NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

22

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fountain Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

Street & number Roughly bounded by Smith Street on the north, Blount Street on the south, and extending along Wilson Street one block east of Church Street and one block west of Stamper Street N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Fountain N/A ☐ vicinity

State North Carolina code NC county Pitt code 147 zip code 27829

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Kevin Cherry, SHPO 3/3/2016
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
☑ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet
☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
5-3-2016

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
152	44	buildings
0	0	sites
2	14	structures
0	0	objects
154	58	Total

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

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling
Domestic: secondary structure
Commerce/Trade: business
Commerce/Trade: financial institution
Commerce/Trade: specialty store
Commerce/Trade: department store
Commerce/Trade: warehouse
Social: meeting hall

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling
Domestic: secondary structure
Commerce/Trade: professional
Commerce/Trade: specialty store
Commerce/Trade: warehouse
Social: meeting hall
Government: post office
Education: library

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Craftsman/Bungalow
Other: Ranch
Other: Minimal Traditional

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Weatherboard
Vinyl
roof Asphalt
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Commerce
Transportation

Period of Significance
c. 1900-1963

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

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** moved from its original location.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Dates
c. 1900

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 71 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	260880	3951340
2	18	260960	3951360
3	18	261480	3951240
4	18	261520	3951080

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Sunny Townes Stewart and Heather M. Slane
organization hmwPreservation date May 22, 2015
Street & number P.O. Box 355 telephone (336) 207-1502
city or town Durham state NC zip code 27702

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

Name
Street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

SECTION 6 – FUNCTION OR USE
Historic Functions (cont.)

Government: correctional facility
Government: post office
Education: school
Religion: religious facility
Funerary: mortuary
Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding
Industry/Processing/Extraction: industrial storage
Transportation: rail related

Current Functions (cont.)

Religion: religious facility
Funerary: mortuary
Industry/Processing/Extraction: industrial storage
Transportation: rail related

SECTION 7 – ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
Architectural Classification (cont.)

Period Cottage
Colonial Revival
Queen Anne
Gothic Revival
Classical Revival

Materials (cont.):

foundation	Concrete
walls	Brick
	Asphalt
	Shingle
roof	Aluminum

Narrative Description:

Located along U.S. Route 258 in the far western corner of Pitt County, Fountain is less than ten miles west of the Tar River, seven miles northwest of the larger town of Farmville, and within twenty miles of Greenville, Tarboro, and Wilson. The town, which has approximately 438 residents, was laid out on a grid pattern along the axes of Wilson Street (running east to west) and Railroad Street (running north to south).[1] Its silty, sandy soil is typical of Pitt County—and eastern North Carolina in general—and supports dense pine forests, tobacco farms, and fertilizer mining in the surrounding countryside.

The Fountain Historic District is comprised of portions of approximately twenty-two city blocks that encompass the oldest part of the town, including the core of the downtown commercial district and the residential areas that surround the commercial core. The east and west boundaries of the district are one block east of Church and one block west of Stamper streets, and it extends roughly from Smith Street in the north to Blount Street in the south. The boundaries were determined based on the density of structures that were constructed within the period of significance (c. 1900 to 1963) and retain a sufficient level of architectural integrity. The contributing structures in the district reflect the town's history, from its formation as a railroad flag stop to the discontinuation of the railroad line in 1963. Properties outside of the district were generally constructed after the period of significance or do not retain the architectural integrity of those properties within the district.

The town of Fountain was developed along the Eastern Carolina Railway (ECR) around the turn of the twentieth century. The rail line was established in 1898 by Henry Clark Bridgers (1876-1951) of Edgecombe County to connect the river city of Tarboro with farming communities to the south. By 1902, the stretch of railroad that ran by what would become the town of Fountain was complete and the twenty-two-year-old R. A. Fountain had constructed his first store and livery stable across from the tracks. In 1903, the fledgling town incorporated with the name of Fountain, after its first entrepreneur. The earliest streets were laid out perpendicular and parallel to the railroad, which ran north-to-south through the center of the district. In 1935, Bridgers sold the ECR to the Wilmington-based Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, which would operate the line through 1963. Though the original railroad right-of-way is still evident in town, with lots along the west side of Railroad Street (which ran parallel to the line) featuring abnormally deep setbacks, the tracks themselves are no longer extant, having been torn up and sold in 1981.[2]

The intersection of Wilson and Railroad streets forms the center of the commercial portion of the district, which extends from Lynch Street east to Jefferson Street. The grid pattern of the streets continues into the residential areas. Lot shapes and sizes vary throughout the district, based on the use of the property and the period in which it was developed. Commercial properties are narrow, with buildings often abutting each other to form a continuous wall of building façades and storage buildings and/or warehouses to the

[1] United States Census Bureau, "American Fact Finder," http://factfinder.census.gov/ (accessed 29 April 2015).

[2] Anthony Davis Holland and Mary Carolyn Carter Smith, "History of Fountain, N.C." (booklet) (Fountain, N.C.: Branch Banking & Trust Co., Fountain Branch, 1982), 3; Roger Kammerer, "History of Fountain," *Chronicles of Pitt County North Carolina, Volume II* (Winston-Salem, N.C.: Jostens Publishing Co., 2005).

rear. Commercial buildings generally extend out to the sidewalk, maximizing the use of the site and resulting in dense development. Residential lots are irregular in size and shape. The largest lots are located to the southeast of the downtown core on roughly four blocks between South Jefferson Street to the west, South Church Street to the east, East Wilson Street to the north, and East Blount Street to the south. It was here that Fountain's farming and mercantile elite built some of the town's earliest and grandest homes. Houses in the northwest corner of the district along West Smith and North Stamper streets tend to be small working-class housing on small, narrow lots, typical of construction by company or mill owners. In general, residential properties feature a short setback from the street, except along North Railroad Street, where houses are set back considerably further due to the railroad right-of-way. Streets are paved, and sidewalks extend nearly the full length of Wilson Street, on the west side of North Railroad Street from Wilson Street north to the town limit, and along South Jefferson and South Eason streets south from Wilson Street. Driveways are common in the residential area.

The range of architectural styles found in Fountain includes early twentieth-century vernacular, Queen Anne-style, Colonial- and Classical-Revival-style, and Craftsman-style houses; Period Cottages; Minimal Traditional-style and Ranch houses; Gothic Revival-style churches. All residential structures in the district have brick foundations and asphalt-shingled roofs unless otherwise noted. The central business district includes one- and two-story brick structures sharing common party walls.

Inventory List

The inventory list is arranged alphabetically by street name, then ascending numerically by house number along those streets. Building names were derived from the 1991 architectural survey by Sarah Boat. Construction dates were determined using county tax records, Sanborn maps from 1923, 1929, and 1945, and the 1991 architectural survey. Direct sources appear in parentheses in the entry.

Properties are coded as C (contributing) or NC (noncontributing due to age or alterations). All contributing resources were constructed during the period of significance, c. 1900 to 1963, and retain sufficient integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship to contribute to the historic character of the district. Material alterations, including door and window replacements, the installation of aluminum or vinyl siding, and replacement porch posts and railings are common in the district. However, if the building retains its original form, fenestration pattern, and significant architectural features, it is considered contributing to the district. The c. 1905 R. A. Gardner House, at 3199 South Eason Street, retains a high level of historic integrity with its imbricated gable shingles, standing-seam metal roof, and arched window in the gables. The c. 1915 house at 6870 W. Wilson (formerly 329 W. Wilson) has been altered with the addition of vinyl siding, stucco to the chimney, and replacement porch posts, however, it retains its original form, fenestration, and wood windows, and is therefore considered a contributing resource.

For commercial buildings, the replacement of original storefronts is common; however, many replaced during the period of significance contribute to the district's significance. As long as the building retains historic material, cornice detailing, and/or upper-level fenestration, it is considered a contributing resource. For example, while the c. 1917 R. A. Gardner Building, at 6749-6753 East Wilson Street,

features replacement, aluminum-framed storefronts it retains a sufficient level of historic material to be considered a contributing resource, including original leaded-glass transoms; an original double-leaf, wood-framed door; and unpainted, decorative brickwork on the façade.

Noncontributing resources are those that post-date 1963 or have lost historic integrity because of changes to the form, massing, or fenestration of the building. For example, the c. 1923 Old Town Jail, at 3633 South Railroad Street, retains its original form but a door opening on the façade has been filled with brick, making it a noncontributing resource.

All residential structures in the district have brick foundations and asphalt-shingled roofs unless otherwise noted. Craftsman-style windows, as noted in the inventory list, are those with narrow vertical panes in the upper sash above a single-light lower sash. Prefabricated outbuildings and mobile homes were considered non-permanent structures and thus excluded from the inventory.

East Blount Street

5753 E. Blount – House – c. 1950 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, brick-veneered house is four bays wide and double-pile with projecting gabled side wings on the left (east) and right (west) elevations that are flush with the façade. The center two bays project slightly from the façade. The east bay features an arched six-light batten front door accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. To the right of the entrance is a front-gabled bay with a sixteen-light picture window flanked by four-over-four vinyl windows with a three-light fan window in the upper gable. The house features vinyl siding in the upper side gables. There are six-over-six replacement vinyl windows throughout, though the six-over-six windows in the gables of the side elevations, a four-light casement window on the left end of the façade, and the fan window in the front gable retain their original wood sashes. A wide exterior brick chimney is located to the left of the front door and an interior chimney is located on the right end of the rear (south) slope of the gable roof. The right wing features a six-light-over-four-panel door on its right elevation sheltered by a gabled roof supported by with sawn knee brackets. A two-bay gabled ell projects from the rear elevation. Tax records date the house to 1950.

5756 E. Blount – House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

Typical of the restrained bungalow form in Fountain, this one-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and triple-pile with vinyl siding; deep, overhanging boxed eaves; and replacement single and paired two-over-two windows with horizontal panes. An exterior brick chimney, flanked by original, four-light, Craftsman-style casement windows, is located at the front (southeast) corner of the right (east) elevation and an interior chimney is located on the rear (north) end of the roof ridge. A partially inset half-width front-gabled porch projects from the left (west) bay of the façade with tapered posts on slender brick piers and concrete steps flanked by brick knee walls and a modern wood balustrade on the right side. A replacement nine-light-over-two-panel door is located on the left (west) elevation of the front right bay. An inset, screened porch extends across the left two-thirds of the rear elevation. Tax records date the house to 1930.

West Blount Street

5887 W. Blount – Fountain Graded and High School Gymnasium – 1930s C – Building

This large, two-story, front-gabled, frame gymnasium was originally associated with the Fountain Graded and High School. It is three bays wide and six bays deep with a combination of German-profile siding and plain weatherboards and exposed rafter tails on both sections and sheds. There are three entrance bays on both the front and rear (south) elevations, each with double-leaf, two-panel, batten doors sheltered by front gables supported by knee brackets, most with additional metal pole supports that are accessed by brick steps on the façade and concrete steps at the rear, though the steps have been removed from the center bay. There are paired, twelve-light, wood-sash upper-level windows throughout and six pairs of twelve-light, wood-sash windows extend across the upper level of the façade and rear elevations.

Four small, one-story, shed-roofed bays with small four-light, casement windows originally projected from the left and right elevations, flush with the façade and rear elevations. A modern, six-panel metal door is accessed by a concrete ramp behind the front left shed-roofed bay. The shed-roofed bay at the left rear (southeast) has been removed and a one-story, side-gabled, frame building has been connected to the left (east) elevation of the gymnasium with two gabled hyphens. The two-story brick school was built c. 1923 (Holland & Smith) and stood north of the gymnasium on the site now occupied by the Fountain Fire and Rescue Station 54. While the exact date of the gymnasium's construction is unknown, some residents believe it may have been a project of the Works Progress Administration.

C – Building – Secondary School Building, 1930s – The smaller building was almost certainly also associated with the Fountain Graded and High School, perhaps constructed as a shop or home economics building. It was likely reoriented on the site and attached to the side wall of the former gym building after the school closed in the 1940s (Holland & Smith). The one-story, side-gabled building faces east and features a concrete-block foundation, a standing-seam metal roof, weatherboards, and exposed rafter tails. The paired windows have been boarded throughout, though one four-light, fixed window remains in the north gable. A gabled entrance bay, originally an open porch, projecting from the east elevation features a relocated one-light-over-three-panel door, standing-seam metal roof, exposed rafter tails, and plywood sheathing, with weatherboards in the gables.

North Church Street

3238 N. Church – House – c. 1955 C – Building

This one-story, brick-veneered Ranch house is three bays wide with a low-pitched side-gabled roof. It features a fully enclosed carport with a recessed porch on the left (south) elevation and a projecting shed-roofed wing at the rear. There are three-over-one Craftsman-style windows throughout with a fixed nine-pane picture window on the right (north) end of the façade. The windows on the façade feature aluminum awnings. A brick stoop leads to a four-light-over-four-panel door sheltered by an aluminum awning on decorative metal posts. On the right elevation is a wide exterior brick chimney, a small boarded-up window, and a vent in the gable. The carport has been enclosed, but the enclosure has been recessed so that it sets back from the façade, leaving the original opening visible. It features paired sliding glass doors on the façade, decorative painted concrete block and a later one-over-one vinyl window on the left elevation, and vinyl siding and a rectangular vent in the gable. To the right of the rear

wing is a shed-roofed screened porch, likely originally a carport, with vinyl posts on a brick knee wall on the rear elevation. Tax records date the house to 1955.

3244 N. Church – House – c. 1962 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and is clad in a brick veneer. It has eight-over-eight and six-over-six vinyl windows, an exterior brick chimney on the right (north) elevation, and an interior chimney in the middle of the rear (west) slope of the roof. Its four-light-over-four-panel door features a classical surround with fluted pilasters and denticulated entablature. A shed-roofed porch with square posts and a matchstick railing shelters the right (north) three bays of the façade. There is a wide, shed-roofed, brick wing at the rear (west) elevation with an interior chimney and a decorative gable on the rear roof slope. Tax records date the house to 1962.

3247 N. Church – House – c. 1960, c. 1970 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house has a front-gabled wing that projects from the left (north) end of the façade and a wide, gabled rear ell. The house is sheathed in a brick veneer with vinyl in the front and side gables. There is an exterior brick chimney on the right (south) elevation and a wide exterior brick chimney at the south end of the rear (east) elevation of the ell. There are six-over-six vinyl windows throughout and a solid door with three lights and a classical surround with fluted pilasters near the center of the façade. The two-bay-wide porch has an engaged shed roof on decorative metal posts and an aluminum awning. The windows on the façade of the front-gabled wing have matching awnings. A two-bay, side-gabled carport, supported by square posts on a low brick knee wall, extends from the rear ell. Tax records date the house to 1960 and a seam in the brick on the left (north) elevation indicates that the rear wing was a later addition.

C – Building – Shed, 1940s – A side-gabled frame shed on brick piers with asbestos siding, exposed rafter tails, six-panel door on the west elevation, and an opening with no window in the center of the north elevation. A later shed-roofed bay on the south elevation is sheathed in plywood.

South Church Street

3272 S. Church – Building – c. 1977 **NC – Building**

Matching the house at 6687 East Wilson, this one-story, side-gabled, brick-veneered Ranch house is four bays wide with a carport that extends from the right (north) elevation. It features German siding in the gables, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a six-panel door. A front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts projects from the right two bays. The carport features matching metal posts, a nine-light-over-two-panel door that leads to the house from the left (southwest) end of the rear wall, and a flat door that leads to a closet. Tax records date the house to 1977.

NC – Building – Shed, 1980s – A shed-roofed, frame outbuilding with a 5V metal roof supported by square posts with an open front (east) bay.

NC – Building – Shed, 1980s – A side-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing, exposed rafter tails, and a hollow core wood door at the front (east) elevation.

3282 S. Church – House – c. 1920, 1990s **NC – Building**

Noncontributing due to an altered fenestration pattern, this small, one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a one-room, gabled rear kitchen ell (Boat). It is covered in vinyl siding and features two-over-one, wood-sash windows at the façade and a six-over-one, wood-sash windows at the right (north) elevation. The window on the south end of the façade was added after 1989 and replaced a second front door (Boat). A three-light, 1950s-style door is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed front porch supported by chamfered posts. The three-room, L-shaped configuration of the house was a form common in Fountain in the first decade of the twentieth century (Boat). Tax records date the house to 1920, and it appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

NC – Building – Shed, c. 1929, 1980s – One-story, gable-roofed frame outbuilding with a 5V metal roof, weatherboards, a five-panel door, and a four-over-four window. According to a former resident, the building was the old kitchen from a house that once stood on the corner of N. Eason and Smith streets that was moved to 3282 S. Church in the 1980s (Boat). The building appears on its original site in the 1929 Sanborn maps.

3287 S. Church – House – c. 1948 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width gabled ell at the rear (west) and a small gabled wing that projects from the right (south) end of the rear elevation of the ell. It has vinyl siding, a grey brick foundation and exterior end chimney on the right elevation, three-over-one, Craftsman-style windows throughout, an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation, and an interior chimney located on the roof ridge of the rear wing. There are single windows in the side gables. A six-light-over-four-panel door is located at the center of the façade and is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch with decorative metal posts and an arched ceiling. A wide side-gabled porch on decorative metal posts projects from the right elevation, sheltering a one-light-over-three-panel door. The small, rear wing features two-over-two, wood-sash windows with horizontal panes. Tax records date the house to 1948.

NC – Building – Shed, 1980s – Frame shed-roofed outbuilding with plywood sheathing and door. An open, shed-roofed bay on square posts extends from the south elevation.

3313 S. Church – House – 1955 **C – Building**

This one-story, Ranch house is six bays wide and features a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. It has asbestos siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, an interior chimney on the rear (east) slope of the gabled roof, and an offset recessed entry bay with a three-light door and classical surround featuring fluted pilasters and a triglyph entablature. Board-and-batten siding covers the gables and portions of the façade, including the entry bay, the third bay from the right (south), and the top half of the right two bays. On the right elevation, a slightly projecting garage features an engaged, side-gable roof, two eighteen-panel overhead doors, and a later shed-roofed bay at the rear.

North Eason Street

3171 N. Eason – Dilda-Jefferson House – c. 1901, 1980s **C – Building**

This large, two-story house is three bays wide and single-pile with a cross-gabled roof on the left end of the façade, resulting in a T-shaped configuration, and an asymmetrical center-hall floor plan (Boat). The house features a decorative gable on the façade, boxed eaves, and gables with partial cornice returns. The front-gabled wing features a projecting one-story, three-sided canted bay centered on its façade. The vinyl siding, added in the late 1980s, conceals weatherboards and decorative shingles in the gables (Boat). There are two-over-two windows throughout; those on the first floor are replacement vinyl while those on the second floor retain wood sashes. The narrow stained-glass windows in several of the gables are modern replacements. There is an interior chimney at the intersection of the crossed gable and an exterior chimney on the right (south) elevation. The fifteen-light front door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that spans the right two bays and is supported by Tuscan columns on brick piers. A one-story, gabled ell projects from the rear (east) of the front-gabled wing, with an enclosed porch that extends the full width of the right elevation. It features a modern nine-light-over-two-panel door on the south elevation sheltered by a replacement gabled porch, with cornice returns, supported by turned posts and a central bay window that projects from the east end. There is a one-story hip-roofed wing, perhaps an enclosed porch, at the right end of the rear (southeast) elevation of the house, and a two-story, hip-roofed bathroom addition to its left (north) elevation, adjacent to the rear gabled wing. The house belonged to Jonas Dilda, who owned a cotton gin and was one of Fountain's most prominent citizens (Boat; Power). In 1919, J. W. Jefferson purchased the house. Jefferson was part owner of the R. L. Jefferson and Brothers store, which he and his brothers had founded in 1903 (Kammerer).

South Eason Street

3185 S. Eason – M. D. Yelverton House – c. 1905, 1940s **NC – Building**

This small, hip-roofed structure with a front-gabled wing was originally a back bedroom and rear kitchen and dining ell of a larger one-story house that faced Wilson Street, and was mostly destroyed by a fire in the 1940s (Boat). The main house was connected to what is now the façade of the front-gabled wing, explaining the lack of windows on that elevation and the house's deep setback in relation to the others on the street. The house is four bays wide and has vinyl siding, a standing-seam metal roof, and six-over-six vinyl windows, though a pair of two-over-two, wood-sash windows on the right (south) elevation are likely original. The replacement door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that spans the width of the hip-roofed section, supported by Tuscan columns, with an enclosed bay at the south end. The left (north) end of the porch is at an angle, reflective of the fact that the porch originally connected perpendicular to the rear porch of the main house. A new porch on the north elevation was removed after 1956 and a ramp has been added to the front porch. The original, larger house was built by Mordecai D. Yelverton, a businessman and early mayor of Fountain, around 1905 (Boat). The surviving building appears in its current configuration on the 1945 Sanborn map.

NC – Building – Garage, 1970s – One-story, front-gabled, vinyl-clad garage with a double-leaf plywood door.

3196 S. Eason – R. A. Fountain House – c. 1909 **C – Building**

One of the most impressive homes in town, this large, two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile and exhibits Queen Anne features. The standing-seam metal roof features lower, decorative gables at the center of each elevation, each with a multi-light Queen Anne-style window in the gable. The house has vinyl siding, boxed eaves, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and stuccoed interior chimneys on the north and south slopes of the hipped roof. A central one-light-over-four-panel front door has a one-light transom. The hip-roofed porch is supported by Tuscan columns and has a projecting central gabled entry with partial cornice returns. The porch wraps around the left (south) and rear (west) elevations with a projecting six-sided pavilion at the southeastern corner with a steeply pitched hip roof topped by a finial. The pavilion had been enclosed with screens in 1989, but has since been reopened. Extending from the north elevation is a hip-roofed porte cochére with tapered posts on brick piers. The rear elevation includes a number of additions and porches enclosed after 1945, including an original one-story gabled ell at the northwest corner with an exterior chimney on its north elevation (Boat; Sanborn, 1923, 1929, 1945). Town leader and namesake R. A. Fountain built the house about 1909 (Boat; OPIS).

C – Building – Garage, 1920s – A gabled building with weatherboards and paired batten doors with clipped corners. It originally accompanied a house that faced East Wilson Street.

C – Building – Shed, 1950s – One-story, shed-roofed outbuilding with exposed rafter tails, weatherboards, six-light windows, and battened door. It is not among the outbuildings that appears on Fountain's lot in the 1923, 1929, or 1945 Sanborn maps.

C – Building – Shed, 1950s – A small, front-gabled, concrete-block building with weatherboards in the gables, exposed rafter tails, and a two-panel wood door.

C – Building – Garage, 1950s – A gabled building with vinyl siding and paired plywood doors on the south elevation.

3199 S. Eason – R. A. Gardner House – c. 1905, c. 1920 **C – Building**

Notable for its decorative imbricated gable shingles and central, two-story projecting bay, this large, two-story, side-gabled Queen Anne-style house is three bays wide and single-pile. The canted bay is topped by pedimented front gable. The house has weatherboards, a standing-seam metal roof, boxed eaves, a wide cornice board, one-over-one wood-sash windows with metal storm windows throughout, and two interior corbeled brick chimneys at the rear. At the center of the canted bay is a one-light-over-three-paneled door with a single-light transom flanked by one-over-one windows. The porch, which curves around the right (southwest) corner of the house, has a hipped, standing-seam metal roof with a pedimented gable over a projecting entry bay. It is supported by truncated Tuscan columns on brick piers. The gables feature staggered shingles, the front gable includes a small arched window at the attic level, and the side gables have partial cornice returns and one-over-one windows. On the south elevation of the one-story gabled rear wing, a gabled wing projecting from the ell features an arched window, cornice returns, and board-and-batten sheathing in the gable. A two-light-over-three-panel door and two-over-two, wood-sash window are sheltered by a hip-roofed extension of the wraparound porch and accessed by replacement wood steps. A one-story side-gabled wing extends from the rear ell, across the width of the rear (east) elevation to connect to a second, shorter one-story, gabled wing projecting from the back of the main house, flush with the north elevation. A low concrete wall with concrete-capped brick piers extends around the front and side yards (along Eason and Lang streets). Concrete walkways flanked by piers

extend from the sidewalks to the front and side entries. The house was built by prominent grocer and businessman R. A. Gardner around 1905 (Power, Kammerer) and it appears with its rear ell on the 1923 Sanborn map.

3212 S. Eason – House – c. 1940 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and triple-pile with an asymmetrical front-gabled entrance bay that projects slightly from the façade, and a wide gabled rear ell. It has vinyl siding, eight-over-eight and six-over-six vinyl windows, and a stepped exterior brick chimney to the right of the entrance bay. There are triangular vents in the gables above a single window on the left (south) elevation and a pair of windows on the right (north) elevation. The entrance bay features an arched batten door with three lights sheltered by an aluminum awning and an original, four-light casement window to the left of the door. The uncovered brick stoop has a decorative metal railing. A twelve-light-over-one-panel door on the right elevation is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on two-part square posts and a lower gabled section projects from the right of the rear (west) elevation of the larger rear ell. Tax records date the house to 1940.

NC – Building – Garage, c. 1980 – A large front-gabled, frame, two-car garage with aluminum siding, a triangular vent in the gable, twenty-panel overhead doors, and an interior brick chimney on the right (north) slope of the roof.

3213 S. Eason – House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with wide, overhanging eaves and a one-story shed-roofed bay that projects from the rear of the right (south) elevation. It has vinyl siding, six-over-nine vinyl windows, two interior brick chimneys, rectangular vents in the gables, and solid, Craftsman-style knee brackets in the gables and on the projecting bay. A six-panel door centered on the façade is flanked by one-light-over-one-panel sidelights, all of which are encased with a simple classical surround with fluted pilasters. A metal awning shelters the brick stoop, which features a later matchstick railing. On the rear (east) elevation, a central door leads from a modern deck. On the right end of the rear elevation, there is a pair of four-over-four windows at the first-floor level and no windows at the second-floor level. Tax records date the house to 1930.

NC – Structure – Carport, 1980s - A flat-roofed metal carport on slender metal posts.

NC – Building – Shed, 1980s – A front-gabled frame shed with vinyl siding and double doors on the west elevation and a window on the north elevation. A later gabled carport on wood posts projects from the west elevation.

NC – Structure – Open Shed, 1980s – An open shed with a metal roof on wood posts shelters a concrete pad and is adjacent to a prefabricated shed.

3227 S. Eason – House – c. 1910, 1950s **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, brick-veneered house is three bays wide and double-pile with a low-pitched, standing-seam metal, hipped roof, a front-gabled dormer, and a gabled brick ell that projects from the left (north) end of the rear (east) elevation. It has boxed eaves, nine-over-nine replacement vinyl windows throughout, and two interior brick chimneys on the left and right (south) slopes of the roof. The dormer features vinyl siding and a pair of replacement one-light vinyl casement windows. A six-panel

centered front door features a fluted-pilaster and molded-lintel surround and is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by replacement square columns. An enclosed shed-roofed, L-shaped rear porch has solid brick knee-walls with vinyl siding above and an enclosed brick bay at the east end. A modern six-panel door is located on the east elevation of the enclosed porch block. Tax records date the house to 1910.

NC – Structure – Carport, 1980s – A gabled metal carport on metal posts.

NC – Structure – Playhouse, 1990s – A small, side-gabled shed with a door on the west elevation and a four-over-one window on the south elevation.

3228 S. Eason – House – c. 1925, c. 1990 **NC – Building**

This small, one-story, front-gabled Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a standing-seam metal roof and deep, overhanging eaves. It has vinyl siding, one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows, and a one-light-over-two-panel front door. A front-gabled porch extends across the right two bays of the façade, supported by tapered posts on brick piers. Plain brick piers with no posts flank the steps leading to the porch. At the rear of the left (south) elevation are French doors leading from a modern wood deck. Knee brackets have been removed, vinyl siding added, and exposed rafters covered since 1989. Tax records date the house to 1925 and it may have been built as a rental property (Boat).

3243 S. Eason – House – c. 1915, 1990s **C – Building**

Notable for its unusual geometric purlins and other Craftsman-style details, this one-and-a-half story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled dormer in the center of the façade and a one-story, shed-roofed bay that projects slightly from the left (west) elevation. Extending from the right (east) elevation is an original one-story wing that connects to a large, post-1989, one-and-a-half story, side-gabled, two-bay addition with a gabled dormer on the front and rear roof slopes. The house and side wing all have aluminum siding and mostly four-over-one Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows throughout, with triple windows in the side gables, replacement one-light casement windows in the gabled dormer, two-light paired casement windows flanking the exterior chimney on the left (west) elevation, and two five-over-one Craftsman-style windows at the north end of the west elevation. The modern addition is set slightly further back than the façade of the main structure and has vinyl siding and windows. The front porch was screened by 1989 (Boat) and has modern metal awnings. The porch is sheltered by an engaged shed roof supported by substantial, battered posts on brick piers with full-height, brick corner piers. Brick knee walls flank the steps leading to the porch. The original back porch, which also has an engaged shed roof, was converted to a sunroom prior to 1989, with doors leading from the west and rear (north) elevations, ribbons of one-over-one windows over aluminum-sheathed knee walls flanking the back door, and single windows flanking the side door. A modern wooden deck extends from the enclosed porch. Tax records date the house to 1915.

NC – Building – Shed, c. 1915, 1970s – A one-story, front-gabled frame shed oriented to the north with weatherboards, a standing-seam metal roof, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets. There is a double-leaf wood door on the north elevation and a batten door on the west elevation. A large, one-story, gabled wing with a slightly higher roof ridge and plywood sheathing projects from the east and south elevation and has a window on the north elevation.

North Jefferson Street

3342 N. Jefferson – House – c. 1925 **C – Building**

Typical of vernacular housing built for workers in Fountain during the 1920s and 1930s, this one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell projecting from the right rear (northwest). It has vinyl siding, boxed eaves, partial cornice returns, and an interior chimney near the center of the rear ell. There are six-over-six, wood-sash windows throughout, with a pair of eight-over-one wood-sash windows at the left (south) elevation and a four-light casement window centered on the north elevation of the rear ell. A three-light-over-two-panel front door is centered on the façade and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by replacement, decorative metal posts on brick piers. A gabled porch supported by square posts is located at the left end of the rear elevation. A full-depth, shed-roofed porch on the left elevation of the rear ell has been screened, with the southwest corner fully enclosed with vinyl siding and a four-over-four wood-sash window. Tax records date the building to 1925.

C – Building – Shed, c. 1925 – A front-gabled shed facing Smith Street with horizontal board siding covered in rolled asphalt, a standing-seam metal roof, exposed rafter tails, a metal-covered double-leaf door on the south elevation, and a single metal-covered door on the east elevation.

3360 N. Jefferson – House -- c. 1909, c. 1925, 1950s **NC – Building**

This one-story, gable-and-wing house is three bays wide and single-pile with a three-sided canted bay that projects from the front-gabled wing on the left (south) end of the façade and a shorter, gabled ell at the rear. It has vinyl siding; four-over-four, wood-sash, double-hung windows; partial cornice returns; boxed eaves; a rectangular vent in the front gable; and an interior brick chimney at the intersection of the gables. A two-light-over-three-panel wood front door is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the canted bay. The porch is supported by tapered posts on slender brick piers with brick knee walls flanking the steps. A later gabled wing projecting from the left (south) end of the house has six-over-six vinyl windows and a rectangular vent in the gable. At the front (east) of the wing is a canted, shed-roofed enclosed porch with a twenty-eight-light fixed window at the southeast corner. An enclosed hip-roofed bay extends along the rear elevation of the main block and the rear ell. It has a four-over-four, wood-sash window on the right (north) elevation. The rear ell has an enclosed breezeway that originally separated it from the main house. The ell was lengthened between 1923 and 1929 (Sanborn) and has both four-over-four, wood-sash windows and paired casement windows. A modern shed-roofed porch constructed after 1945 extends the full width of the north elevation of the ell. Most of the porch is enclosed with vinyl sided knee-walls with screens above, though the northwest corner has been fully enclosed with a four-over-four vinyl window. Tax records date the house to 1909 and it appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

C – Building – Garage, c. 1925 – One-story frame building with a gable roof, exposed rafter tails, weatherboards, and a central open bay flanked by two batten doors, all of which have clipped corners. It appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

South Jefferson Street

3396 S. Jefferson – Dr. E. B. "Doc" Beasley Clinic – c. 1920, 1950s C – Building

This one-story, flat-roofed commercial building served as the office of Dr. E. B. "Doc" Beasley until his death in 1967 (Holland). It is four bays wide with a flat roof behind a parapet with terra cotta coping that steps down on the side elevations. It has an extruded, running-bond brick veneer and a header course at the parapet. Two one-light doors lead from the façade, which allowed for separate entries for white and black patients through the Jim Crow era. The building features four-light, wood-frame casements throughout, some single (like those on the façade) and some paired. A three-light, two-panel door is located on the right (north) elevation. A small, flat-roofed storage bay extends from the north end of the rear (west) elevation, with a paneled doorway leading from its north elevation. An office building appears at this location on the 1923 Sanborn map. The brick veneer was reportedly added later to the original frame structure; neither the brick nor the rear storage bay appeared on the 1945 Sanborn map.

3400 S. Jefferson – Dr. E. B. "Doc" Beasley House – c. 1938, 1960s C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with flush eaves on the gable ends, three gabled wall dormers symmetrically arranged across the façade, paired quarter-round vents in the side gables, and two gabled wall dormers at the rear (west) elevation. The house has a brick veneer, a protruding watertable, beaded weatherboards above the first-floor level and in the gabled dormers, though not in the gable ends. It has a denticulated cornice and partial cornice returns. There are mostly six-over-six, wood-sash windows throughout, and those at the first-floor level of the façade feature two-panel aprons and flat brick lintels. The six-panel front door, located at the right (north) end of the façade, has a four-light transom and a Colonial Revival-style surround with fluted pilasters and a segmentally-arched pediment with denticulated cornice. Extending from both side elevations are one-story, side-gabled wings with beaded weatherboards, fluted pilasters at the corners, six-over-six windows at the façade, and circular vents in the gables. The left (south) wing features three eight-over-eight windows separated by fluted pilasters in the side elevation, while the right wing, constructed as an open porch and enclosed between 1945 and 1989, has three sixteen-light fixed windows separated by matching pilasters in the side elevation and a nine-light-over-two-panel door on the rear elevation. Exterior chimneys are located at the left and rear elevations of the main structure and the rear elevation of the left wing. An original full-width, one-story, gabled ell projects from the rear elevation with knee brackets supporting overhanging eaves, a fully enclosed side porch at the rear of the south elevation, and six-over-six and one-over-one windows throughout. The house was built by Dr. E. B. "Doc" Beasley, who came to Fountain around 1913 and ran a practice next door (3396 S. Jefferson) until his death in 1967 (Holland). Tax records date the house to 1938, though it is believed that Beasley may have built a frame house at this location in the late 1910s (Boat). A one-story frame dwelling appears on the 1923 and 1929 Sanborn maps, and the current structure appears on the 1945 map with its side and rear wings.

3401 S. Jefferson – R. A. Fountain Rental House – c. 1900, 1980s, 1990s NC – Building

This one-story, gable-and-wing house is four bays wide with vinyl siding and boxed eaves. There is a three-sided canted bay projecting from the front-gabled wing. Two long, gabled ells are to the rear

and one-over-one vinyl windows are located throughout. A porch featuring a replacement, engaged shed roof and denticulated cornice extends across the right three bays and connects to the overhang sheltering the garage entry. Turned posts with decorative brackets have been added since 1989. The front door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and denticulated cornice, added before 1989. A front-gabled garage, formerly a carport that was likely enclosed in the 1990s, is connected to the house at the southwest corner of the porch roof. It features a metal overhead door at the façade, a one-light-over-two panel aluminum door on the left elevation that is sheltered by an inset porch, and three one-over-one vinyl windows on the right (south) elevation. R. A. Fountain built the house in the first decade of the twentieth century, and perhaps lived there before building his house at 3196 S. Eason, at which point this property became a rental house. A number of rear appendages were added within ten years of its construction (Boat). Dr. E. B. "Doc" Beasley rented this house when he arrived in Fountain around 1913 before moving across the street to 3400 S. Jefferson. It appears on the 1923 Sanborn map with a wraparound porch and a wing that projected from the south end of the rear elevation. Dr. E. B. Beasley's son and daughter-in-law renovated the house in the 1980s (Boat).

NC – Building – Shed, c. 1980 – One-story, shed-roofed outbuilding with plywood sheathing, vinyl windows, and sliding batten door with flat-roof, metal carport on square posts on the east elevation.

3406 S. Jefferson – George Lane Sr. House – c. 1916, c. 1920, 1960s **C – Building**

One of only three two-story homes built in Fountain in the first two decades of the twentieth century (Boat), this three-bay-wide, double-pile house has a parged foundation on the side elevations, a hip roof, vinyl siding, boxed eaves, and interior brick chimneys on the north and south slopes of the roof. Most of the one-over-one vinyl windows have metal awnings. A full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered Tuscan columns shelters the centered front door. A one-story, gabled rear kitchen ell projects from the southeast corner of the house and features an exterior chimney at the rear elevation. It was originally connected to the house by a breezeway (Boat) and was enclosed by 1923 (Sanborn). Between 1945 and 1989, a second-story, shed-roofed addition was added to the west end of the kitchen ell, adjacent to the two-story house. Also added was a one-story, shed-roofed, concrete-block addition that wraps around the northwest corner of the kitchen wing. Additionally, an L-shaped, hip-roofed rear porch has been enclosed with vinyl siding and windows. The house was built by George Lane Sr., a carpenter who constructed the house for his large family (Boat). It mirrors the form and floor plan of the Fountain House, though the Lane House does not have the porte-cochére or the deep setback on a corner lot that gives the Fountain House its grandeur (Power).

C – Building – Barn, c. 1916 – One-story, front-gabled, frame outbuilding with weatherboards, board-and-batten siding in the gable, a standing-seam metal roof, and battened door on the north elevation (facing Lang Street). Built concurrent with the house (Boat).

C – Building – Garage, 1950s – One-story garage with vinyl siding and a flat roof with parapets at the north and south elevations. Four bays face Lang Street. Three are open and one has batten doors.

C – Structure – Carport, 1960s – A flat-roofed metal carport on square posts.

3409 S. Jefferson – Eagles House – c. 1905, c. 1920 **C – Building**

Among the oldest remaining houses in Fountain (Boat), this one-story house is constructed in a cross-gable T-configuration. It is four bays wide with numerous one-story additions at the rear (east)

elevation. A decorative front gable is located in the center of the side-gabled wing and an interior chimney is located at the intersection of the crossed gables. The house is covered in vinyl siding and features a standing seam metal roof, partial cornice returns, and fluted corner boards. There are one-over-one vinyl windows throughout and the one-light-over-four-panel door has a two-light transom. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by tapered aluminum-clad posts on brick piers and the porch floor has modern decking. A hipped porch on the rear elevation has been enclosed. A side-gabled wing to the rear (east) of the house has been connected to the rear via a hip-roofed enclosed porch and gable-roofed hyphen. The Eagles House was probably built by F. L. Eagles between 1901 and 1906 on land acquired from J. L. Fountain and the Macclesfield Company (Boat). The house, including the rear additions, appears in a nearly identical configuration on the 1923 Sanborn map.

C – Building – Shed, c. 1905 – One-story, front-gabled frame shed that likely dates to the construction of the house. Features plain weatherboards, a standing-seam metal roof, a batten door, a window opening with no sash at the back, and an open shed-roofed bay at the east elevation.

3418 S. Jefferson – Norwell-Smith House – c. 1916, c. 1925 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Craftsman bungalow is three bays wide with a gabled dormer centered on the façade and a side-gabled porte-cochére at the left front (southeast) corner of the house. It has vinyl siding, a standing seam metal roof, an interior brick chimney, and two exterior brick chimneys at the front and rear of the left (south) elevation. There are replacement vinyl one-over-one windows at the first-floor level, but the house retains six-over-one wood-sash windows in the gables and dormer. The central nine-light, Craftsman-style front door is sheltered by a full-width porch with an engaged shed roof supported by replacement turned posts with sawn brackets and turned balusters. The porte-cochére, constructed between 1923 and 1929 (Sanborn), features tapered columns on brick piers. A gabled bay projects from the front of the right (north) elevation and a one-story, shed-roofed square bay projects from the left elevation. There is a basement-level, shed-roofed cellar entrance on the left elevation and a full-width, shed-roofed addition at the rear (west). Built around 1916 by Tillman Norwell, the house appears as a one-story structure on the 1923 Sanborn map. By 1929, Clarence Smith had expanded the house to one-and-a-half stories and added the porte-cochére (Boat; Sanborn). A rear kitchen ell was removed in the late twentieth century by the current owners (Boat; Sanborn).

NC – Building – Garage, c. 1960 – One-story, side-gabled, two-car garage with vinyl siding and windows, overhead doors, and a shed-roofed porch along the rear.

C – Building – Shed, c. 1960 – One-story, shed-roofed outbuilding with metal sheathing and open bay at the east elevation.

3421 S. Jefferson – House – c. 1951 **C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Neoclassical Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, shed-roofed wing at the rear (east) elevation and gabled wings projecting from the sides of the rear wing. The house has a brick veneer, an exterior chimney flanked by quarter-round windows in the gable on the right (south) elevation, and a diamond-shaped, louvered vent in the gable of the left (north) elevation. There are eight-over-eight and six-over-six, wood-sash windows throughout, with paneled aprons on the first-floor level of the façade. The six-panel door has five-light-over-one-panel sidelights, a blind fanlight, and a classical surround with a broken pediment on slender pilasters. It is

sheltered by a two-story, shed-roofed porch on vinyl-covered square columns. The left-side wing features a pedimented gable, a pair of four-light metal casement windows on the left elevation, and an exterior chimney on the rear elevation. The right-side wing has a diamond-shaped vent in the gable. Between the side wings is a tall, frame, shed-roof rear vinyl-sided wing. A gabled rear porch on the north end has been enclosed with vinyl siding and one-over-one windows. Tax records date the house to 1951.

C – Building – Garage, c. 1951 – A gable-roofed brick garage is connected to the left wing of the house by a breezeway on square posts with arched spandrels.

3426 S. Jefferson – House – c. 1935 **C – Building**

Representative of the working-class, Craftsman-style bungalows built in Fountain in the 1930s, this one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide with a decorative gable on the left (south) elevation and a gabled bay projecting from the right (north) elevation. It has vinyl siding, vinyl-covered, knee brackets in the gables on the façade and right elevation, an exterior chimney at the front of the right elevation, and one-over-one replacement vinyl windows throughout, arranged in groups of three on the façade and projecting, right-side bay. A twelve-light-over-three-panel front door is sheltered by a partially inset, front-gabled porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers. Brick knee walls flank the porch stairs. The original beadboard ceiling and floorboards have been retained. A prefabricated shed is located the northwest of the house. Tax records date the house to 1935.

3429 S. Jefferson – House – c. 1971 **NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, brick-veneered Ranch house is six bays wide with a side-gabled wing extending from the left (north) elevation that is slightly set back from the façade. It has a wide fascia, six-over-six, wood-sash windows; two interior chimneys on the rear (east) slope of the roof, and beaded siding in the gables of the main block. A six-panel door is sheltered by a mostly inset porch fronted by square posts. A gabled carport on square brick columns projects from the left end of the rear elevation. Tax records date the house to 1971.

3436 S. Jefferson – House – c. 1935 **C – Building**

Notable for its Tudor revival- and Craftsman-style details, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick-veneered Period Cottage is three bays wide with a gabled dormer on the left end of the façade, shed-roofed bays projecting from both side elevations, and a full-width, one-and-a-half-story, gabled rear ell. The house features deep eaves supported by knee brackets; sawn rafter tails; faux half-timbering and stucco in the side and porch gables; and vinyl, replacement windows. A soldier-course watertable and soldier- and header-course lintels form bands that wrap around the house, with breaks at each of the corners. There are interior chimneys on the right elevation, the rear (west) slope of the main roof, and the left slope of the rear wing. There are two thirty-six-light fixed windows, each flanked by nine-over-nine, double-hung windows on the façade; an original twelve-light window in the front-gabled dormer; and paired six-over-six windows in the gables. On the left elevation, there are paired nine-over-nine windows flanked by fixed twelve-light sidelights on the front (east) corner, a pair of six-light casement windows, and six-over-one windows on the rear corner. A round-arched door in an arched soldier-course brick surround is sheltered by a partially inset, front-gabled porch with peaked spandrels and truncated, grouped posts on brick piers. Curved brick kneewalls with piers flank the porch stairs. An uncovered brick terrace

with brick piers and decorative metal balustrade extends from the front porch and wraps around the left corner of the house. A flat-roofed porte-cochére on the right (north) elevation features details matching the front porch. An inset rear porch located at the left (southwest) corner of the rear wing has been enclosed with glass above a stuccoed knee wall. There is a basement entry on the left end of the rear elevation. Tax records date the house to 1935.

C – Building – Garage, c. 1935 – An original, gabled brick garage with exposed rafter tails, knee brackets and weatherboards in the gable, and open bays and the front and rear.

3439 S. Jefferson – House – c. 1928 **C – Building**

This clipped-front-gabled, one-and-a-half-story, brick-veneered Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide with a slightly projecting gabled bay on the right (south) elevation and a small, gabled dormer on the left (north) elevation, likely added later. The house features vinyl-covered knee brackets under the wide, overhanging eaves on the front and side elevations, a vinyl-covered wide fascia, and vinyl siding in the gables and on the dormer. The front clipped gable has partial cornice returns and the gabled bay on the right elevation has a pedimented gable. The rear of the house has a hipped roof and there is an exterior chimney on the right elevation and an interior chimney located on the left slope of the roof. The six-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows feature header-course lintels and sills and are arranged in groups of three on the façade and the projecting bay, with single and paired windows on other elevations. There is a pair of matching, six-light, wood-sash casement windows in the front gable; a small, six-over-six, wood-sash window in the dormer; and a pair of six-over-six, wood-sash windows near the end of the right elevation. A modern, one-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a partially inset, hip-roofed porch supported by brick columns with arched spandrels. A truncated, concrete-capped brick pier is located to the right of the porch stairs, which are flanked by concrete-capped brick knee walls. At the right rear, a partially inset shed-roofed porch has been enclosed with vinyl siding and features an exterior chimney, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a jalousie window at the northeast corner. A patio at the left rear is sheltered by a metal, flat-roofed awning supported by decorative metal posts. Tax records date the house to 1928.

C – Building – Garage, 1920s – A front-gabled, masonry-veneer garage with exposed rafter tails, weatherboards and knee brackets in the gable; a double-leaf batten door on the west elevation; and a single door opening on the east elevation.

C – Building – Shed, 1920s – A front-gabled shed with weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, 5V roof, and a batten door on the west elevation.

<u>East Lang Street</u>

5821 E. Lang – House – c. 1958, 1970s **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick-veneered Colonial Revival-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a gabled side wing that extends from the right (west) elevation and a gabled ell projecting from the rear (south) elevation. It features partial cornice returns with modillions and a wide, central brick chimney located on the right end of the roof ridge. There are eight-over-eight windows on the façade and six-over-six wood-sash windows on the side elevations with single windows beneath louvered vents in the gables. A six-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights is located in a

recessed paneled entry bay featuring a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a denticulated cornice. A side entrance is located at the rear bay of the right elevation of the right-side wing. A 1970s breezeway enclosed with glass connects the right-side wing to a triple-pile, front-gabled rear wing with an interior brick chimney on the north end of the roof ridge. Tax records date the house to 1958.

NC – Building – Shed, 1990s – A side-gabled frame shed with vinyl siding and small storm window on the front (north) elevation.

NC – Building – Shed, 1990s – A side-gabled frame shed with vinyl siding. There is a door in the (left) east bay and window in the west bay of the north elevation.

NC – Structure – Carport, 1980s – A prefabricated gabled metal carport on metal posts.

5837 E. Lang – House – c. 1926 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and features aluminum siding. The house has a side-gabled roof with wide, overhanging eaves supported by aluminum-covered knee brackets. A front-gabled bay at the left (east) end of the façade and a gabled dormer at the right (west) end have matching knee brackets. There are single and paired one-over-one, wood-sash windows, with paired windows in the gables. The inset porch, which features exposed weatherboards, has a modern four-light-over-four-panel door on the rear wall and a second door on the left wall that enters the front-gabled bay. The front right (northwest) corner of the porch is supported by a single, tapered, paneled column on a brick pier. Curved knee walls flank the concrete steps. A one-story gabled ell with matching knee brackets projects from the rear (south) elevation with an entrance accessed by a small brick stoop sheltered by a full-width metal awning. Small, shed-roofed bays project from the side elevations. An interior brick chimney is located on the front (north) slope of the roof and an exterior brick chimney is located at the rear elevation to the left of the projecting ell. Tax records date the house to 1926.

C – Building – Shed, 1950s – A front-gabled, frame shed with weatherboards; 5V metal roof; exposed rafter tails; a modern, six-panel fiberglass door; and a two-over-two window with horizontal panes on the façade.

NC – Structure – Carport, 1970s - A flat-roofed corrugated metal carport on square metal posts is located to the south of the rear ell.

5848 E. Lang – House – c. 1948, 1960s **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, brick-veneered, Minimal Traditional-style house is six bays wide and double-pile, flanked by two shorter side-gabled wings that create a stepped roofline. The left (west) wing is made up of three bays that are slightly set back from the main block. The right wing has a small flush porch that has been enclosed with glass and aluminum siding with a rectangular vent in the gable. The roof of the main block is flared, sheltering the façade, and there is a punched-brick, diamond-shaped vent in the right gable. There is a wide fascia board; vinyl windows throughout, including one in the upper right gable; and two interior chimneys on the front (south) slope of the roof, one at the intersection of the left wing and main block and the other near the center of the left wing. The front door, which has a louvered storm door, is offset, and the brick stoop with wood rail balustrade is uncovered. There is an inset carport on square brick piers in the front left (southwest) bay of the left wing. The left elevation features a decorative concrete lattice wall and aluminum siding in the gable. A modern wood ramp leads from the street to the right elevation of the enclosed porch. Tax records date the house to 1948.

5851 E. Lang – Fountain Presbyterian Church – c. 1937, c. 1962 **C – Building**

This front-gabled Gothic Revival-style church has peaked parapets at the façade and rear (south) elevation, and crenellated towers at the front (northeast and northwest) corners. It is nine bays wide and seven bays deep with each tower measuring two bays by two bays. The church features a running-bond brick veneer, a slate roof with modern metal coping at the parapet, a soldier-course watertable, and stained-glass windows with flat brick lintels at the first-floor level, soldier-course brick lintels at the second-floor level, and limestone sills throughout. A double-leaf batten front door, flanked by basketweave-pattern brick piers and topped by a soldier-course brick lintel, is centered on the façade below a large, tripartite Gothic-arched window with soldier-course brick arch with a limestone keystone. The corner towers feature lancet-arched upper-level windows with soldier-course lintel and limestone keystones and sills, as well as header and basketweave courses and corbelled brick bands below the crenellated parapet. The first two bays of the left (east) and right (west) elevations of the church are recessed extensions of the corner towers with matching windows and parapet details. The rear three bays of the side elevations feature tall, narrow, lancet-arched windows with soldier-course brick arches with limestone keystones. There is a six-paneled door under the shortened window on the right elevation of the rear bay.

An asymmetrical gabled rear ell, added c. 1962, connects to a two-story, side-gabled rear wing. The asymmetrical wing is one story on the left elevation and two stories on the right elevation. On the right elevation, there are six-over-six, wood-sash windows with soldier-course lintels and stone sills, and a door accessed by a concrete ramp. The left elevation has an inset loggia with three arched entrance bays that shelter two six-panel doors and a ribbon of three six-over-six, wood-sash windows. To the right of the inset loggia is a lancet-arched window. The two-story rear wing is three bays deep and six bays wide with peaked parapets, rectangular fixed windows on the first-floor level; and fixed, one-light lancet-arch windows on the second-floor level of the left gable end, each with soldier-course lintels with stone keystones and sills. The rear and right elevations of the side-gable wing have six-over-six, wood-sash windows throughout with soldier-course lintels and stone sills. According to church records, construction began in 1924 and was completed in 1937. The original Presbyterian Church in Fountain, built c. 1911 (Kammerer), was moved to 3327 S. Church Street, where it has been converted into a residence.

5855 E. Lang – House – c. 1940 **C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is two bays wide and double-pile. It features vinyl siding, fluted corner boards, and a denticulated cornice. There are six-over-six, wood-sash windows throughout with single, six-over-six, wood-sash windows in the gables and a twenty-light picture window flanked by four-over-four windows in a slightly projecting, hip-roofed bay on the right (west) end of the façade. An exterior brick chimney is located at the front (northwest) corner of the right elevation and an interior chimney is located near the left (east) end of the roof ridge. The six-panel front door on the left end of the façade features a classical surround with a four-point-arched pediment and fluted pilasters. There is a shed-roofed screened porch at the left (southeast) rear. Tax records date the house to 1940 and it appears on the 1945 Sanborn map.

C – Building – Garage, 1950s – A two-bay, shed-roofed, masonry-veneer garage with sliding batten doors and weatherboards at top of the façade.

5856 E. Lang – House – c. 1950 **NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled, brick-veneered house is four bays wide and double-pile and features a later, full-width, two-story, shed-roofed rear wing that results in an asymmetrical gable. The house features a wide, tapered, exterior brick chimney with a soldier-course cap near the left end of the façade. There are eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows with soldier-course lintels throughout with single windows in each gable and a fifteen-light picture window above an integrated brick planter to the right (east) of the chimney. The six-panel front door is sheltered by an extension of the roof over the two center bays and is accessed by an uncovered concrete stoop. An entry on the left (west) elevation is sheltered by a small, gabled porch with vinyl siding in the gable that is supported by aluminum-covered square columns. At the rear, a one-story, gabled ell projects from the left end of the rear (north) elevation and there a two-bay, side-gabled carport extending to the west of the ell is supported by aluminum-covered square columns that match those of the left-side porch. The house does not appear on the 1945 Sanborn map.

West Lang Street

5936 W. Lang – Warehouses – c. 1923 **C – 2 Buildings**

These two one-story, side-gabled warehouses and the neighboring warehouse at 6767 W. Wilson are located across Wilson Street from the railroad depot, facing the railroad right-of-way. Both buildings feature 5V metal roofs and sheathing. The left (south) building sits on concrete block piers, and there is a solid concrete-block foundation on the south end of the front (east) and left elevations. It features exposed rafter tails, a double-leaf 5V metal door centered on the Railroad Street (east) and rear (west) elevations, and a sliding batten door with a concrete-block dock on the south elevation. The right building appears to be the oldest of the three warehouses on this parcel and has a slightly higher roof than the other two. It has a brick pier foundation and sliding batten doors on the east and rear elevations. Both buildings appear with 6767 W. Wilson on the 1923 Sanborn map as "general storage" facilities.

North Lynch Street

3567 N. Lynch – House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with weatherboards. It has a rectangular, louvered vent in the gable; six-over-six, wood-sash windows; an interior, brick chimney on the right (west) slope of the roof; and an exterior concrete block chimney on the left (east) elevation. A six-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch with vinyl siding in the gable supported by decorative metal porch posts; the porch is further sheltered by an aluminum awning. Tax records date the house to 1930.

South of 3567 N. Lynch – VACANT LOT

South Lynch Street

3621 S. Lynch – House – c. 1920, 1960s **C – Building**

This small, one-story house is five bays wide and has a hipped, standing-seam metal roof with boxed eaves and interior brick chimneys on the north and south slopes. There are two front entrances, each with a modern nine-light-over-two-panel door. There are one-over-one vinyl windows located on each end of the façade and smaller, paired, one-over-one vinyl windows centered between the doors. The hip-roofed porch has a standing-seam metal roof and is supported by slender columns. Projecting from the right (south) end of the rear (east) elevation is a hip-roofed ell, originally separated from the main house by a now-enclosed breezeway. A hip-roofed porch on the north elevation of the ell wraps around the rear elevation of the house and has been enclosed. There is an attached, shed-roofed carport to the north of the ell. Tax records date the house to 1920 and it appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

3626 S. Lynch – House – c. 1961 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is four bays wide with a hip-roofed ell at the right rear (northwest). The house has vinyl siding with a brick veneer topped by a projecting rowlock course on the lower one-third of the left three bays. There are vinyl, double-hung windows throughout and a sixteen-light picture window flanked by four-over-four double-hung windows centered on the façade and the south elevation of the ell. A solid front door is accessed by an uncovered front stoop. An exterior chimney is located on the rear (west) elevation of the rear ell. A later, flat-roofed carport with a flat metal roof on metal posts extends from the right elevation. A prefabricated shed and mobile home are located to the rear of the house. Tax records date the house to 1961.

C – Building – Shed, c. 1961 – A front-gabled, frame shed with vinyl siding that matches the house has a two-over-two, horizontal-pane window on the south elevation and a double-leaf batten door on the east elevation.

NC – Structure – Carport, c. 1980 – A gable-roofed carport on metal posts and enclosed on three sides with metal.

3631 S. Lynch – House – c. 1948 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with asbestos siding, a standing-seam metal roof, and exposed rafter tails. There are six-over-six, wood-sash windows throughout, and a six-light-over-three-panel front door is sheltered by a projecting, half-width, front-gabled porch supported by square columns. There is a modern balustrade on one side of the brick porch steps. There are rectangular vents in both front gables and an interior chimney located near the rear of the house on the roof ridge. A rear, gabled porch has been enclosed and features one-over-one, horizontal-pane windows. There is a small, shed-roofed storage bay at the left rear (northeast) corner of the house. Tax records date the house to 1948.

3642 S. Lynch – Fountain Fire and Rescue Station 54 – c. 2003 **NC - Building**

This one-story, front-gabled building is five bays wide with a brick veneer on the façade, vertical metal sheathing on the other elevations, and a standing-seam metal roof. There are aluminum-framed windows, an aluminum entrance sheltered by a shed-roofed standing-seam metal awning centered on the

façade, and two metal doors, with single lights, and four overhead metal doors on each elevation. Paved parking lots are located on both the north and south sides of the building. Tax records date the building to 2003.

NC – Building – Shed, c. 1980s – A front-gabled, concrete-block shed with vertical plywood in the gable and a solid door on the east elevation.

West Mill Street

5905 W. Mill – House – c. 1925 **C – Building**

Oriented east to face N. Railroad Street, this small, one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a side-gabled wing at the right (north) elevation and a gabled ell that projects from the rear (west) elevation. The house features a concrete-block, pier-and-curtain foundation; asbestos siding; an interior, stuccoed chimney at the center of the roof ridge; and one-over-one, wood-sash windows throughout. A one-bay-wide, front-gabled porch with asbestos siding in the gable is supported by replacement posts and shelters a door centered on the façade. The wing features a lower roof ridge; wood siding; and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. A door located on the left (south) end of the façade of the wing is accessed by an uncovered concrete stoop. The rear ell has a chimney on the left slope of the roof ridge. A shed-roofed porch that extends along the left elevation of the ell has been enclosed at the rear (west) corner. Tax records date the house to 1925.

5906 W. Mill – Hemby-Willoughby Funeral Home II – 2012 **NC – Building**

Oriented east to face N. Railroad Street, this one-story, side-gabled building is six bays wide and features vinyl siding, with vertical siding on the façade; and fixed, one-light aluminum-framed windows. There is an aluminum-framed double-leaf glazed door flanked by fixed-pane windows of equal height on the right (north) end of the façade sheltered by a front-gabled porte-cochére supported by fluted, square columns on brick piers. A metal door is located on the left (south) elevation and there is a gravel parking lot at the front. Though tax records indicate the address is 5906 W. Mill, the funeral home's website lists the address as 3561 N. Railroad. The original Hemby-Willoughby Funeral Home is located across the street at 3545 N. Railroad St.

5916 W. Mill – Johnny Owens House – 1920s **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a decorative, low gable centered on the right (east) elevation. The house has aluminum siding; a standing-seam metal roof; exposed rafter tails; an exterior brick chimney on the façade; and one-over-one, wood-sash windows throughout, including single windows in the front and side gables. Doors on both the front and right elevations are sheltered by a wraparound, hip-roofed porch on the front (south), right, and rear (north) elevations, supported by battered posts on brick piers. The porch has been enclosed at the rear elevation and features a six-light-over-three-panel door; a four-over-four window; and a two-over-two, horizontal-pane window. Tax records date the house to 1940, however the architecture is consistent with the 1920s. The original survey indicates that the house was built by "Blacksmith Johnny Owens," as he was known to the people of Fountain, in the 1920s. Owens owned a blacksmith shop and grist mill along Rt. 258 that has since been demolished. According to the current owner, Florence Owens was a longtime resident.

North Railroad Street

3520 N. Railroad – House – c. 1920, 1990s **C – Building**

Typical of the vernacular housing built in the 1920s along the railroad right-of-way on the north side of town, this one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with two gabled ells that project from the rear (west) elevation with the space between the ells filled in. It features a concrete-block, pier-and-curtain-wall foundation; a standing-seam metal roof; vinyl siding; an interior brick chimney on the roof ridge of the right (north) ell; and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows throughout. The front door is centered on the façade and is sheltered by a nearly full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by slender, square posts. Tax records date the house to 1920. The vinyl siding was added after 1989.

3528 N. Railroad – House – c. 1925, 1990s **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell that projects from the left rear (southwest) corner. It has vinyl siding and windows, with paired windows on the left (south) end of the façade, and a partially removed exterior brick chimney on the left elevation. A nine-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts with a later matchstick railing. A shed-roofed porch on the rear elevation of the ell and along the rear of the house appears to have been partially enclosed since 1989. Tax records date the house to 1925.

NC – Building – Shed, 1980s – A side-gabled, frame shed with horizontal, fixed, single-pane windows flanking a nine-light-over-two-panel door centered on the east elevation and a one-over-one window on the south elevation.

NC – Structure – Playhouse, 2000s – A small, shed-roofed, frame playhouse with batten siding and a door and window opening on the east elevation sheltered by an inset porch supported by square posts with a matchstick railing.

3545 N. Railroad –Hemby-Willoughby Funeral Home I – c. 1932 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, brick-veneered building is three bays wide with shed-roofed wings concealed behind flat parapets on the left (north) and right (south) elevations. The building features a standing-seam metal roof behind a low parapet that follows the gable with rowlock-course coping with concrete accents. Concrete "bricks" form a cross pattern in the gable, and there are integrated brick planters across the façade. Grouped decorative windows with arched panes and muntins in the upper sashes and two panes in the lower sashes flank a 24-panel door that is centered on the façade and is sheltered by a fabric awning. Both side wings have flat parapets at the façade and overhanging eaves. The left wing features six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the façade and left elevation; a two-light-over-four-panel door on the façade sheltered by a fabric awning; and a door at the rear (east) of the left elevation. The right wing may be a later addition, though the brickwork matches that of the rest of the building. It has a sign board, white brick accents on the façade, and a door at the rear of the right elevation. Tax records date the building to 1935. It was founded by Simon E. Hemby and served as the funeral home until the new building was constructed across the street in 2012 (Willoughby).

3583 N. Railroad – Gas Station – c. 1949 **C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, brick-veneered building is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick chimney on the rear (east) slope of the roof. The façade has replacement, fixed vinyl display windows, one of which has been infilled to create a drive-thru window; a replacement six-panel door centered at the first-floor level; and replacement, one-over-one and single-paned fixed vinyl windows at the second-floor level. A two-story, three-bay-wide, canopy projects from the center of the façade and is supported by brick piers. Originally built with a flat roof, it now features a standing-seam metal shed roof with vinyl in the gables and soldier-course lintels at the open bays. It shelters a wide concrete island that once held gas pumps. There is a boarded door and window on the left (north) elevation and a boarded window and six-panel aluminum door on the right (south) elevation. There are three door openings on the rear elevation, though the center door has been boarded. Built as a gas station around 1949 (OPIS), it is currently vacant.

South Railroad Street

3633 S. Railroad – Old Town Jail – c. 1923 **C – Building**

This small, one-story painted brick building features a flat roof concealed behind a corbeled brick parapet with terra cotta coping. There is a projecting double stretcher-course watertable and a brick chimney located at the northwest corner of the building. Two windows with concrete lintels on the façade have been covered with plywood panels. There is a door opening with a concrete lintel and brick header course centered on the façade. The doorway has been filled with brick, but the transom remains intact. There is a solid wood door on the left elevation, with a transom covered with plywood, and concrete lintel. The building appears on the 1923 Sanborn map as the town jail.

Behind 3633 S. Railroad – Water Tower, c. 1940 **C – Structure**

Metal water tower on metal supports.

East Smith Street

5934 E. Smith – Bus Station – c. 1949 **C – Building**

Once serving as the Fountain bus station, this one-story, flat-roofed, commercial building is four bays wide with a two-bay-wide wing at the rear left (northwest). The building has running-bond brick walls on the façades of both sections and exposed concrete-block walls on the sides; soldier-course lintels and cornice; terra cotta coping; and a stepped parapet on the right (east) elevation of the main building and left elevation of the side wing. Paired six-over-six, vinyl windows flank a modern, nine-light-over-two-panel door on the façade, with a vehicular bay to their left and four window openings on the right elevation infilled with concrete block. There is a double-leaf batten door and a modern nine-light-over-two-panel door on the left elevation of the main block, and two overhead rolling doors on the façade of the side wing. Tax records date the building to 1949. It is currently occupied by a car repair shop.

West Smith Street

5961 W. Smith – Warehouse – c. 1950 **C – Building**

Built to store goods being loaded onto or off trains stopping in Fountain, this one-story, concrete-block warehouse faces the former railroad right of way to its east. It is three bays wide and features a flat metal roof behind a parapet with terra cotta coping that steps down toward the west elevation. Three-light, Craftsman-style windows located high on the east elevation flank a loading bay that features a metal-covered sliding door with a metal lintel accessed by a small concrete loading dock and flanking steps. There are paired, sliding metal-covered doors on the north elevation. Tax records date the warehouse to 1950.

Between 5961 and 5969 W. Smith – VACANT LOT

5962 W. Smith – Mount Olive Primitive Baptist Church – c. 1940 **NC – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled church is one bay wide and three bays deep with a concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. There is a projecting front-gabled entrance bay, likely an original enclosed portico, and a three-bay-wide, side-gabled ell that projects from the back of the right (east) elevation. There are decorative, multi-light, double-hung windows on the main block and one-over-one windows on the entrance bay and rear ell. The front entrance bay has replacement, metal-framed, paired glass doors on the façade that are sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch with a plain railing supported by turned posts. The porch is accessed by steps to the front (south) and a ramp to the right. There is a modern metal door with a stoop sheltered by an awning on the right end of the facade of the side ell. At the rear of the main block, behind the side wing, is a small, gabled bay with a door on the right elevation accessed by a small stoop. Tax records date the building to 1940.

North of 5962 W. Smith – House – c. 1901 **C – Building**

This small, one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile. It has vinyl siding; exposed rafter tails; an interior brick chimney on the rear (west) slope of the roof; and two-over-two, wood-sash windows throughout. A two-light-over-four-panel replacement door, accessed by a concrete stoop with a later railing, is sheltered by a shed-roofed hood supported by wood braces. A door is centered on the left (south) elevation.

NC – Structure – Carport, 1980s – A front-gabled metal carport on metal posts.

5969 W. Smith – Warehouse – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled warehouse features a brick pier foundation, corrugated-metal sheathing, and a standing-seam metal roof. There are loading bays with metal-covered sliding doors on the north, east, and west elevations. Tax records date the warehouse to 1930.

5975 W. Smith – House – c. 1905 **C – Building**

This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is four bays wide and single-pile with a hip-roofed, canted bay projecting from the left (east) elevation and a gabled ell extending from the right rear (southwest). The house features plain weatherboards; a diamond-shaped, louvered vent in the front gable; and a

concrete block chimney at the intersection of the gables. There are replacement two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows throughout, though the canted bay retains its original nine-over-nine, wood-sash windows. Two 1950s-style, three-light-over-three-panel doors are centered on the façade and a dilapidated, shed-roofed porch retains its square posts and matchstick railing, though the roof has been removed. A porch on the left elevation of the rear wing has been enclosed and features a three-light-over-three-panel door and a modern deck is located within the ell created by the two sections of the house. Tax records date the house to 1905 and it appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

C – Building – Shed/Pumphouse, 1950s – A small, front-gabled, concrete block building with a standing-seam metal roof, wide weatherboards in the gable, and a batten door with strap hinges on the north elevation.

Southwest corner of W. Smith and N. Lynch – Storage Building – c. 1920 C – Building

This small, dilapidated frame storage building features a 5V metal shed roof, concrete-block pier foundation, plain weatherboards, and batten doors at the front (north) and rear (south) elevations. A partial concrete-block foundation with concrete pad is located to the right (west) of the shed, perhaps the remnant of a larger structure that was demolished c. 2010.

5988 W. Smith – House – c. 1930 C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile. It features a concrete-block foundation; weatherboards; an interior brick chimney on the front (south) slope of the roof; peaked louvered vents in the gables; and six-over-six, wood-sash windows throughout, including paired windows on the façade. The three-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by grouped square posts. A three-light-over-three-panel door on the south end of the right (east) elevation is sheltered by a side-gabled porch supported by replacement square posts. A door on the left (west) elevation is accessed by a concrete stoop and sheltered by a small, gabled roof on knee brackets.

5992 W. Smith – House – c. 1945 C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and double-pile with a single-pile, side-gabled wing projecting from the left (west) elevation flush with the façade and a gabled ell at the left rear (northwest). The house has vinyl siding; a louvered vent in the front gable; an interior brick chimney near the rear of the main roof ridge; an exterior brick chimney on the left elevation of the side wing; an exterior brick chimney on the left elevation of the rear ell; and six-over-six, wood-sash windows throughout. A partially inset, front-gabled porch on the right (east) end of the façade is supported by slender, square posts and shelters a door on the right (east) elevation of the left bay. A shed-roofed addition extends from the right side of the rear ell. Exposed rafter tails on the house and the porch have been covered in vinyl.

5996 W. Smith – House – c. 1956 C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide with a concrete block foundation; vinyl siding; boxed eaves; a louvered vent in the gable; and an interior brick chimney on the right (east) slope of the roof. There are six-over-six, wood-sash windows throughout. A six-panel door is centered on the façade sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that is supported by square columns and features a

matchstick railing. A shed-roofed porch on the rear elevation has been enclosed. A flat-roofed carport on square metal posts extends from the rear. Tax records date the house to 1956.

C – Building – Shed, c. 1956 – A front-gabled shed on concrete block piers with weatherboards, a standing-seam metal roof, and a three-light-over-three-panel door centered on the south elevation.

North Stamper Street

3508 N. Stamper – House – c. 1940 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, side-gabled wing projecting from the left (south) elevation. It features a concrete block foundation and asbestos siding. There are six-over-six, wood-sash windows throughout; an interior brick chimney located on the roof ridge; and louvered vents in the gables. A six-panel door on the façade is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by tapered square columns. The side wing features wide weatherboards, a nine-light-over-two-panel door on the front (east) elevation, and a side-gabled carport projecting from the left elevation supported by dressed timbers. Tax records date the house to 1940, and it matches the house at 3509 N. Stamper.

C – Building – Shed, c. 1940 – A gabled, two-bay-wide frame shed on concrete-block piers with a standing-seam metal roof, exposed rafter tails, asbestos siding covering the south bay, and plywood sheathing on the north bay. There is a six-over-six, wood-sash window on the south bay of the east elevation, a two-panel, wood door on the north elevation, and a solid door on the south elevation. A shed-roofed bay with plywood sheathing and doors extends from the west elevation and is open on the south end.

3509 N. Stamper – House – c. 1940 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide and double-pile with a concrete-block foundation, standing-seam metal roof, and asbestos siding. There are two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows throughout; rectangular vents in the gables; and a small, concrete-block chimney on the roof ridge. A six-panel, replacement door is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, front-gabled porch with asbestos siding in the gable. It is supported by square posts. A hollow-core, wood door is located on the left (north) elevation and is sheltered by a wide shed roofed supported by dressed timbers that was likely originally constructed as a carport. Tax records date the house to 1940, and it matches the house at 3508 N. Stamper.

C – Building – Shed, c. 1940 – A front-gabled, frame shed with 5V sheathing and roof and batten doors on the south elevation.

3518 N. Stamper – House – c. 1940 **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide with a one-story, side-gabled wing projecting from the left (south) elevation flush with the façade. It has a concrete-block foundation, standing-seam metal roof, weatherboards, and boxed eaves. There is a louvered vent in the front gable; an interior concrete-block chimney on the rear (west) slope of the side wing; and six-over-six, wood-sash windows throughout. A six-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by square posts with wide weatherboards in the gable. Tax records date the house to 1940.

3521 N. Stamper – House – c. 1946 **C - Building**

This small, one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, one-story, gabled ell projecting from the rear (east) elevation. The house has vinyl siding; one-over-one, vinyl windows throughout; an octagonal vent in the left (north) gable; an interior, brick chimney on the rear slope of the roof; and an exterior, brick chimney on the rear elevation of the rear wing. The front door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a one-bay-wide, front-gabled porch, supported by slender, wood posts. There is a modern, wood deck at the rear and a prefabricated shed to the east. Tax records date the house to 1946, and it is similar to 3525 and 3529 N. Stamper.

NC – Structure – Carport, 1980s – A gabled metal carport on metal posts.

3525 N. Stamper – House – c. 1953 **C – Building**

This small, one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled ell that projects from the right end of the rear (southeast) elevation and a shed-roofed wing on the left elevation of the rear ell. It has weatherboards; louvered vents in the gables; six-over-six, wood-sash windows throughout; and an interior stuccoed chimney on the rear slope of the side-gabled roof. A three-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade and is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, front-gabled porch with weatherboards in the gable. It is supported by turned posts and has a matchstick railing. Tax records date the house to 1953 and it is nearly identical to 3529 N. Stamper.

3529 N. Stamper – House – c. 1953 **C – Building**

This small, one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, gabled ell on the rear (south) elevation. It features weatherboards; four-over-four, wood-sash windows; and a brick chimney on the rear slope of the side-gabled roof. A three-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade and is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by turned posts. Tax records date the house to 1953 and it is nearly identical to 3525 N. Stamper.

East Wilson Street

6621 E. Wilson – House – c. 1962 **C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, brick-veneered Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide with symmetrical, one-story, gabled wings projecting from the left (east) and right (west) elevations. The house features wide cornices on the façade; six-over-six, vinyl windows above aprons at the second-floor level; and interior brick chimneys near the left and right ends of the roof. A double-leaf, six-panel door with a fanlight and flanking louvered shutters is centered on the façade and accessed by a brick stoop and stair. Projecting bay windows on the first-floor level of the façade feature forty-eight-light picture windows flanked by six-over-six, vinyl windows. A full-width cantilevered porch at the second-floor level, accessed by paired twelve-light French doors centered on the façade, is sheltered by a shed roof supported by decorative metal posts. Gable-roofed ells extend from the rear (south) elevations of the side-gabled wings, and a side-gabled garage wing connects to the right ell. Tax records date the house to 1962.

NC – Structure – Carport, 1980s – A gabled carport on brick piers and square posts with a brick storage bay at the south elevation.

6622 E. Wilson – House – c. 1953 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, masonry-veneered Ranch house is four bays wide with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the façade and a slightly projecting, side-gabled, two-car garage extending from the left (west) elevation. The house features partial cornice returns; a wide, interior brick chimney located on the front (south) slope of the roof; two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows throughout; and a projecting three-sided, hip-roofed bay with twelve-light picture window flanked by two-over-two windows centered on the front-gabled bay and a punched brick vent in the front gable. An inset entrance bay to the right (east) of the front-gabled bay is sheltered by an extension of the roof and is sheathed in vertical siding with a 1950s-style, three-light door with a four-light-over-one-panel storm door. A side-gabled hyphen with a one-light French door with a small transom and flanking one-light sidelights connects the garage to the house. The garage features a pair of two-light-over-six-panel overhead doors and a louvered cupola with a weather vane centered on the roof. Tax records date the house to 1953.

6630 E. Wilson – House – c. 1938 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, brick-veneered Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide with a side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation and a later side-gabled hyphen and slightly projecting, front-gabled garage wing extending from the right (east) elevation. The house features an interior brick chimney located on the rear (north) slope of the main roof; an exterior brick chimney on the left elevation; six-over-six, vinyl windows with brick sills throughout; and a casement window in the gable of the right elevation with an arched soldier- and header-course lintel. A slightly projecting, front-gabled entrance bay features partial cornice returns and a six-panel wood door with a wide, classical surround with a broken pediment, fluted pilasters, and diamond-pane sidelights. The left wing has a fifty-five-light picture window on the façade. The front-gabled wing has a four-light, round window in the gable and a window on the right elevation with an arched soldier- and header-course lintel. There appear to be two gabled ells at the rear with the space between them infilled. Tax records date the house to 1938.

6638 E. Wilson – House – c. 1948 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide with two telescoping gabled side wings extending from the left (west) and right (east) elevations, and two telescoping gabled ells at the rear. The house has aluminum siding and six-over-six, wood-sash windows throughout. An interior corbelled brick chimney is located on the rear (north) slope of the roof. A four-light-over-four-panel door with a classical surround featuring a modillion cornice and fluted pilasters is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, engaged, flared, shed-roofed porch supported by square columns. A later bay window on the left elevation features a single-light picture window flanked by one-over-one, double-hung windows. An inset porch is located on the left (northwest) corner of the first rear ell. Tax records date the house to 1948.

NC – Structure – Carport, 1980s – A gabled, metal carport supported by metal posts.

6641 E. Wilson – House – c. 1961 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, brick-veneered Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with an inset, brick-veneered carport on the right (west) elevation. It has an exterior brick chimney on the right

elevation; a triangular, louvered vent in the left (east) gable; and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows throughout. A four-light-over-four-panel door centered on the façade features a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with metal rail. The carport is supported by brick piers on a brick knee wall. Tax records date the house to 1961. A small building, likely a shed, appears on aerial photos to the southeast of the house, but is not visible from the street.

6650 E. Wilson – George W. Jefferson Rental House – c. 1926, 1990s C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. A projecting front-gabled porch extends across the right (east) two bays of the façade and a hip-roofed hyphen at the right rear (northeast) connects to a hip-roofed addition. The house has vinyl siding and four-over-one, wood-sash Craftsman-style windows. An exterior brick chimney is located on the east elevation and an interior brick chimney on the right slope of the hip-roofed wing. A four-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by the porch, which is supported by tapered posts on brick piers, and has a matchstick railing. In the 1990s, Craftsman-style knee brackets on the porch gable were sheathed in vinyl and exposed rafter tails were covered with boxed vinyl eaves. At the rear, a hip-roofed hyphen projects from the northeast corner of the rear elevation and connects to an offset wing to the right, with a brick chimney located on the north slope of the hipped roof. A modern wood deck extends from the west end of the rear elevation. The house was built by George W. Jefferson c. 1926, possibly as a rental unit or speculative house (Boat; tax records).

C – Building – Garage, c. 1926 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage with vinyl siding and standing-seam metal roof, and an open bay on the east elevation.

6651 E. Wilson – George W. Jefferson House – c. 1920, 1950s C – Building

Built for one of Fountain's most prominent merchants, George Washington Jefferson Sr., this one-story, clipped-side-gabled Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile. A shed-roofed dormer is centered on the façade and has three small, fixed one-light windows. The house includes weatherboards; staggered wood shingles, knee brackets, and paired louvered vents in the clipped gables; exposed rafter tails; six-over-six vinyl windows; and two stuccoed interior brick chimneys. A one-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a full-width engaged hip-roofed porch that wraps around the front left (northeast), extends the depth of the left (east) elevation, and wraps around the rear (southeast) corner as a hipped, screened porch. The porch features a centered, gabled entry with wood shingles and knee brackets in the gable and is supported by paneled square columns on brick piers with a replacement railing. A portion of the porch at the southeast corner of the house has been screened. There is a hip-roofed bay that projects from the northwest corner of the right (west) elevation and a clipped-gabled ell at the rear (south). The rear ell—formerly a kitchen and dining wing— is original to the house, while the small side bay was a later addition. A wrought iron fence in the front yard is supported by wood posts and was added in the 1990s. Tax records indicate that Jefferson built the house around 1920. In addition to this lot, he owned all of the land along Wilson Street east of A. C. Gay's house (6669 E. Wilson), and he built at least two of the modest frame bungalows across the street as rental or speculative-built houses (Boat). Aerial photos indicate a small outbuilding to the south of the garage, though it is not visible from the street.

NC – Building – Garage, c. 1940, c. 1990 – A front-gabled frame garage with vinyl siding and exposed rafter tails. It has an open bay on the north elevation, facing Wilson Street, and an enclosed shed-

roofed bay on the west elevation that wraps around the rear (south) elevation. The garage may be the same one present in 1989, though the vehicle bay has been enlarged.

6654 E. Wilson – House – c. 1935, 1990s **C – Building**

This modest one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a small hip-roofed dormer centered on the façade and a hip-roofed rear wing with a gabled dormer. The house features a standing-seam metal roof, vinyl siding, and one-over-one replacement vinyl windows with a pair of single-light casements in the front dormer. An exterior stuccoed chimney is located near the front of the left (west) elevation. An interior chimney on the right (east) slope of the hipped roof was removed, the foundation covered with stucco, and exposed rafters at the dormers covered with boxed eaves after 1989. The centered front door is sheltered by a full-width inset porch supported by tapered posts on stuccoed piers with brick knee walls flanking the steps. A shed-roofed wing extends from the right elevation, replacing a screened porch after 1989. Tax records date the house to 1935, and it was one of the several built by George Washington Jefferson on this block (Boat).

NC – Structure – Carport, c. 1970 – Front gabled metal carport on metal posts.

6659 E. Wilson – House – c. 1927 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide with three narrow, front-gabled dormers on the façade and a one-story, front-gabled wing projecting from the left (east) end of the façade. The house has vinyl siding and one-over-one vinyl windows; single windows in each dormer; paired windows in the gables; and an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation. A four-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a three-bay-wide porch with a flared shed roof supported by square columns. A shed-roofed porch projects from the left rear (southeast) corner of the house and has been enclosed with vinyl siding. Tax records date the house to 1927.

NC – Building – Garage, 1980s – A large, frame garage with vinyl siding, two overhead doors on the east elevation, and a single window on the north elevation.

6662 E. Wilson – Fountain Baptist Church – c. 1951 **C – Building**

This front-gabled church is one bay wide and five bays deep with a two-story, side-gabled wing at the rear. The church features a textured-brick veneer with brick quoins at the corners. A wide, front-gabled portico supported by fluted, aluminum columns has an aluminum cornice and vinyl siding, and a half-round, four-light window in the pediment. The portico shelters a replacement, aluminum-framed glass door with sidelights, centered on the façade, with a blind, two-panel transom and classical surround with a broken pediment. The entrance is located in a slightly projecting square entrance tower with a three-part wood steeple on a brick base rising from it. Concrete stairs flanked by concrete-capped, brick knee walls access the portico. The left (west) and right (east) elevations feature tall, arched stained-glass windows with operable lower sashes, double-header-course arched lintels and header-course sills. There is an interior brick chimney near the intersection of the church and rear, side-gabled wing, which has nine-light-over-four-panel doors on its south elevation, flanking the sanctuary, each with an aluminum awning and accessed by steps or a ramp. The rear wing features partial cornice returns, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows throughout with soldier-course lintel and brick sills, and rectangular louvered vents

in the gables. A cornerstone at the front right (southeast) corner reads "First Baptist Church, Fountain, NC, 1910-1951." Tax records date the current building to 1951.

6669 E. Wilson – A. C. Gay House – c. 1922 **NC – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide with a gabled wing projecting from the right (west) elevation and a decorative gable on the left (east) elevation. It has been significantly altered with the addition of a one-and-a-half-story rear wing that is taller than the original roofline of the house. It has a standing-seam metal roof, vinyl siding, and six-over-six replacement vinyl windows. There are three exterior chimneys, two on the left elevation, one of which is tapered, and one on the east end of the rear elevation. An interior brick chimney is located on the west slope of the rear wing. A two-light-over-two-panel replacement door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends across the right two bays of the façade and wraps around the northwest corner of the house, terminating at the west side wing and sheltering a nine-light window on that wing. The porch is supported by paneled square porch posts on brick piers and the wide steps are flanked by brick knee walls. Exposed rafter tails on the porch and rear wing were covered by vinyl boxed eaves after 1989. The rear wing has a pair of double-hung windows in the gable. Tax records date the house to 1922.

NC – Building – Shed, c. 1922 – One-story, front-gabled frame shed with vinyl siding, 5V roof, five-panel door, and exposed rafter tails. An open bay at the southwest corner has been enclosed and has a six-panel door.

NC – Structure – Carport, 1980s – A metal, gabled carport on metal posts.

6678 E. Wilson – W. D. Gaynor House – c. 1920, c. 1948, 1980s, 1990s **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide with a centered gabled dormer. It has vinyl siding and windows throughout and vinyl-covered knee brackets in the gables and dormer. A metal roof and two interior chimneys have been removed since 1989. A three-light, Craftsman-style door is sheltered by a hip-roofed, wraparound porch supported by paneled, tapered columns on painted brick piers. The east end of the porch and along the right (east) elevation were enclosed around 1948 (Boat) and a matchstick railing was added after 1989. On the left (west) elevation, a one-story, canted bay and exterior chimney were added in the 1980s (Boat). An original one-story gabled ell extends from the left end of the rear (north) elevation with a shallow shed-roofed addition at the right end of the rear elevation. A shed-roofed porch on the east elevation of the gabled ell has been enclosed since 1989. A wood deck is located to the right of the rear ell. The house was built by W. D. Gaynor around 1920. It was originally one story and single-pile with a center hall and rear kitchen ell (Boat). Within just a few years of its construction, two front rooms, a half-story, and the Craftsman-style porch were added (Boat), and the house appears in this configuration in the 1923 Sanborn map.

NC – Structure – Playhouse, 1980s – One-story, front-gabled frame structure with plywood sheathing and door, and engaged, front-gabled porch with square posts.

NC – Building – Shed, c. 1970 – One-story metal shed with very low-sloped gabled roof, paired metal doors, and sliding metal windows.

6679 E. Wilson – House – c. 1900 **C – Building**

This one-story, gable-and-wing house is arranged in a T-configuration and has a brick pier-and-curtain foundation, vinyl siding, boxed eaves, partial cornice returns, and six-over-six, wood-sash

windows throughout. An interior brick chimney rises from the ridge of the front-gabled wing and an exterior brick chimney is located on the right (west) elevation of the side-gabled wing. A one-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a screened hip-roofed front porch that extends across the right two bays and is supported by square posts. Brick steps lead to the porch from the small front yard. A shed-roofed porch on the rear (south) elevation has been enclosed. It is locally known as the "Bundy House," though details of its construction are unclear (Boat).

6683 E. Wilson – House – c. 1950 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled entrance bay centered on the façade and a full-width gabled wing on the rear (south) elevation that projects slightly beyond the right (west) elevation of the main block. The house features Craftsman-style, three-over-one, wood-sash windows throughout and an exterior double-shouldered brick chimney to the right of the projecting entrance bay. The projecting entrance bay has Tudor Revival elements, including stucco and false half-timbering in the gable, a diamond-pane feature window, and a later, four-light-over-four-panel door accessed by an uncovered stoop with metal railing. The right gable has paired, six-over-six windows with weatherboards above and there is a louvered vent in the left gable. A nine-light-over-two-panel door on the right elevation is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch with decorative metal posts and weatherboards. The house was built after 1945, as it does not appear on the Sanborn map from that year.

6684 E. Wilson – House – c. 1925, 1950s **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a slightly projecting gabled bay on the left (west) elevation and a later gabled rear ell. It has a standing-seam metal roof, aluminum siding, aluminum-clad knee brackets in the gables, and nine-over-one wood-sash windows throughout. An exterior brick chimney on the left elevation, stuccoed above the roofline, is flanked by four-over-one windows and an interior brick chimney is located on the right (east) slope of the roof. A fifteen-light French front door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gable porch, supported by decorative metal posts with a metal railing. A modern gabled rear ell, added after 1945, features two-over-two windows with horizontal panes and projects slightly beyond the right elevation. A modern exterior brick chimney is located at the center of the rear elevation and there is a smaller exterior brick chimney at the northeast corner. The house appears on the 1929 Sanborn map, though tax records date it to 1940. There is a prefabricated, gambrel-roofed shed at the rear.

NC – Building – Shed, 1990s – A front-gabled frame building with plywood sheathing. Paired batten doors are flanked by aluminum-sash double-hung windows. The entry is covered by a corrugated metal shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. An open shed bay extends from the right (east) elevation. Replaced a c. 1940 garage that was in the same location.

6687 E. Wilson – House – c. 1971 **NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, brick-veneered Ranch house is four bays wide with an inset carport on the right (west) elevation. The house features boxed eaves; weatherboards in the front and right gables;

and six-over-six, wood-sash windows throughout. A two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch on decorative metal posts has wide weatherboards in the gable and shelters a four-light-over-two-panel door and a twenty-light picture window. The carport is supported by decorative metal posts on brick knee walls and a nine-light-over-three-panel door and six-panel door are located on the rear wall. Tax records date the house to 1971 and it matches the house at 3272 S. Church.

6706 E. Wilson – W. C. Moore House – c. 1900 **C – Building**

This one-story, gable-and-wing, Queen Anne-style cottage features a three-sided canted bay projecting from the front-gabled wing on the right (east) end of the façade and multiple rear additions. It has vinyl siding, a standing-seam metal roof, boxed eaves, and four-over-one wood-sash windows throughout with a small four-light casement in the front gable and a later multi-light fixed octagonal window on the east elevation. There are two interior stuccoed chimneys, one at the intersection of the front- and side-gabled wings and a smaller one near the left (west) end of the side-gabled wing. The front door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends along the left two bays and is supported by turned and tapered posts with sawn brackets and a railing with turned spindles. On the rear (north) elevation is a shed-roofed wing, perhaps an enclosed porch, that appears on the 1923 Sanborn map. A shed-roofed porch on the north elevation of the side-gabled wing was enclosed prior to 1989 and includes a one-over-one window. A later shed-roofed bay to the west of the rear portion of the front-gabled wing features a wide exterior brick chimney at the left elevation, six-over-six vinyl windows, and a six-light-over-one-panel door at the rear that leads to a modern deck. A low wrought-iron decorative fence may be original to the house and encloses the front yard. The house first appears on a Sanborn map in 1923, and is believed to have been built for W. C. and Sadie Louvenia Moore. It was purchased in 1937 by James W. and Mary Ward Reddick (Boat; Power). Reddick owned a filling station and garage on Wilson Street, as well as several farms in the Fountain and surrounding area (Boat; Power).

C – Building – Shed, 1950s – A small, dilapidated side-gabled shed with wide weatherboard siding, narrow weatherboards in the gables, and a 5V metal roof. No building appears in its location on any of the Sanborn maps.

6709 E. Wilson – R. A. Fountain Rental House – c. 1920, 1970s **NC – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a hip-roofed rear (south) wing and two shed-roofed side wings projecting from the right (west) elevation. It features a painted rusticated concrete-block veneer, a standing-seam metal roof, an interior brick chimney on the south slope of the roof, and two-over-two wood-sash windows throughout. A shed-roofed porch extends across the right (west) two bays of the façade, sheltering an offset six-panel door. The porch features Tuscan columns and a projecting gabled entry with partial cornice returns and vinyl siding in the small gable. The concrete pad extends around the right elevation as an uncovered patio. A side entry is located at the center of the left (east) elevation and is sheltered by a gabled roof with partial cornice returns supported by Tuscan columns. A later shed-roofed porch at the southwest corner of the right elevation is now enclosed with glass and plywood and has a modern door on the north elevation. On the south elevation of the hip-roofed rear wing is a shed-roofed wing with plywood siding and deep overhanging eaves. The house appears on the 1923 Sanborn map and may have been built in the late 1910s. According to local tradition, R. A. Fountain, who lived next door at 3196 S. Eason, built the house and his son and daughter-in-law

lived there in the 1920s (Boat). Apparently the house originally had plain weatherboard siding (Boat), though the cinderblocks are noted on the 1923 Sanborn map. Most of the original wraparound porch was removed after 1945.

C – Building – Garage, 1920s – A front-gabled frame garage with a standing-seam metal roof, vinyl siding, and double-leaf plywood doors appears on the 1923 Sanborn map as garage.

6712 E. Wilson – J. R. Owens House – c. 1920 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story Queen Anne-style house is three bays wide with a steeply-pitched hip roof and a number of projecting gabled bays, wings, and dormers. The house features a decorative metal-shingle roof, aluminum siding, one-over-one vinyl windows throughout, and a brick chimney located on the west slope of the hipped roof. The right (east) end of the façade features a slightly projecting gabled bay with double-leaf, ten-light-over-one-panel French doors and a one-over-one vinyl window in the gable. To the left (west) of the front-gabled bay is a door with a one-light transom sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends across the front-gabled bay and wraps around the left corner of the house. It has a standing-seam metal roof and is supported by square posts with recessed panels on brick piers. Brick knee walls flank the wide concrete steps. On the left elevation, there is a projecting gabled wing with a canted bay and a one-light-over-two-panel door and one-light transom that opens to the porch. Gabled dormers on the façade, left elevation and rear elevation have single windows and partial cornice returns. On the right elevation, a gabled bay projects slightly. Diamond-shaped vents are located in the gables of the side-gabled wings, and the dormers feature one-over-one vinyl windows. There are two one-story, gabled ells extending from the rear (north) elevation with the area between the gables infilled and a full-width shed-roofed section added to the rear of the ells after 1945. A side-gabled garage was constructed behind the house between 1945 and 1989. It features an overhead rolling door on the west elevation and is connected to the house by a flat-roofed breezeway. The house appears in its current configuration on the 1923 Sanborn map. It was built by J. R. Owens, who ran a livery stable behind the house and owned a number of farms near town (Boat). New teachers arriving in Fountain often rented the upstairs of this house (Boat).

6717 E. Wilson – House – 1930s, 1960s, 1990s **C – Building**

This two-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, one-story gabled wing at the rear. It has a brick pier foundation with concrete block curtain wall, vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, a standing-seam metal roof, and a brick chimney located on the right (west) slope of the roof. The gable has vertical vinyl siding that covers a vent opening. A sawn bargeboard was removed after 1989. The two-light-over-three-panel front door is located at the left (east) end of the façade and is flanked by three-light-over-one-panel sidelights. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right corner of the house and is supported by replacement square posts on painted brick piers. The steps at the northwest corner of the porch are flanked by brick knee walls and there is a second entrance on the right elevation. The rear wing features two-over-two windows on the right elevation and a two-over-two window with horizontal panes on the left elevation. Tax records date the house to 1925 but it does not appear on the Sanborn map until 1945, indicating it was built in the 1930s. Between 1945 and 1989, the rear wing was shortened and a side porch on the east elevation of the rear wing was removed.

6727 E. Wilson – Commercial Building – c. 1953 **C – Building**

Notable for its canted corner entrance bay, this two-story, brick commercial building features brick laid in a twelve-to-one common bond and a parapet roof with terra cotta coping that steps down toward the rear (south) of the building. There are paired, one-over-one, vinyl windows at the second-floor level of the façade, right (west) elevation, and rear elevation, though the openings on the rear elevation have been covered with corrugated metal. Windows on the left (east) elevation are predominantly single windows. The front (north) elevation along East Wilson St.has a six-light-over-two-panel wood door sheltered by a fabric awning on the left end and a wide storefront window with a soldier-course lintel and header-course sill that has been partially covered with corrugated metal above and vertical plywood below modern wood-framed windows. The canted bay features a storefront opening that has been infilled with vinyl siding and two single-light glass doors sheltered by a later corrugated metal awning. There is a storefront opening on the right (west) elevation along North Jefferson that matches the one on East Wilson. A six-panel door with two replacement glass panes is centered on the right elevation. An inset entrance at the center rear elevation has paired, six-panel doors. Tax records date the building to 1953.

NC – Building – Shed, c. 1980s – A gable-roofed, frame shed used for wood storage with a 5V metal roof on square posts.

6736 E. Wilson – BB&T Building – c. 1958, 1970s **NC – Building**

This one-story bank building on the northwest corner of Wilson and Jefferson streets features blonde brick in a five-to-one common bond, metal pent roof with metal and concrete coping, and a recessed, aluminum storefront with sidelights and transoms centered on the façade. Seams in the brick on the left end of the façade indicate the potential presence of a storefront that was enclosed before 1989. There is a projecting electronic sign and now-covered metal night deposit box at the front right (northeast) corner. On the right (east) elevation facing N. Jefferson Street, there are three window openings filled with brick, a metal door, and two one-over-one, metal-framed windows. Tax records date the building to 1958, and the pent roof was probably added in the late 1970s. According to the 2003 Fountain Walking Tour brochure, BB&T once occupied this building. It is currently vacant.

6738 E. Wilson – United States Post Office – c. 1929 **C – Building**

This one-story commercial building features a flat roof concealed behind a sloping parapet with concrete coping. A projecting corbeled band, with a soldier course, above the storefront matches that of the neighboring building at 6740 E. Wilson Street. The building has an aluminum-framed storefront on brick bulkheads with rowlock-course sills. A recessed entrance bay is centered on the façade and has a single one-light, aluminum-framed door with a sidelight and a transom. A transom spanning the width of the storefront has been covered with vertical vinyl sheathing. Tax records date the building to 1929 and it currently serves as the United States Post Office. The building is owned by a private management company.

6740 E. Wilson – George W. Jefferson General Merchandise – c. 1929 **C – Building**

This one-story commercial building features a flat roof concealed behind a stepped parapet with terra cotta coping. A projecting corbeled band, with a soldier course, above the storefront matches that of

the neighboring building at 6738 E. Wilson Street. There is an aluminum-framed storefront with a recessed entrance bay containing a wide, one-light, aluminum-framed door with narrow sidelights and transom. The full-width transom originally featured panels of green and white prism glass (Power), but has been covered with opaque panels. Tax records date the building to 1929 and it appears on the 1929 Sanborn map. In 1945, it housed the Post Office (Sanborn) and it is known locally as the George W. Jefferson General Merchandise building (Boat; Walking Tour). In the early 1980s, it became the public library (founded in 1940 and first housed in the now-demolished town hall). It retains one of the few remaining pressed-tin ceilings in town.

6742 E. Wilson – Ben Owens Grocery and General Merchandise – c. 1930, 1990s
C – Building

Similar in style to the neighboring building at 6744 E. Wilson, this one-story commercial building is three bays wide and features a flat roof concealed behind a parapet with brick corbeling, a rowlock course, and terra cotta coping at the cornice. There is a near-full-width panel framed with a soldier course. The aluminum-framed storefront on a ceramic tile bulkhead has a full-width transom that once featured prism glass but was covered with vertical vinyl sheathing after 1989. There is a recessed entrance bay centered on the façade with a basket-weave tile floor and a modern door with a wide, opaque surround. The building appears on the 1945 Sanborn map. The Ben Owens Grocery and General Merchandise was located here (Walking Tour) and it currently houses the Care Trust Center. Tax records date the building to 1930.

Behind 6740-6744 E. Wilson – Grocery Storage Building – c. 1923 **C – Building**

This one-story, brick storage building is just east of the storage building behind 6746-6752 E. Wilson. It features a six-to-one common bond and a flat roof concealed behind a corbeled parapet with concrete coping. There are two loading bays with batten doors and concrete-block loading docks on the south elevation and small openings without windows on the east and west elevations. On the west half of the south elevation and west elevation, the lower fourth of the wall and the loading dock are stuccoed. The building appears on the 1923 Sanborn map as "Grocery Storage."

Behind 6740-6744 E. Wilson – Shed – c. 1923 **C – Building**

A deteriorated, front-gabled frame storage shed with 5V and corrugated-metal sheathing and roof, plywood soffits, a small opening in the west gable, and a batten door on the east elevation. The building appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

6743 E. Wilson – Commercial Building – c. 1960 **C – Building**

Similar in style to the neighboring building at 6745-6747 E. Wilson, this one-story commercial building features modern Roman brick on the façade and a flat roof concealed behind a parapet with terra cotta coping. There is an aluminum-framed storefront on brick bulkheads and an inset entrance bay with a double-leaf, one-light, aluminum-framed with sidelights and transom. It was constructed after 1949 (Sanborn) and currently houses the Fountain Wellness Center. The left (east) elevation projects slightly and is sheathed in vertical corrugated metal. This likely covers the remains of the west wall of the c. 1910 town hall, which was demolished in 1999. The site is now a parking lot associated with this building.

6744 E. Wilson – Earl Ellis Soda Shop – c. 1930, 1990s **C – Building**

Identical in style to the neighboring building at 6742 E. Wilson Street, this building is smaller and has a slightly lower roofline. It has a flat roof concealed behind a parapet with corbeling, a rowlock course, and terra cotta coping at the cornice. There is a full-width decorative panel framed by a soldier course above the aluminum-clad storefront, which features a ceramic tile bulkhead and full-width transom that once featured prism glass but was covered with vertical vinyl sheathing after 1989. A recessed entrance bay, centered on the façade, has a double-leaf, one-light, wood-framed door with a transom and a basket-weave tile floor. Tax records date the building to 1930 and it appears on the 1945 Sanborn map. It housed Earl Ellis's Soda Shop (Walking Tour) but is currently vacant.

6745-6747 E. Wilson – Commercial Building – c. 1960 **C – Building**

This one-story commercial building is similar in style to the neighboring building at 6743 E. Wilson but with a slightly lower roofline and smoother, modern Roman brick, perhaps indicating a different construction date. It features a flat roof concealed behind a parapet with terra cotta coping that steps down toward the rear (south) of the building with concrete block on the right (west) elevation. It is divided into two separate commercial spaces. On the left (east) end of the building, there is an inset storefront with an aluminum-frame door, sidelight, and jalousie transom sheltered by a fabric awning. To the right (west) is a larger inset storefront with a large, aluminum-framed window with a rowlock-course sill and a one-light aluminum-framed door and jalousie transom. Though it was built to match 6743 E. Wilson, the seam of the brickwork indicates that this building was constructed slightly later. The commercial space on the left is occupied by Down Home Hair Designs.

6746 E. Wilson – Hugh Lowe General Merchandise Store – c. 1929 **C – Building**

This one-story, brick commercial building features a flat roof concealed behind a parapet with a header-course brick coping and painted brick at the storefront level. There is a later, full-width, slightly recessed, wood-framed storefront with rowlock-course sills on a replacement brick bulkhead. An inset entrance bay is centered on the façade and features a one-light wood door. A transom spans the width of the storefront and has been covered with vertical vinyl sheathing. The brick is painted at the storefront level. Above the storefront is a projecting mouse-toothed course of blonde brick below an inset brick panel with an inset soldier course of blonde brick at its center. The building appears on the 1929 Sanborn map. It originally housed the Hugh Lowe General Merchandise Store and is currently vacant.

Behind 6746-6752 E. Wilson – General Storage Building – c. 1923 **C – Building**

This two-story, brick storage building features a six-to-one common bond with stucco at the lower one-fourth of the south and east elevations. A flat roof is concealed behind a brick parapet with terra cotta coping. There are two loading bays with metal-covered batten doors, with concrete sills, on the façade flanking a small opening without a window, and there are matching openings on the east and west elevations. Centered on the south elevation at the second-floor level, there is an opening with a sliding batten door. The building appears on the 1923 Sanborn map, which indicates there was "General Storage" on the first level and "Hay Storage" on the second level.

6748 E. Wilson – J. L. Peele's Grocery and General Merchandise – c. 1929 C – Building

This one-story, blonde-brick commercial building features a flat roof concealed behind a corbeled parapet with a mouse-tooth cornice topped by two header courses of brick. A shed-roofed metal awning shelters a full-width, copper-framed, wood storefront on brick bulkheads with centered vents flanked by brick pilasters. A recessed entrance bay features a double-leaf, one-light, wood-framed door with a painted transom. The decorative brickwork above the storefront includes an inset soldier course topped by a header course, a corbeled band, and a mouse-toothed course below an inset brick panel at the top of the façade with a mouse-toothed course at the center; and small, decorative brick brackets below the cornice. The building appears on the 1929 Sanborn map. It was originally J. L. Peele's Grocery and General Merchandise store and now houses a consignment store.

6752 E. Wilson – Post Office – c. 1929, 1990s C – Building

This one-story brick commercial building features a flat roof concealed behind a parapet with a corbeled cornice and terra cotta coping. A flat-roofed metal awning shelters a replacement aluminum-framed storefront, added after 1989, with paired opaque panels at the bulkhead. A recessed entrance bay features a pair of, one-light, aluminum-framed doors with a one-light transom. Above the storefront, there is a soldier course of brick topped by a projecting corbeled band with a rowlock course. An inset brick panel above features a soldier- and header-course at the top and bottom. The header and rowlock courses above the storefront alternate between dark and light brick, adding to the decorative effect. The building appears on the 1929 Sanborn map as the Post Office. Before becoming the Owens Grocery in 1976, the building housed the Fountain Furniture Store (Walking Tour). It is currently vacant.

6753 E. Wilson – R. A. Gardner Building – c. 1917 C – Building

This tall, one-story commercial building features a flat roof concealed behind a corbeled brick parapet, with metal coping, that steps down toward the rear (south) of the building. There are pilasters with projecting bases at the left (east) and right (west) ends of the façade and a replacement, aluminum-framed storefront on brick bulkheads with an original leaded- and prism-glass transom. An inset entrance bay is flanked by metal columns and features a beadboard ceiling; a sloped, concrete floor; an original, double-leaf, one-light wood door with a prism-glass transom; and a door on the right that leads to a small office. Above the storefront is a later, flat-roofed metal awning; two rows of five recessed panels with those at the bottom featuring soldier-coursed bands; and a header- and soldier-course brick band below a metal cornice. The building retains one of the few extant pressed tin ceilings in Fountain. Local histories indicate that it was built by local merchant R. A. Gardner around 1917 (Eason). It appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

C – Building – Storage Shed, c. 1949, 1960s – A small, one-story, flat-roofed brick storage shed projects from the southeast corner of the main building. It is three bays wide, with enclosed bays on the east and west ends of the building and a central open bay that runs the full depth. A standing-seam metal shed roof projecting from the façade is supported by wood posts. A bay on the west end of the façade was likely enclosed in the 1960s with aluminum and vinyl siding and has a fixed window on the façade under the shed roof and a two-panel door to the open center bay. The east elevation is brick and features a parapet with brick coping that steps down to the south elevation. At the rear, the storage bays are enclosed

with vertical metal sheathing and there is a metal-covered door on the west bay and a former window opening covered with metal on the east bay.

Behind 6753 E. Wilson – Feed Storage Building – c. 1923 **C – Building**

This dilapidated, one-story brick building features a corbeled brick parapet. There are five-panel wood doors on the north and east elevations and window openings with no panes on all but the east elevation. All openings have segmented arched lintels formed with a double row of headers. A 5V roof has caved in. The building appears on the 1923 Sanborn map as a feed storage facility and it is believed to have housed the electric company (Boat; Walking Tour).

6754-6756 E. Wilson – R. A. Fountain Store – c. 1917 **C – Building**

This two-story, brick building is the largest and most decorative commercial building in the district. It features a flat roof concealed behind a corbeled brick parapet with terra cotta coping that steps down toward the rear (north) of the building. There are brick pilasters at the left (west) and right (east) ends of the building as well as three pilasters separating bays centered on the façade. The building is divided into two separate commercial spaces, each two bays wide. The right storefront, sheltered by fabric awnings, features copper-framed storefront windows on brick bulkheads, leaded- and prism-glass transoms, and an inset entrance bay with a beadboard ceiling and a double-leaf, one-light, wood door. The left storefront is sheltered by a flat-roofed, aluminum awning and features replacement, aluminum-framed storefront windows; a full-width transom covered with vertical vinyl sheathing; and a wide, inset angled entrance bay with paired, one-light, aluminum-framed doors with transom. Decorative brickwork above the storefronts includes a denticulated, soldier-course below a corbeled band. At the second-floor level, there are eight wood-sash windows with concrete sills and soldier-course brick frames above a continuous soldier-course band. Windows on the right end of the façade have replacement four-over-one, Craftsman-style sashes, while those on the left end retain original one-over-one sashes. The left elevation, which faces S. Railroad Street, features a paired, sliding window at the center; a window opening enclosed with bricks near the rear of the building; and a ghost sign at the front (southwest) corner. The second-floor level features eight one-over-one, wood-sash windows with slightly projecting brick paneled lintels and concrete sills. At the rear there are six-panel and one-light-over-three-panel loading and pedestrian doors with transoms and projecting, soldier-course lintels on the upper-level windows. The building was built c. 1917 as the R. A. Fountain General Merchandise, after Fountain's original store burned in 1916. Today, it houses the Fountain Store.

NC – Structure – Pavilion, 1990s – A gabled shelter over a concrete pad with a standing-seam metal roof supported by square posts and brackets that mimic the depot.

6755 E. Wilson – Commercial Building – c. 1925 **C – Building**

This one-story, brick commercial building features a flat roof concealed behind a corbeled brick parapet with terra cotta coping that steps down toward the rear (south) elevation. There are pilasters with projecting bases on the left (east) and right (west) ends of the façade and a replacement aluminum storefront with rowlock-course brick sills on replacement brick bulkheads. Transoms spanning the width of the storefront have been covered with opaque panels. There is an inset entrance bay centered on the façade with a one-light, aluminum-framed door with sidelights and transom. Decorative brickwork above

the storefront includes a mouse-toothed course over a slightly recessed, soldier-course and stacked header course band, and a decorative brick panel above. A clay-tile wall extends from the rear of the right elevation. At the right rear (southwest) corner is a one-story, clay tile addition. Tax records date the building to 1925 and it appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

Southwest corner of East Wilson and South Railroad – VACANT LOT

West Wilson Street

6767 W. Wilson – Warehouse – c. 1923 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled warehouse and the neighboring buildings at 5936 W. Lang are located across the street, to the south, from the railroad depot. The building sits on brick piers and features a standing-seam metal roof, exposed rafter tails, and corrugated metal siding. There are metal sliding doors with wood stoops on the north and south ends of the Railroad Street (east) elevation. A later frame addition at the southeast corner is supported by square posts and features a 5V roof and display tables. At the rear (west), there are metal sliding doors accessed by concrete block steps. The warehouse appears on the 1923 Sanborn map as a "general storage house."

6768 W. Wilson – Fountain Railroad Depot – c. 1905, before 1989 **C – Building**

One of only two extant masonry train stations in Pitt County, the Fountain Depot is a load-bearing brick structure with a six-to-one common bond. Typical of early twentieth-century depots, the building features a long, linear form and hipped standing-seam metal roof with significant overhanging eaves supported by sawn brackets. On the south elevation (facing W. Wilson St.), there are six-over-six, wood-sash windows with limestone lintels and sills; smaller, replacement windows; and a five-panel wood door with a three-light transom and a limestone sill. Windows on the Railroad Street (east) and west elevation have been covered with plywood. The Railroad Street elevation has a parged lower wall, a five-panel wood door with three-light transom at the northeast corner, and a projecting bay with a door on its left (south) elevation and three plywood-covered windows. There is an arched loading bay to the right (north) of the projecting bay, near the center of the elevation, that has been covered with plywood. The passenger platform that extended from the north elevation has been replaced by an enclosed storage bay with plywood sheathing and two vehicle bays with paired plywood doors.

The land for the depot was deeded in 1901, the same year that the East Carolina Railroad was laid through the Fountain area (Power) and the depot is believed to have been built by 1905 (Boat; Power). It appears on the 1923 Sanborn map. Most of the window openings were covered prior to 1989.

North of 6768 W. Wilson – Smith-Yelverton Warehouse – c. 1945 **C – Building**

This one-story, frame, side-gabled warehouse on brick piers has a 5V metal roof and corrugated metal sheathing. There is a sliding metal door accessed by concrete block steps centered on the Railroad Street (east) elevation. A sign that says "Smith Yelverton No. 2" is painted on the right side of the east elevation. The building appears on the 1945 Sanborn map, which indicates it was used as a "merchandise warehouse."

6772 W. Wilson – Commercial Building – c. 1917, c. 1945 **C – Building**

This one-story, painted brick commercial building features a flat roof concealed behind a parapet with a modillion cornice and terra cotta coping that steps down toward the rear (north) of the building. A large, overhead garage door is centered on the façade. There are storefront openings flanking the vehicular bay with soldier-course sills on brick bulkheads on the left (west) and right (east) ends of the façade. The original openings were partially enclosed with brick at the top and bottom and replacement aluminum-framed storefront windows, likely dating to the building's conversion to a cotton storage and sales facility by 1945. There is a metal door on the left end of the façade. Above the vehicular bay is an inset brick panel. An arched doorway near the rear of the right (east) elevation has been bricked over. Local histories indicate that the building was built around 1920 and it appears on the 1923 Sanborn map. Past uses include a livery and mule stable, auto repair shop, and cotton sales and storage. It is currently vacant.

6775-6779 W. Wilson – Town Hall and Police Station – c. 1950 **C – Building**

This one-story, brick building features a five-to-one common bond and a flat roof concealed behind a brick parapet with terra cotta coping that steps down toward the rear (south) of the building. On the left (east) end of the façade, metal-frame windows with concrete sills flank two modern, solid-wood doors with a low concrete stoop. To the right are two pairs of three-panel-over-three-light-over-twelve-panel overhead doors that each flank narrow, solid doors and a pair of matching overhead doors that flank a wider, six-panel, metal door. Seams in the brick indicate that only the left two garage bays are original to the building; the four garage bays on the right (west) end of the building were later additions, constructed with brick laid in a running bond. There are four louvered vents at the parapet of the original building. On the left elevation, there is a metal-framed window and solid door, likely a later alteration, at the front (northeast) corner; four high, two-light, wood windows (one of which now has a fixed, single-pane window) with concrete sills; and a smaller, solid door. Another door opening near the rear of the left elevation has been bricked in. The right and rear elevations are concrete block. Tax records date the building to 1950. It was constructed, and continues to serve, as the Town Hall.

Behind 6775-6779 W. Wilson – Lumber Shed – c. 1949 **C – Building**

This shed-roofed, frame shed, which runs nearly the entire width of Town Hall, has 5V metal sheathing and a 5V metal roof. The open bays on the north elevation are enclosed with wire fencing, accessed by two wire-fence doors, and are sheltered by a shed-roofed overhang supported by diagonal braces and four-by-four supports. The bays have wood flooring and are separated by metal-sheathed dividing walls. The structure appears as a lumber shed on the 1949 Sanborn map, though local residents believe that it was used as a mule shed.

6776-6778 W. Wilson – I. J. Edwards General Merchandise – c. 1920 **C – Building**

This two-story, brick building is divided into two separate commercial spaces. It has a flat roof and corbeled cornice on a parapet with terra cotta coping that steps down toward the rear (north) of the building. On the right (east) end of the façade is a storefront with replacement, aluminum-framed storefront windows on brick bulkheads below a wood-framed, eight-part, textured-glass transom with a rowlock-course lintel. A canted, recessed entrance bay features a double-leaf, single-light, wood-framed

door. On the left (west) end of the building is a narrower storefront that has been partially enclosed with brick and contains a smaller, replacement, aluminum-framed storefront window with a rowlock-course brick sill and a one-light, aluminum-framed door. Above the storefront level are six evenly spaced one-over-one, wood-sash windows with brick sills that form a continuous rowlock-course band. Tax records date the building to 1920 and it appears as a single commercial space on the 1923 Sanborn map. In 1929, the building appears to be divided into two spaces, and in 1945, the Sanborn map indicates that the left space was used for cotton storage. The painted Pepsi sign on the left elevation advertises the building as the I. J. Edwards store. It is currently vacant.

6789 W. Wilson – Commercial Building – c. 1977 **NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, brick-veneered convenience store is four bays wide with deep eaves and overhanging, vinyl-covered gables. It has fixed windows, with rowlock-course sills, covered with wire mesh and an aluminum-framed glass door, which are sheltered by overhanging eaves. The store has a deep setback to accommodate a paved parking lot at the front. Tax record date the building to 1977.

Northwest Corner of West Wilson and North Lynch – VACANT LOT

6801 W. Wilson – House – c. 1948, 1960s **NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding; single and paired six-over-six, wood-sash windows throughout; single, six-over-six, wood-sash windows in the left (east) gable; and a wide, tapered exterior brick chimney on the left elevation. A six-panel door is centered on the façade and is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by replacement square posts. The porch has an arched ceiling, concrete floor, and replacement railing. A six-panel door on the left elevation is sheltered by a side-gabled porch supported by replacement square posts. It has vinyl siding in the gables, a replacement railing, and a ramp leading from the Wilson Street sidewalk. There is a full-width gabled ell that projects from the rear (south) elevation. Originally one-story, a second level was added to its right (west) elevation, creating an asymmetrical gable. The wing retains its original six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the first-floor level. A second, one-story, gabled wing projects from the left end of the rear elevation of the ell and has a modern door on its left elevation. Tax records date the building to 1948.

6807 W. Wilson – House – c. 1966 **NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is five bays wide with a masonry veneer on the façade that wraps around the corners of the house, covering part of the left (east) elevation and all of the right (west) elevation. Vinyl siding covers the gables and the remainder of the left elevation. The house features an interior brick chimney located on the rear (south) slope of the roof and single and paired one-over-one, wood-sash windows throughout. The second and third bays from the west end of the façade, including a two-panel front door, are slightly recessed, covered in vertical wood siding, and sheltered by a two-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch with a concrete floor and square posts with sawn brackets. A six-panel door and brick stoop on the left elevation are sheltered by an aluminum awning. Tax records date the house to 1966.

6808 W. Wilson – House – Late 1940s **C – Building**

An example of the restrained Craftsman style typical of working-class bungalows in Fountain, this one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a blind, hip-roofed dormer centered on the façade. The house has vinyl siding, wide overhanging eaves, and sits on brick piers with a concrete-block curtain-wall. There is a brick chimney on the left (west) slope of the roof and there are single and paired four-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows throughout. Any original window openings on the dormer have been covered by vinyl. A 1950s-style, three-light-over-four-panel wood door is sheltered by a near-full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered posts on painted brick piers. The house was built after 1945, as it does not appear on the Sanborn map from that year.

6812 W. Wilson – House – Late 1940s, 1970s **C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a concrete-block foundation. It has asbestos siding; exposed rafter tails; and a rectangular, louvered vent in the front gable. There are six-over-six, wood-sash windows throughout and an interior brick chimney on the ridge of the roof. A modern door with a fanlight over four panels is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch with exposed rafter tails supported by plain square posts. An inset porch at the rear left (northwest) corner has been enclosed with vinyl siding and a six-over-six, vinyl window. A half-width, shed-roofed wing extends from the left end of the rear (north) elevation and is likely original to the house. The house was built after 1945, as it does not appear on the Sanborn map from that year. It is located on the same tax parcel as 6816 W. Wilson.

C – Building – Garage, c. 1940 – A front-gabled frame garage with weatherboards, a standing-seam metal roof; a clipped-corner, open bay on the south elevation; and a shed-roofed bay with batten siding on the north elevation.

6813 W. Wilson – House – c. 1950 **C – Building**

This small, one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and features a decorative front gable over the left (west) two bays of the façade. It has a concrete-block foundation; aluminum siding; triangular, louvered vents in the side gables; a rectangular vent in the front gable; and an interior brick chimney on the front (south) slope of the roof. There is an eight-over-eight, wood-sash window on the right (east) end of the façade and a boarded window opening on the left end of the façade. The six-over-six windows on the right elevation retain their original wood sashes, while those on the left elevation are replacement vinyl windows. There is a nine-light-over-two-panel front door centered on the façade with an uncovered concrete stoop. A small, shed-roofed porch at the left rear (northwest) has been enclosed with aluminum siding and features a six-over-six window on the left elevation and a modern, wood deck at the rear. Tax records date the house to 1950.

NC – Building – Shed, c. 1950, 1980s – A side-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards and a wide, four-panel door on the front (south) elevation. A shed-roofed open bay extends to the front with a 5V metal roof and square wood posts. A large, side-gabled carport with plywood and vinyl in the gables and square wood posts has been added to the right (east) elevation.

6816 W. Wilson – House – c. 1925, 1950s **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a number of ells and additions at the rear (north) elevation. The house features a brick veneer, a standing-seam metal roof,

exposed rafter tails, stuccoed interior chimneys on the left (west) and right (east) slopes of the roof, and two-over-two, wood-sash windows with header-course sills. A six-panel wood door is centered on the façade and is sheltered by a later, one-bay-wide front-gabled porch supported by slender tapered posts on brick piers. The porch features exposed rafter tails, weatherboards in the gable, and a concrete floor. Brick knee walls flank the concrete steps. Two hip-roofed brick ells, each with an interior chimney, project from the rear corners, with the space between enclosed and sheltered by a shed roof. A shed-roofed hyphen extending from the rear has weatherboard siding and a one-light-over-one-panel door flanked by paired, four-light, wood-sash casement windows on the left elevation. It connects the house to a side-gabled garage facing North Stamper Street with a standing-seam metal roof, weatherboard siding, and exposed rafter tails. The three bays on the left elevation facing North Stamper Street have sliding wood doors. No tax record date is available, but a frame dwelling appears in this location on the 1929 Sanborn map. The form, roof, and windows of the house appear to date from the 1920s, but the brick veneer, front porch, and rear wings were added after 1949 (Sanborn). It is located on the same tax parcel as 6812 W. Wilson.

6830 W. Wilson – Betty Lowe House – c. 1915, 1950s **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell projecting from the left rear (northwest). It has vinyl siding, six-over-six vinyl windows, partial cornice returns, louvered vents in the gables, and an interior brick chimney on the ridge of the rear ell. A four-light-over-four-panel front door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right (east) elevation and is supported by replacement, decorative metal posts. The wraparound porch continues along the rear elevation of the main block and right elevation of the rear ell, where it has been enclosed. The enclosed porch on the ell features an exterior brick chimney, a nine-light-over-two-panel door, and six-over-six and four-over-four vinyl windows, with a glass-block window on the right elevation of the main block. A side-gabled wing is connected to the rear ell and has four-over-four windows and a nine-light-over-two-panel door, a concrete stoop with metal awning, and an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation. This wing is believed to be an old pack house that was moved to the property after 1945 (Boat; Sanborn). Tax records date the house to 1915 and it appears without the rear wing on the 1923 Sanborn map.

C – Building – Shed, c. 1955 – A long gambrel-roofed outbuilding with vinyl siding, paired doors, and jalousie windows.

6838 W. Wilson – House – 1960 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide with a side-gabled screened carport that extends from the right (east) elevation. The house features a brick veneer with vinyl siding in the gable of the porches and the right gable. It has one-over-one, vinyl windows throughout, with a fixed picture window flanked by one-over-one, vinyl windows on the left (west) end of the façade. An exterior chimney is located on the left elevation. The front door is sheltered by a front-gabled, two-bay-wide porch supported by slender square posts and a matchstick railing and is accessed by a ramp that extends across the right bay of the façade. The screened carport features a slightly lower roof ridge, a vinyl knee wall on the façade, and a brick knee wall with decorative metal supports on the east elevation, and it has an enclosed, shed-roofed, vinyl-covered bay projecting from the rear (south) elevation. Tax records date the house to 1960.

NC – Structure – Carport, 1980s – A gabled, metal carport on metal posts.

6841 W. Wilson – House – c. 1920 **C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled I-house is three bays wide and single-pile. A one-story, single-pile, side-gabled wing is flush against the right (west) two bays of the rear (south) elevation of the main house and a gabled ell projects from the rear elevation of that wing. The house has vinyl siding, a pressed-metal tile roof, and an interior brick chimney on the roof ridge near the left (east) end of the house. There are two-over-two wood-sash windows on the façade and second story of the left elevation with one-over-one replacement vinyl windows on the other elevations. The house has vinyl-covered soffits, pedimented gables on the two-story section, and partial cornice returns on the rear wings. The one-light-over-three-panel front door is centered on the façade and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch with a standing-seam metal roof supported by slender square posts. At the rear, there is an enclosed, shed-roofed porch on the east elevation of the gabled rear ell. The one-story rear wings were likely built first with the I-house added later (Boat). Tax records date the house to 1920, and it appears in its current configuration on the 1923 Sanborn map, though an offset wing at the southwest corner of the rear ell was removed after 1945.

C – Building – Shed, c. 1920 – A dilapidated, small, side-gabled shed on brick piers with a shed-roofed bay projecting from the north elevation features plain weatherboards and a standing-seam metal roof. The window openings are missing sashes or covered with plywood. The building appears on 1923 Sanborn map.

C – Building – Shed, c. 1920 – A side-gabled outbuilding on brick piers with a shed-roofed bay projecting from the south elevation. An offset six-over-six, wood-sash window is located on the front elevation. The building appears on 1923 Sanborn map.

6849 W. Wilson – House – c. 1926 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a hip-roofed dormer on the facade. The house has vinyl siding; six-over-one, wood-sash windows throughout; three fixed windows in the dormer; and an interior brick chimney on the right (west) slope of the roof. A replacement nine-light-over-two-panel front door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a near-full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers with a basket-weave pattern on the top course. Brick knee walls flank the concrete front steps. A shed-roofed enclosed porch projects from the rear (south) elevation and has two-over-two, horizontal-sash windows on the right elevation. Tax records date the house to 1926 and it appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

C – Building – Garage, 1920s – A small, front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, standing-seam metal roof, and an open garage bay with clipped corners on the north elevation.

C – Building – Shed, 1920s – A shed-roofed, frame outbuilding with plain weatherboards, 5V metal roof, exposed rafter tails, and a batten door on the north elevation. A shed-roofed bay with plain weatherboards extends from the east elevation and its façade, likely once an open bay, has been covered with plywood.

6850 W. Wilson – Floyd Turnage House – c. 1923, 1940s **C – Building**

The best example of a Craftsman-style bungalow in Fountain, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with gabled dormers centered on the front and rear

elevations. It has vinyl siding; deep eaves; knee brackets; ten-over-one and eight-over-one, wood-sash, Craftsman-style windows; and an interior brick chimney located on the roof ridge of the front dormer. The six-panel front door is centered on the façade and is flanked by six-light, Craftsman-style sidelights. It is sheltered by a full-widths porch with an engaged shed roof supported by truncated battered posts with inset panels on painted brick piers. Brick piers with no columns alternate with columns and border an uncovered terrace that wraps the right (east) elevation. At the left (southwest) corner, the porch extends to a side-gabled porte-cochére supported by posts and piers that match the porch with a brick knee-wall at the west elevation and knee brackets and a bargeboard in the gables. A small, one-story, shed-roofed bay projects from the right elevation and a one-story, gabled bay projects slightly from the left (west) elevation. At the rear, a one-story, flat-roofed wing at the left (northwest) corner, added in the 1940s (Boat), abuts a gabled ell at the right end of the elevation. Tax records date the house to 1923. It was built by Floyd Turnage, a rural mail carrier, who reportedly based the design on a house he saw in Rocky Mount (Boat). In 1939, he and his wife Marie moved to Chapel Hill (Boat) and in 1944, they sold the house to his sister Ethyl and her husband Earl Trevathan. The house is still in the Turnage/Trevathan family and is currently owned by Earl and Ethyl Trevathan's grandson Henry Trevathan Jr.

C – Building – Shed, c. 1923 – A side-gabled shed oriented to the east with weatherboards, a two-over-two window on the south elevation, and louvered vent in the gable. A shed-roofed porch supported by square posts extends from the east elevation.

6856 W. Wilson – S. R. "Rufus" Brown House – c. 1915, 1990s **C – Building**

Typical of the restrained use of the Craftsman style in Fountain, this one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide with a decorative gable on the façade and a full-width, gabled rear ell. Shed-roofed bays project from both the left (west) and right (east) elevations of the ell. It has vinyl siding; boxed eaves; four-over-one Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows; and an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. A replacement two-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a partially inset, front-gabled front porch that wraps around the east corner of the main block and is supported by square posts. There is an enclosed, hip-roofed porch on the rear elevation. Craftsman details, including knee brackets, decorative trusses, and stick work in the gables, were removed after 1989 but the overall Craftsman form is still very evident. According to tax records, Samuel Rufus Brown built the house in 1915.

C – Building – Garage, 1960s – A front-gabled concrete block garage with weatherboards and rectangular vents in the gable, a 5V metal roof, and an open garage bay.

C – Building – Shed, c. 1915 – A side-gabled frame shed with weatherboards and exposed rafter tails.

6857 W. Wilson – House – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile with weatherboards and wide, overhanging eaves. There are Craftsman-style, four-over-one, wood-sash windows throughout with some two-over-two, horizontal-pane windows on the right (west) elevation; an interior stuccoed chimney located at the central ridge of the hipped roof; and an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation. A three-light-over-three-panel, Craftsman-style front door is centered on the façade and is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by plain square posts. An engaged, shed-roofed side porch on

the right elevation features a concrete floor and square posts. A shed-roofed wing extends from the rear (south) elevation. Tax records date the house to 1930. The house been damaged in a fire.

C – Building – Shed, c. 1920 – A front-gabled, frame shed with a metal roof, plain weatherboards, and a door opening with clipped corners on the north elevation.

C – Building – Garage, c. 1960 – A front-gabled, concrete-block garage with 5V metal roof and a double-leaf plywood door on the north elevation.

6865 W. Wilson – Fountain Community Building – c. 1950 **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled building is five bays wide with asbestos siding, nine-over-nine vinyl windows, louvered vents in the gables, and a wide, brick exterior chimney centered on the right (west) elevation. A six-panel door is centered on the façade and is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts. A wide, concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk to concrete porch stairs. An entry on the left (east) elevation features a six-light-over-three-panel door accessed by an uncovered concrete stoop. A later, small, porch with an engaged shed roof extends from the rear elevation and is supported by square posts. The porch floor and a wood ramp cover the original concrete stoop. The move to open a community building was led by the Fountain Women's Club and the land was given by G. Earl Trevathan (Holland & Smith). Tax records date the building to 1960.

C – Building – Shed, 1960s – A concrete-block building with overhanging eaves, weatherboards in the gables and a four-over-four, wood-sash window, and a door on the right (west) elevation.

6870 W. Wilson –House – c. 1915, 1940s **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide with a double-pile rear ell that projects from the center of the rear (north) elevation. It has a brick-pier-and-curtain foundation, a standing-seam metal roof, partial cornice returns, aluminum siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a stuccoed exterior chimney on the right (east) elevation. There are two front entrances: a nine-light-over-one-panel Craftsman-style door on the right end of the façade and a five-panel door on the left (west) end. A hip-roofed porch extends across the façade and features square posts with lattice detail and concrete steps. A shed-roofed porch extends along the east elevation of the rear ell and is enclosed with lattice over an aluminum-sheathed half-wall. Though tax records date the house to 1940, it appears to be much older and may have been enlarged. The lot was once part of a farm owned by Floyd Turnage, who built the bungalow at 6850 W. Wilson.

NC – Building – Barn, c. 1915 – A single-crib, front-gabled barn on brick piers with board-and-batten siding on the south elevation and flush sheathing on the side and north elevations, weatherboards in the gables, 5V metal roof, exposed rafter tails, and a centered modern 15-light French door. A shed bay projects from the east elevation. A second shed bay on the opposite side has been removed since 1989.

C – Building – Barn, c. 1915 – A front-gabled barn on brick piers oriented to the east with a shed-roofed bay projecting from the north elevation. It features 5V metal sheathing, a standing-seam metal roof, and exposed rafter tails. The rear shed bay has weatherboard siding, a window on the west elevation, and a door on the east elevation, sheltered by a gabled roof supported by brackets.

NC – Building – Barn, c. 1990 – A three-bay barn with open center bay, vertical wood sheathing, a 5V metal roof, centered cupola, and small windows with no sashes.

Section 8: Statement of Significance

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Fountain Historic District meets National Register Criterion A for transportation and commerce. Formed along the East Carolina Railway within twenty miles of the larger towns of Greenville, Tarboro, and Wilson, North Carolina, Fountain served as a commercial hub for the tobacco farmers and loggers in the area. The arrival of the East Carolina Railway around 1900 would fuel the growth of the logging and agricultural industries in and around Fountain and the town's businesses provided a variety of services to the local residents.

The Fountain Historic District also meets National Register Criterion C for architecture. With large and distinctive homes of wealthy residents, modest homes of the middle and working class, warehouses, and commercial buildings, the architecture of Fountain reflects its status as a working-class and farming town. The district includes representative examples of popular styles, including early twentieth-century Queen Anne-style and vernacular-form houses, early to mid-twentieth century Colonial Revival-style houses, Craftsman-style bungalows, Period Cottages, mid-twentieth-century Minimal Traditional-style and Ranch houses, and early twentieth-century corbelled-brick commercial buildings, mid-century streamlined commercial buildings, and warehouses.

The Fountain Historic District encompasses portions of twenty-two city blocks centered on Main and Railroad streets and includes much of the early to mid-twentieth-century town. There are 113 primary contributing resources in the district, including houses, churches, commercial buildings, and warehouses, all erected during the period of significance, from c. 1900 to 1963. The period of significance corresponds to the years of the railroad's construction and operation in Fountain, reflecting the railroad's importance to the commercial and residential development of the town. The earliest extant buildings are homes constructed c. 1900, the year that work began on the railroad line in Fountain. The town grew at a relatively steady pace from the 1910s through the 1940s, with construction beginning to dwindle in the 1950s and 1960s. The railroad discontinued operation in 1963 and many remaining businesses closed and new residential and commercial construction in Fountain halted.

Historic Context

Fountain is located in eastern North Carolina in the far western corner of Pitt County. Carved out of the western portion of Beaufort County in 1761, the population of Pitt County grew steadily in the late eighteenth century.[3] The silty, sandy soil of the region provides fertile ground for dense pine forests, cotton, and tobacco, and the Tar River gave residents access to markets by providing access to ports along the inner coastal waterways.[4] In the mid-nineteenth century, Pitt County had become one of the fifteen leading cotton-producing counties in the state.[5] Tobacco also became an important cash crop in the

[3] Power and Boat, *The Historic Architecture of Pitt County, North Carolina*, ed. Scott Power (Pitt County, NC: Pitt County Historical Society, 1991), 5.
[4] *Ibid.*, 7.
[5] *Ibid.*, 9.

nineteenth century, by which time the county seat of Greenville had developed into one of the largest tobacco markets in North Carolina.[6]

In 1727, the Earl of Granville sold Robert Williams all the land south of the Tar River, between Otter Creek and Tyson Creek, and extending several miles west.[7] The land that would become the town of Fountain lies at the western end of this purchase. By the nineteenth century, a number of families, many of whom would later become the leaders of the town of Fountain, had established large, self-sufficient farms in the area, often with their own cotton gins and saw mills.[8] Like much of the region, early crops here included corn, beans, cotton, peanuts, black-eyed peas, and field peas, but by the late nineteenth century, many of the farms were dedicated to growing cotton and tobacco and the region's plethora of mature pine trees had attracted a strong logging industry.[9]

Incorporated in 1903, Fountain flourished in the first two decades of the twentieth century. In 1910, the population had moderately expanded to 167 and five years later had grown to 208.[10] Though the town had no large-scale industries, two mill operations were established within the town limits by the 1920s. In 1921, the Jefferson family sold their cotton gin and sawmill, located off of Smith Street to the northeast of the district (now demolished), to M. C. Owens, who would grow the business and build a section of housing nearby for his employees.[11] Also in the 1920s, the Dilda and Gardner families consolidated their business enterprises and operated a large cotton gin in Fountain at the corner of Lang and Lynch streets, just to the east of the Fountain Graded School (both demolished). By 1945, the enterprise was called the Fountain Oil and Fertilizer Company, the cotton gin continued to operate into the 1950s.[12]

To educate the children of the farmers and workers, a graded school and teacherage were built in the southwestern corner of town c. 1905, replacing the small, one-room schoolhouses that had been operating in the area since the 1880s.[13] By 1917, 150 students were enrolled.[14] A larger facility was constructed at

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[6] Roger Kammerer, "Yours If You Come," About Greenville, Greenville-Pitt County Convention and Visitors Bureau, www.visitgreenvillenc.com/about/historical.php.

[7] Anthony Davis Holland and Mary Carolyn Carter Smith, "The History of Fountain," Entry 107, *Chronicles of Pitt County, North Carolina, 1982,"* ed. Elizabeth H. Copeland (Winston-Salem, NC: Hunter Publishing Co., 1982).

[8] Holland and Smith, "History of Fountain," *Chronicles of Pitt County*; Power and Boat, *The Historic Architecture of Pitt County,* 427-428.

[9] Holland and Smith, "History of Fountain," *Chronicles of Pitt County*; Power and Boat, *Architecture of Pitt County*, 427-428.

[10] Power and Boat, *Architecture of Pitt County*, 429, 432.

[11] Some of the houses are extant, but are heavily altered and do not retain enough material integrity to be considered contributing structures in the district. The mill has been demolished. A. Frank Eason, "R. L. Jefferson & Bros: General Merchandise. An Old and Well Established Mercantile Firm," *Farmville Enterprise*, 8 June 1917, 6.

[12] Sanborn map Company *Farmville, Pitt County, North Carolina, 1945*, ProQuest® Sanborn maps Geo Edition (1867-1970), http://sanborn1.proquest.com/browse.php?state=NC&city=Farmville&atlases=1; Power and Boat, *Architecture of Pitt County,* 429.

[13] Holland and Smith, "The History of Fountain, N.C." (booklet), 8.

[14] A. Frank Eason, "History of the Town of Fountain, N.C.," *Farmville Enterprise*, 8 June 1917, 6.

the same location in 1923, but by the 1940s, the enrollment at Fountain Graded and High School had so greatly diminished that the upper grades were transferred to Farmville. The school would close around 1960, though the building would later house a branch of Pitt Technical Institute (1964) followed by the Fountain Apparel Company (1969).[15] Fire destroyed the main school building in the 1980s, but a secondary building remains intact.[16]

A number of churches were established on the east side of Fountain during the town's boom. Both the Baptist and Presbyterian churches were organized in the first decade of the twentieth century. The original Fountain Baptist Church, a small, frame building located at the corner of Wilson and Church streets, at 6662 E. Wilson, was relocated in 1950 with the construction of the current brick structure. The original Fountain Presbyterian Church, established c. 1910 on the corner of E. Lang and S. Church streets, at 5851 E. Lang, was moved in the 1920s a few blocks south, to 3327 S. Church, to make room for a large, Gothic Revival-style structure completed in 1937.

Transportation Context

Before the arrival of the railroad, crops and lumber were taken down a dirt road to Pillsbury Landing, just east of the town of Falkland (ten miles west of Fountain), where they would be floated down the Tar River to port cities like Washington, North Carolina.[17] In 1898, Henry Clark Bridgers (1876-1951) of Edgecombe County proposed a new railroad that would connect the river city of Tarboro to farming communities to the south. He founded the East Carolina Railway Company (ECR) and began planning the railroad's route. Initially he intended for the rails to run past H. C. Turnage's store and post office (located east of the eventual town of Fountain), however, in 1900, a twenty-two-year-old Edgecombe County native named R. A. Fountain convinced Bridgers to have the line run through land he owned, called Carr Farm.[18] By the spring of 1902, the rails had been laid in the area, and Fountain had constructed a store and livery stable at the northeast corner of what would later be called Railroad and Wilson streets.[19] Fountain himself served as Railroad agent and postmaster for the fledgling town.[20]

At first, the stop by Fountain's store "was little more than a flag stop on the line."[21] The name of the town changed intermittently. Initially it was called "Turnages," named for H. C. Turnage, then "Slabtown," for the row of log-slab houses built along the tracks, and then "Reba," perhaps after Bridgers's sister or in honor of the first baby to be born in the town.[22] By 1903, there were enough people living in the community that the town incorporated, finally settling on the name of Fountain in honor of the man

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[15] Holland and Smith, "The History of Fountain, N.C." (booklet), 8; Kammerer, "History."
[16] Holland and Smith, "History of Fountain, N.C." (booklet), 8; Power and Boat, *Architecture of Pitt County*, 433.
[17] Holland and Smith, "History of Fountain," *Chronicles of Pitt County*.
[18] Holland and Smith, "History of Fountain," *Chronicles of Pitt County*; Power and Boat, *Architecture of Pitt County*, 428; W. R. Harris, "The Robert Almon Fountain Family," Entry No. 593, *Chronicles of Pitt County, North Carolina, 1982,"* ed. Elizabeth H. Copeland (Winston-Salem, NC: Hunter Publishing Co., 1982).
[19] Power and Boat, *Architecture of Pitt County*, 428-429.
[20] Harris, "Fountain Family."
[21] Power and Boat, *Architecture of Pitt County*, 428.
[22] Eason, "History;" Holland and Smith, "History," 110; Power and Boat, *Architecture of Pitt County*, 428.

responsible for its existence.[23] By 1905, a substantial, brick depot was completed across from Fountain's store and the small town began to expand.

In 1935, Bridgers sold the ECR to the Wilmington-based Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (ACLR). Established in 1889, the ACLR actively acquired smaller railroad companies, and by 1950, it had consolidated the operations of more than 100 small railroad companies and possessed more than 5,500 miles of rail.[24] The ACLR discontinued use of the railroad line in 1963, and within three years, the Fountain Milling Company was the only industry that remained in the town.[25] The railroad ties and tracks between Fountain and Farmville were torn up and sold in 1981.[26]

Commercial Context

Fountain was among many towns in northeast North Carolina that experienced growth in the early twentieth century, largely promoted by the arrival of the railroad and its presence as a commercial hub for nearby farmers.[27] Though it never grew as large as nearby Farmville (located six miles to the southeast), where the East Carolina and Norfolk Southern railways intersected, the town did experience moderate growth. As it grew, small-scale industries emerged to process and sell the tobacco, cotton, and lumber produced by the area's farmers and loggers. While most regional farms had traditionally run individual cotton gins and sawmills, a few families expanded and moved their operations into town. In 1901, the Eureka Lumber Company, which owned large tracts of land between Beaufort and Pitt counties, established its headquarters in Fountain.[28] The railroad simplified the process of transporting the timber to Tarboro, where it was dumped into the Tar River and floated to the company's mill in Washington.[29] A number of storeowners in Fountain—including R. A. Fountain, R. A. Gardner, and the Jeffersons—were also cotton and fertilizer brokers, constructing warehouses and storage sheds both along the railroad tracks and behind their businesses to hold goods until they could be loaded onto the railroad.

A number of businesses were established in the early twentieth century for the farmers and loggers who came to town to sell and transport their wares. Initially the buildings were one- and two-story frame structures along Wilson Street, with shed-roof awnings over the sidewalk and false, decorative parapets that concealed gable roofs.[30] In addition to R. A. Fountain, the region's most prominent families,

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[23] Fountain would also serve on the town's first Board of Commissioners. Holland and Smith, "History," 9.

[24] "Historical Information," Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company Records, 1900s-1950s, Collection No. 04572, The Southern Historical Collection, Louis Round Wilson Special Collections Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, http://www2.lib.unc.edu/mss/inv/a/Atlantic_Coast_Line_Railroad.html.

[25] Roger Kammerer, "History of Fountain," *Chronicles of Pitt County North Carolina, Volume II* (Winston-Salem, N.C.: Jostens Publishing Co., 2005), 167.

[26] Holland and Smith, "The History of Fountain, N.C." (booklet), 3; Kammerer, "History."

[27] Heather M. Wagner, "Ahoskie Historic District" (Raleigh: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 2011).

[28] Holland and Smith, "The History of Fountain, N.C." (booklet), 4; Power and Boat, *Architecture of Pitt County*, 428.

[29] Power and Boat, *Architecture of Pitt County,* 428.

[30] Power and Boat, *Architecture of Pitt County*, 429-430.

including the Jeffersons, Gardners, Owenses, and Yelvertons, founded other commercial establishments, many offering credit for the small farmers and working-class residents of the town.[31]

In 1910, the railroad magnate Bridgers joined local leaders R. A. Fountain and G. W. Jefferson to establish the Bank of Fountain on the southwest corner of Wilson and Jefferson streets.[32] The town hall and courtroom were located on the second floor. Often described as "the town's grandest building," it was demolished in 1999. In 1915, Dr. E. B. Beasley, who had established a doctor's office in town the year before, opened a drug store, which saw a steady increase in business in the next few years.[33]

In 1913, R. A. Fountain replaced his frame store at the corner of Wilson and Railroad streets with a new, modern brick building, which subsequently burned to the ground just two years later. By 1916, he had opened an even larger store, a fine, brick building constructed by R. J. Proctor, a contractor from Nashville, North Carolina.[34] Measuring more than 14,000 square feet, Fountain's general merchandise operation would continue to serve as the anchor for the commercial district throughout the twentieth century.[35] In 1917, a massive fire engulfed the south side of Wilson Street between Railroad and Jefferson streets, destroying most of the frame structures on the block. The 1923 Sanborn map indicated that many of these buildings were still "ruins," though a 1917 article in *The Farmville Enterprise* indicates that the business owners seized on the opportunity to modernize, replacing the "wooden shacks" with "handsome and commodious brick structures … [that] go to make Fountain among the leading small towns of the state."[36] Reconstruction of the block was mostly complete by 1928, according to the Sanborn map from that year.

The annual reports of Fountain businesses reflect the town's growth and relative prosperity throughout the 1910s. In 1917, Fountain and Company carried $25,000 worth of stock, including "everything for the farm, to eat and wear," and conducted $100,000 in business a year.[37] Other merchants enjoyed similar success. R. L. Jefferson and Brothers store, the second store to be established in Fountain, reported that they did a $75,000 business annually.[38] The R. A. Gardner and Company, established c. 1912, quickly outgrew its original building, which it replaced with a larger, modern brick building around 1917.[39]

By the 1930s and 1940s, development, commerce, and population growth slowed and the mechanization of agriculture in the 1950s and 1960s took a toll on Fountain's small farmers. The tools required for

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[31] Power and Boat, *Architecture of Pitt County*, 429.
[32] Holland and Smith, "The History of Fountain, N.C." (booklet), 3.
[33] Eason, "History."
[34] Eason, "History;" "Big Fire at Fountain Thursday Morning," *Farmville Enterprise*, 19 November 1915.
[35] A. Frank Eason, "Fountain & Company, General Merchandise, Cotton Buyers – Livestock Dealers," *Farmville Enterprise*, 8 June 1917, 6.
[36] Eason, "History."
[37] Eason, "Fountain & Company."
[38] Eason, "History."
[39] Eason, "R. A. Gardner & Company: General Merchandise – Cotton Buyers," *Farmville Enterprise*, 8 June 1917, 6.

farming grew larger and more expensive, with equipment like tractors, planters, and harvesters costing as much as $15,000 each, and expensive, electrically powered tobacco curing barns replacing traditional flue-cured barns.[40] As the agricultural production slowed, so did the success and growth of the commercial enterprises in town. The Eureka Lumber Company, which was largely abandoned after fifteen years of heavy operation, experienced brief resurgences during World Wars I and II but closed permanently in 1956.[41] The closing of the railroad line through Fountain in 1963 further damaged the remaining commerce and industry in the town. By 1966, the Fountain Milling Company was the only industry that survived.[42]

Architectural Context

The Fountain Historic District contains a variety of architectural forms and styles illustrating more than sixty years of development in the town. Henry Clark Bridgers's Macclesfield Company—which he organized in 1899 to acquire and sell town lots and farmland along the Eastern Carolina Railway—granted many of the early deeds in Fountain.[43] Nationally, new technologies allowed for mass production of building materials, making them cheaper than ever before, and Fountain's location on the rail line provided residents with easy access to the national market, which, along with the local lumber industry and saw mills, ensured that building supplies could match the demand of the small town's residents.

Residential Architecture

The earliest extant buildings in Fountain are residential resources built in the first decade of the twentieth century. Because Fountain was established at the end of the Victorian era, architectural details of the early houses include both Queen Anne- and Colonial Revival-style details, though details, in general, tended to be restrained. Most dwellings built in Fountain during this period housed workers and were modest in both size and style, with some featuring "simple Victorian sawnwork features."[44] According to the authors of *The Historic Architecture of Pitt County, North Carolina*:

> While simple Victorian and Colonial Revival elements appear on porches or decorate the eaves of houses, no elaborate ornamentation is displayed on any building in the town of Fountain, residential or commercial, nor is it displayed in the interiors. An occasional modest Victorian-inspired mantel or beaded wainscoting in a hallway was noted, but the extent of decorative architectural details found in the early houses of Fountain is limited.[45]

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[40] Holland and Smith, "History of Fountain," 4.
[41] Holland and Smith, "History of Fountain," 4.
[42] Roger Kammerer, "History of Fountain," *Chronicles of Pitt County North Carolina, Volume II* (Winston-Salem, N.C.: Jostens Publishing Co., 2005), 167.
[43] Power and Boat, *Architecture of Pitt County*, 428. Among the houses in Fountain that can be traced to the Macclesfield Company is the c. 1905 Eagles House (3409 S. Jefferson).
[44] Power and Boat, *Architecture of Pitt County*, 433.
[45] *Ibid.*, 434.

Typical workers' housing largely consisted of one-story, two- to three-room, frame dwellings, with rear ells and later additions to accommodate growing families and modern living standards.[46] The c. 1905 Eagles House (3409 S. Jefferson) is an example of this common form. Constructed in a cross-gabled, T-configuration, it has a decorative front gable centered on the side-gabled wing, partial cornice returns, and fluted cornerboards. Illustrative of the expansion of these small houses over time, the house has a myriad of rear wings "instead of the more common single ell," indicating numerous expansions to the house, all of which had taken place by 1923.[47]

While less common than the worker housing in Fountain, homes of the prominent merchants in town were larger, often two-story, frame dwellings with Victorian-era and Colonial Revival detailing. R. A. Fountain's c. 1909 house at 3196 S. Eason is among the largest and most impressive houses in town. Queen Anne-style elements include multi-light windows in the pedimented gables at the center of each elevation and a projecting six-sided pavilion at the southeastern corner of the porch with a steeply-pitched hip roof topped by a finial. The hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns and the projecting central gabled entry with partial cornice returns are common elements of the Colonial Revival style. A hip-roofed porte-cochére with tapered posts on brick piers was a later Craftsman-style addition. Across the street, the c. 1905 R. A. Gardner House at 3199 S. Eason is somewhat more traditional in form but similar in its Queen Anne-style details. The two-story house features a two-story canted bay projecting from the center of the façade topped by a pedimented front gable. The house is one of the few in Fountain that retains its decorative gable shingles, a common element of the Queen Anne style.

By the 1920s, houses in Fountain began to reflect the popularity of the Craftsman-style bungalow, which "was becoming one of the most widely constructed house types in the nation."[48] Increasingly, Craftsman-style bungalows "became a popular form of moderately affordable houses … [and] displaced the simple, one-story, two- to three-room frame house as the most commonly constructed style in Fountain."[49] These bungalows typically featured "asymmetrical front façades with gable front porches, porch supports of post-on-pier design and triangular knee braces on gables."[50] The c. 1923 Floyd Turnage House at 6850 W. Wilson is a good example of an academic interpretation of the Craftsman style in Fountain. The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow features details common to the style, including deep eaves, knee brackets, ten-over-one and eight-over-one Craftsman-style windows, and battered porch posts. The c. 1926 George W. Jefferson Rental House at 6650 E. Wilson illustrates how working-class housing incorporated this influence. The house is much smaller than the prominent merchant's own c. 1920 Craftsman-style bungalow across the street at 6651 E. Wilson, and its hipped roof, projecting front-gabled porch, and multiple rear wings are typical of the vernacular bungalow form in the district.

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[46] *Ibid.*, 433
[47] Power and Boat, *Architecture of Pitt County*, 433.
[48] Power and Boat, *Architecture of Pitt County*, 434.
[49] *Ibid.*, 433, 435.
[50] *Ibid.*, 435.

Other residential styles popular in the 1920s and 1930s, including the Colonial and Tudor Revival styles, also influenced construction in Fountain during this period. A noteworthy example of the Colonial Revival style in Fountain is the c. 1938 "Doc" Beasley House (3400 S. Jefferson), which features a denticulated cornice, partial cornice returns, paneled aprons below the windows, and a classical door surround. The c. 1935 one-and-a-half-story Period Cottage at 3436 S. Jefferson features elements of the Tudor Revival and Craftsman styles, including sawn rafter tails; faux half-timbering in the pedimented gables; an arched front door; curved knee walls flanking the porch stairs; grouped, truncated posts on brick piers; and deep eaves supported by knee brackets. Additionally, many early homes, including the R. A. Fountain House (3196 S. Eason), were updated with these more "modern" details during this period.

From the 1940s through the 1950s, as the economy of Fountain slowed, the Minimal Traditional style and Ranch form were prominent as they were throughout the country. Like the modest bungalows of the 1920s, the rectangular form and restrained use of decorative detail made these modern houses affordable options for working-class residents of the town. The heaviest concentration of Minimal Traditional-style houses in the district is just to the northwest of the commercial area, along N. Stamper and N. Lynch streets. The houses at 3525 and 3529 N. Stamper (built c. 1953), both have simple rectangular forms, double-hung windows, no roof overhangs, and front-gabled covered stoops supported by turned posts. The Ranch form rose in popularity in the 1950s and 1960s and most in the district appear along E. Wilson Street on the edge of town, as these large lots suited the form's emphasis on the width of the façade. The oldest and best example of a traditional Ranch house in the district is 6622 E. Wilson, constructed in 1953. In addition to its low, horizontal form, it features details typical of mid-century construction, including two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows, a projecting twelve-light picture window centered on the front-gabled bay, and an inset entrance bay sheathed in vertical siding that shelters a 1950s-style, three-light door.

Religious Architecture

The architecture of Fountain's churches, like its residential architecture, followed national trends, with examples of both the Colonial and Gothic Revival styles present. The Fountain Presbyterian Church (5851 E. Lang) is the sole Gothic Revival-style building in the district. The church was constructed in 1937 as a replacement for a smaller building that dated to c. 1911. It is notable for its gables with peaked parapets, crenellated corner towers, decorative brickwork, and lancet-arched windows. The c. 1951 Fountain Baptist Church, at 6662 E. Wilson, reflects the continued popularity of the Colonial Revival style into the 1950s. The church features a front-gabled sanctuary with a side-gabled wing at the rear. It has a wide, front-gabled portico supported by fluted, aluminum columns, with a half-round, four-light window in the pediment; a classical door surround with a broken pediment; tall, arched stained-glass windows on the side elevations; a square entry tower; and a three-part wood steeple on a brick base rising from the gabled roof.

Commercial Architecture

Historic photographs indicate that most of the early commercial buildings in Fountain were one-story, frame structures with "simple shed roof covers extending from the front elevation and tall, false parapet

façades with decorative cornices which concealed gable roofs."[51] However, nearly all of these early stores and warehouses were destroyed by fires that swept through the downtown in 1909, 1915, and 1917, and were subsequently replaced by newer, more modern buildings.[52] According to Power, the commercial district today is "dominated by common, one- and two-story brick buildings with modest storefronts exhibiting minimal amounts of decorative ornamentation. Large display windows and recessed entrance bays are standard features, as well as transoms of prism glass above display areas and doorways which direct sunlight the rear of the stores."[53]

The most decorative examples of commercial architecture in the district are the c. 1917 R. A. Fountain Store, at 6754-6756 E. Wilson, and the 1917 R. A. Gardner Building, at 6749-6753 E. Wilson. Located across Railroad Street from the depot and typical of early twentieth-century commercial buildings, the R. A. Fountain Store features leaded and prism-glass transoms, decorative brickwork, and a corbeled parapet that conceals a flat roof. Located at the northeast corner of Railroad and Wilson streets, where R. A. Fountain built his original store and post office in 1901, it has served as the anchor of the commercial district since the formation of the town. The smaller, one-story R. A. Gardner Building has a corbeled brick parapet, pilasters with projecting bases, decorative brickwork panels above the storefront, and a double-leaf, one-light wood door with a prism-glass transom.

Most of the commercial buildings in the district were constructed between 1920 and 1939 and are one- and two-story, common-bond brick buildings with modest storefronts and limited ornamentation. Typical of the period is the c. 1929 J. L. Peele's Grocery and General Merchandise at 6748 E. Wilson, though its blonde-brick façade is unusual in Fountain. The building features decorative brickwork, including a corbeled band and mouse-tooth cornice topped by two header courses of brick; an inset soldier course topped by a mouse-toothed course above the storefront; and an inset brick panel at the top of the façade with a mouse-toothed course at the center. It retains wood storefronts on brick bulkheads flanked by brick pilasters, and a recessed entrance bay features a double-leaf, one-light, wood-framed door with a painted transom.

Later examples of commercial architecture in the district, constructed in the 1940s and 1950s, were more streamlined in their design and ornamentation, following the trends toward modernism that were emerging in residential architecture as well after World War II. The commercial buildings at 6743 E. Wilson and 6745-6747 E. Wilson are illustrative of this trend with simply-detailed Roman brick facades and aluminum storefronts on low brick bulkheads.

Institutional Architecture

Following the trends of residential and commercial architecture, the residents of Fountain constructed several public, municipal buildings in the early- to mid-twentieth century. A two-story brick school, the Fountain Graded and High School, was constructed in 1923 (though destroyed by fire in 1980). Typical

[51] *Ibid.*, 429-430.
[52] Eason, "History of Fountain."
[53] Power and Boat, *Architecture of Pitt County*, 430.

of school complexes of the early twentieth century, accessory buildings to the brick school included a 1930s frame gymnasium (5887 West Blount Street) and several secondary buildings, including a paint shop, wood shop, and teacherage. A small frame building, which very likely was one of the secondary buildings, has been relocated and attached to the larger gymnasium. The lower-roofed building is connected to the side wall of the gym, with its entrance façade facing out. Both the gymnasium and frame secondary building feature materials more common in residential than institutional architecture including weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, wood-sash windows, and wood-panel doors. The c. 1950 Town Hall and Police Station at 6775-6779 W. Wilson is typical of 1950s commercial architecture with a plainly decorated brick façade with terra cotta coping at the parapet, metal-frame windows with concrete sills, and solid wood doors. The c. 1950 Fountain Community Building at 6865 W. Wilson more closely resembles residential architecture of the era. The long, low, one-story, side-gabled building is oriented parallel to the street and has asbestos siding, a wide brick chimney in the right (west) gable, and a six-panel door sheltered by a front-gabled porch on decorative metal posts.

Transportation and Storage Facilities
One of only two extant brick depots in Pitt County, the Fountain Depot at 6768 W. Wilson, is among the earliest remaining commercial buildings in the district and would have been the most impressive building in the town at the time of its construction. The building is typical of early twentieth-century depots with its long, linear form and hipped roof, with deep overhanging eaves supported by decorative sawn brackets. It has six-over-six wood-sash windows with limestone lintels and sills, five-panel doors, and an arched loading bay on the east elevation.

The district also features a number of warehouses and storage buildings located behind commercial buildings as well as near the depot that held crops and finished goods waiting for transport or arriving by rail. The c. 1923 Grocery Storage Building behind the George W. Jefferson General Merchandise building (6740-6744 E. Wilson) is typical of brick warehouses in town. It features a six-to-one common bond exterior with a corbeled parapet and concrete-block loading docks. The warehouses at 5936 W. Lang and 6767 W. Wilson appear on the 1923 Sanborn map as "general storage" facilities. Located across the street from the depot, to the south, they are oriented toward the former railroad right-of-way, so that goods could be loaded directly onto and off the trains. The warehouses feature 5V metal roofs and sheathing, exposed rafter tails, and both paired 5V and sliding batten doors.

Limited construction continued after 1963 and includes Ranch houses on the edges of the district, a c. 1977 convenience store at 6789 W. Wilson, the c. 2003 Fountain Fire and Rescue Station at 3643 S. Lynch, and the c. 2011 Hemby-Willoughby Funeral Home at 5962 W. Smith, all of which are noncontributing resources.

SECTION 9 - BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Power, Scott and Sarah Boat. *The Historic Architecture of Pitt County, North Carolina*, edited by Scott Power. Greenville, NC: Pitt County Historical Society, 1991.**SECTION 10 –**

GEOGRAPHIC DATA

Additional UTM References –

5. 18s/ 261520 / 3950920
6. 18s/ 261440 / 3950820
7. 18s/ 261400 / 3950800
8. 18s/ 261220 / 3950800
9. 18s/ 261000 / 3950700
10. 18s/ 260940 / 3950660
11. 18s/ 260740 / 3950860
12. 18s/ 260720 / 3950920
13. 18s/ 260800 / 3951060

Verbal Boundary Description –

The Fountain Historic District boundary is shown by a black line on the accompanying district map at 1" = 160' scale.

Boundary Justification –

Fountain Historic District boundaries were determined according to the age, integrity and continuity of contributing structures within the area historically associated with the c. 1900 to 1963 period of active development. Most properties to the south, east, and west of the district are residential properties constructed after the period of significance. Properties to the northeast of the boundary do not retain sufficient historic integrity to be included.

PHOTOGRAPHS:

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Name: Fountain Historic District
City, County and State: Fountain, Pitt County, North Carolina
Photographers: Heather M. Slane
Date: January 2015
Location of Digital image masters: State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina

1. 6736-6756 West Wilson Street, facing northeast

2. 6736-6746 West Wilson Street, facing northeast

3. 6768-6778 West Wilson Street, facing northwest

4. 5961-5975 West Smith Street, facing southeast

5. 3199-3213 South Eason Street, facing southeast

6. 6651-6669 East Wilson Street, facing southwest

7. 6709-6727 East Wilson Street, facing southwest

8. 6706-6662 East Wilson Street, facing northeast

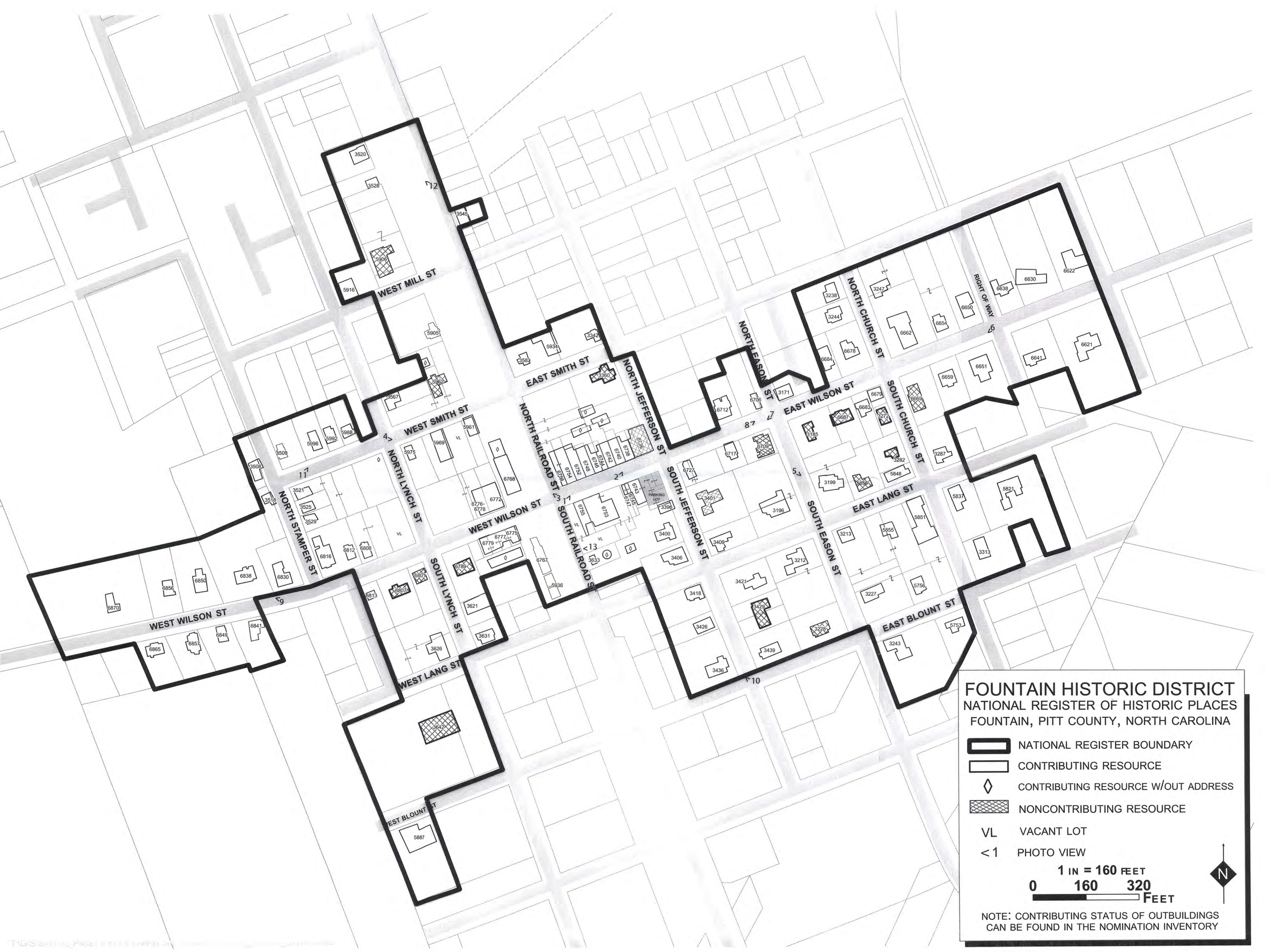
9. 6838-6856 West Wilson Street, facing northwest

10. 3418-3436 South Jefferson Street, facing northwest

11. 5988-5996 West Smith Street, facing northeast

12. 3520-3528 North Railroad Street, facing northwest

13. 6767 West Wilson Street, facing west


WEST MILL ST
WEST SMITH ST
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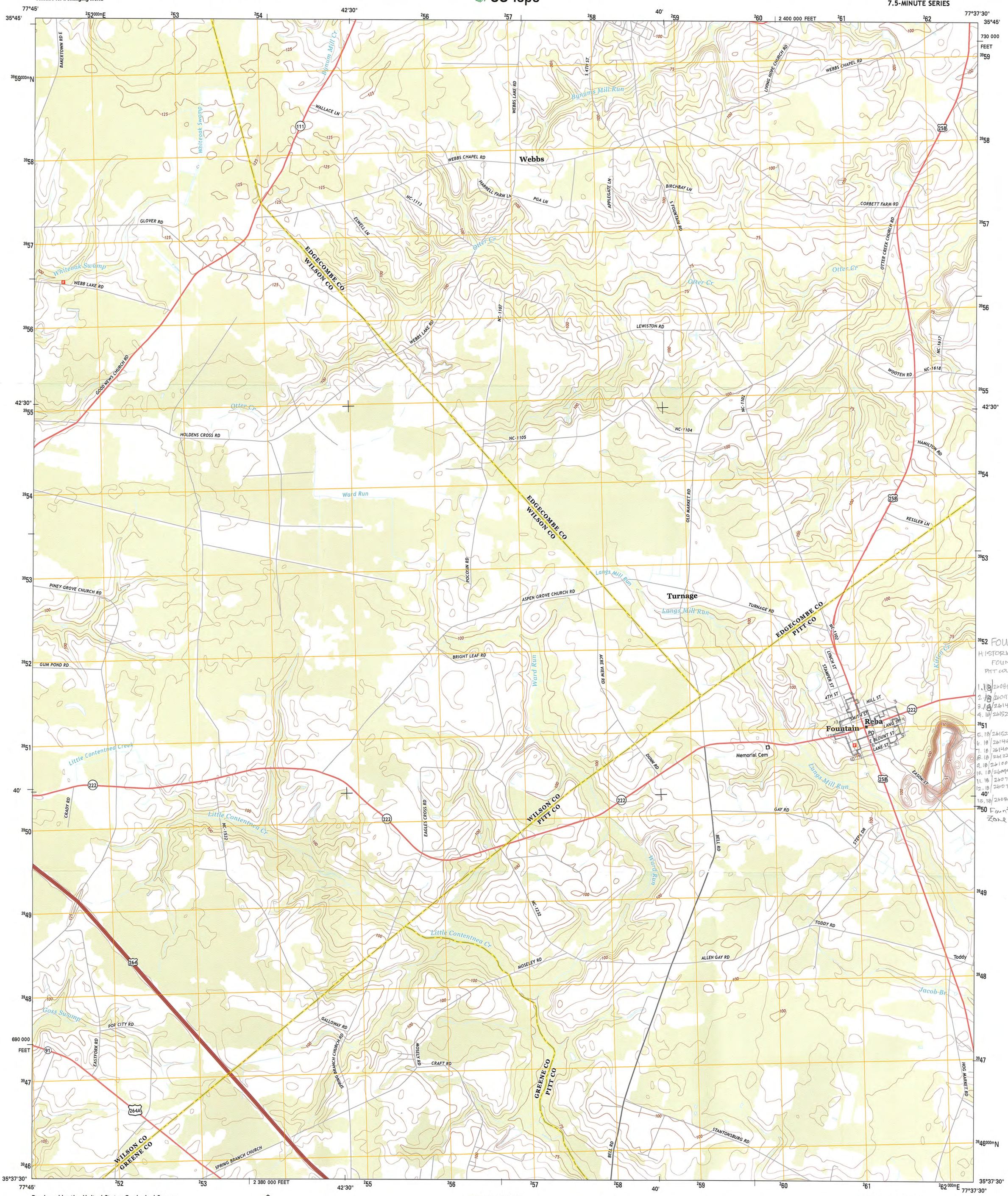
NORTH STAMPER ST
NORTH LYNCH ST
SOUTH LYNCH ST
NORTH RAILROAD ST
SOUTH RAILROAD ST
NORTH JEFFERSON ST
SOUTH JEFFERSON ST
NORTH EASON ST
SOUTH EASON ST
NORTH CHURCH ST
SOUTH CHURCH ST
RIGHT OF WAY
PARKING LOT
FOUNTAIN HISTORIC DISTRICT
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
FOUNTAIN, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY
CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE W/OUT ADDRESS
NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
VL VACANT LOT
<1 PHOTO VIEW
1 IN = 160 FEET
0 160 320 FEET
N
NOTE: CONTRIBUTING STATUS OF OUTBUILDINGS CAN BE FOUND IN THE NOMINATION INVENTORY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The National Map
US Topo

FOUNTAIN QUADRANGLE
NORTH CAROLINA
7.5-MINUTE SERIES



FOUNTAIN
HISTORIC DISTRICT
FOUNTAIN,
PITT COUNTY, NC

1. 18/260880/3951240
2. 18/260960/3951360
3. 18/261480/3951240
4. 18/261520/3951080
5. 18/261520/3950920
6. 18/261440/3950820
7. 18/261400/3950800
8. 18/261220/3950800
9. 18/261000/3950700
10. 18/260990/3950660
11. 18/260740/3950860
12. 18/260720/3950920
13. 18/260800/3951060

Fountain Quad
Zone 18S

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and
1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 18S
10 000-foot ticks: North Carolina Coordinate System of 1983

Imagery.....NAIP, May 2012
Roads.....©2006-2012 TomTom
Names.....GNIS, 2012
Hydrography.....National Hydrography Dataset, 2012
Contours.....National Elevation Dataset, 2008
Boundaries.....Census, IBWC, IBC, USGS, 1972 - 2012

MN
9° 41′
172 MILS
GN
1° 34′
28 MILS
UTM GRID AND 2013 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

U.S. National Grid
100,000-m Square ID
TE
Grid Zone Designation
18S

SCALE 1:24 000

KILOMETERS 1 0.5 0 1 2
METERS 1000 500 0 1000 2000
MILES 1 0.5 0 1
FEET 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988

This map was produced to conform with the
National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.6.11

NORTH CAROLINA

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Elm City	Pinetops	Old Sparta
Saratoga	Fountain	Falkland
Stantonsburg	Walstonburg	Farmville

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLES

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Expressway
Secondary Hwy
Ramp
Local Connector
Local Road
4WD
Interstate Route
US Route
State Route

FOUNTAIN, NC
2013

OWENS
INS
FOOD
CENTER
YELVERTON

CARE TRUST
CENTER
People Helping People
Health Support
and
Needs Center
252-749-3325

SPEED
LIMIT
25
Fountain

STOP
5975

SPEED
25

3436

SPEED LIMIT 35
M bil
OUNTAIN
LEAMARKET