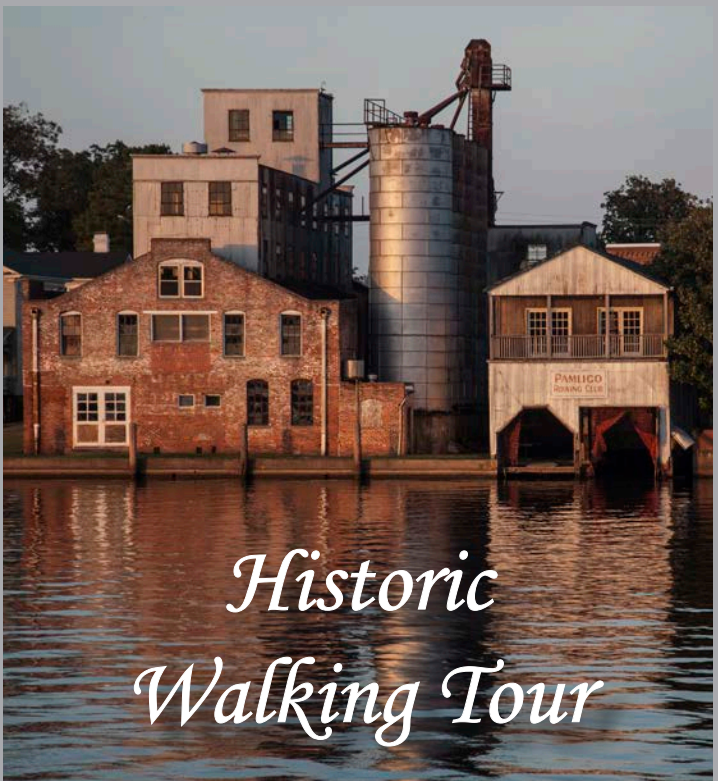


the Heart of the
Inner Banks

Washington

NORTH CAROLINA



A Brief History of Washington

As early as 1585, English explorers visited an area that would become Washington; by the 1690s early settlements appeared. The area was known by various names until 1712 when it was named Beaufort after Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort. In the 1770s, James Bonner started the town that became Washington in 1776. It was named in honor of General George Washington, making Washington, NC the first town to be named after this revered gentleman. Early in the War Between the States Washington fell to Federal troops, but on April 30, 1864 they were under attack from the Confederate Army and vacated after setting a fire that swept across town destroying most of Washington's early buildings. Residents rebuilt only to see destruction again by fire on September 3, 1900. A faulty stove flue sparked flames which consumed most of the city's rebuilt business district. Much of the area's late Victorian Commercial architecture dates to the rebuilding effort that followed this second tragic fire. Today Washington attracts new and diverse industries; and our rivers are a recreational, ecological and aesthetic resource. With commitment to historic preservation, Washington truly lives its motto: "Pride in the past, faith in the future."

About the Tour

The Historic Walking Tour will route you through a major portion of Washington's Historic District, the cradle of the city. Our Historic District is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, several sites on the tour are also included in the Register. With this book as your guide, you can view over 30 sites of historical and architectural significance. Plan on a few hours to complete the tour and be sure to take advantage of the public parking (indicated on the map) and numerous downtown restaurants nearby. Please consider that most of these sites are private homes and offices. The building interiors and surrounding grounds are not ordinarily open to public tour. However, the people of Washington are very friendly, so feel free to ask questions and engage in conversation with the folks you meet along the way. Just let them know you're on the Historic Walking Tour of Washington.

You just might be amazed by some of the stories you'll uncover.

Keys to Using the Map

As you begin your walking tour, use the map to the left to choose your course. It is divided into three sections – lack, charcoal and silver – which loosely represent the eastern, western and downtown historic districts of Washington. Feel free to begin the tour anywhere you choose. The black diamonds in each section represent historic sites on the tour and can be cross-referenced with the pages in this book. Keep in mind that the tour highlights just a few, select historic sites. In fact, the entire downtown area is a nationally-registered historic district, so prepare to see a wide variety of historically and architecturally significant places here.

The pages in this book are designed to give you a glimpse of the beauty each site has to offer with a photo on the top and general history and facts below the image. To help you relate the page to the actual historic site, each image has colored borders to match the three colored divisions you see on the map. And at the top front of each image there is a number in a diamond that matches a location on the map. Use the colors and the numbers in the diamonds to find and enjoy each historic site on this walking tour.

Map to the City of Washington's Historic Walking Tour



Map Legend

- Historic Site Locations
- Public Parking



The Grist Rodman House

ca. 1854

Style- Greek Revival

Currently- Private Residence

This lot, extending to the river, was the site of a ship-building yard owned and operated by Hull Anderson, a free black who subsequently immigrated to Liberia. The Rodman family is thought to have purchased this lot from Anderson and to have built this home. This house was the home of two North Carolina Supreme Court Justices. The Grist-Rodman House is a fine example of Greek Revival style with its Doric type posts and cast-iron balustrade. The etched red Venetian glass panels on each side of the front door are original to the house.



Greenhill

ca. 1825

Style- Greek Revival Cottage

Currenty- Private Residence

Although no documentation is found saying that this was built by an Englishman, the doors retained the original hardware, some of which is stamped with an English crest. This is a raised basement Greek Revival Cottage. Beneath the house are an old kitchen, and English housekeeper's room, and sewing room. When Greenhill was first constructed its lot extended to the water, appearing from the river to sit on a green hill. Greenhill was the home of Edward Jenner Warren, grandfather of Lindsay C. Warren, a U.S. Congress-man and Comptroller General of the United States.



Lindsay Warren House

ca. 1854

Style- Carpenter Gothic

Currently- Private Residence

This residence was built in 1854 by S.P. Allen and then sold to Charles F. Warren in 1894. After his death in 1924, it was purchased by his son Lindsay C. Warren. The junior Warren was a North Carolina State Senator and the Comptroller General of the United States under President Franklin Roosevelt. During that time, Lindsay's wife Emily Harris Warren made changes to the interior and exterior of the home to accommodate entertaining political friends. The screened porch and brick walls along the east property line were constructed. Though the brick walls have been restored, the original dated cornerstone remains intact. The carriage house was added to the property, as well. The original location and age of this building are unknown, but it appears to be much older than the home. A cast iron pond and fountain are located in the backyard and are believed to have been installed around the same time.



Hollyday House

ca. 1840

Style- Italianate

Currently- Private Residence

Although the exact construction date of this antebellum home cannot be determined it is thought to have been built in the mid 1800s by John Myers. The house was used as a hospital during the Federal occupation of Washington in the War Between the States. As Federal forces left the town, fires were started that destroyed most of the standing homes and businesses. The Hollyday House was one of only a few structures to survive the fire. The house was moved to its present location from a site closer to Second Street. The old foundation has been incorporated into the front lawn garden. The curved steps at the garden entrance reflect the steps on the house.



Elmwood

ca. 1820

*Style- Federal and Italianate
Currently- Bed & Breakfast*

Lauded in an 1857 edition of Harper's Weekly magazine as one of the South's most distinguished homes, Elmwood was built by Col. Joshua Tayloe whose family originated in Virginia. From in front of this home, the Washington Grays marched away to war in May, 1861. Elmwood was one of only a few homes and businesses not destroyed by fires during the Civil War. It was moved in 1910 from its original site at the end of West Main Street. Originally, Elmwood's front lawn extended east to Washington Street. The original configuration of the façade was in the Tidewater Virginia style with two story center section and one-story wings. Later modifications incorporated Italianate details and extension of full second floor and full attic. Today it is currently used as a bed and breakfast.



Riverside-Winfield House

ca. 1886

Style- Colonial Revival

Currently- Private Residence

This was the hotel, named The River Side, and depot for Washington's first railroad, the Jamesville & Washington (est. 1869), or the "Jolt and Wiggle." Half of the original house was moved to Jamesville to serve as a depot for the northern terminus of the railway. The house was once used as a boarding house and then a school conducted by Mrs. William C. DeMille, grandmother of Cecil B. DeMille. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Winfield lived in the home in 1969. The home was restored by Capt. and Mrs. George J. Studdert who planted in the backyard some of the first pecan trees ever brought to Washington (1900).



Du May House

1901-1904

Style- Queen Anne

Currently- Private Residence

Outstanding late 19th century Queen Anne style frame house built between 1901-1904. The home retains most of the original detailing and the carriage steps at the curb and a notable cast iron fence and fountain. A. M. DuMay was associated with the First National Bank. Inside the home there are several hidden panels that are interesting conversation pieces. The current owner, who played with the DuMay children, recalls being punished as a child for placing a skiff in the fountain.



Leach House

ca. 1879

Style- Colonial Revival

Currently- Private Residence

This home was constructed by Fenner B. Satterthwaite and purchased by George T. Leach in 1879. Leach was a prominent local businessman and was president of Eureka Lumber Company, a vital industry to this county in the early 20th century. Note the original leaded beveled glass windows. This home is a prominent example of Colonial Revival style. This home also boasts elaborate interior finishes.



Havens Wharf

ca. 1820

Style- Early 19th Century Industrial

Currently- Marina & Office Space

Havens Wharf is associated with one of Washington's most prominent mercantile families. Located directly on the Pamlico River, this was the busiest commercial shipping wharf in North Carolina. Ships from Europe, the northern colonies, and the Caribbean used Havens Wharf to exchange their goods (sugar, cloth, spices, machinery, etc.) with goods brought down river by barge (lumber, tar, pitch, turpentine, tobacco, cotton, etc.). This wharf is an extremely rare vestige of early nineteenth century industrial related structures. The iron hurricane doors and hurricane shutters were hand forged and most are original. Almost all of the original post-and-beam construction is intact.



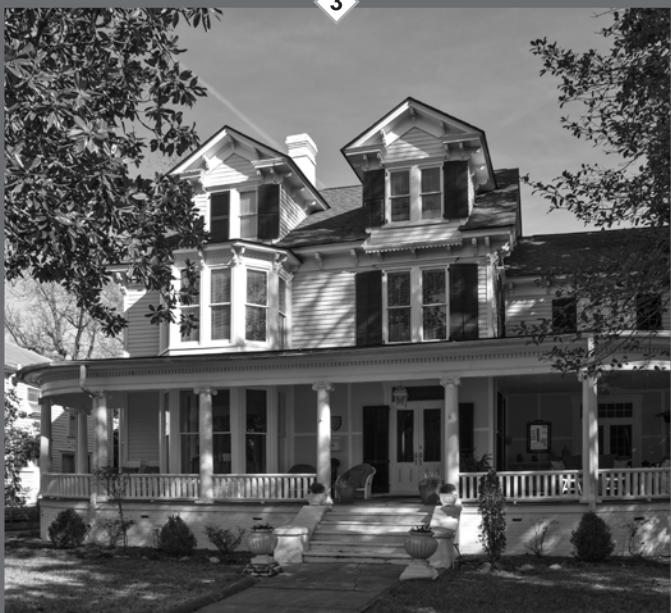
Havens Mill

ca. late 1800's

Style- 19th Century Industrial

Currently- Vacant

Milling machinery was added in 1931, and corn products, including grits, were ground here. During the depression a grain bank was operated here toward the benefit of farmers. Although no longer in use, the majority of the machinery is in place and operable.



Fowle House

ca. 1816

Style- Federal with Victorian Elements

Currently- Private Residence

This house was built by W.H. Willard, a prominent businessman in the mercantile industry. The home was used as a hospital during the War Between the States. The Fowle House was also used as a hotel and boys school in the 1870s. In 1888, the home was purchased by Lizzie Tayloe Fowle, wife of John Blackwell Fowle. It was at this time that the home was moved back from the street to its present location. The masonry wall at the sidewalk incorporates the original foundation. The original structure, which is the left side, was in the Federal style with Victorian elements added when the house was moved.



Havens House

ca. late 1820's

Style- Federal & West Indies

Currently- Private Residence

The design of the house was based on the Havens' family ancestral home, "Heartsease" at Southold, Long Island. Patterned after West Indies style homes, which the Havens, who were shipping merchants, observed on their trade routes. Two important Flemish bond brick outbuildings (smokehouse & kitchen) are reminders that the grounds of nearly every house during the 19th century contained structures necessary for cooking, curing, storage, and housing of servants. During the War Between the States, this home was used as a prison.



George H. & Laura E. Brown Library

1953

Style- Colonial Revival
Currently- Public Library

Brown was a North Carolina Supreme Court Justice whose estate donated funds for construction and operation of a public library in Washington. The original library was housed in the Brown home at 122 Van Norden Street from 1944 when it merged with an already existing city library collection formerly on Main Street. In 1952, construction of a 7000 square foot building began at the present site which was dedicated in 1954. Brown Library continues to serve the local community. The John A. Wilkinson History Room contains records and resources that assist local genealogists and history buffs in their research.



Frank A. Moss House

ca. 1902

Style- Triple-A Frame

Currently- Private Residence

Frank A. Moss and his bride, Mary Bonner Russell Moss (niece of Jonathan Havens), built their home, a 2-story early 20th century triple-A frame house with veranda, in approximately 1902. The heart of pine lumber used in its construction was shipped from across the river on barges. Mrs. Moss designed the high roof and veranda borrowing ideas from another of the Havens' family homes. Of note is the brick pattern of the veranda, the same pattern is found at the Presbyterian Church, evidence of the Moss's active role in the church. The front of the house is surrounded on three sides by Doric columns and a brick porch paved in a herringbone pattern. The home became a bed and breakfast in 1993.



First United Methodist Church

ca. 1899

Style- Gothic Revival

Currently- House of Worship

Washington's oldest congregation, which had its beginnings in 1775-76, is now housed in its fourth sanctuary, dedicated in 1899. The fine pressed brickwork evident on East and South sides of the sanctuary is matched in the front wall of the old education building, constructed in 1918. A choir room and pastor's study was added to the north-west corner of the sanctuary in the early 1900s. In 1957, a new chancel, with an altar and a new pipe organ, replaced the old choir loft and organ chamber. On entering the sanctuary one becomes immediately aware of a fascinating ceiling of beams and tongue and grooved wood. The polished surface of the original pews matches the natural wood finish of the ceiling.



Atlantic Coastline Railroad Depot
ca. 1904

Style- Warehouse & Depot
Currently- Washington Civic Center

The train station was built in an era when railroads and other transportation began to rival the local waterways as an efficient means to ship trade goods. Thirteen years after city residents approved to buy property for a terminal, the passenger depot was completed in 1904 at a cost of \$12,000. The 14,000 square foot warehouse was completed in 1906. In 1970 the railroad ceased its operation of tracks in Washington. The City began its quest for renovation of the depot and freight warehouse in July 1976. The completion of the adaptive reuse of the building as a cultural arts and civic center was completed in the mid 1980s. The passenger depot and freight station now serve as the Civic Center and offices for Sound Rivers.



*Washington Waterfront
Underground Railroad Museum
ca. 2016*

*Seaboard Coast Line Railroad Caboose
Currently- Museum*

The Museum is a pictorial history of Slavery in Washington & Beaufort County, North Carolina. They are a National Park Service “Underground Railroad Network to Freedom” site. The museum educates the public of the achievements of African Americans in Washington as they changed the cultural, political, educational, social and economic landscape of Washington as well as earning Washington a place of merit in national history.



First Presbyterian Church

1867

Style- Greek Revival

Currently- Place of Worship

The cornerstone of the Church was laid on August 7, 1824. After forty years of use, it was burned during the War Between the States. On May 29, 1867, the cornerstone for a new church was laid. Built on the original foundation, the original bricks were salvaged, cleaned, and used in the existing exterior which is laid in Flemish Bond. Graceful fluted columns support the old slave gallery. The present bell was cast after the Civil War using scrap metal collected by the women of the church. Brought home aboard the “Catherine Johnson” from the North, it was the only piece of cargo which washed ashore after the ship was wrecked in a hurricane.



The Bank of Washington

ca. 1852

Style- Greek Revival

Currently- Restaurant

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this Greek Revival style building is virtually fire-proof and boasts a brick-lined roof. It survived the threat of two massive fires in 1864 and 1900 that destroyed most other buildings downtown. It survived a most recent threat when its western neighbor burned in 1981. At one time, the Bank of Washington ranked with the foremost in the State, and won a high reputation for the judicious and able manner in which it was managed. The Bank was the State and County depository.



Fowle Warehouse

ca. 1825

Style- Early 19th Century Industrial

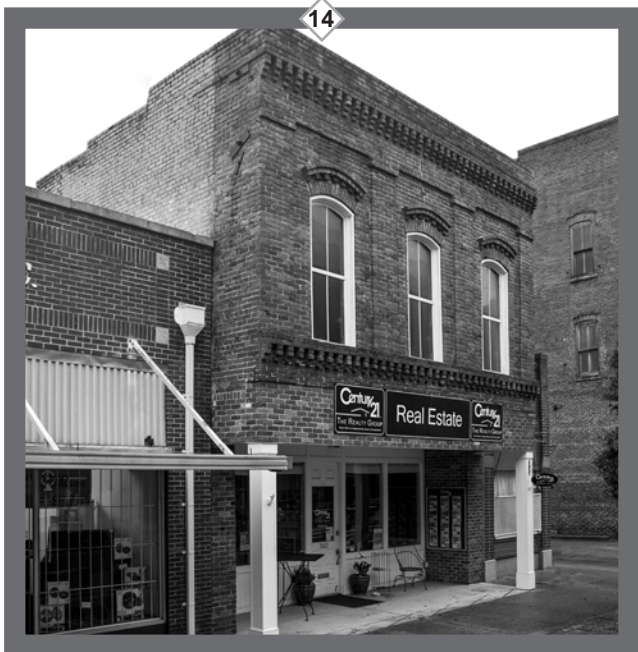
Currently- Law Offices

The basement and foundation of this warehouse are built with ballast rocks used in the Fowle Brothers shipping business. Josiah and Luke Fowle, later joined by their brother Samuel R. Fowle, established Fowle Brothers around 1812. The Fowles traded with the West Indies, South America, and Europe in addition to their primary trade with New York and Boston. Before Stewart Parkway was constructed, the back door of this building was 10 feet from the river. Fowle ships loaded naval stores and merchandise for trade. This warehouse, along with the Havens Warehouse, is thought to be one of the only examples of their type in the state.



Waterfront on Stewart Parkway

Stewart Parkway, circular waterfront drive from Gladden to Market Streets. The decline in the shipping trade left Washington's waterfront full of abandoned wharves, docks, and warehouses. In the 1960s the city gave the waterfront a facelift, constructing a steel bulk-head to fill in land for the parkway. The drive is named for former Washington Mayor Thomas Stewart. In the late 1900s the Parkway was again renovated. This renovation included the addition of docks to accommodate area boaters and transient boaters exploring the Pamlico River.



Mallison Building

1885-1901

Style- Commercial Victorian

Currently- Real Estate Office

An example of commercial Victorian architecture dominant in Washington's downtown, a hardware store was housed here for many years. W.C. Mallison and Son was a retail dealer in stoves, cutlery, hardware, guns and ammunition, tools, household goods, etc. The business was established by W.C. Mallison and was later run by his sons, F.C. Mallison and S.M. Mallison. It is reported to be the first brick building constructed following the War Between the States. National Register survey dates the building between 1885-1901.



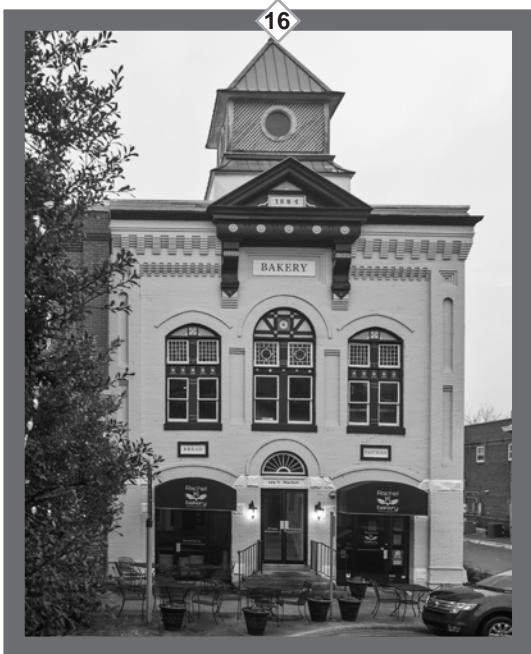
Turnage Theatre

1901-1916

Style- 20th Century Commercial

Currently- Arts of the Pamlico

Impressive three-story brick building, built between 1911 and 1916, features corbelled detail, large round-arched and fan-lit openings and classical detail. The original theater was built between 1910 and 1913 as a vaudeville hall. Entertainers and vaudeville groups arrived at the train station carrying their props and costumes two blocks to the theater. The vaudeville theater was so popular that in 1928 an additional theater in the style of the Keith-Albee Palace Theater in New York was added. It became one of the first movie theaters in eastern North Carolina and one of the first to show talking movies.



Old Town Hall

ca. 1884

Style- 20th Century Commercial
Currently- Bakery & Coffee Shop

This was once the Town Hall and Fire Station. The segmental arched openings, now closed in, were designed originally for vehicles associated with the Fire Station. Brick stables in the rear, which have been demolished, housed horses that were needed to pull the fire engines. It cost a mere \$3,500 to build this structure.



Old Beaufort County Courthouse

ca. 1820

Style- Federal

Currently- Bhm Regional Library

The court was moved to Washington from Bath in 1785, when Bath began to lose its importance as a port and trading center. The courthouse survived the fire of 1900. It's the second oldest courthouse building standing in North Carolina and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Now home to the Beaufort-Hyde-Martin Regional Library, this building is open to the public. The original courtroom may be viewed on the second floor.



Isaiah Respass Office

ca. 1830

Style- Federal

Currently- Law Office

Isaiah Respass, Mayor of the Town of Washington during the Civil War, used the building as his office. Respass was taken to Richmond, VA by the Confederate government to be tried for fraternizing with the Union Forces occupying Washington during the War. Later the building was used as a funeral parlor, school, and offices for an excursion company. The building was originally located where the Beaufort County Courthouse now stands. It was moved to this site to avert destruction. This structure is a good example of Federal commercial architecture.



Market Street

The Historic District ends midway through the 400th block to include historic structures on Market and neighboring streets. Area sites include Metropolitan AME Zion Church on Martin Luther King Drive and the Griffin House—one of few surviving 18th century homes. The Griffin house is located on Martin Luther King Drive and Market Street.



213-219 North Market Street

1912

Style- 20th Century Commercial
Currently- Washington Daily News

The Flower's Shirt Factory. Its style is typical of early 20th century commercial structures: brick with stone keystones and accents. The factory has three sections: South, Center and North. In 1924, the City purchased the South section, to house Fire Station #1 until 1965. This structure also served as a polling place, community space and even the USO Headquarters during WWII. In 1968, it became Beaufort County Community College (formerly Beaufort Technical College). Later, the section was used as storage for the Washington Daily News. In 1958, the WDN purchased the Center section and printed on site until 2007. It continues to publish and distribute the paper there. In 2006, the second floor of this section was converted into residential lofts. In the 1930s, the North became Rumley Auto Works, selling automobiles from the second floor showroom and servicing them on the ground floor. This section is now offices.



Municipal Building

1913

Style- Classical Revival

Currently- City Hall

The former United States Post Office and Court-house boasts a splendid Neo-Classical Revival 3-story structure of sandstone and brick laid in Flemish bond. The loggia outside of the courtroom has Corinthian columns, an arched entrance and elaborate ornamental trim. The building was designed by architect James Knox Taylor and opened in 1913. In 1981 the city of Washington moved its offices here to become City Hall.



Stephen C. Bragaw House

ca. late 1800's

Style- Neo-Classical Revival

Currently- Private Residence

A handsome 2-story late 19th century Neo-Classical style house, this home is the only truly Neo-Classical Revival style house in Washington's historic district. While the house contains simple Colonial Revival type details, it is distinguished by its monumental portico. The home was originally built for Samuel Potts, a Washington lawyer, by J.W. Jones. Jones was known for building sturdy homes, many adorned with stately columns. This home was his first project as a general contractor. After holding a Superior court judgeship, Bragaw joined the firm of Small, MacLean, Bragaw and Rodman. Since 1991, the home has undergone a complete restoration including roof, walls, chimneys, wiring, and plumbing.



Minor House

ca. late 1880's

Style- Queen Anne

Currently- Private Residence

Exceptional late 19th century Queen Anne house with Eastlake details. The house exhibits bracketed trim, bay windows, ornamental fenestration, multiple gables, sawn work trim, and intricately ornamented gable. Most notable are its turned porch posts. Note the semicircular second floor balcony which has given rise to the tale that the house was built by a shipwright.



S.P. Willis House

1915

Style- Colonial Revival

Currently- Private Residence

Notable early 20th century Colonial Revival style frame house with hipped roof and tin shingles. Solomon Phillip Willis conducted a wholesale fish business that was located at the foot of Market Street on the Pamlico River. Willis was on the board of directors of the Bank of Washington and was one of the incorporators of Dixie Lumber Company. The home was built in 1911 by W.H. Russ for George A. Paul, Clerk of Superior Court. Mr. & Mrs. Willis acquired the house within months of its construction. The home maintains its original pressed-tin shingle roof, and the restored Widow's Walk provides a view of the Pamlico River. Much of the home was restored in the early 1980s.



The Armory

1936

Style- Art Deco

Currently- Apartments

The former Washington Armory was built with Works Progress Administration (WPA) funding. It served as the NC National Guard Armory until a new one was constructed. In 1997 it underwent restoration and is now used as delightful, river view apartments.



Nicholson House

1893

Style- Victorian

Currently- Private Residence

This home was built by Mr. Beverly Moss, founder of Moss Planing Mill, for his mother and three unmarried sisters. The story is told that Mr. Moss saved his best timber for the construction of this home. The home was later sold to the Nicholson family whose family retained ownership until 1931. The home later belonged to Lucretia Hughes, a resident of Washington who lived beyond 101 years of age.



St. Peter's Church Rectory

1906

Style- Colonial Revival

Currently- Bed & Breakfast

Large Colonial Revival style frame house. Built in 1906 by the St. Peter's Episcopal Church as a rectory, the 2-story, hip roofed colonial revival style house features a spacious wrap-around porch with Ionic columns. Nathaniel Harding and Stephen Gardner lived here. The home was completely refurbished in 1986 and is currently used as a bed and breakfast.



First Baptist Church

1917

Style- Modified Greek-Roman

Currently- House of Worship

The church was built in 1917 on the site of the Morton property. It is of modified Greek-Roman architectural design. An original house of worship (used by all denominations) was built in 1820, where St. Peter's Episcopal Church now stands. This structure was purchased by the Baptists in 1834, and moved in tact, to North Market Street. It was the only church left standing after the burning of the town by Federal Troops during the War Between the States.



Thomas House

ca. 1850

Style- Tidewater

Currently- Private Residence

This is an unusual 1 ½ story frame house with additions from various eras. The house could be older, with mid-19th century replacement material. The home was originally owned by the Thomas family and was later occupied by the Carter family. The home is thought to have been built with wood leftover from a local shipyard. A community well was once located in the front yard of this home, perhaps this is why the home sits back on the lot.



Castle Island

1818

The Fowle brothers established a ship building yard here in 1818. Later, kilns were built to produce lime by incinerating oyster shells. The kilns' smokestacks resembled castle turrets, hence the name. Castle Island was supposedly home to the "red light district" after the kilns ceased. The proprietress was known as the "Queen of Castle Island." Castle Island was home to a Federal battery during the War Between the States.



The North Carolina Estuarium

The Estuarium is one of the more modern buildings on the tour. It is an educational center dedicated to the study of the estuarine systems in North Carolina, facilitating public awareness of the fragile ecosystems remaining in the state. The Estuarium is open to the public year-round featuring a wide variety of attractions including regular boat tours of the nearby estuary, a 60-seat theater and regional artifacts on display.



Storm Warning Tower

More than 100 years ago, when coastal shipping was a major method of moving goods to market, the Federal government realized a system was needed to warn mariners of impending bad weather. In 1898, President McKinley ordered the newly established Weather Bureau to set up a series of coastal warning towers. The towers, sometimes known as “storm warning towers,” were a kind of skeletal tower designed to display warnings using flags during the day and lanterns at night.

Records indicate a storm-warning tower was in place in Washington by 1900 and located at 629 East Main Street, behind the home of Mary Gallagher, wife of physician Dr. James Gallagher. Mary was listed in 1906 Weather Bureau records as “display-man” and received \$12 per month for her services. At the age of 88, she was still listed in the 1940 census as employed by the Weather Bureau. She died in 1944 at the age of 91.



Marsh House

ca. 1795

Style- Federal

Currently- Private Residence

This home was built for Daniel Gould Marsh, whose brother Jonathan Marsh was a prominent merchant in nearby Bath. The brothers engaged in a variety

of enterprises involving naval stores, lumber, grain, and shipping. Federal troops used this house and the neighboring Myers House as offices and quarters during the War Between the States. During the Civil War, when Yankee gun boats shelled the town, a cannon ball passed into the house. The cannonball that can be seen today was “placed” there after the war as a symbol of local defiance of occupation and reconstruction. This home was once known as the Telfair House. It remained in the Marsh family until 1942.



Myers House

ca. 1780

Style- Federal

Currently- Law Office

This house is the oldest building in Washington. The Myers family were merchants and shipbuilders with a shipyard located adjacent to the house. This home was once said to have tunnels in the cellar leading to the Pamlico. The Myers house was owned by the Myers family for 150 years. This is one of the five verifiable Federal structures in town. Other examples include the Marsh House, Hyatt House, Isaiah Respass Office and the Griffin House on Market Street.



Hyatt House

ca. 1785

Style- Federal

Currently- Private Residence

Constructed by an English sea captain, Lockwood Hyatt. The inside walls slant toward the river and the living room is shaped like a ship. Though originally built in the federal style with the exterior similar to the neighboring houses to the west, the exterior has been substantially altered. Rumor has it that the ghost of Captain Hyatt resides in the third floor of this house looking for ships coming up the river.



Frank Bryan House

ca. 1896

Style- Queen Anne

Currently- Private Residence

Distinctive 2-story Queen Anne style frame house. Built Circa 1896 by Frank Bryan. Other than being a prominent businessman, Bryan was also involved with the Home Guards that were organized during World War I. Present owner maintains that spirits reside in the home.



T.H.B. Myers House

ca. 1833

Style- Greek Revival

Currently- Private Residence

Distinctive 2-story Greek Revival style frame house. The door surround, with its transom, side-lights, and Greek key motif, are notable features. T.H.B. Myers was in the shipping business with his father and brother. John Myers & Sons traded extensively with the northern states and had a lucrative river trade to Greenville and Tarboro. Years later, Myers was the manager and agent for the Old Dominion Steamship Company.



St. Peter's Episcopal Church *ca. 1867*

Style- Gothic Revival
Currently- House of Worship

The original church was constructed in 1822 and burned in 1864. According to a legend, the church bell tolled its own death knell during the fire. The original structure faced Main Street where the marker now stands. The current structure was built after the War and was constructed over an old graveyard with numerous graves under the sanctuary. Washington's founder, Col. James Bonner, is buried in the southwest corner of the church yard. The graveyard also contains the Cecil B. DeMille Family vault. The planting of the grounds was carried out by Miss Patsy Blount in the 1870s.

the Heart of the
Inner Banks

Washington
N O R T H C A R O L I N A

Sources:

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**For More Information on the Washington
Historical Walking Tour, Please Contact the
Washington Tourism Development Authority at
252-948-9415.**