BLOCK (continued)

44 714: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with chamfered post supports.

45 (also 145.5) 717 (P.D. Camp House): Detached house. Queen Anne. 1898. Brick; 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 shed dormer; 5 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with turned posts.

46 718: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with column supports.

47 722: Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with column supports and central pediment.

48 724: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; porch removed.

WEST FIRST AVENUE

200 BLOCK

49 209: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts on brick piers, simple balustrade.

50 211: Detached house. Italianate. 1870s? Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts, bracketed eaves.

51 213: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 2 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Doric columns, screened, simple balustrade.

300 BLOCK

52 *301: Church social hall. Contemporary. 1954. Brick (Flemish bond); 1 story; flat roof; 4 bays. Noncontributing.

53 303: Detached house. Victorian Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered posts, cutout pattern balustrade.

(See Continuation Sheet # 11)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

WEST FIRST AVENUE (continued)

300 BLOCK (continued)

54 305: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays.

55 307: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered slender posts, cutout pattern balustrade.

56 308: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (shingle siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts.

57 309: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with Ionic columns, turned balustrade.

58 310: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (shingle siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, simple balustrade.

59 311: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Wood frame (shingle siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch Doric columns, simple balustrade.

60 312: Detached house. Victorian Italianate. 1880s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with wrought-iron supports.

400 BLOCK

61 400: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Wood frame (shingle siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Doric columns.

62 401: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts.

63 402: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Doric columns.

64 403: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (shingle siding); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered posts.

(See Continuation Sheet #12)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

WEST FIRST AVENUE (continued)

400 BLOCK (continued)

65 404: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with 2 temporary woode poles replacing 4 columns.

66 405: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Doric columns.

67 407: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Doric columns.

68 409: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square wood columns.

WEST FOURTH AVENUE

200 BLOCK

69 206: Funeral home. Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (shingle siding); 2½ stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 8-bay porch with Tuscan columns on paneled piers, shallow pedimented entrance bay, round corner gazebo with conical roof.

NORTH HIGH STREET

100 BLOCK

70 100: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays.

71 101 (High Street United Methodist Church): Church. Gothic Revival. 1890s. Brick (7-course Ameican bond); 1 story; gable roof (slate); 3 bays.

72 103: Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900. Brick (6-course American bond); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch.

73 104: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with Doric columns, pedimented gable.

(See Continuation Sheet # 13)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

NORTH HIGH STREET (continued)

100 BLOCK (continued)

74 105: Detached house. Vernacular. 1930s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays.

75 107: Detached house. Vernacular. 1870s? Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 2-tier, 3-bay porch with bracketed cornice.

76 108: Detached house. Cottage. 1920s. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with paired square columns, steeply-pitched gable.

200 BLOCK

77 203: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding, German siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 7-bay porch with turned posts, turned balustrade, screened.

78 205: Detached house. Vernacular. 1870s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 2-story, 6-bay porch.

79 *208: Church. Colonial Revival. 1959. Brick (Flemish and stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (slate); 5 bays. Noncontributing.

80 209: Detached house. Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 1½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with tapered wood posts on brick piers.

300 BLOCK

81 301: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with elaborate trim.

82 302: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch, replaced posts.

83 *307-311: Rowhouses. Modern. 1975. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 6 bays. Noncontributing.

84 308: Detached house. Victorian Italianate. 1880s. Brick (7-course American bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with Doric columns, plain balustrade.

(See Continuation Sheet #14)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

NORTH HIGH STREET (continued)

400 BLOCK

85 400 (Grace Lutheran Church): Church. Tudor Revival. Early 20th century. Brick (Flemish bond); 1 story; gable roof (slate); 3 bays.

86 406: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (shingle siding); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays.

87 407: Detached house. Vernacular. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

88 408: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (shingle siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with Doric columns, wraparound.

89 409: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

90 411: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch.

91 412 (Franklin Congregational Christian Church): Church. Romanesque Revival. 1915. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (slate); 3 bays.

92 Vacant lot.

93 415: Detached house. Vernacular. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with Ionic columns.

94 *416: Detached house. Contemporary. 1950s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Noncontributing.

500 BLOCK

95 500: Detached house. Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with Doric columns, turned balustrade, wraparound.

96 501: Detached house. Vernacular. 1920s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts, plain balustrade.

(See Continuation Sheet # 15)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

NORTH HIGH STREET (continued)

500 BLOCK (continued)

97 502: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (shingle siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Ionic columns.

98 504: Detached house. Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (stucco 1st floor, shingle 2nd floor); 2½ stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Doric columns, pedimented entrance bay.

99 506: Detached house. Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 2 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with Doric columns on paneled piers.

100 507: Detached house. Vernacular. 1920s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Tuscan columns, plain balustrade.

101 508: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with paired slender columns on piers.

102 509: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Ionic posts, plain balustrade, box cornice.

103 510: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with turned posts, turned balusters.

104 511: Detached house. Victorian Vernacular. 1880s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with turned posts and balustrade, spindles and sawnwork, scroll brackets.

105 514: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 6-bay porch with turned posts, wraparound.

106 515: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 4 bays; 1-story, 6-bay porch with turned posts, cornice, pedimented entrance bay.

(See Continuation Sheet #16)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

NORTH HIGH STREET (continued)

600 BLOCK

107 600: Detached house. Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 7-bay porch with Doric columns on paneled piers, corner gazebo with bellcast roof and finial.

108 601: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts.

109 604: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Doric columns, wraparound.

110 605: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with posts on pedestals.

111 606: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch, replaced columns.

112 607: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with posts on pedestals, standing seam metal roof.

113 608: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (shingle siding); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square columns on brick piers, extends on 2 sides.

114 609: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts with brackets.

115 611: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard and German siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, wraparound side.

116 612: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (shingle siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with chamfered posts, porch extends around 2 sides.

(See Continuation Sheet # 17)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

NORTH HIGH STREET (continued)

600 BLOCK (continued)

117 614: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered posts, cutout pattern balustrade.

118 615: Detached house. Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard and German siding); 3 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts, shingle in pediment with finial.

700 BLOCK

119 702: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square columns on brick piers.

120 704: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts, gable addition.

121 706: Detached house. Victorian Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered posts.

122 708: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered posts.

123 710: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with chamfered posts.

124 712: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square columns on brick piers.

125 *713: Detached house. Contemporary. 1950. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with wrought-iron supports. Noncontributing.

126 715: Detached house. Vernacular. 1930s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 4 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with square posts, support pediment.

(See Continuation Sheet # 18)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

SOUTH HIGH STREET

100 BLOCK

127 104: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2½ stories; gable and hipped roofs (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Ionic columns, plain balustrade.

128 115: Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 6-bay porch with Doric columns, turned balusters.

129 116: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2½ stories; gable and hipped roofs (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with Doric columns, plain balustrade, wrap-around 2 sides.

200 BLOCK

130 200: Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2½ stories; gable and hipped roofs (slate); 1 gable dormer; 5 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Doric columns, dentil frieze, central 2-story bay porch with paired Doric columns.

131 201: Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with paired and tripled Romanesque type columns, turned balustrade.

132 *204: Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1980s. Stucco and concrete veneer; 1½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer. 5 bays; Noncontributing.

133 215: Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 3 gable dormers; 5 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with square columns on square piers, turned balustrade deck.

300 BLOCK

134 300: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard and German siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with turned posts, plain balustrade, projecting gabled pavilion.

(See Continuation Sheet #19)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

SOUTH HIGH STREET (continued)

300 BLOCK (continued)

135 301: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

136 303: Detached house. Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Doric columns.

137 Vacant lot.

138 304: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (shingle siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, plain balustrade.

139 306: Detached house. American Foursquare. Ca. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay enclosed porch with casement windows.

140 308: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (shingle siding); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with brick piers, plain balustrade.

141 309: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch with wrought-iron supports, shed roof.

142 310: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Wood frame (weatherboard 1st floor, shingle 2nd floor); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with paired posts on brick piers.

143 311: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1930s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays.

144 315: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with turned posts.

400 BLOCK

145 400: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 2 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Doric columns, simple balustrade.

(See Continuation Sheet # 20)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

SOUTH HIGH STREET (continued)

400 BLOCK (continued)

146 401: Detached house. Vernacular. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with wrought-iron supports.

147 403: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with square wood columns, simple balustrade.

LEE STREET

300 BLOCK

148 300: Detached house. Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, spindle frieze.

149 301: Detached house. Vernacular. 1920s. Wood frame (vinyl siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 5 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

150 302: Detached house. American Foursquare. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard and shingle siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts.

400 BLOCK

151 *400: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays. Noncontributing.

152 *403: Church. Gothic Revival. 1951. Brick (5-course American bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Noncontributing.

153 404: Detached house. Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 4 bays; 2-tier porch with Tuscan columns.

500 BLOCK

154 *500: Double house. Contemporary. 1970s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays each. Noncontributing.

(See Continuation Sheet #21)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

LEE STREET (continued)

500 BLOCK (continued)

155 501: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; porch removed.

156 502: School originally; apartment building at present. Vernacular. Early 20th century. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 5 bays.

157 504: Detached house. Vernacular. 1840. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

158 506: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

NORTH MAIN STREET

100 BLOCK

159 101/103: Commercial (store). Victorian Italianate. 1890s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 2 bays.

160 102 (Old Vaughan & Co. Bank Building): Commercial (store). Victorian Italianate. 1890s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays.

161 104 (Joe Bynum Gay Store): Commercial (office). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (lower story) and brick (upper story); 2 stories; flat roof; 4 bays.

162 105: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Brick (6-course American bond); 1 story; flat roof; 4 bays.

163 108: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays.

164 *109: Commercial (store). Vernacular. Unknown date. Glass and metal; 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. Noncontributing.

165 110: Commercial (store). Victorian Italianate. 1890s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 6 bays.

166 111/113: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Brick (Flemish and stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 6 bays.

(See Continuation Sheet # 22)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

NORTH MAIN STREET (continued)

100 BLOCK (continued)

167 114: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays.

168 *115: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Stucco; 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. Noncontributing (modernized storefront).

169 116 (Barr Brothers): Commercial (office). Victorian Italianate. 1890s. Brick (painted); 2 stories; flat roof; 4 bays.

170 *119: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Brick (7-course American bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Noncontributing (modernized storefront).

200 BLOCK

171 200 (W.T. Pace Hardware): Commercial (office). Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays.

172 *201: Commercial (store). Contemporary. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 4 bays. Noncontributing.

173 202 (J.H. Holland): Commercial (store). Colonial Revival. 1902. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 5 bays.

174 204 (Hastings): Commercial (store). Victorian Italianate. 1888. Brick (7-course American bond); 2 stories; gable with parapet roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays.

175 *206: Commercial (store). Contemporary. 1950s? Brick and frame veneer; 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. Noncontributing.

176 *208: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. 1940s. Brick (7-course American bond); 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. Noncontributing.

177 217/219: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 5 bays.

178 221: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1950. Brick and enameled steel facade; 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Noncontributing.

179 *223 : Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 2 bays. Noncontributing (modernized storefront).

(See Continuation Sheet #23)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

NORTH MAIN STREET (continued)

300 BLOCK

180 300: Commercial (office). Commercial Vernacular. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays.

181 301 (Post Office): Commercie (office). Colonial Revival. 1916. Brick (Flemish bond); 1 story; flat roof; 5 bays.

182 302: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. 1930s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 2 bays.

183 *307: Commercial (office). Contemporary. 1960s. Brick (7-course American bond); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Noncontributing.

184 309 (Masonic Lodge): Commercial (office). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1930. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays.

SOUTH MAIN STREET

100 BLOCK

185 *100: Government. Contemporary. 1970s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Noncontributing.

186 101: Commercial (store). Vernacular. 1881 with 1930s brick facade. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays.

187 105: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1930. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays.

188 107: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900? Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 4 bays.

189 113: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays.

190 *115: Commercial (office). Contemporary. 1950s. Brick (7-course American bond); 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. Noncontributing.

191 *121: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Brick (7-course American bond); 1 story; flat roof; 2 bays. Noncontributing.

(See Continuation Sheet #24)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

SOUTH MAIN STREET (continued)

200 BLOCK

192 200: Railroad depot. Romanesque Revival. Ca. 1900. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (asphalt); 7 bays.

193 201: Commercial (store). Victorian Italianate. Ca. 1890. Brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays.

FREIGHT DEPOT

194 (No address): Warehouse. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weather-board siding); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays.

195 (No address): Warehouse. Commercial Vernacular. Late 19th century. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 1 bay.

196 *205: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900? Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (pressed tin); 2 bays. Noncon-tributing.

197 *206: Commercial (store). Contemporary. 1970s. Sheet metal siding; 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Noncontributing.

198 *207: Government. Contemporary. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 2 bays. Noncontributing.

199 209: Commercial (store). Vernacular. 1930s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays.

200 *211: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. 1940s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. Noncontributing.

201 221: Theatre. Art Deco. 1930s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof; 3 bays. (Lyons State Theatre)

202 223: Detached house. Vernacular. Mid-19th century. Wood frame (shingle siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with square posts on brick piers.

203 224: Funeral home. Vernacular. Early 20th century. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays.

(See Continuation Sheet #25)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

MECHANIC STREET

(NO BLOCK NUMBERS)

204 No address (Pretlow Peanut Co.): Agricultural commercial. Commercial Vernacular. 1915. Brick (6-course American bond); 4 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 8 bays.

205 No address (Pretlow Peanut Co.): Warehouse. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 4 stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 8 bays.

NORFLEET STREET

300 BLOCK

206 303: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

207 307: Detached house. Vernacular. 1880s. Wood frame (shingle siding); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

208 309: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

209 311: Detached house. Vernacular. 1880s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch.

400 BLOCK

210 403: Detached house. Vernacular. 1880s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

211 405: Detached house. Vernacular. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 1 story; clipped gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays.

212 407: Detached house. Vernacular. 1880s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays.

213 409: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

214 411: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (shingle siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 6-bay porch.

(See Continuation Sheet # 26)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

NORFLEET STREET (continued)

500 BLOCK

215 500: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (shingle siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

216 501: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays.

217 502: Detached house. Vernacular. Early 20th century. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with square columns on brick piers.

218 503: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

219 504: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with turned posts.

220 505: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch.

221 507: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 pedimented dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch.

222 508: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with Tuscan columns, wraparound.

223 509: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

600 BLOCK

224 601: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays.

225 603: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (shingle siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch.

(See Continuation Sheet #27)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

NORFLEET STREET (continued)

600 BLOCK (continued)

226 605: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch.

RYLAND STREET

400 BLOCK

227 408: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Wood frame (shingle siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays.

EAST SECOND AVENUE

100 BLOCK

228 103: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays.

229 105: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays.

230 107: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays.

231 109: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 2 bays.

232 111: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays.

233 113: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. 1930s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 2 bays.

WEST SECOND AVENUE

100 BLOCK

234 108: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Brick (behind facade); 1 story; flat roof; 2 bays.

235 *109: Commercial (store). Contemporary. Ca. 1980. Stucco; 1 story; flat roof; 2 bays. Noncontributing.

(See Continuation Sheet #28)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

WEST SECOND AVENUE (continued)

100 BLOCK (continued)

236 110: Commercial (office). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 2 bays.

237 112: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays.

238 114: Commercial (store). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Brick (7-course American bond); 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays.

239 *115: Commercial (store). Contemporary. Ca. 1950. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. Noncontributing.

240 *117: Commercial (office). Contemporary. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 1 bay. Noncontributing.

241 *122: Commercial (office). Contemporary. 1970s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. Noncontributing.

242 122: Commercial (office). Victorian Italianate. 1890s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 2 bays.

200 BLOCK

243 *200: Commercial (office). Contemporary. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (slate); 9 bays. Noncontributing.

244 201 (I.O.O.F. Hall): Government. Vernacular. 1907. Brick (7-course American bond); 3 stories; flat roof.

245 *206: Commercial (store). Contemporary. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. Noncontributing.

246 *207: Government. Moderne. Ca. 1950. Brick (stretcher bond) and stucco addition; 2 stories; flat roof; 7 bays. Noncontributing.

300 BLOCK

247 303: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns and plain balustrade.

248 *304: Detached house. Modified Tudor Revival. 1940s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square posts. Noncontributing.

(See Continuation Sheet # 29)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

WEST SECOND AVENUE (continued)

400 BLOCK

249 400: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

250 *401: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1940s. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch. Noncontributing.

251 403: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns and turned posts, balustrade.

252 404: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 2-tier, 3-bay porch with square posts, upper tier pedimented with brackets and cutout decoration.

253 405: Detached house. Dutch Colonial. 1930s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gambrel roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 4 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch.

254 407: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. Ca. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Tuscan columns with plain balustrade.

500 BLOCK

255 500/502/504/506: Apartment building. Italianate. Late 19th century. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 8 bays.

256 501: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

257 *505: Detached house. Contemporary. 1960s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1 story; hipped roof (composition); 4 bays. Noncontributing.

258 508: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 2-story, 1-bay (side) porch with chamfered posts with sawnwork.

259 509: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

(See Continuation Sheet #30)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

WEST SECOND AVENUE (continued)

500 BLOCK (continued)

260 510/512: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with turned posts and plain balustrade.

261 511: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch with metal post supports.

262 513: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays.

263 515: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with brick posts.

SOUTH STREET

200 BLOCK

264 210: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square columns.

265 211: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Doric columns, plain balustrade.

266 212: Detached house. Vernacular. Mid-19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2½ stories; mansard roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts, turned balustrade.

EAST THIRD AVENUE

100 BLOCK

267 105: Commercial (store). Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered square posts.

268 107: Detached house originally, vacant now. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered square posts.

(See Continuation Sheet # 31)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

WEST THIRD AVENUE

100 BLOCK

269 106: Commercial (office). Vernacular. 1920s. Brick (6-course American bond); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with paired square posts, broken pediment above.

270 (also 145-4) 108: Commercial (office). Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 1 story; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with square posts, pilasters, cutout pattern balustrade.

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

first started laying iron rails in 1834 and within one year the citizens of the Tidewater area were able to travel to the Blackwater Depot (later known as Franklin Depot). From here they could depart by stagecoach for points further north or west, or they could board one of several steam ships docked at the wharf a few hundred yards from the train depot to continue their journey into North Carolina on the Chowan River formed by the convergence of the Blackwater and Nottoway rivers. At that time there were no railroads in eastern North Carolina.

It is not clear when the depot changed in name from Blackwater to Franklin Depot or how the latter name came into being; however, Elliott Story, a local schoolteacher at Jerusalem (now the Town of Courtland and the county seat of Southampton County) recorded the name of Franklin in his diary in 1838.

According to Thomas C. Parramore, a Richard Barrett, who boarded construction workers at his farm while the railroad was being rebuilt in 1842, opened a regular boardinghouse in the village that soon blossomed into a hotel. The railroad depot, until it was moved to Franklin in 1857, stood on the east, or Isle of Wight, side of the river, but it was on the Southampton side that business developed most rapidly. One of the first stores was that of John F. Pinner at the point where Jerusalem Road crossed the railroad tracks. Robert Edwards soon put up a store on what is now South Street, but Pinner sold out in 1847 to Alexander W. Norfleet, who became antebellum Franklin's leading merchant. A Dr. Cox from New York, settling there in the 1850s, was the community's first physician.[2]

By the late 1840s, Franklin Depot had become an important trading route for Southampton's commerce. John Ruffin "Choctaw" Williams, whose wife and child had been murdered in the 1831 Southampton Rebellion led by the slave, Nat Turner, was agent and stationmaster for the railroad as well as postmaster for the village. John Frisbee built a sawmill and a Corsican named Napoleon Bonaparte Raziere, or "Captain

(See Continuation Sheet # 32)

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

Razor," as he was locally known, held the self-appointed position of Franklin's first police officer.

Throughout the 1850s, commerce on the railroad and Blackwater River flourished. New steamboat companies sent their steamers into the Franklin Depot to pick up bales of cotton, livestock, slaughtered beef and pork, and other products. Steamboats such as the LEONORA, SOUTHERN STAR, SEABIRD, VIRGINIA DARE and CURLEW navigated the Blackwater and Chowan rivers, carrying merchandise as well as passengers. Some national notoriety was given to the Franklin Depot when in 1856 David H. Strother, writer for HARPER'S MAGAZINE under his nom de plume "Porte Crayon," rode the Blackwater River on board the steamer STAG. His article and sketch of the deck and scenery was published in HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE in April, 1857.[3]

In 1856 R.J. Neely and his brother, William Neely, bought the local sawmill from John Frisbee and built a new mill opposite Franklin in Isle of Wight County. The Neely Brothers employed steam tugs to bring logs from lower down the Nottoway and Blackwater rivers, while huge amounts of wood products were sent by rail to the Norfolk market and elsewhere. Three brothers from Franklin -- Paul D., John S. and William N. Camp -- purchased the Neely mill in 1886 and later created the Camp Manufacturing Company, the forerunner of today's Union Camp Corporation. The Camps added a planing mill to turn out flooring, weatherboarding, and smooth lumber and began expansion beyond Franklin. By the 20th century, "the company was well on its way toward becoming the largest such organization in the southeastern United States and the greatest spur to Franklin's progress."[4]

Although Franklin traces its roots to the antebellum era, only a few buildings in the historic district survive from the settlement period. They include the residences at 223 South Main Street and 212 South Street, both of which date to the mid-19th century.

The Civil War slowed the progress of Franklin Depot. With the capture of Norfolk and Suffolk by the Union Armies in 1862, it was not safe for the Confederates who were greatly outnumbered to venture eastward beyond the Blackwater. Although Franklin was not the scene of any major conflicts during the war, it was an outpost on one of the Confederacy's eastern lines of defense. Large armies moved around Franklin and even though the village was not ravaged by soldiers, nonetheless, the town suffered from the disruption of rail and river commerce during the conflict. By the end of the Civil War, "Franklin was a forlorn ghost-hamlet of sixteen people, its railroad and bridges gone, its wharves and warehouses in decay."[5] Once again the railroad and river rejuvenated the settlement and brought back the clamor of commerce. Demands quickly grew from northern mills for cotton, lumber, hams, bacon, and agricultural products. Within two years Franklin Depot had been reestablished as a center with as many as seven steamboats docking at the wharves in one day. Adding to

(See Continuation Sheet #33)

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

the economic revival of the town was a new demand for a product that grew abundantly in the area. This product was called the "ground pea," better known as the peanut. The market for this new food grew rapidly throughout the east coast and Franklin Depot became one of the major export points. The peanut was soon to become an integral part of the economy of the entire area around the village.

"The town [in the 1870s] was still not much more than a 'crossroads hamlet of perhaps a dozen or so wooden buildings,' including a few stores and residences and the railroad station. Nearly all the stores of this period were two-story frame buildings with grocery counters down one side and dry and fancy goods counters down the other and a big kerosene tank in the far corner. A drugstore...dispensed from its soda fountain iceless lemon and vanilla soda at a nickel a serving. There was a single small school in the basement of the Norfleet home conducted by Burilla P. Carnes, but the social center of the community was the railroad depot."[6] There were also several dwellings, a livery stable, brick yard, cemetery, and a barroom.

In 1875 the tiny community petitioned the governor of Virginia for its incorporation into a town. Consequently, Franklin Depot became the Town of Franklin on March 15, 1876. At its first meeting on March 21, 1876, in the railroad office, the town council laid out the perimeter of the new community, appointed committees to have the new incorporated limits surveyed, and drew up by-laws and ordinances for the management of the new town.

Three residences that appear to date to the third quarter of the 19th century are the stylishly detailed frame dwellings at 209 West First Avenue, 107 North High Street, and 205 North High Street. Also erected in the decade immediately following the Civil War is the frame building at 108 West Third Avenue, which now serves as the headquarters of the Franklin/Southampton Area Chamber of Commerce. A dwelling-type indigeneous to southeastern Virginia and representative of Franklin town residences of the period, it is the only house of its type to survive in the city today.

At 11:30 PM on the night of Saturday, February 26, 1881, the siren of the steamboat CHOWAN aroused the town to a fire near the railroad office on Main Street. The flames quickly spread out of control and spread across Main Street to other wooden buildings used as residences and businesses. A telegram was dispatched to Portsmouth for emergency equipment, but it arrived at 8:00 AM Sunday morning only to witness the smoldering ruins of what was once the business district of the town. In total, the fire devastated forty-three buildings. The only building left standing was a warehouse used by the local undertaker for storage of coffins.

Undaunted, the town council seized upon the opportunity to turn the disaster to advantage. On March 2, 1881, the town council adopted an ordinance enjoining businessmen from replacing burned-out structures with any other than brick and stone buildings. Today the downtown area of Franklin almost entirely consists of rows of brick buildings which post-date the fire of 1881. The most notable evidence of this remarkable post-fire building campaign includes the four Italianate commercial buildings within the 100 Block of North Main Street, and the collection of fashionable residences of the same period that lines Clay and High streets to the west of the downtown area.

(See Continuation Sheet #34)

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

Exceptionally fine examples of the Queen Anne style are the houses at 600 and 615 North High Street, 717 Clay Street (The Elms, listed on the National Register in 1982), 300 and 404 Lee Street, and 206 West Fourth Avenue. High Street Methodist Church is representative of the Gothic Revival style of the same period.

By the early 20th century, the town of Franklin had nearly grown to its limits, thus on April 9, 1906, the town council adopted an ordinance that allowed for the annexation of surrounding land in Southampton County. The annexation added several hundred acres to the thirty-year-old town, so that by 1910 the population had grown to 2,271 residents, an increase of 1,128 from 1900. Representative of the town's growth and prosperity in the first decade of the 20th century, which saw the installation of a new power house and a modern water system, are the notable commercial blocks at 100 East Second Avenue and 200 North Main Street, the Franklin Seaboard Coastline Railroad passenger station (1900), and the two warehouses built in the same period along Mechanic Street for the Pretlow Peanut Company.

By 1920 the small area annexed in 1906 was occupied by new dwellings and buildings and, seeking further territory in which to expand, the town council adopted an ordinance to annex two additional areas of the county on February 26, 1923. The architectural values of the 1910s and 1920s are especially well reflected in the 1916 former post office building at the corner of North Main Street and West Third Avenue, the Franklin Professional Building at 300 North Main Street, the Lupton Electric Company building at 209 South Main Street, the Colonial Revival Franklin Elementary School (1922), the Romanesque Revival Franklin Christian Church (1915), and the Tudor Revival-style Emmanuel Episcopal/Grace Lutheran Church. Exemplifying the eclectic taste in residential architecture in the period are the Colonial Revival houses at 200 and 205 South High Street, the bungalow at 308 South High Street, 712 North High Street and 373 Clay Street, and the Shingle style house at 401 Clay Street.

The Great Depression years hit Franklin hard as they did so many small towns. With the advent of automative transportation and the expansion of the railroad, the use of the Blackwater River for commercial endeavors slowly died and The Albemarle Steam Navigation Company, whose steamers for over sixty years had docked in Franklin, went out of business, the victim of more efficient, modern highway transportation.

Despite the economic hardships of the 1930s, Franklin's modest industrial growth during this time was generally related to the peanut and lumber industries. Union Camp Corporation was a mainstay in the economic life of the town even though it was located outside the corporate limits and did not directly contribute to the town's tax resources. In this period, many Union Camp employees built comfortable homes in the city for their families. Among Franklin's most stylish nonresidential buildings from the New Deal era is the Art Deco Lyon State Theatre at 221 South Main Street.

In the late 1950s, the town felt great growing pains once again. The population density within the corporate limits was increasing as was the adjacent area in Southampton County; therefore, in June 1959 the town council adopted an ordinance to

(See Continuation Sheet #35)

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

petition the Southampton County Circuit Court to grant an annexation of land deemed necessary and expedient to become part of the town of Franklin. Once again the court agreed with the town's request and granted the annexation to become effective on January 1, 1960.

In 1961 the town council petitioned the Southampton County Circuit Court to order that the town of Franklin be decreed a city of the second class and the new charter was approved by the General Assembly in 1962. Thus, after 124 years of growth from a small village to a town, Franklin became a city with its own independent government.

WGR/SC

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[1]Thomas G. Broughton, NORFOLK HERALD, Norfolk, VA. July 29, 1835.

[2]Thomas C. Parramore, Southampton County, Virginia (Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia, 1978), p. 129.

[3]"Porte Crayon" (David H. Strother), "North Carolina Illustrated," HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Vol. 14, April 1857, pp. 435-36.

[4]Parramore, p. 183.

[5]Ibid., p. 178.

[6]Ibid., p. 179.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Parramore, Thomas C. Southampton County, Virginia. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1978.
Reed, Wayne G. "Franklin: Historical Past." Mimeographed. 1980.
Strother, David. H. (Porte Crayon). "North Carolina Illustrated," HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Volume 14, April 1857, pp. 435-36.
Webb, Frances Lawrence. Recollections of Franklin and Historical Sketches of Southampton County. Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton Company, 1963.
Untitled article. NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH HERALD, 29 July 1835.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA -- Verbal Boundary Description & Boundary Justification

Verbal Boundary Description: Beginning at a point at the NE corner of the lot at 309 N. Main St.; thence S along W side of N. Main St. to a point opposite NW corner of lot at 302 N. Main St.; thence crossing street and continuing E along N pl of lot at 302 N. Main St.; thence S along rpls of lots at 302 and 300 N. Main St.; thence crossing E. Third Ave. and continuing E along S side of E. Third Ave. to NE corner of lot at 107 E. Third Ave.; thence S along E pl of said lot to SE corner of said lot; thence W along rpls of lots at 107 and 105 E. Third Ave.; thence S along rpls of lots at 202 and 200 N. Main St.; thence crossing E. Second Ave. and continuing E along S side of E. Second Ave; thence S along E pl of lot at 113 E. Second Ave. to SE corner of said lot; thence W along rpls of lots at 103-113 E. Second Ave. to an alley at the rear of lots at 102-116 N. Main St.; thence S along E side of alley to S side of E. First Ave.; thence E along said street, crossing Mechanic St., and continuing E along E pl of lot(s) containing Birdsong Peanut Co. Warehouse #1; thence S along rpl of said lot(s), crossing railroad tracks, and continuing S along E pl of lot containing Birdsong Peanut Co. (Main Building); thence W to NE corner of northernmost lot of lots containing Butler Grain and Feed, Inc. at 206 S. Main St.; thence S along rpls of lots at 206 S. Main St. and lot at 224 S. Main St.; thence W along N side of Elm St. and crossing S. Main St. to the SE corner of lot at 221 S. Main St.; thence S along W side of S. Main St. to the SE corner of lot at 223 S. Main St.; thence W along S pl of said lot; thence N generally following the rpls of lots at 101-223 S. Main St. (W side) and 101, 105, and 109 N. Main St.; thence W along rpls of lots at 109-207 W. Second Ave. (S side); thence S along rpls of lots at 104 and 100 N. High St., crossing W. First Ave.; thence E along W. First Ave. to the NE corner of lot at 209 W. First Ave.; thence S along E pl of 209 W. First Ave. to SE corner of said lot; thence W along rpls of lots at 209 and 211 W. First Ave.; thence S along rpls of 104 and 116 S. High St.; thence crossing Bogart St. and extending E along S side of Bogart St. to the NE corner of lot at 200 S. High St.; thence S along rpls of lots at 200-310 S. High St.; thence E along rpl of 212 South St. to NE corner of said lot; thence S along E pl of lots at 212 and 211 South St.; thence W along rpl of lot at 211 South St. and S pls of lots at 400 and 403 S. High St.; thence N along rpls of lots at 115-403 S. High St. (W side); thence W along rpls of lots at 301-409 W. First Ave. (S side) to creek; thence NW along creek to S side of W. First Ave.; thence N crossing the street and continuing N along W pl of lot at 404 W. First Ave.; thence W along rpls of lots at 509, 511, 513, and 515 W. Second Ave. to creek; thence NW along creek to S side of W. Second Ave.; thence E along S side of W. Second Ave. to a point opposite SW corner of lot at 510 W. Second Ave.; thence crossing street and continuing N along W pl of lot at 510 W. Second Ave.; thence E along rpls of lots at 304-510 W. Second Ave. (N side); thence N along rpls of lots at 205, 209, 301, and 307-311 N. High St.; thence crossing W. Fourth Ave. to SE corner of lot at 300 Clay St.; thence W along S pl of said lot; thence NW along rpls of lots at 300-717 Clay St. (S side); thence NE along W pl of lot at 717 Clay St.; thence NW along S side of Clay St. to a point opposite SW corner of lot at 724 Clay St.; thence N along W pl of said lot; thence SE along rpls of lots at 706-724 Clay St.; thence E along rpls of lots at 302-506 Lee St.; thence N along rpls of lots at 713 and 715 N. High St.; thence E along N pl of lot at 715 N. High St.; thence crossing street and continuing E along N pl of lot at 716 N. High St.; thence S along rpls of lots at 400-716 N. High St.;

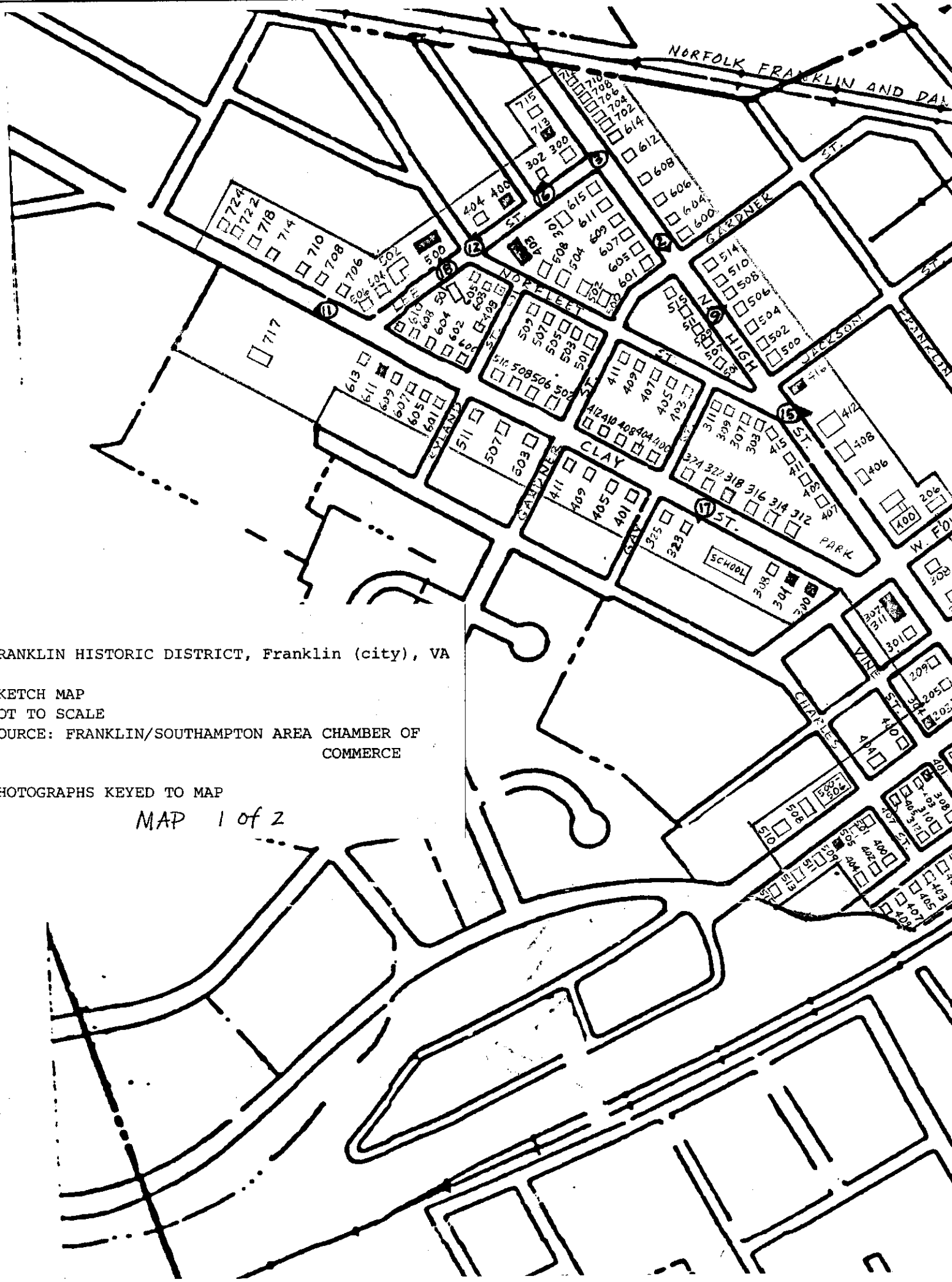
(See Continuation Sheet #37)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA -- Verbal Boundary Description & Boundary Justification

Verbal Boundary Description (continued)

thence E along rpl of lot at 206 W. Fourth Ave.; thence S along E pl of lot at 206 W. Fourth Ave.; thence W along N side of W. Fourth Ave. to SW corner of lot at 206 W. Fourth Ave.; thence crossing street and continuing along rpls of lots at 308, 302, and 208 N. High St.; thence E along rpls of lots at 108-206 W. Second Ave. (N side); thence N along rpls of lots at 217, 221, and 223 N. Main St.; thence crossing W. Third Ave. and extending W along N side of said street to SW corner of lot at 108 W. Third Ave.; thence N along W pl of lot at 108 W. Third Ave.; thence E along rpls of lots at 108-106 W. Third Ave.; thence N along rpls of lots at 307 and 309 N. Main St.; thence E along N pl of lot at 309 N. Main St. to point of origin.

Boundary Justification: Commercial properties included in the Franklin Historic District are mostly concentrated along both sides of Main Street from Elm Street N to Fourth Avenue and along both sides of W. Second Avenue and the S side of E. Second Avenue as far E as Middle Street. Areas N of Fourth Avenue, E of N. High Street, and S of South Street were excluded from the district because they contain a large majority of modern buildings and parking lots. Nearly both sides of Fourth Avenue, and both sides of the 100-200 blocks of W. Third Avenue, W. First Avenue, and Bogart Street are bordered by several parking lots, open spaces, and modern commercial buildings; therefore, these areas were also excluded from the district. Residential properties within the district extend along High, Clay, Lee, Norfleet, Ryland, and South streets, as well as along the 300-500 blocks of W. Second Avenue, and the 200-400 blocks of W. First Avenue. Areas S of South Street, generally W of High and Clay streets, and N of Lee Street and the Norfolk, Franklin and Danville Railroad tracks were excluded from the district because they primarily contain a majority of houses that are less than fifty years old and, therefore, would be considered noncontributing to the district.

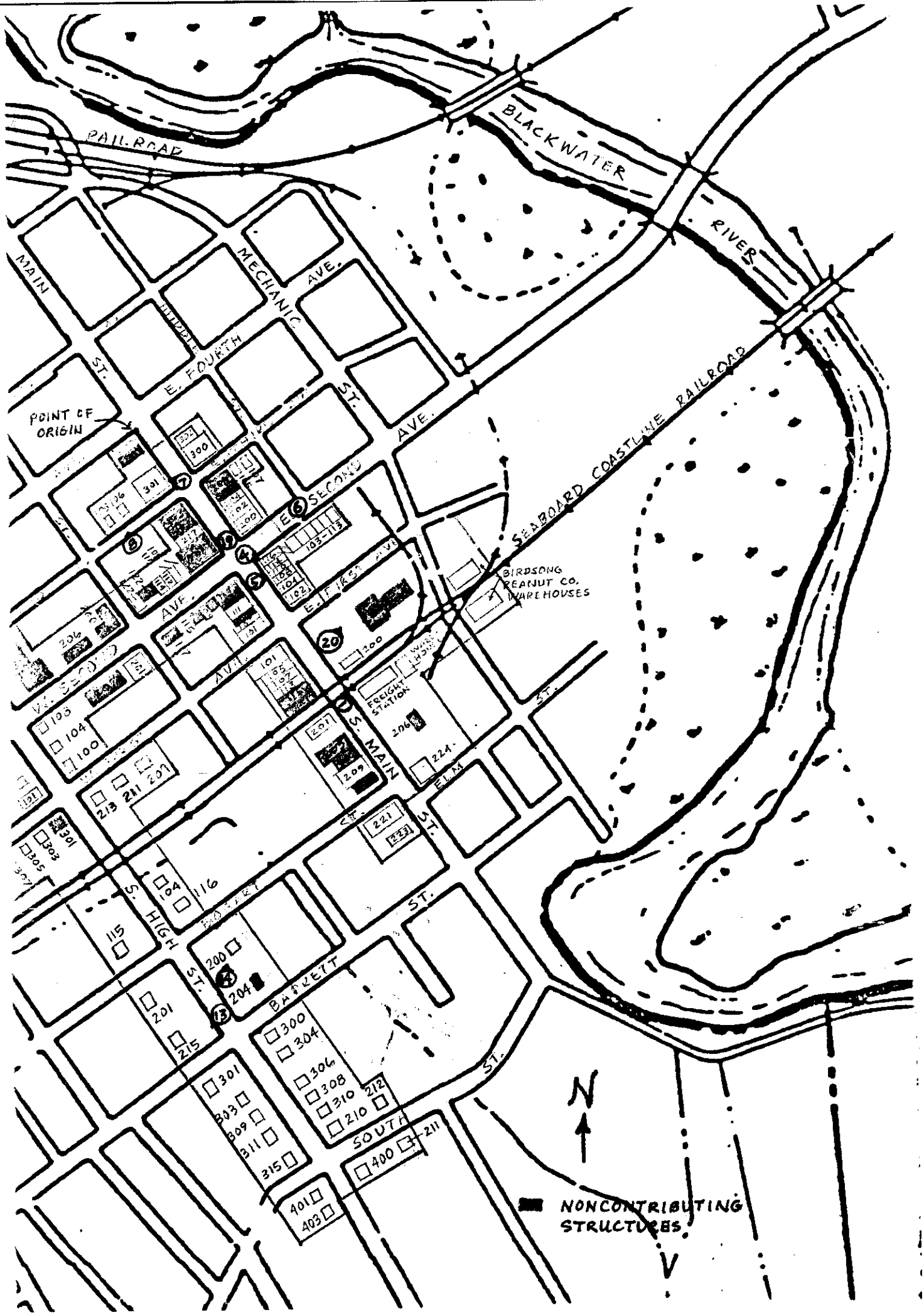


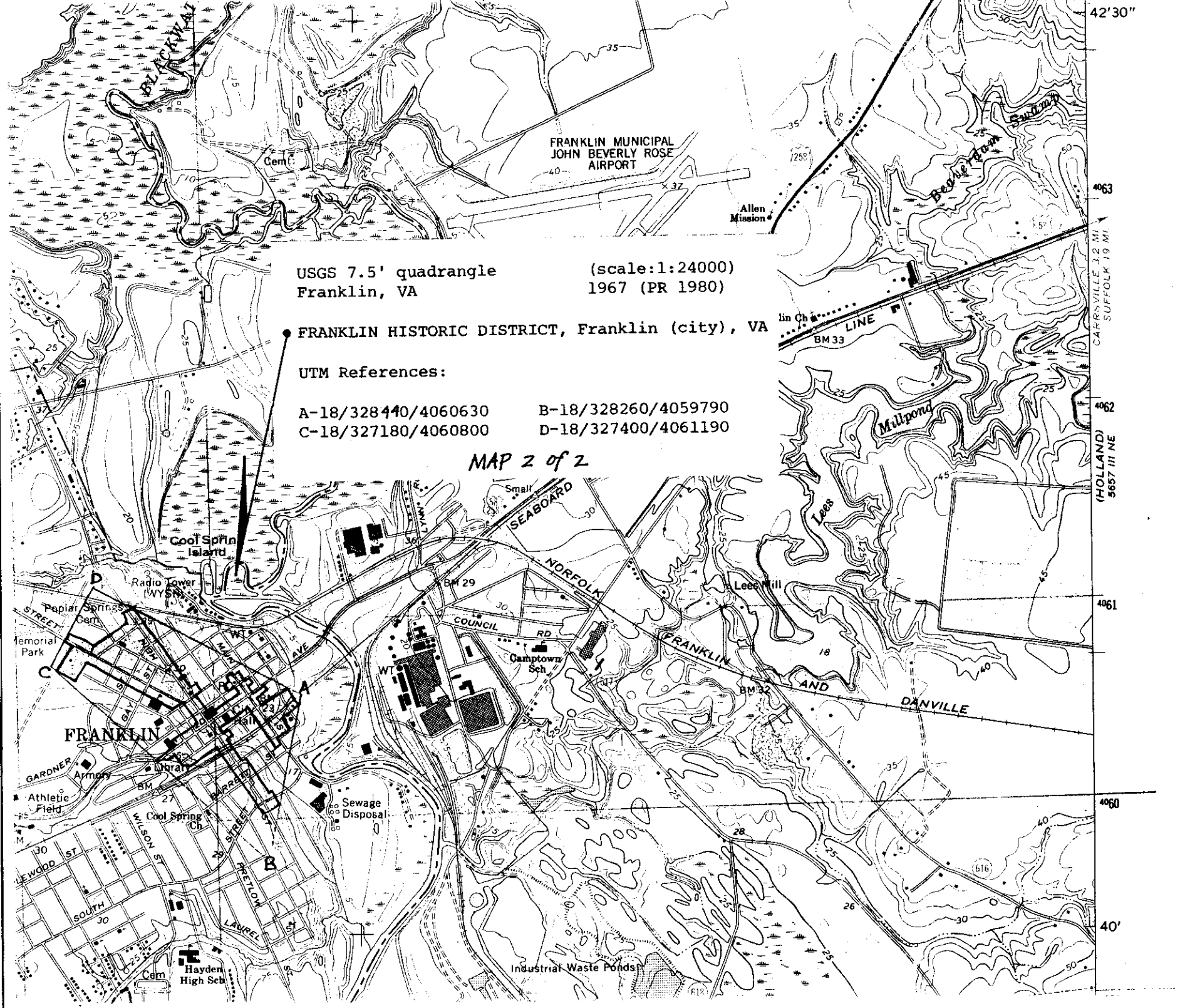
FRANKLIN HISTORIC DISTRICT, Franklin (city), VA

SKETCH MAP
NOT TO SCALE
SOURCE: FRANKLIN/SOUTHAMPTON AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

PHOTOGRAPHS KEYED TO MAP

MAP 1 of 2


RAILROAD
BLACKWATER
RIVER
MAIN
ST.
MECHANIC
AVE.
E. FOURTH
ST.
POINT OF ORIGIN
E. SECOND
AVE.
SEABOARD COASTLINE RAILROAD
BIRDSONG PEANUT CO. WAREHOUSES
E. FIRST AVE.
AVE.
W. SECOND
AVE.
FREIGHT STATION
S. MAIN
ST.
ELM
ST.
S. HIGH
ST.
BARRETT
ST.
SOUTH
ST.
N
NONCONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES



USGS 7.5' quadrangle (scale:1:24000)
Franklin, VA 1967 (PR 1980)

FRANKLIN HISTORIC DISTRICT, Franklin (city), VA

UTM References:

A-18/328440/4060630 B-18/328260/4059790
C-18/327180/4060800 D-18/327400/4061190

MAP 2 of 2