

**AN ORDINANCE CREATING THE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF ROCKINGHAM**

WHEREAS, the historic heritage of the State of North Carolina is one of our most valued and important assets; and

WHEREAS, the North Carolina General Statutes authorize cities to safeguard the heritage of the City by preserving any historic sites therein that embody important elements of its cultural, social, economic, political, archaeological or architectural history and to promote the use and conservation of such site for the education, pleasure and enrichment of the residents of the City, County and State as a whole; and

WHEREAS, the conservation of historic sites will stabilize and increase the values in their areas and strengthen the overall economy of the State; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Rockingham desires to safeguard the heritage of the City by preserving and regulating historic landmarks and districts; to enhance the environmental quality of neighborhoods; to strengthen the economic base by the stimulation of the tourist industry; to establish and improve property values; to foster economic development; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Rockingham does therefore desire to create a commission to be known as the Historic Preservation Commission of Rockingham to perform the duties of regulating historic districts and historic landmarks pursuant to NCGS Chapter 160A, Article 19, Part 3C and the provisions of this ordinance.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
ROCKINGHAM AS FOLLOWS:**

Establishment of the Historic Preservation Commission

There is hereby established a Rockingham Historic Preservation Commission under the authority of Chapter 160A, Article 19, Part 3C of the North Carolina General Statutes.

actions.

Section V. Receipt of Gifts

The City Council shall have the right to accept gifts and donations in the name of the Town for historic preservation purposes. It is authorized to make appropriations to the commission in any amount necessary for the expenses of the operation of the commission, and the Council may make additional amounts available as necessary for acquisition, restoration, preservation, operation, and management of historic buildings, structures, sites, areas or objects designated as historic landmarks or within designated historic districts, or of land on which such buildings or structures are located, or to which they may be removed.

Section VI. The Role of the City Council

The designation of a historic landmark or district shall be effective through the adoption of an ordinance by the City Council.

No landmark or district shall be recommended for designation unless it is deemed to be of special significance in terms of its historical, pre-historical, architectural or cultural importance, and to possess integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling and/or association. The landmark or district must lie within the planning and zoning jurisdiction of the City of Rockingham.

Section VII. Designation of Historic Districts

No historic district or districts shall be designated until:

- 1) An investigation and report describing the significance of the buildings, structures, features, sites or surroundings included in any such proposed district, and a description of the boundaries of such district has been prepared, and
- 2) The Department of Cultural Resources, acting through the State Historic Preservation Officer or his or her designee, shall have made an analysis of and recommendations concerning such report and description of proposed boundaries. Failure of the department to submit its written analysis and recommendations to the municipal governing board within 30 calendar days after a written request for such analysis has been received by the Department of Cultural Resources shall relieve the municipality of any responsibility for awaiting such analysis, and said board may at any time thereafter take any necessary action to adopt or amend its zoning ordinance.

The City Council may also, in its discretion, refer the report and the proposed boundaries to any other interested body for its recommendation prior to taking action to amend the zoning ordinance. With respect to any changes in the boundaries of such district subsequent to its initial establishment, or the creation of additional districts within the jurisdiction, the investigative studies and reports required by subdivision (1) of this section shall be prepared by the commission and shall be referred to the local planning agency for its review and comment according to procedures set forth in the zoning ordinance. Changes in the boundaries of an initial district or proposal for additional districts shall also be submitted to the Department of Cultural Resources in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (2) of this section.

On receipt of these reports and recommendations the City may proceed in the same manner as would otherwise be required for the adoption or amendment of any appropriate zoning ordinance provisions.

- 6) Upon adoption of the ordinance, the owners and occupants of each designated landmark shall be given written notification of such designation insofar as reasonable diligence permits. One copy of the ordinance and all amendments thereto shall be filed by the preservation commission in the office of the Register of Deeds of Richmond County. Each designated landmark shall be indexed according to the name of the owner of the property in the grantee and grantor indexes in the Register of Deeds office. The preservation commission shall pay a reasonable fee for filing and indexing. A second copy of the ordinance and all amendments thereto shall be kept on file in the office of the Rockingham City Clerk and shall be available for public inspection at any reasonable time. A third copy of the ordinance and all amendments thereto shall be given to the Rockingham Building Inspector. The fact that a building, structure, site, area or building has been designated a landmark shall be clearly indicated on all tax maps maintained by the city for such time as the designation remains in effect.
- 7) Upon the adoption of the landmarks ordinance or any amendment thereto, it shall be the duty of the preservation commission to give notice thereof to the tax supervisor of Richmond County. The tax supervisor in appraising it for tax purposes shall consider the designation and any recorded restrictions upon the property limiting its use for preservation purposes.

Section X. Powers of the Historic Preservation Commission

The commission shall be authorized within the planning and zoning jurisdiction of the City of Rockingham to:

- 1) Undertake an inventory of properties or historical, pre-historical, architectural and/or cultural significance.
- 2) Recommend to the City Council structures, buildings, sites, areas or objects to be designated by ordinance as "historic landmarks" and areas to be designated by ordinance as "historic districts".
- 3) Acquire by any lawful means the fee or any lesser included interest, including options to purchase, to any such properties designated as landmarks, to hold, manage, preserve, restore and improve the same, and to exchange or dispose of the property by public or private sale, lease or otherwise, subject to covenants or other legally binding restrictions which will secure appropriate rights of public access and promote the preservation of the property.
- 4) Restore, preserve and operate historic properties.
- 5) Recommend to the City Council that designation of any area as a historic district or part thereof, or any building, structure, site, area or object as a historic landmark be revoked or removed.
- 6) Conduct an educational program with respect to historic landmarks and districts within its jurisdiction.
- 7) Cooperate with the state, federal and local government in pursuance of the purposes of this ordinance; to offer or request assistance, aid, guidance or advice concerning matters under its purview or of mutual interest. The City Council, or the commission when authorized by the Council, may contract with the State or the United States of America, or any agency of either, or with any other organization provided the terms are not inconsistent with state or federal law.
- 8) Enter, solely in performance of its official duties and only at reasonable times, upon private lands for examination or survey thereof. However, no member, employee, or agent of the commission may enter any private building or structure without express consent of the owner or occupant thereof.

principles and guidelines used in reviewing applications of the State for certificates of appropriateness. The decision of the Historical Commission shall be binding upon both the State and the preservation commission.

Section XII. Requirements for Issuance of Certificate of Appropriateness

An application for a certificate of appropriateness shall be obtained from and when completed, filed with the Planning and Inspection Department.

Section XIII. Contents of an Application

The application shall, in accordance with the commission's rules of procedure, contain data that is reasonably necessary to determine the nature of the application. An application for a certificate of appropriateness shall not be considered complete until all required data has been submitted. Applications shall be considered by the commission at its next regular meeting, provided they have been filed, complete in form and content, at least fifteen (15) calendar days before the regularly scheduled meeting of the commission. Otherwise, they shall be deferred until the next meeting or considered at a special called meeting of the commission.

Nothing shall prevent the applicant from filing with the application additional relevant information bearing on the application.

Section XIV. Notification of Commission and Affected Property Owners

Upon receipt of an application the Planning and Inspection Department shall notify the commission at least five (5) days before the regularly scheduled meeting. Prior to any action taken on a certificate of appropriateness application, the owners of any property likely to be materially affected by the application shall be notified in writing, and the applicant and such owners shall be given an opportunity to be heard.

Section XV. Public Hearing

When an application is presented to the commission a public hearing may be held when deemed necessary. All meetings of the commission shall be open to the public, in accordance with the North Carolina Open Meetings Law, Chapter 143, Article 33C of the General Statutes.

Section XVI. Action on the Application

The action on an application shall be approval, approval with modifications, or denial.

Prior to any final action on an application the review criteria in Section XIX shall be used to make findings of fact indicating the extent to which the application is or is not congruous with the historic aspects of the district or landmark.

All applications for certificates of appropriateness shall be reviewed and acted upon within a reasonable time as defined by the rules of procedure, and not exceeding 180 days from the date the application is filed. As part of its review procedure the commission may view the premises and seek the advice of the Department of Cultural Resources or other such experts, as it may deem necessary under the circumstances.

Section XVII Appeals

An appeal may be taken to the Board of Adjustment from the commission's action in granting or denying any certificate, which appeals (a) may be taken by any aggrieved party, (b) shall be taken within times

[Ordinance]

- Orientation of the building to the street
- Scale, determined by the size of the units of construction and architectural details in relation to the human scale and also by the relationship of the building mass to adjoining open space and nearby buildings and structures
- Proportion of width to height of the total building facade
- Archaeological sites and resources associated with standing structures
- Major landscaping efforts that would impact known archaeological sites
- Appurtenant features and other features such as lighting
- Structural condition and soundness

SECTION XX. Minor Works

A certificate of appropriateness application, when determined to involve a minor work may be reviewed and approved by an administrative official according to specific review criteria and guidelines. Minor works are defined as those exterior changes that do not involve substantial alterations, additions or removals that could impair the integrity of the property and/or the district as a whole. Such minor works shall be limited to those listed in the commission's rules of procedure. No application involving a minor work may be denied without the formal action of the commission.

Section XXI. Certain Changes not Prohibited

Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to prevent the ordinary maintenance or repair of any exterior architectural feature of a historic landmark or in a historic district which does not involve a change in design, materials, or outer appearance thereof, nor to prevent the construction, reconstruction, alteration, restoration, or demolition of any such feature which the building inspector or similar official shall certify is required by the public safety because of an unsafe or dangerous condition. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent a property owner from making any use of his property not prohibited by other statutes, ordinances, or regulations. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to prevent (a) the maintenance or (b) in the event of an emergency, the immediate restoration of any existing aboveground utility structure without approval by the Commission.

Section XXII. Conflict with Other Laws

Whenever any ordinance adopted for the designation of landmarks or districts requires a longer waiting period or imposes higher standards with respect to a designated landmark or district than are established under any other statute, charter provision, or regulation, this ordinance shall govern. Whenever the provisions of any other statute, charter provision or regulation require a longer waiting period or impose higher standards than are established under this ordinance, such other statute, charter provision, ordinance, or regulation shall govern.

Section XXIII. Enforcement and Remedies

The Planning and Inspection Department shall enforce compliance with the terms of the certificate of appropriateness. Failure to comply with the certificate of appropriateness shall be a violation of the zoning ordinance and is punishable according to established procedures and penalties for such violations. A certificate of appropriateness shall expire six (6) months after the date of issuance if the work authorized by

This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect _____, 19_.

It was moved by Councilman _____, seconded by Councilman _____, and upon call for vote was adopted this ___ day of _____, 19_.

AYES

NAYES

ATTEST & SEAL

(Original Signed)

William C. Reynolds
City Clerk

(Original Signed)

G.R. Kindley, Jr.
Mayor

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9. Minor landscaping changes (including tree removal, tree planting, and screening of mechanical equipment);
10. Minor exterior alterations (including underpinning);
11. Rear yard decks;
12. Brick paths, walkways, and driveways, and,
13. Extensions of Certificates of Appropriateness.
14. Roof Repair: Normal roof repair and maintenance which does not require a change of texture or composition of existing, or original roofing material. [Also see sections II (C-D) (roof replacement)]

B. Throughout the Design Guidelines, those standards pertaining to the administrative bypass review have been printed in bold type. If a request meets the applicable guidelines, the Secretary to the Commission can issue a Certificate of Appropriateness. If the request does not meet the established guidelines, the Historic District Commission will place it on the next available agenda for review.

- property lines.
6. Chain link fences are not recommended in the historic district. They are inappropriate to the historic character of the area and are intrusive features in the landscape.
 7. A retaining wall is not classified as a fence.

Section 6: Natural Features

Any outside landscape feature on the site such as trees, shrubs or rock formations existing at the time of application for the Certificate of Appropriateness.

Section 7: Trees

- A. Trees are an important natural feature in the historic district. It is recommended that, if at all possible, mature trees remain intact and undisturbed on the site. In the event of severely diseased, damaged or dead trees, approval for the removal of a tree is contingent upon the submittal of a report from a tree surgeon, landscape architect or Richmond County Forest Ranger in the event of a dispute, to the Rockingham City Planner for review by the City Horticulturist.
- B. In the event that a historic building or landscaping feature is endangered by tree and shrubbery roots, or growth, the Commission should assess the importance of that feature in determining the appropriateness of tree removal.
- C. The installation of trees is an appropriate action that improves the appearance and adds to the character of the historic district streetscape. When street trees are planted along street frontages of non-residential uses, they should be planted in a manner that provides for sufficient water penetration and soil and if necessary, in tree grates. Trees should be planted in a location, which does not allow them to grow into, or extend into overhead power and utility lines, or into the right-of-way of utility lines. This is to avoid those unfortunate circumstances in which maintenance of overhead utility lines necessitate unsightly trimming of the branches and foliage of the trees which detracts from the overall appearance of the historic district.
- D. The choice of tree type, the size and location of the trees shall be reviewed with the City Horticulturist for appropriateness to the climate and soils of the Rockingham area. The installation of 1 to 5 trees may be reviewed and approved by staff under the minor landscaping provisions of the administrative bypass provisions, if the request meets the established guidelines.

Section 8: Shrubs and Rock Formations

All efforts should be undertaken to preserve these natural features.

Section 9: Swimming Pools

Pools are to be located only in the rear yard. Pools shall be set back at least ten (10) feet from the rear and side lot line and at least 10 ten (10) feet from the principal structure. On corner lots, pools shall be located in the portion of the rear yard farthest from the street. The fencing for the purposes of pool security shall be in compliance with the Rockingham Design Guidelines for Landscaping.

Section 10: Screening of Mechanical Equipment

Mechanical equipment such as air conditioners, heat pumps, etc. shall be located on non-

of a dish installation.

1. The construction of a solid or lattice types enclosure surrounding the dish, where possible, in a style appropriate for the district and the property.
2. The placement of tree, shrubs, and/or other plant material in a manner so as to visually screen and/or soften the visibility of the dish.
3. The placement of any appropriate landscape material or the construction of any appropriate enclosure which will serve to mitigate the impact of the installation.

Section 13: Figurines and other ornamentation

- A. Ornamental figures of animals, fish, fowl, humans, buildings, or ornaments of a similar nature, regardless of material from which constructed and whether placed in the yard or on abutments, are not considered to be in keeping with the Rockingham Historic District and are not permitted in front or side yards where they will be visible from a city street or public right-of-ways.
- B. Nothing in this section is intended to apply to, or restrict traditional and seasonal ornamentation and decorations for such events as Thanksgiving and Christmas, provided such ornamentation is not displayed earlier than twenty-five (25) days prior to the event, or remain displayed longer than seven (7) days following the event.

**Section 14 to 20
Reserved**

wall, which is 8" thick. The piers should be exposed when possible and the underpinning should match the brick of the piers. Concrete block covered with stucco is also an effective structural underpinning. A course of concrete block can also be disguised by recessing it, painting the concrete block wall black, and constructing a lattice brick wall in line with the piers to disguise the appearance of the concrete block.

An access door of pressure treated material should be located in a non-obtrusive area of a non-character defining elevation. Venting of the area is also necessary.

Section 22: Wood Siding

Wood siding occurs most frequently in the residential areas of the historic district.

- A. All existing wood siding should be retained whenever possible. It is recommended that repairs or replacement for any deteriorated materials match the existing in size, shape, and texture. Specifically not recommended is the use of synthetic siding materials such as:
- Asbestos Siding
 - Asphalt Siding
 - Aluminum Siding
 - Plastic Siding
 - Artificial Stone
 - Brick Veneer
- (See Policy Manual)**
- B. Wooden architectural features should be retained whenever possible. If these features are missing, and it is known that they existed, efforts should be undertaken to replace them. Examples of wood sidings are:
1. Board and Batten: Which consists of closely spaced wide boards or planks placed vertically with the joints covered by thin wood strips called battens.
 2. Clapboard: A popular siding in the historic district consists of overlapping horizontal boards that are slightly thicker at the exposed bottom edge.
 3. Shiplap: Also known as German siding, has a flat face which is beveled or grooved at the lap.
 4. Cut Wood Shingles: Wood shingles are frequently exhibited in the historic district. The wood shingles are nailed to the sheathing that covers the frame of the building. Examples of Cut Wood Shingles:

Section 22: Architectural Metals

- A. Architectural metals which are found in the Rockingham Historic District are: Cast and wrought iron; pressed tin; aluminum. This section does not apply to sidings, or siding material.
- B. The retention of original architectural metals is recommended. The removal of these features often destroys the structure's character and therefore is not recommended.
- C. Cleaning of Architectural Metals: Cleaning with the appropriate method is recommended. Cast iron may be cleaned by mechanical methods. Pressed tin and aluminum should be cleaned by the gentlest methods possible, such as detergent, water and soft bristled brushes.

Section 23: Roof and Roofing Materials

The historic district exhibits a variety of roof shapes.

The use of a simple metal assist rail is the recommended method. The railing shall be located so as not to obscure character-defining features of the entranceway or porch. The color of the hand railing shall be in harmony with or blend with the colors on the structure.

D. Rear Decks:

1. Rear yard decks are a modern adaptation to historic structures. Consideration should be given to a covered porch that may be a more appropriate addition to the rear of the structure. In the event that rear yard decks are installed, they should be constructed in a manner that preserves the historic character of the building.
2. The installation of decks shall be limited to the rear or least character defining elevation of the structure. The installation of a deck shall also be completed in a manner that is reversible. No significant features of a structure shall be removed in the installation of the deck (i.e., significant rear porches shall be retained).
3. The rear yard deck shall be constructed of wood and shall be treated following weathering of the wood by either painting or staining. The installation of the deck shall be an impact upon the front facade of the structure or other character defining elevations. The deck shall therefore be visible only from the rear of the site.
4. The installation of decks for historic structures located on a corner lot shall be reviewed by the Commission to insure that the deck will be constructed in such a manner as to not negatively impact the historic structure or surrounding area.

Section 26: Garages and Carriage Houses

- A. The private garage was developed as a result of gradual evolution from the carriage house and horse barn outbuildings of the 19th century and earlier. A common practice in carriage house design was the mimicking of architectural features of the main house. Brackets, spindle work, decorative wood shingles, fancy cupolas, and multi-colored slate mansard roofs were common features of Victorian carriage houses.
- B. By approximately 1910, automobile ownership was so widespread in many cities that a new building type was needed to house private autos. These were initially called auto houses or motor houses. The major distinguishing features of these plain structures was their roof. Gabled roofs were the most common, however gambrel, flat, shed and hipped roofs were also popular. When a frame garage was built, or an old carriage house converted, a popular siding was clapboard. Roofing materials consisted of the common materials of the time: slate, metal, asphalt, wood or asbestos shingles.
- C. The window and door treatment characteristically consisted of one window along each side of the garage unit and garage doors with several glazed panels. New sliding doors also became popular. A smaller entry door was often incorporated into the main roll-up or swing-up door so that the entire door would not have to be opened to allow entry.
- D. In the 1920's and 1930's, as suburbs began to develop, automobile ownership and hence garages became more common features. The Mediterranean, French, Colonial, Revival, various English revival styles and the Craftsman style were manifested in garage designs. The roof shape, siding, color, cornice detail, and material were often identical to those found on the house.
- E. For the new construction of garages, three options are available to the property owner:
 1. The carriage house treatment, which would be appropriate to houses that predate the

- B. The selected color(s) should reflect hues and shades which were available at the time of construction. Strong colors are not generally recommended.
- C. The paint color(s) should be harmonious to and blend in with the immediately adjacent structures in the historic for which it is proposed.
- D. The selected color(s) shall be consistent with the Rockingham palette of colors.
- E. The Rockingham Palette of Colors shall be divided into two categories; Residential and Non-residential Structures. Non-Residential Structures shall consist of office, commercial and institutional uses. In the case of residential structures converted to non-residential use the appropriate colors will depend on the surrounding uses and the dominant use of the structure. The Rockingham Palette of Colors shall also consist of a roof color palette for tin and asphalt/fiberglass/composition shingles roofs. The selected colors shall include the following: tin - multi-hued stripe treatment (on canopy porch roofs only), brown, silver, black, red and green; composition roof materials - black, grays, greens and browns.

The Rockingham Palette of Colors shall also contain selected colors for porch ceilings and decking. The shade utilized by the property owner may be reviewed and approved by the Staff under the administrative bypass process if the request meets these guidelines.

- F. Painting of brick masonry structures that have not previously been painted is not recommended.
- G. **Additional Guidelines**
In removing paint and finishes, gentle methods are recommended. Strong paint strippers whether mechanical or chemical can permanently damage the surface material as well as obliterate all evidence of the historical paint finish.

Section 28: Awnings

- A. **Commercial Buildings**
 1. The canvas awning was an important design element in the traditional storefront. It provides cover, adds color and serves as a transition between the store front and the upper facade. Historically, most buildings that face the sun had awnings.
 2. A standard street level awning should be mounted so that the valance is about 7 feet above the sidewalk and projects out between 4 and 7 feet from the building. A 12-inch valance flap is usually attached at the awning bar and can have serve as a sign panel. An awning can be attached above this display window.
 3. An awning can be attached above the display windows and below the cornice or sign panel. Sometimes it may be mounted between the transom and the display windows.
 4. An awning should reinforce the frame of the storefront and should not cover the piers or the space between the second story windowsills and the storefront cornice.
 5. Aluminum awnings or canopies generally detract from the historic character and are not recommended.

ARTICLE IV : NEW CONSTRUCTION

The guidelines for new construction are applicable to all architectural styles proposed for this historic district.

Section 35: Lot Coverage

Building to lot coverage provides an important component of building spacing. It is a measure of the density of developed land along each block front and for each lot. New construction should have lot coverage similar to that of existing buildings in the respective district.

Section 36: Setback

Setback is the distance from the edge of the right-of-way to the building front. Setback should be uniform and established a framework of order and coherence. The use of continuous setback pattern insures a strong and continuous streetscape. For new construction the setback should be consistent with existing structures in the block.

Section 37: Building Height

Building height is the distance from the average finished grade at its intersection with the front of the building to the highest point of the building. Height consistency is an important factor that contributes to the scale and character of an area. Two factors should be considered in determining height. They are:

- A. Perceived height: The product of the number of stories, the relationship of height to width, and the height of porches or other visual elements.
- B. Actual height: Depends mainly on the height of each story as well as the pitch of the roof. In determining appropriate standards of height, both measurements should be considered.
- C. Building height for proposed new construction should be consistent with the existing structures in the block.

Section 38: Spacing of Structures

Spacing is the distance between adjacent buildings. Closely spaced buildings have a strong spatial tension or attraction between them. A regular pattern of spacing adds strength and continuity to a street or block space. The spacing of new construction should conform to that of existing structures.

Section 39: Architectural Design Components for New Construction

Architectural design components are the design aspects for individual buildings. In order for these aspects to be found appropriate, they must be compatible with the building (proposed new construction) as a unit as well as with the surrounding structures. Design components provide a sense of unity and coherence within historic district.

A. Exterior Building Materials, Roofing Materials, and Surface Textures

- 1. In the historic district, the existing dominant building materials for a given streetscape may be wood siding, brick or a combination of these materials. Roofing materials may be asphalt shingles, tin or slate.
- 2. Surface textures result from the nature of the materials used, such as the horizontal

ARTICLE V : MOVING

Section 46: Relocation

There are three conditions under which a structure may be moved. These conditions are:

- An intact unit,
- A partially disassembled unit,
- A completely disassembled unit.

If at all possible, a structure should be moved as a single intact unit. The next best alternative is to move the structure by partial disassembly. If either of these methods is impossible, complete disassembly may be considered but only as a last resort as it results in a substantial loss of the original building material.

Section 47: Siting

The following guidelines should be followed in determining whether a structure is appropriate for a given site.

- A. The proposed site should be of dimensions correctly proportioned to the size of the structure.
- B. The structure should be placed upon the site in such a manner that its orientation to the street, setback, and lot coverage is compatible to and harmonious with the existing structures in the blockscape or streetscape.
- C. The shape, mass and scale of the structure to be moved should conform to the existing adjacent structures.
- D. The structure to be moved should be harmonious in terms of architectural style and detail to the existing adjacent structures in the block.

Section 48: Special Consideration

Under no circumstances should a structure in the historic district be moved outside the boundaries of the Rockingham Historic District.

Section 49 and 50 Reserved

ARTICLE VII : SIGNAGE

The guidelines for signs are subject to the applicable sections of the "Sign Regulations of the City of Rockingham". These regulations are appended to this section of the guidelines. Signs are an important visual element of the historic district. While there are specific guidelines and regulations for signs, the most influential point is:

SIGNS SHOULD BE SUBORDINATE TO THE BUILDING

Section 61. Design and Color (For Commercial buildings and Residential Buildings put to Commercial Use)

- A. **Materials:** Wood and metal are the preferred materials. Plastic signs are permitted provided they are of sturdy, high quality materials. Plastic signs that shine or glare or are of flimsy substance are not recommended.
- B. **Lighting:** Soft, indirect lighting is recommended.
- C. **Shape:** The shape of the sign should relate to the building's architectural style or incorporate elements of such style. Unusual shapes that do not blend with the historic district's character are not recommended.
- D. **Lettering-Typography-Graphics:**
 - 1. Lettering should combine easy readability as well as good visibility.
 - 2. Letters should not take up more than 60% of the sign area.
 - 3. Contrast is an important factor in lettering. That is, dark letters on a light background and light letters on a dark background. The types of lettering and the graphic illustrations used in the sign should bear semblance to the character of the historic district for which it is proposed
 - 4. A list of appropriate letter styles shall become a part of the signage standards. A limited example of a style guide is attached.
- E. **Colors:** Colors used in the sign should relate to and blend with colors on the structure as well as with immediately adjacent structures. The number of colors used in the sign should be limited. Small accents of subdued colors are recommended.

Section 62: Location (For Commercial Buildings)

- A. **Signs Placed on Buildings:** Flush mounted flat signs are recommended. Generally, the ideal placement for this type of sign is the area directly above the lower level storefront. In placing a sign in this manner, it is not recommended that any portion of major architectural details or ornamental features be covered or interrupted.
- B. **Signs painted or mounted on Awnings:** Signs painted or mounted on awnings are acceptable provided the sign size is proportional to the awning size. Generally, the sign should cover no more than 20% of the awning. (See Section II.I)

**Section 64 and 65
Reserve**

APPENDIX B : POLICY STATEMENTS

Policy Statement #1 - Artificial Siding

In the opinion of the Rockingham Historic District Commission any use of artificial exterior siding may be out of keeping with the overall character of the Rockingham Historic District, and the use of such siding materials is not a recommended procedure.

However, it is realized by the Commission that there may be those situations and circumstances in which the use of artificial siding may be justified and warrant approved.

The Commission will give careful attention to any special circumstances that may make the use of some form of artificial siding advisable or necessary.

When considering exterior changes, the Commission must weigh the needs and desires of the applicant with the overall good of the district giving careful attention to the effect of such siding on the building's style, historical integrity, structural and architectural integrity, and the effect of the artificial materials on the district as a whole.

The Commission according to the following guidelines will consider applications for artificial sidings:

- A. The more historically significant the structure, the more concerned the Commission will be that its exterior appearance will retain its historic integrity and character.
- B. The more architecturally significant the building, the more concern the Commission will be that its exterior appearance retains its architectural compatibility.
- C. The more visible the structure is from a public right-of-way, the greater the Commission's concern.
- D. The closer the structure is to historic or architecturally significant structures, the more the Commission will be concerned.
- E. The Commission would prefer the use of those materials which were traditionally in use for construction, within what is now the Rockingham Historic District, at the time the particular structure in question was built.
- F. Use of natural materials is normally preferred over the use of synthetic materials.
- G. Architectural detailing, along with the size, shape, location and design features of such openings as windows, dormers, doors and gable vents are often the most important exterior characteristics of the structure and every effort should be made to preserve those characteristics and features.
- H. The Commission may additionally request that a sample of the proposed siding be present before the Commission for study, evaluation and approval.
- I. The Commission may request that a sample be installed for inspection and approval before the issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness.

**RULES OF PROCEDURE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
CITY OF ROCKINGHAM
NORTH CAROLINA**

I. AUTHORIZATION

The Historic Preservation Commission is created in accordance with General Statute Chapter 160A, Article 19, Part 3 C. All members of the Commission shall thoroughly familiarize themselves with the following rules of procedures.

II. OFFICERS

- A. Chairman.** A Chairman shall be elected by the full membership of the Historic Preservation Commission from among its regular members. His term of office shall be one year and until his successor is elected, beginning January 1. The Chairman shall be eligible for re-election. The duties and powers of the Chairman of the Commission shall be as follows:
- 1). Preside at all meetings of the Commission;
 - 2). Call special meetings of the Commission in accordance with the rules of procedures herein;
 - 3). Sign documents of the Commission; and
 - 4). See that all actions of the Commission are properly taken.
- B. Vice-Chairman.** The Commission from among its members shall elect a Vice-Chairman in the same manner and for the same term as the Chairman. During the absence, disability, or disqualification of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman shall exercise or perform all the duties and be subject to all the responsibilities of the Chairman.
- C. Clerk.** The Clerk to the Commission shall be the City Planning Director. The Clerk shall be responsible for the following:
- 1). Keep the minutes of all meetings of the Commission in an appropriate minute book;
 - 2). Give or serve all notices required by law or by the rules of procedures herein;
 - 3). Prepare the agenda for all meetings of the Commission;
 - 4). Be custodian of Commission records;
 - 5). Inform the Commission of correspondence relating to business of the Commission and attend to such correspondences;
 - 6). Handle funds allocated to the Commission in accordance with its directives, the law, and City regulations;
 - 7). Sign official documents of the Commission.

Commission. Any member, who has knowledge of the fact that he will not be able to attend a Commission meeting, shall notify the Clerk of the Commission by 4:30 p.m. on the date of the meeting. The Clerk shall then notify the Chairman of the absence during the meeting.

- C. **Absence.** Each member shall be permitted three excused absence from any regular or special meeting of the Commission. Any member who has two consecutive unexcused absences from regular meeting shall be sent a notice that the City Council has been notified of their absence. If another unexcused absence, at any time, occurs, the Commission shall recommend the member's dismissal to the City Council.

VI. DECISIONS

- A. **Time.** The Commission shall make a decision on any matter that is properly presented, within 65 days. If after 65 days, the Commission has not reached a decision, the matter will be considered approved.
- B. **Form.** The Commission's final decision shall be shown in the record of the case as entered in the Commission's minutes and signed by the Clerk and the Chairman on approval of the minutes by the Commission. Such record shall show the reasons for the determinations, with a summary of the evidence introduced and the findings of fact made by the commission.
- C. **Reconsideration.** Reconsideration of any decision of the Commission may be made when the interested party for such reconsideration makes a showing-satisfactory to the Chairman that without fault on the part of such party, essential facts were not brought to the attention of the Commission.

VII. AMENDMENT

The rules of procedures may be amended only at the regular meeting following the meeting that the amendment was first introduces. A quorum of the Commission is needed to amend these rules of procedures

1. House, 209 S. Randolph Street, 1918-1924 (SM), C.

This attractive stone and one-half story Bungalow exhibits wood shingle siding and decorative tracery in the upper sash of the windows. The off set front porch, typical of the bungalow style, features diagonal cornice brackets and tapering wood porch supports on brick piers.

2. House, 210 S. Randolph Street, 1918-1924 (SM), C.

This fine one story Bungalow has wood shingle siding and exhibits diagonal support beneath the cornice of the broad, gabled roof. A semi-circular attic window enhances the front facade. For many years this was the residence of Harry Levine who owned and operated the Pick and Pay Dollars Stores.

3. Dr. H. J. Rollins House, 213 S. Randolph Street, 1918-1924 (SM), C.

Built by Dr. H. J. Rollins, state veterinarian for North Carolina from 1949-1966, this well maintained one story Bungalow features wood shingle siding, multi-pane windows over a single batten sash, and an off set front porch with diagonal roof brackets and tapering wood posts on brick piers.

4. House, 214 S. Randolph Street, 1918-1924 (SM), C.

This modest, one story Bungalow house exhibits exposed roof rafters, beaded weatherboard siding, and an engaged front porch with brick support piers.

5. House, 217 S. Randolph Street, 1911-1918, (SM), C.

This unspoiled one and one-half story Bungalow was the residence for many years of Fred Bynum, Sr., noted Rockingham attorney. The rambling structure features decorative window tracery above a single batten sash, and an engaged, L-shaped porch with tapering wood supports on brick pedestals.

6. House, 216 S. Randolph Street, 1911-1918 (SM), C.

This substantial one and one-half story frame Bungalow is embellished with varied ornamental window treatment, and an engaged L-shaped porch. Its gabled dormer exhibits exposed rafters, returns and a fanlight window. A wood beamed ceiling and custom made cabinets highlight the interior spaces.

7. Vacant Lot between 217 and 225 S. Randolph Street, VI.

Grass covered vacant lot.

8. House, 220 S. Randolph Street, 1911-1918 (SM), C.

Identical in floor plan to 216 S. Randolph Street, both houses vary in the application of decorative window and porch detail.

9. Vacant Lot between 220 and 224 S. Randolph Street, VI.

Grass covered vacant lot. Apartments built in 1986.

10. Roberdel Leak House, 224 S. Randolph Street, 1911-1918 (SM), C.

Roberdel Leak (1878-1954), son of T. C. Leak, Sr., noted textile industrialist, had this attractive Bungalow residence built shortly after the opening of S. Randolph Street ca. 1915. The prominent gabled dormers feature a tripartite window division with central semi-circular fanlight and outlining dentil course. An inviting wrap-around porch and decorative window tracery above a single batten sash further embellish the rambling structure. The residence was refitted as a nursing home over twenty years ago.

11. W. F. Long House, 225 S. Randolph Street, 1911-1918 (SM), C.

W. F. Long (1884-1944), merchant and acting Rockingham Postmaster from 1922-1933, had this

20. Frank Leak House, 528 Rockingham Road, ca. 1915, C.

Architecturally unique in Rockingham, as the only in the district that stylistically approaches the Western Stick Style, the rectangular two story frame house is capped by a low hipped roof with accentuating purlins beneath the boxed cornice. A heavy shelf overhang is set above the central second floor window. Clumped pillars connected by a simple geometric lattice work support the eaves of the overhanging porch roof. The exceptional house was built by Frank W. Leak (1875-1947), son of textile industrialist T. C. Leak, Sr., and also successor to his brother James P. Leak as president of the Lewarae Mill.

21. John Stansill Covington House, 527 Rockingham Road, 1913, C.

This substantial two story residence was constructed by John Stansill Covington, some of the prominent merchant, W. T. Covington (1845-1931). For many years he acted as a bookkeeper and weigher of cotton at the Covington Cotton Exchange owned by his father. The multi-gabled roof and symmetrical massing of the exterior are a holdover from the Victorian era, whereas the wrap-around porch, pedimented entry, and interior classically styled mantels are characteristic Colonial Revival elements.

22. John Wall Leak House, 524 Rockingham road, ca. 1912, C.

John Wall Leak (1865-1924) known affectionately as "Reb" Leak, was one of seven sons born to Thomas Crawford and Pattie Wall Leak, Sr. A religious man, Reb Leak served as a travelling minister preaching to various communities in the rockingham vicinity. Known for many years as "Three Oaks", his rather plain, two story Colonial Revival residence exhibits several notable interior features. The side stairhall is enhanced with paneled wainscot and a notable newel post. A series of Gothic arches resting on fluted square piers separate this hall from the front parlor area. A large plaster ceiling medallion and richly molded cornice embellish the rear parlor, and exceptionally fine Classical Revival mantels are found throughout.

23. House, 523 Rockingham Road, ca. 1900, C.

The historic background of this one story vernacular residence is questionable, however, it is thought to have been built by Cecelia Stansill Webb and purchased by Dr. John Stansill (1849-1904) upon her death. The front and side gables of the simple structure have returns and corner boards are plain. The Bungalow styled porch is thought to be a twentieth century addition.

24. Kwick-ee Food Store No. 34, 520 Rockingham Road, ca. 1970-, I, Pl.

A non-conforming convenience food store built on the site of the James Pickett Leak House constructed in ca. 1912. A large paved parking lot fronts the structure.

25. W. T. Covington House, 519 Rockingham Road, ca. 1870, C.

This exceptional two story vernacular residence was built by W. T. Covington (1845-1931), co-owner of the Covington Cotton Exchange, a cotton brokage business. The unspoiled structure exhibits a slightly projecting central bay and Italianate scrolled cornice brackets. The full front porch is enriched with chamfered porch posts, heavy turned balusters, and a bracketed cornice with paneled frieze. The central principal entrance is embellished with splayed side surrounds and a beveled glass transom and sidelights. Imaginative vernacular mantels with layered raised panels and simple brackets accent the interior rooms.

26. Robert Stansill House, 515 Rockingham Road, 1899, C.

This nicely proportioned one story residence features narrow, molded weatherboard siding, a typical three-bay front division, and a multi-paned sidelights framing a central raised panel door. The present classical portico is a replacement of the original full front porch. The residence was built by the wife of Dr. W. P. Stansill (1870-1948) upon his death. A son, Robert N. Stansill (1898-1941) occupied the house for many years. He was the founder of the People's Industrial Bank which opened in Rockingham in 1923 and closed in 1934. he also served as the Rockingham Postmaster from 1934 until 1942.

the architectural characteristics for which the district is significant. The front porch features coupled, stunted column supports on wood shingled pedestals.

36. Will McRae House, 101 Rockingham Road, 1917-1918, C.

In 1917, Will McRae (1897-1954), son of Octavius McRae (1855-1886), co-founder of the Lewarae Mill, had the former M. H. Russell House moved to the 500 block of Fayetteville Road and constructed this handsome two story brick residence on the available lot. A prominent businessman in his own right, Will McRae organized the Carolina Standard Corporation in 1923. The house displays a symmetrical three bay facade and exuberant window treatment. In 1980 the residence was adapted to a savings and loan institution without altering its exterior or interior architectural fabric.

37. Leak-Wall House, 405 E. Washington Street, 1853, C.

John Wall Leak (1816-1876), was a successful planter and merchant in Cheraw, South Carolina for a number of years. In ca. 1853 he moved to Rockingham and had constructed this highly significant, two story Greek Revival residence. The house, with its prominent two-tiered pedimented porch, was left to their only child, Mary Frances Leak (1847-1921) and her husband Henry Clay Wall (1841-1899). During the early 1900s the interior front rooms of the doubled pile house were updated with the addition of parquet floors and marble mantels, while the grounds were enhanced by a formal garden designed by landscapist, E. S. Draper (1894-) of Charlotte. In the late 1970s the residence was purchased by Montgomery Savings and Loan and refitted as a banking institution. Several surviving dependency structures sit on the rear of the lot.

38. First United Methodist Church, 410 E. Washington Street, 1899, C.

The present church property was acquired by the Methodist congregation between 1832 and 1833. A small frame church structure was built on the site shortly thereafter. It served the congregation until 1863 when it was replaced by a larger brick building. In 1899 this second church was brought down and the present impressive Romanesque Revival structure was erected. The picturesque red brick building is highlighted with a decorative slate shingled roof, prominent steeple, stone trim, and an exuberance of semi-circular door and window openings. Significant stained glass windows, which were donated as memorials to honored members of the church, enhanced the main sanctuary.

39. Biggs-Davis House, 510 E. Washington Street, ca. 1895, moved 1911, C.

This delightful one story Victorian cottage was originally built by members of the biggs family and was first located at 514 E. Washington Street. In 1901 it was purchased by a local tinner, T. E. Davis, who moved the structure in 1911 to its present location. The central entrance exhibits a period door with ornamental beadwork and a sunburst panel insert. The L-shaped porch is embellished with turned posts, balusters, and jig-sawn brackets. A pressed metal roof covering and decorative attic vents enhance the triple-A gable roof.

40. T. E. Davis House, 514 E. Washington Street, ca. 1911, C.

This substantial two story vernacular residence was constructed in 1911 by T. E. Davis, Jr., manager of the company stores belonging to Entwistle Manufacturing Company. This modest construction features a pressed tin roof covering, Colonial Revival porch detail, and an offset front entrance with applied jig-sawn motives.

41. Robert Steele House, 518 E. Washington Street, 1928, C.

Robert Steele, grandson of the principal promoter of the textile industry in Richmond County, Robert L. Steele, Sr., (1821-1985), constructed this simple one story Bungalow in the late 1920s. The residence exhibits a broadly gabled roof and wood shingled exterior siding typical of the style. The wrought iron supports of the engaged front porch and attached portio-cohere are probably modern replacements for a previous wood construction.

circumference enhances the front yard. It is said to have been planted by Walter F. Leak (1779-1879), textile pioneer in Richmond County.

50. Dockery-McNair House, 612 E. Washington Street, 1907, C.

This two story Victorian vernacular residence was the home of former attorney John C. Dockery (1879-1920) until 1918 when it was sold to J. C. McAuley, Clerk of the Richmond County Court from 1914 until 1922. The residence has belonged in the McNair family since the 1930s. Sheathed in molded, weatherboard siding, the L-shaped residence features a two story angular front bay, and a wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns. Interior decorative elements include mirrored overmantels, molded door surrounds, and an exquisite stained glass transom in the dining areas.

51. Claude Seate House, 701 E. Washington Street, 1930-1938 (SM), C.

This attractive one and one-half story frame cottage features a broadly pitched attic gable and casement windows. A bracketed shelf overhang enhances the central raised panel door with multi-pane sidelights. Similar brackets of a smaller scale embellish the cornices of the side wings. The well-maintained structure was built by Clyde Seate and is representative of 1930s residential construction in Rockingham.

52. Vacant lot between 612 and 704 E. Washington Street, VL.

Grass covered vacant lot.

53. Rawls-Riggan House, 704 E. Washington Street, 1954, NC.

This modest one story brick residence was built by Grace D. Rawls in the mid-1950's.

54. Bristow-Cheek House, 705 E. Washington Street, 1934, C.

E. B. Bristow, local pharmacist, commissioned Grady Brigman to construct this attractive one and one-half story residence in the early 1930s. The house exhibits a picturesque, multi-gabled roof and an asymmetrical massing of bays. The segmentally arched openings of the east sunrooms were originally screened in. A detached garage and large rear addition were erected on the property in 1980.

55. Daniel Morrison House, 708 E. Washington Street, ca. 1900, C.

Daniel Morrison (1844-1917), father of Cameron Morrison (1869-1953), governor of North Carolina from 1920-1924, had built this handsome Victorian vernacular residence in the early 1900s. Similar in many respects to the A. D. Dumas House at 123 Ledbetter Street (No. 88), the modest residence is sided with beaded weatherboard and fronted by an irregular full width porch exhibiting heavy, turned posts.

56. Vacant lot between 708 and 804 E. Washington Street, VL.

Grass covered vacant lot.

57. J. M. Ledbetter House, 803 E. Washington Street, 1910, C.

Dr. J. M. Ledbetter, a practicing physician in Rockingham from 1895 until 1938, and his brother, Henry D. Ledbetter, commissioned local contractor A. D. Dumas to construct this exceptionally fine Classical Revival brick residence. The symmetrical two story front facade features a wrap-around porch with Ionic columns, denticulated cornice, and pedimented entry. The central entrance is flanked by plain colonnettes supporting a denticulated shelf entablature. Gabled dormers with returns, pilaster corner boards and Palladian window inserts project from the slate covered low hipped roof. Well maintained flower and shrub gardens enhance the east yard.

58. Robert L. Steele, Jr., House, 804 E. Washington Street, 1907, C.

Robert L. Steele, Jr., (1853-1926), a noted textile manufacturer, moved from his residence at 708

enhances the charming qualities of this residence.

71. John Morrison House, 111 Scales Street, ca. 1900, C.

This exceptionally fine transitionally styled residence is nicely proportioned though modest in its appearance. The asymmetrical massing of its construction and long two over two sash windows are indicative of the Victorian vernacular style, whereas the porch detail and interior mantels are Colonial Revival. The well maintained residence was at one time the home of John Morrison, who acquired it in 1915. He was the brother of Cameron Morrison, Governor of North Carolina from 1920-1924. The residence is thought to have been built as rental property, but its original owner has not been accurately determined.

72. Charles Edgerton House, 112 Scales Street, ca. 1900, C.

This one story, triple-A gable vernacular house was for many years the residence of former County Historian and manager of Carolina Power and Light, C. E. D. Edgerton (1881-1941). The central entrance of the L-shaped house features a raised panel door with single light and complimentary sidelights. Slender columns support a full width front porch.

73. House, 114 Scale Street, ca. 1905, C.

This one story structure is representative of vernacular cottage construction popular in Rockingham at the turn of the century. Easily identified as a compact, three bay mass with pyramidal roof and twin interior chimneys, the house is fronted by an L-shaped porch with Tuscan columns.

74. House, 117 Scales Street, 1924-1930 (SM), NC.

Typical of the nice collection of Bungalows that line both sides of Scales Streets, this one story frame structure is sided with wood shingles.

75. House, 118 Scales Street, ca. 1945, NC.

This unusual two story frame residence features a modified hip roof, six over six sash windows and central two story brick tower with polygonal roof cap.

76. House, 119 Scales Street, 1924-1930 (SM), C.

This small frame Bungalow residence exhibits beaded horizontal siding and a central one bay portico with tapering wood posts on a brick foundation.

77. House, 120 Scales Street, 1942-1930 (SM), NC.

This one story frame cottage features beaded weatherboard siding, multi-paned over a single batten sash, and a classical gable portico with returns.

78. House, 121 Scales Street, 1924-1930 (SM), NC.

This one story frame cottage with offset portico and six over six sash windows has recently been sided with aluminum.

79. House, 122 Scales Street, 1924-1930 (SM), NC.

This one story frame Bungalow, typical of the many that line Scales Street is sided with asbestos shingles.

80. House, 123 Scales Street, 1924-1930 (SM), NC.

Exhibiting a pyramidal roof, this one story frame cottage has beaded horizontal siding and three over one sash windows.

89. House, 122 Ledbetter Street, ca., 1905. C.

Similar in appearance to 118 Ledbetter Street, this one story frame vernacular residence features a triple-A gable roof, a decorative louvered attic vent, and six over six sash windows flanking a central entrance.

90. House, 119 Ledbetter Street, ca., 1905. C.

This one story frame residence is similar in appearance to 117 Ledbetter Street (No. 92). Discrepancies include, however, the addition of aluminum siding and removal of original porch detail. Despite these serious alterations, the scale and proportion of the residence contribute to the harmony of the Ledbetter streetscape.

91. House, 118 Ledbetter Street, ca., 1905. C.

The 100 block of Ledbetter Street displays a significant and fairly unaltered row of modest single story houses representing vernacular residential styles popular before 1920. This L-shaped, triple-A gable residence has been altered in subsequent years with the addition of asbestos shingle siding.

92. House, 117 Ledbetter Street, ca., 1905. C.

This delightful, unspoiled one story vernacular residence features narrow, molded weatherboard siding, two over two sash windows, and an engaged porch with turned posts.

93. House, 116 Ledbetter Street, ca., 1945. NC.

Although constructed forty years later than most other residences on Ledbetter Street, the scale and proportion of this modest Colonial Revival cottage continues to contribute to the attractive Ledbetter streetscape.

94. House, 115 Ledbetter Street, ca., 1905. C.

This pleasant one story, triple-A gable frame residence retains most of its original detail. Two over two-sash windows flanks the central door with paneled surrounds on either side. The front attached porch features elaborately turned porch posts that add to the turn of the century character of the house.

95. House, 114 Ledbetter Street, ca. 1905. C.

This delightful one story frame vernacular residence is fronted by several of the mature water oaks, which line both sides of Ledbetter Street. Its front shed porch exhibits decorative turned posts and balusters; typical porch details from the early 1900s.

96. House, 113 Ledbetter Street, ca. 1905. C.

Similar in many respects to 114 Ledbetter Street, this one-story frame residence display paneled door surrounds, narrows two over two sash windows and ornately turned porch posts and balusters.

97. Edward Kennedy House, 109 Ledbetter Street, 1940. C.

A nicely scaled denticulated course accents the cornice of this attractive one and one-half story Colonial cottage. The six panel door of the central entrance is enhanced by fluted surrounds supporting a plain frieze and overhead shelf entablature.

98. W. C. Moreland House, 1308 Fayetteville Road, 1930-1931, C.

To those travelling south on U.S. Highway #1, the spacious yard and numerous shade trees of the W. C. Moreland House provide a lovely introduction to the Rockingham Historic District. The well maintained two-story frame Colonial Revival residence is distinguished by its gambrel roof, pedimented portico and fanlight transom above the central entrance.

108. Don E. Sedberry House, 1120 Fayetteville Road, 1931, C.

Built by Jullian and Ruby Burroughs, the one and one-half story brick residence was the home of Ruby and her second husband, Don E. Sedberry from 1931 until 1979. Mr. Sedberry, a mortician and former county coroner, utilized the rear portion of the house as a mortuary during the 1930s and early 1940s. Tripartite window divisions flank either side of a steeply pitched gabled portico. This portico is pierced by semi-circular entrance openings. The attractive residence has undergone few alterations over the years, though the attic was finished into an apartment during the 1940s.

109. Athos Cockman House, 1119 Fayetteville Road, 1934, NC.

Athos Cockman, a local oil distributor also served as the temporary Rockingham Postmaster in 1966. This one and one-half story frame Bungalow displays a staggered front gable porch, diagonal roof brackets and exposed rafters beneath the side eaves. The simply styled house has recently been sided with aluminum.

110. Vacant Lot between 1119 and 1113 Fayetteville Road, VL.

Grass covered vacant lot.

111. House, 1113 Fayetteville Road, 1923, C.

This one story brick Bungalow structure features a staggered gable roofline and diagonal support brackets. The front gable is half-timbered and stunted wood supports on brick piers compliment the porch.

112. Neal-Bristow House, 1112 Fayetteville Road, ca 1928, C.

Built by automobile dealer, Horace Neal, in the late 1920s, this well preserved one story brick house was purchased soon after by Charles O. Bristow, a local physician. Twin gable bays flank either side of a central portico featuring Tuscan columns and a gently curved protective overhang. The elliptical transom over the principal entrance repeats this unusual curved line.

113. Masonic Temple, 1107 Fayetteville Road, 1952, NC.

The Rockingham Masonic Lodge, 122 years old, was organized in 1859. The construction of the present temple, measuring forty-two by eighty feet, began in 1952. The hallmark of the structure is its gabled portico. A pedimented door surround compliments the central entrance.

114. David McNeill House, 1106 Fayetteville Road, 1950, NC.

This two story structure has a concrete block base and framed second story. The residence does not display any architectural detail of note and is currently unoccupied.

115. House, 1105 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1900, C.

This turn of the century house, with its pyramidal roof, twin interior chimneys, and projecting front and side gables, is representative of vernacular house construction of that era. A complimentary wrap-around porch is carried on slender Tuscan columns and the front entry features a single light, raised panels, and applied ornamental squares bosses. The resident was converted into apartments during the 1950s.

116. Apartments, 124 N. Stewart Street, 1969, NC.

This two story brick apartment is considered an intrusion in the Rockingham Historic District.

117. Thomas Lee Covington House, 1101 Fayetteville Road, 1910, C.

Thomas Lee Covington, Clerk of the Richmond County Court from 1906 until 1914, had built this substantial two story Colonial Revival residence in 1910. The irregularly planned house features a front wrap-around porch with stunted Tuscan columns on stuccoed brick piers. Leaded and beveled glass transoms highlight

1899. In 1909 he married Annie Sarger (1881-1969) of Greensboro and constructed this spacious, two story Colonial Revival residence. The nicely proportioned, three-bay front facade is built on a granite foundation, the only stone masonry in the district. An inviting porch wraps around three sides of the house, and the principal entrance exhibits a leaded glass transom and sidelights. The interior woodwork of the spacious central hall remains darkly stained and mantels are classically derived.

126. Suburban Apartments, 1010 Fayetteville road, 1977, I., PL.

the Suburban Apartments town house complex was built on the site of the former Walter Coppedge House. The complex consists of three buildings and is fronted by a paved parking lot.

127. B. T. Stephenson House, 1005 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1900, C.

Built by B. T. Stephenson, this picturesque, one story frame house features a wrap-around porch with slender Tuscan columns and a pedimented entry. Of interest are the angular bays which project from the front and sides of the house and the twin interior chimneys with decorated corbelled caps. The interior front rooms are enhanced by tall ceilings, accenting plaster cornice moldings, and mirrored overmantels.

128. Stewart House, 1004 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1860, C.

Known locally as the Stewart House, the original builder of this important one story frame residence and its exact date of construction have not been firmly established. The well proportioned double-pile house is flanked on either side by one room wings. The three-bay division of the principal facade is fronted by a pedimented porch with Victorian scrolled brackets and hanging pendants. The handsome double door entry is framed by colonnettes, a trabeated transom, and sidelights which illuminate the central hall. Interior ceilings are tall, and simple Creek Revival post and lintel mantels enhance the front rooms.

129. F. B. Garrett House, 1001 Fayetteville Road, 1916, C.

The Bungalow house had its heyday in Rockingham residential construction from 1915 until 1930. This notable one story frame residence, built by Dr. F. B. Garrett (1890-1958), is an exceptional example of the house type. The residence presents a broad porch gable to the street featuring diagonal brackets and exposed roof rafters beneath the eaves. The gable is covered in wood shingles and features grouped tapering wood supports on brick piers. A compatible rear addition was constructed in 1940.

130. Edgar W. Jones House, 917 Fayetteville Road, 1930, NC.

Edgar W. Jones (1884-1962) had this fine one story frame cottage built in 1930. He married Hallie Steele Covington (1893-1968), daughter of prominent gentlemen farmer, W. M. Covington. The builder drew upon classical detail to enhance the central bay of the front facade. The gable portico displays returns and column supports. The paneled door of the central entry features an elliptical fanlight and multi-pane sidelights.

131. William H. Entwistle House, 916 Fayetteville Road, 1938, C.

The William H. Entwistle House is set back from Fayetteville Road on a deep, beautifully landscaped lot. Grandson of the founder of Entwistle Manufacturing, William H. Entwistle served as its president from 1934 to 1946. In 1938 Mr. Entwistle contracted with builder, E. W. Renicke of Southern Pines, to construct this unspoiled, two story frame Georgian Revival residence. Otto Zenke of Greensboro was responsible for the interior design and Mr. Morell, a landscape architect from Southern Pines, designed the notable landscape. The central bays of the richly detailed exterior are embellished with numerous classical motives. The pedimented gable supported by two large console brackets is delineated by a running series of medallions. Its ocular window is further enhanced by an applied garland motif. The elegantly detailed entrance, with its fanlight transom, is copied from the Hammon-Harwood House in Annapolis, Maryland. Its shallow pediment portico is supported by two engaged Ionic columns.

Greensboro in 1961.

138. Guy Trexler House, 815 Fayetteville Road, 1960, NC.

This one story brick residence was built on the site of the former Zachary Philmore Long House, built in 1886 and lost to fire in 1938.

139. Vacant Lot between 815 and 807 Fayetteville Road, VL.

Grass covered vacant lot.

140. John Entwistle House, 810 Fayetteville Road, 1956, C.

In 1956 John Entwistle, farmer and educator, commissioned Walter D. Toy of Charlotte to design this attractive two story Dutch Colonial residence. The house was built on the site of the former William Entwistle House (1899), taken down to make room for the new construction. Choice heart pine timber were saved from the older residence and recycled in the construction of the new dwelling. This replacement structure features a recessed, paneled entry, a gambrel roof and five gabled dormers, which compliment the five bay division below.

141. Henry Rancke House, 807 Fayetteville Road, 1925, C.

Henry Rancke (1873-1948), former freight adjuster, dispatcher, and liaison between the mills and the railroads, married Hannah Pickett Cole, daughter of John Wyatt and Kate Steele Cole. In 1925 they moved the John Wyatt Cole House, a highly picturesque Mid-Victorian residence, from Fayetteville Road one block north to 801 Ann Street, and constructed a notable Colonial Revival residence on the available lot. Striking exterior features of the centrally planned house include a clay tiled gable roof and a series of pedimented dormers. The central, paneled door exhibits single sidelights and an elliptical transom, and the one bay portico has column supports and a denticulated cornice. A complimentary three car garage enhances the property in the rear.

147. Robert L. Steele, Sr., House, 705 Fayetteville Road, Ca. 1850, C.

An important pivotal structure within the Rockingham Historic District, this magnificent two story Greek Revival residence is also of state significance. The exceptionally fine structure was built in ca. 1850 by Robert L. Steele, Sr., (1821-1895), a great engineer and promoter of the textile industry in Richmond County, and the active spirit behind the construction of Great Falls, Pee Dee, Roberdel, and Steele Mills. The one story wrap-around porch with its fluted columns and Doric entablature add much to the classic beauty of the house while the elaborately scrolled brackets and paneled frieze of the truncated hip roof look forward to the later Italianate Style. A ladder from the interior central hall of the second floor leads to the crowning feature of the residence, the third story belvedere. From this small, windowed room an extraordinary view of the surrounding city scape can be gained. The spacious first floor interior of this double pile construction is enhanced by single, paneled pocket doors, boldly articulated door surrounds, and Greek Revival post and lintel mantels. The highly impressive structure was converted into five finished apartments during the 1930s.

148. Leak-Scales House, 704 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1860, moved 1899, C.

Walter F. Leak (1799-1879) founded Richmond Mill in 1833 (later Great Falls Manufacturing Company), the first textile mill in Richmond County and only the fifth in North Carolina. Not only was Walter F. Leak a member of the State Senate in 1832, and a trustee of the University of North Carolina from 1846 to 1868, but he also had substantial land holdings in Richmond County. An analysis of the architectural fabric suggests the construction date of this large Mid-Victorian residence to be in ca. 1860. In 1879, upon the death of Walter Leak, the home was left to his daughter, Mary, the wife of John Morehead Scales (1831-1888). In 1899, their son, Walter Leak Scales, moved the house from its original location on East Washington Street to Fayetteville Road. A newspaper account from the Anglo-Saxon records the event: "Mr. W. L. Scales, having tired of country life is moving his residence some hundred yards off the road right into town. It has resulted in quite an improvement of the street and opens up several very valuable city lots." An 1899 photograph shows the windlass and mules which were employed in the moving process. The low gabled roof of the two story residence features decorative brick chimney caps, a bracketed cornice with paneled frieze and returns on the gable ends. The front, angular bay window is enriched with a bracketed, denticulated cornice. Although the present porch placement is similar to that of the original, the classical Doric columns, dentin cornice and balustrade were added in the 1950s. The interior of the home features original doors, mantels and several light fixtures. The south parlor is embellished with an ornate ceiling medallion. Local tradition says that at the turn of the century an Italian craftsman from New York traveling with his molds thorough Rockingham, earned his livelihood by enriching at least four interiors in the area. The house was sympathetically divided into two residences in 1944.

149. Judge F. Donald Phillips House, 622 Fayetteville Road, 1925, C.

Judge F. Donald Phillips, born in Laurinburg in 1893, is one of Rockingham's most distinguished citizens. Former Mayor of Rockingham in 1919, he was elected Solicitor of the Thirteenth Judicial District in the General Election of 1922 and was re-elected for three successive terms of four years each. He was also elected Resident Judge of the Twentieth Judicial District in the General Election of 1934 and served continuously in that position until his retirement in 1963, with the exception of one year, 1946-1947, when he was appointed by President Harry Truman as one of the Judges of the International Military Tribunal for the trial of major war criminals in Nuremberg, Germany. He married Octavia Stanback Scales in 1925 and in that same year had built a charming one story cottage. A most distinguishing feature is its front exterior chimney with double stepped shoulder and S-shaped anchor beam.

150. Steele-Gibbons House, 621 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1846, C.

Once the handsome residence of Colonel Walter Leak Steele (1823-1891), this ambitious two story house was significantly altered in the mid 1970s. The principal facades, however, which date from 1846 still retain architectural elements associated with its Italianate Style. A lawyer by profession, Colonel Steele served in

Prominently sited in a shady grove of willow oaks, the substantial structure features narrow, molded weatherboard siding, front and side gables with palladia attic windows, and an L-shaped porch. The principal entrance is framed by coupled, fluted colonnetes which supports a wide shelf entablature. The stylish interior exhibits a rich array of period woodwork including vertical tongue-in-groove wainscoting, and symmetrically molded door surrounds.

156. Vacant Lot between 612 and 604 Fayetteville Road, VL.
Grass covered vacant lot.

157. Stephen W. Steele House, 604 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1885, C.

The original ownership of this one story, L-shaped frame residence is attributed to Stephen W. Steele, son of the great textile industrialist, Robert L. Steele, Sr. Stephen acted as superintendent of Great Falls Mill in the mid 1890s and was also part of the corporate body for the development of Steele's Mill in 1895. Dating from ca. 1885, the modest residence features side gables with returns, nine over nine sash windows, and a central trabeated door transom and sidelights. Recent modifications include the removal of a rear ell, the elimination of side and rear porches, and the addition of aluminum siding.

158. Helms-McRae House, 516 Fayetteville Road, 1917, C.

T. R. Helms (1873-1948), a jeweler of some standing, had this well proportioned two story brick house constructed in 1917. Two years later he sold the residence to grocery warehouse owner, T. L. McRae, before moving into a newly constructed house at 517 E. Washington Street. Noteworthy architectural detail on this box-like construction is confined to the porch area, which exhibits a bracketed and denticulated cornice, and stunted Tuscan porch columns on brick piers. A hanging indirect light fixture, one of the first promoted by Carolina Power and Light Company during the late 1910s, illuminates the side hall. The interesting fixture displays an ornamental metal shade, milk glass globe, and hanging tassel.

159. Leak-Aycock-Covington House, 515 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1855, C.

The highly significant Leak-Aycock-Covington House was constructed in the 1850s by William Cole Leak and his wife, the former Ann Parish Steele. William's brother, Colonel John Wall Leak constructed a similar Greek Revival residence of a more simple design 300 yards to the southwest at 405 E. Washington Street (No. 37). William and John were the sons of William Pickett and Nancy Poythress Wall Leak. The notable William Cole Leak residence was sold in a commissioner's sale on November 14, 1871 and was purchased by James H. Aycock, a lumberman, who is said to have altered the exterior of the house extensively. On October 23, 1880 the Aycocks sold the house to John Wesley and Mary Little Steele Covington. The fabulous two-tiered pedimented porch of this two story Greek Revival structure is further enhanced by two orders of fluted Corinthian columns. These ornate porch supports are probably twentieth century replacements of an original, more simple order. Other noteworthy exterior features include a bracketed and denticulated roof cornice, two story paneled corner boards, and significant window detail. The interior front rooms were updated toward the turn of the century with the addition of plaster ceiling medallions and cornices of unsurpassed quality. an elaborate staircase with curvilinear stair scrolls and turned spindles enhances the central hall.

160. Fidelity (formerly Southern National) Bank Branch, 515 Fayetteville Road, I., PL.

This contemporary, buff brick bank structure and its complimentary fountain were erected in 1963.

161. (Former) Cope's Inn, 514 Fayetteville Road, ca. 1905, C.

This simple two story frame house is typical of Rockingham vernacular residential construction dating from the early 1900s. Known for many years as Cope's Inn, a local rooming house, the two-bay principal facade is fronted by a porch with clustered Tuscan columns. The simplicity of the exterior is carried through to the

entry. The broad clipped gable roof features decorative, saw-tooth purlins and exposed rafters beneath the eaves.

169. A. W. Porter House, 313 Foushee Avenue, 1940, NC.

Built by A. W. Porter, farmer (1869-1936), this one and one-half story frame cottage features plain weatherboard siding, gabled dormers and an angular front bay window. The scale and proportion of the attractive residence compliment the earlier Bungalow structures on Foushee Avenue.

170. James H. Covington, Jr. House, 314 Foushee Avenue, 1923, C.

A. D. Dumas, contractor, began work October 16, 1923 on this substantial one and one-half story Bungalow for James H. Covington, Jr. Exterior highlights of the frame structure include gabled dormers, projecting eaves with exposed roof rafters, and an off set porch with brick piers. Portions of the roof, dormer and porch gables are half-timbered.

171. Apartments, 308 Wall Street, 1940, NC.

This two story Colonial Revival duplex was developed by Dr. F. B. Garrett as rental property. The plan three-bay box construction features eight over eight paired windows flanking a central entry and exterior end chimneys.

172. Apartments, 310 Wall Street, ca. 1924-1964, NC.

Built in 1924 as a long, narrow, frame residence, this two story structure was brick veneered and refitted as a multi-family dwelling in 1964.

173. House, 313 Wall Street, ca. 1905, C.

This one story frame vernacular dwelling is representative of a popular residential house type dating from the early 1900s. The residence is well proportioned and features a high hipped roof, projecting side bays, one over one sash windows, and an inviting L-shaped porch with tuscan columns.

174. Horace Steadman House, 911 Ann Street ca. 1925, C.

Horace Steadman, former teacher and past president of Pee Dee Mills, had this attractive one story brick cottage built in ca. 1925. The central entrance, flanked on either side by a tripartite window, is recessed behind a bracketed overhang supported by wood pillars. The broad attic gable has been given a rough stucco finish adding to the textural richness of the exterior. The perfect symmetry of the front facade is balanced by a porch wing on the east and an attached pro-cohere on the west.

175. House, 912 Ann Street, ca. 1960 NC.

Built in the early 1960's this modest one story ranch construction is not compatible in scale or proportion with other houses in the historic district.

176. J. A. Covington House, 913 Ann Street, ca. 1912, C.

According to relatives, J. A. Covington, a prominent gentleman farmer, moved from the country to Ann Street in the early 1910s. This handsomely proportioned Colonial Revival house is fronted by a U-shaped veranda, and its boxy, two story elevation is topped by a truncated hipped roof covered with a pressed metal shingles. The principal entrance of the double-pile construction is embellished with a leaded and beveled glass transom and sidelights. Interior features include classically derived, mirrored over mantels and vertical beaded tongue-in-groove wainscoting in the central hall and dining area. The house is one of the more attractive Colonial Revival residences in the Rockingham Historic District.

184. House, 323 Steele Street, ca. 1850, moved ca. 1890, NC.

According to the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Katz, the front central and north rooms of this one story, triple-A gable residence at one time comprised the detached cook house of the Col. Walter L. Steele House at 621 Fayetteville Road (no. 150). In ca. 1890 Col. Steele moved the cook house to its present location. It was purchased by the Linker family shortly thereafter, and with the addition of several rooms was refitted as a one family dwelling.

185. House, 417 Greene Street, ca. 1955, NC.

This rambling one story cement block residence has been refitted as a multi-family dwelling and is used for rental purposes.

186. Church of the Messiah (Episcopal), 202 N. Lawrence Street, 1899-1900, C.

In 1899 Captain W. I. Everett deeded a lot on the northeast corner of N. Lawrence and Greene Streets for the construction of a frame Episcopal Chapel. Construction on the small Gothic Revival structure, modeled after the Episcopal Church at Lincolnton, was completed on October 14, 1900. In 1924 the picturesque structure was moved thirty feet west and brick veneered. Bricks were sold for one dollar each to finance the remodeling. Characteristic of the Gothic Revival Style are the pointed arch window and door openings, the stepped buttresses and the sixty foot steeple with belfry. The dark, intimate interior is enhanced by diagonal and vertical tongue-in-groove wall paneling, significant stained glass, and an elaborately worked choir screen. A compatible office and Sunday school building was attached to the north side of the chapel in 1951.

187. Vacant Lot adjacent to the east boundary of 209 Greene Street, VL.

Grass covered vacant lot.

188. House, 209 Greene Street, ca. 1930, NC.

This modest, though pleasant, two story box structure is described by a low hipped roof, shiplap siding, a three-bay division of the front facade and little architectural detail of note.

189. Vacant Lot adjacent to the west boundary of 209 Greene Street, VL.

Grass covered vacant lot.

190. Vacant Lot adjacent to the west boundary of vacant lot (No. 189), VL.

Grass covered vacant lot.

191. (Former) Claude Gore Rental House, 102 LeGrand Avenue, ca., 1918, C.

Claude Gore, textile mill manager and industrialist, came to Rockingham in 1901 to successfully operate Great Falls Mill until its closing in 1930s depression. According to Mr. Gore's daughter, Mrs. Minor T. Hinson, the mill was running at its peak during the 1910s, producing good quality war goods. During this time her father had built two, two story frame houses at 102 and 104 LeGrand Avenue and three, two frame dwellings between 102 and 106 Everett Street. Two overseers of Great Falls Mill resided in the houses on LeGrand Avenue, whereas the houses on Everett Street were occupied by the mill superintendent, the supervisor of the dye plant, and the manager of the company store. It has been said that portions of the five modest structures were pre-fabricated; their structural elements shipped to Rockingham by railroad. The two story dwellings at 102 and 104 LeGrand Avenue are identical in plan and feature gambrel roofs, plain weatherboard siding and a two-bay division of the front facade. A single Tuscan pillar supports a small engaged front porch.

192. (Former) Claude Gore Rental House, 104 LeGrand Avenue, ca. 1918, C.

See description for 102 LeGrand Avenue (No. 191).

present owners are stabilizing its former deteriorated condition.

201. Minnie Dockery House, 205 Everett Street, ca. 1911, C.

Minnie Everett Dockery (1866-1940) built his handsomely proportioned one story Colonial Revival house in ca. 1911, shortly after the death of her husband, H. C. Dockery (1848-1911). Recessed behind a grove of water oak trees, this compact, one story, three-bay structure is complimented by a veranda on three sides and central broadly gabled entry. Interior features of the double-pile construction include wide pine floors, classical mantels, tall ceilings, and covered cornice moldings.

202. House, 206 Everett Street, ca. 1920, NC.

This one story frame Bungalow displays an offset gabled porch with diagonal cornice braces and tapering wood porch supports on brick piers. Such features are typical of the style popular in Rockingham residential construction during the 1920s and 1930s.

203. W. S. Thomas House, 207 Everett Street, 1923, C.

Construction was completed on this fine two story brick house belonging to W. S. Thomas on November 15, 1923. A respected local lawyer, Thomas served as Clerk of the Richmond County Court from 1922 until 1942. The three-bay, box-type construction is served by four exterior chimneys. Tripartite window divisions flank on either side of a central entrance with multi-pane sidelights. The house is fronted by a full width porch with tapering wood supports on brick piers and is capped by a truncated hipped roof, with slate shingles.

204. H. M. Smithey House, 208 Everett Street, 1924-1930 (SM), NC.

This small frame cottage was built by H. M. Smithey, long time manager of the local Belk's Department Store, in the early 1930s. The charming residence remained in the Smithey family until 1978. Its four bay facade is fronted by a simple pedimented portico with column supports. Windows are six over six sash and the central raised panel door has multi-pane sidelights.

205. Dr. Alphus McCullen House, 210 Everett Street, ca. 1920, C.

Dr. Alphus McCullen, District Superintendent of the Methodist Church, built this fine one story frame residence in ca. 1915. Its paneled chimney stacks, broad roof gables, diagonal cornice brackets, and wood shingled exterior are consistent with the vernacular house types lining the length of Everett Street.

206. John W. Covington House, 211 Everett Street, ca. 1920, C.

This well preserved brick cottage was constructed in ca. 1920 by John W. Covington, former associated of the Farmers Bank and Trust. The nicely proportioned exterior exhibits a wrap-around porch with brick pier supports, a broken pediment above a central entry, and small lunette windows in the attic gables. The house currently serves as a parsonage for the First United Methodist Church.

207. Isaac S. London House, 302 Everett Street, 1918, C.

One of Rockingham's leading newspaper men and best loved citizens, Isaac S. London (1885-1964) had this simple one story frame residence constructed in 1918. The Post-Dispatch under the editorship and ownership of London began operations on December 6, 1917. The newspaper was sold to J. Neal Cadieu in the early 1950s, but London continued as its editor until his death. A collector of local historical information and anecdotes, London was appointed the official local historical for the county in 1956. His residence, which is representative of the typical vernacular house type constructed on Everett Street in the early 1920s, was purchased by the Church of the Messiah (Episcopal) in 1939 and served as its parsonage for many years.

217. C. C. Taylor House, 225 LeGrand Avenue, ca. 1920, C.

This modest one story frame Bungalow was built by C. C. Taylor, a local merchant. Large dormer windows project from the sloping sides of the hipped roof and the screened porch is possibly a replacement for an original full width Bungalow porch.

218. House, 226 LeGrande Avenue, ca. 1930, NC.

This well maintained one story house exhibits characteristics associated with the Bungalow Style. Its gable roof has exposed rafters and the principal entrance is recessed behind an offset gabled portico supported by tapering wood pillars. The front plate glass window is probably a replacement.

219. Bill Pittman House, 227 LeGrand Avenue, 1929, C.

This attractive one story frame cottage was constructed in 1929 by Bill Pittman, an attorney. The side gables of the cross gable roof have returns and decorative, louvered attic vents. The front engaged porch is supported by tuscan columns. Another residence of similar design is located at 1201 Fayetteville Road (No. 107).

220. House, 228 LeGrand Avenue, ca. 1930, C.

This one story residence is representative in scale and detail of the popular Bungalow house types which line both sides of LeGrand Avenue. The lower division of the house is brick veneered, whereas the upper gables of the cross gable roof are stuccoed and half timbered.

221. House, 301 LeGrand Avenue, ca. 1885, moved before 1918, C.

This simple frame cottage was moved from 403 N. Randolph Street by Horace Biggs in ca. 1918. The front and side gables of the one story structure have returns. Two finely scrolled cornice brackets accent the gable of the west elevation. The central entrance exhibits sidelights and a trabeated transom. The house is fronted by a gently curved L-shaped porch with column supports.

222. Frank I. Mason House, 406 N. Randolph Street, ca., 1915, C.

Frank I. Mason came to Rockingham in the early 1900s as an expert machinist to work in the Dockery Mercantile and Ice Manufacturing Company. This well maintained tow story vernacular residence is nicely proportioned by lacking architectural detail of note. The house is fronted by an L-shaped porch with slender Tuscan supports.

223. House, 405 N. Randolph Street, ca. 1920, NC.

This well preserved one story frame Bungalow exhibits an offset portico with diagonal cornice braces, exposed roof rafters, and tapering wood supports on brick piers. the exterior of the house is sided with wood shingles and plain weatherboard. Windows are multi-pane over a single batten sash.

224. T. T. Cole House, 403 N. Randolph Street, ca., 1920, C.

Built by T. T. Cole in ca. 1920 this rambling, one story residence features broad front and side gables with diagonal brackets and exposed rafters beneath the eaves. The rustic quality of the wood shingled exterior is a characteristic feature of the Bungalow style. Windows are multi-paned above a single batten sash and the offset front and side porches are supported by stunted wood pillars on brick piers.

225. (Former) Baptist Parsonage, 402 N. Randolph Street, 1924, C.

Built as a parsonage for the First Baptist Church, this modest two story brick structure was erected on land given to the church by Claude Gore. The three-bay facade features a high hipped roof, hipped dormer, full width front porch, and paired multi-pane windows over a single batten sash. The church sold the parsonage as a private residence in 1930.

four years later the appointment was renewed by President Theodore Roosevelt. One of the earliest surviving structures on N. Randolph street, the two story house has been remodeled on several occasions. The massive two story support columns of the central portico are most likely twentieth century additions, as is the wrap-around porch with Tuscan supports and the leaded and beveled door and window transoms. The Victorian scrolled cornice brackets and decorative louvered attic vents, however, are original to the structure. The interior of the house has been completely remodeled and no noteworthy original features survive.

233. Ben Palmer House. 302 N. Randolph Street. 1924. C.

Ben Palmer purchased the former 1888 Richmond County Courthouse, located at Washington Square, for one dollar in 1924 and utilized floor joists roof, rafters and slate shingles in the construction of this brick Colonial Revival residence. The two story, three-bay facade features a recessed entry behind a simple one-bay portico with a single leaf raised panel door and fanlight transom.

234. LeGrand Everett House. 208 N. Randolph Street. ca. 1915. C.

John LeGrand Everett (1874-1942) had this elegantly detailed Classical Revival residence built in ca. 1915. As Secretary of the Pee Dee Mills, the impressive structure reflected his wealth and position. The symmetrical massing of the front facade and formal entry show the influence of the Classical Revival Style. Fluted, engaged colonnettes frame the paneled door and rise to support an elliptical arch and magnificent beveled and leaded glass fanlight. An identical fanlight graces a transom of the interior central hall. During the 1940s the house was refitted as a multi-family dwelling. Since that time the residence has been sided, the upper and lower porch balusters have been removed as has the crowning.

235. John Dockery House. 202 N Randolph Street. ca. 1912. C.

John Dockery (1879-1920), lawyer, farmer and owner of an ice and fertilizer plant, moved his residence at 612 E. Washington Street to this finely proportioned Colonial Revival brick residence in 1912. A. C. Dumas was the local contractor responsible for the construction. The two story, three-bay division of the principal facade is topped by a half-timbered gabled dormer. A running series of medallions accent the porch and roof cornices and exquisite leaded and beveled glass sidelights enhance the principal entrance. The front and side porches display clustered pillars and simple balustrades with square pales.

236. First Baptist Church, 201 N. Randolph Street, 1957. PL

In 1881 the congregation of the First Baptist Church constructed a small frame church structure on a lot donated by Captain W. I. Everett at the northwest corner of N. Randolph and Greene streets. This frame structure was replaced by a Gothic Revival brick church in 1909 and it served the Baptist congregation until 1957. At that time the present Colonial Revival First Baptist Church was erected on a neighboring lot to the north and the obsolete 1909 building was brought down for a large parking lot.