

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Hertford West Historic District

Other names/site number: PQ0877

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Dobbs St., W. Grubb St., Pennsylvania Ave., and adjacent streets to the west of W. Railroad Ave.

City or town: Hertford State: NC County: Perquimans

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B X C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>203</u>	<u>64</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>203</u>	<u>71</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

COMMERCE: specialty store

EDUCATION: school

RELIGION: religious facility

INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility

HEALTH CARE: clinic

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Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- EDUCATION: school
- RELIGION: religious facility
- GOVERNMENT: government office

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Queen Anne
- Other: Traditional/Vernacular
- Gothic Revival
- Craftsman
- Colonial Revival
- Other: Period Revival Cottage
- Other: Minimal Traditional
- Ranch
- Modernist

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood, Brick, Metal, Asphalt, Asbestos, Concrete, Glass, Vinyl

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Hertford West Historic District embraces approximately 70 acres and 274 resources in the town of Hertford, Perquimans County. The district includes the western part of town, an area that appears to have developed beginning around 1900. The district is primarily residential in character and includes houses and a few other building types in the Queen Anne,

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Traditional/Vernacular, Gothic Revival, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Period Revival Cottage, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Modernist styles. The topography is virtually flat and lies only a few meters above sea level, reflecting the district's location near the saltwater Albemarle Sound. The Perquimans River lies to the northeast of the area, which is drained by the headwaters of two small tributaries of the river, Toms Creek and Jennies Gut.¹

Narrative Description

The Hertford West Historic District lies along three principal east-west trending streets, which are skewed somewhat relative to north. For the sake of simplicity, buildings are described as though they face the cardinal points of the compass. These three parallel streets are, from north to south: West Grubb Street, Pennsylvania Avenue, and Dobbs Street. Other streets of note include Carolina Avenue, Charles Street, Perry Street, West Railroad Avenue, Saunders Street, Woodland Avenue, and Woodland Circle. West Railroad Avenue parallels the west side of a branch of what was formerly the Norfolk & Southern Railroad. The streets are approximately orthogonal with the exception of Woodland Circle, which is curved. The district is adjoined by farmland on the south and west sides, by mostly modern development on the north side, and by older areas of Hertford to the east.

Development in the district appears to have begun during the first decade of the twentieth century. This is suggested by a 1905 soil map which shows the existence of the east ends of West Grubb Street, Pennsylvania Avenue, and Dobbs Street, suggesting house lots were available for development in that area. Due to the absence of county Geographic Information System (GIS) dates for the district's earliest houses, and a lack of Sanborn maps covering the area before 1916, the houses are typically dated roundly as ca. 1900 in the inventory based on their Queen Anne or Queen Anne-influenced style.²

The district has a high percentage of contributing resources, that is, resources that date to the period of significance (ca. 1900-ca. 1971) and retain sufficient architectural integrity. Among the district's 176 primary resources (defined as the main building on the lot), 146 are contributing and 30 are non-contributing, a contributing ratio of 83 percent. Among all resources (274 in number including secondary resources like sheds and garages), the contributing ratio is 74 percent. Many of the district's non-contributing resources are garages, sheds, and the like that date or appear to date to the non-historic period. Small modern prefabricated secondary resources like prefabricated garden/lawn care sheds are not counted. More substantial modern

¹ The Hertford West Historic District was listed in the North Carolina Study List in 2019 as the West Hertford Historic District.

² The 1916 Sanborn map shows a few houses along West Railroad Avenue and the extreme eastern end of Pennsylvania Avenue. The 1923 Sanborn map shows development as far as Woodland Avenue. Regarding the 1916 Sanborn map, there would have been residential development to the west of the area depicted at the time, but presumably not dense enough to warrant mapping for fire-risk assessment (a purpose of Sanborn mapping). More recent Hertford buildings, especially those dating to after World War II, appear to be relatively reliably dated in GIS.

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prefabricated secondary resources, which have more of a presence in the district, are counted, as are secondary resources such as sheds and garages that date to the period of significance and have a historic association with primary resources. The inclusion of contributing and non-contributing secondary resources in the count fosters a better understanding of the overall integrity of the district. Counted secondary resources are indicated on the boundary map.

The majority of historic-period houses in the district are frame, and the most common original cladding materials are weatherboard, asbestos shingle siding, and brick veneer. The most common modern replacement cladding material is vinyl siding. Roofs are typically side-gabled, front-gabled, front/side-gabled, or hipped. Some roofs appear to have been wood shingled originally as remnants of wood shingle roofing appear under later roofing materials in a few houses. Metal roofing was also used historically, some of it shingle-pattern pressed metal. Asphalt or composition shingles would have been the standard roofing material for new construction by the 1940s and the material is the most common current roofing material. Brick and concrete block, independently or in combination, are common foundation materials. Many houses retain brick stove or furnace flues, and a few have brick chimneys. A number of houses retain historic-period wood window sashes, but most have had their historic sashes replaced with vinyl sashes. Common secondary features include porches, dormers, and side and rear wings and additions.

Certain styles cluster in areas where development occurred when the styles were in their heyday. For example, Queen Anne and Traditional/Vernacular houses are most common at the east ends of West Grubb Street, Pennsylvania Avenue, and Dobbs Street, the district's earliest platted area, and Ranch houses are prevalent in areas like Carolina Avenue and Woodland Farms, which were platted in the 1950s. All of Woodland Circle's thirty-four houses are classified as Minimal Traditional, a style popular when the street was developed in 1944. The most common historic-period house styles in the district are:

- Minimal Traditional or similar (56 houses)
- Ranch style or Ranch-like (36 houses)
- Queen Anne or Traditional/Vernacular (35 houses):
 - Queen Anne (13 houses) and Traditional/Vernacular (22 houses)
- Craftsman Bungalow (15 houses)

Regarding Queen Anne and Traditional/Vernacular style terminology, Queen Anne is used to describe houses that more fully illustrate aspects of the Queen Anne style, such as complex house plans and roof forms, evidence of variegated cladding or other façade articulation, or specific decorative finishes and features associated with the style. Traditional/Vernacular is used to describe houses that may illustrate some of the forms, details, and finishes that prevailed at the turn of the twentieth century, but the houses are not as fully realized as Queen Anne houses.

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Inventory Key

The inventory is organized alphabetically by street, beginning with Carolina Avenue and proceeding through Woodland Circle, and numerically by address number within street groupings. Headings list the address, the generic or historic property name, date, and contributing status. Dates are either exact or approximate, the latter indicated by the abbreviation ca. for circa. Circa dates are determined by various historic sources, stylistic clues, and county GIS data. Although these GIS dates are presented as exact dates, when they are accepted as likely construction dates, they are treated as circa dates reflecting the possibility they are not strictly precise. Other archival or documentary sources consulted for dates included the 1916 and 1923 Sanborn maps, aerial photos taken in 1955 and 1969, and a 1964 existing land use map. District-area historian and former mayor Sid Eley provided information on historic-period owners or occupants of a number of properties, and this information is reflected in property names. At the end of the heading resources are classified as either contributing or non-contributing to the historic character of the historic district.

Following the heading is a description of the primary resource's height, style, construction material/method, exterior wall material, and roof form and material when these can be readily determined from the street. Other features such as windows, porches, and foundations are also generally noted, as are modern alterations. Secondary resources such as garages and sheds are given a subordinate heading, but their contributing status is also noted and adds to the district's overall resource count. Secondary resource descriptions are generally brief and construction dates tend to be more approximate.

Inventory

100 Carolina Avenue. House. Ca. 1959. PQ0879. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The front-gabled front entry porch stands on replacement square wood posts. To the left of the porch is a small, front-gabled projection and to the right is a bay window supported by triangular brackets. A rear wing connects to a story-and-a-half garage wing that is not shown in a 1969 aerial photo and probably dates to the late twentieth century or possibly the early twenty-first. The two-vehicle garage has a brick-veneered first story and a vinyl-clad, gambrel-roofed second story with a small cupola with a weathervane. A second gable-roof wing extends from the left side of the rear elevation. Other features include an exterior brick chimney and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

101 Carolina Avenue. House. Ca. 1958. PQ0880. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The front entry is recessed and opens onto a brick stoop. The recess is lined with vertical panels. A slightly lower, side-gabled garage wing for two vehicles extends on

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the south end toward Dobbs Street (the house occupies a corner lot). Other features include an interior brick chimney and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

102 Carolina Avenue. House. Ca. 1959. PQ0881. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The front entry is recessed and opens onto a brick stoop. The recess is lined with brick. At the north end is an integral one-car garage. Other features include an interior brick chimney and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

a. Shed. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.

One-story shed of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and an open side shed.

103 Carolina Avenue. House. Ca. 1958. PQ0882. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The gable-ends are clad in vinyl siding. The front entry is recessed and the recess lined with vertical panels. The entry has sidelights. The main roof engages a carport with a decorative metal corner support at the north end. Other features include an interior brick chimney and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

104 Carolina Avenue. House. Ca. 1971. PQ0883. Non-contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. At the north end of the roof is a front-gable wing. The house has a brick-clad foundation, and a change in the brickwork at the south front corner may indicate the south end of the house is an enclosed carport or garage. The north gable-end has tan brick veneer and the windows have replacement double-hung vinyl sashes.

a. Shed. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.

One-story shed of vinyl-sided frame construction with a front-gable roof.

105 Carolina Avenue. House. Ca. 1964. PQ0884. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The front entry porch, which is nearly flat-roofed, has decorative metal supports with elaborate vining ornament. A gable-fronted wing with a picture window projects at the south end. An enclosed integral garage at the north end is infilled with double-leaf, glass-panel doors. Other features include an interior brick chimney and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

106 Carolina Avenue. House. Ca. 1958. PQ0885. Contributing building.

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One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The main roof engages an integral carport at the north end which has been made into a screen porch. The front entry door has a row of three vertical panes at the top and may be original. A front picture window has a fixed center sash flanked by two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows. Other features include a gabled rear wing, an interior brick flue, and a number of replacement vinyl windows with double-hung or casement sashes.

a. Shed. Ca. 1980. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame shed with T-111-like wood siding and an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof.

107 Carolina Avenue. House. Ca. 1960. PQ0886. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, hip roof. At the south end is an integral, one-car garage with an interior brick chimney adjacent to it. The front entry door has a row of three vertical panes at the top and may be original. The windows have two-over-two, stack-pane, wooden sashes.

a. Carport. Ca. 2010. Non-contributing structure.

Prefab metal carport with front-gable roof and open ends.

108 Carolina Avenue. House. Ca. 1958. PQ0887. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. At the north end is an integral one-car garage engaged under the main roof. The windows have two-over-two, stack-pane, wood sash windows. A picture window along the façade has a fixed center panel flanked by the same sashes.

a. Shed. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.

One-story shed of vinyl-sided, frame construction with a front-gable roof and an open side shed.

102 Charles Street. J. E. Simpson House. Ca. 1953. PQ0888. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, hip roof. The small front-gabled front entry porch stands on slightly tapered square wood columns. The porch may incorporate historic-period construction but otherwise appears non-historic. Hipped projections of the main roof engage a wing on the north end and a screen porch on the south end. Windows have two-over-two, stack-pane, wood sashes. Other features include a front tripartite window, an early or original wood and glass panel door, and an interior brick flue. The county GIS date for the house is 1953. Another (incorrect or previous) address for the house is 105 Charles but county GIS lists the address as 102 Charles. A 1958 survey (Plat Book 3 [second volume], p. 103) of the adjacent property at 724 Dobbs Street identifies this as the property of J. E. Simpson.

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103 Charles Street. Perquimans County Health Center. Early 1950s. PQ0889. Non-contributing building.

One-story flat-roofed Modernist building of rectangular form and frame construction. The building is partly brick-veneered. The building has two non-historic end additions that more than double the original square footage. The original section is distinguished by a row of large windows across the front. The windows have large fixed-pane sashes which alternate with pairs of casement sashes with fixed transoms. The current entry has a non-historic glass and aluminum vestibule, but brickwork from the original entry survives around it. A tall brick boiler or furnace flue rises above the roof behind the entry area. The end additions, which may be pre-engineered or prefabricated building units, have synthetic board-and-batten siding, slightly projecting roof fascias, and brick-veneered foundations. A 1955 aerial photo appears to show the building, which would therefore date to the first half of the 1950s owing to its Modernist style. The facility is currently used by the Perquimans County Department of Social Services.

a. Shed. Ca. 2010. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame shed with a metal-sheathed, gable roof and novelty vinyl siding.

203 Charles Street. Preston Divers House. Ca. 1955. PQ0890. Contributing building.

One-story Modernist Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The front porch is engaged under the main roof and has decorative metal supports with a Modernist pattern of connected rectangular frames. Also Modernist is the dramatic chimney, a slender, tall, rectangular mass of brickwork that projects perpendicular to the house, its outer edge flush with the front roof fascia. The house has two-over-two, stack-pane, wood sash windows. The integral one-car garage has been enclosed, the enclosure consisting of a wood panel door flanked by six-over-six wood sash windows. Preston Divers owned a jewelry store. The county GIS date for the house is 1956, but the house appears on a 1955 aerial photo.

204 Charles Street. Landing Paint Store. Ca. 1960. PQ0891. Non-contributing building.

One-story Modernist building of frame or masonry construction with replacement board-and-batten-like siding of synthetic material. The building has a flat or very shallowly pitched shed roof. On the front and wrapping some around the south side is a flat-roofed porch supported by slender steel poles, which lean outward. Other features include an interior brick flue with a tall terra-cotta extension, a replacement front door, and replacement double-hung vinyl windows. The building appears in a 1969 aerial photo but it is unclear whether it appears in a 1955 aerial photo (probably not). The building's form and style suggest construction about 1960. County GIS incorrectly addresses this building 104 Charles Street.

205 Charles Street. William and Alma Leicester House. Ca. 1954. PQ0892. Contributing building.

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One-story house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. A shed extension covers a nearly full-façade porch on square, wooden columns. Windows have narrow cornices and six-over-six, wooden sashes. Other features include a concrete block foundation and a wooden, front wheelchair ramp. William E. Leicester and Alma Davenport McCracken married in 1953, and according to a period wedding announcement, planned to make their home in Hertford.

a. Garage. Ca. 1954. Contributing building.

One-story garage and workshop of concrete block construction (possibly parged on the front) with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The garage features a single car bay, an interior concrete block flue, and a replacement double-hung vinyl window on the front. The garage appears to be extant on a 1955 aerial photo.

206 Charles Street. Charlie Umphlet Spec House. Ca. 1950. PQ0893. Contributing building.

One-story house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. Stylistically, the house is most akin to the gable-fronted, Craftsman bungalow form. The front entry is sheltered by a metal awning and has an early door with three, unequal-sized, horizontal panes at the top. The entry opens to a stoop with a modern wood railing. Windows have two-over-two, stack-pane, wood sashes. Other features include a side-gabled side carport, a brick-veneered foundation, and an interior brick flue. County GIS incorrectly addresses this building 106 Charles Street.

504 Dobbs Street. House. Ca. 1925. PQ0894. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. The one-story front porch stands on tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Shed-roofed wall dormers project on the east and west sides of the roof. Other features include three-over-one, stack-pane, wood sash windows, a replacement front door, a brick foundation, and an interior brick flue. The county GIS date for the house is 1925. The house does not appear on the 1923 Sanborn map, and given its Craftsman style, ca. 1925 is plausible.

508 Dobbs Street. House. Ca. 1908. PQ0895. Contributing building.

Two-story Queen Anne house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, cross-gable roof. The one-story wraparound porch stands on replacement round columns. The house retains most of its original decorative, double-hung, wood-sash windows including a front stair landing window with a Queen Anne upper sash. The upper sashes of the other windows typically have several vertical muntins that cross at the top to create diamond figures. The front entry has a wide wood-panel door with a textured glass upper panel and a latticed transom. A piece of vinyl siding has come loose on the upper part of the second story of the façade revealing a paneled

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frieze. Other features include a brick foundation, pedimented gables, and interior brick flues, some of which have banded brickwork. The county GIS date for the house is 1908.

512 Dobbs Street. Felton House. Ca. 1922. PQ0896. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of wood-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The roof engages an integral front porch with tapered, paneled, wood posts on brick pedestals. A shed dormer with six-pane, wood windows and exposed rafter ends projects on the front of the roof. Other features include six-over-one, stacked-pane, wood, sash windows, a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, and a modern back porch. The house appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

513 Dobbs Street. Durwood Reed House. Ca. 1926. PQ0897. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The roof engages an integral front porch with heavy square wood columns on brick pedestals linked by railings with heavy square balusters. On the front of the roof is a gable-fronted dormer with triangular gallows brackets and exposed rafter tails. Similar brackets adorn the main roof gables. An exterior brick chimney with a single stepped shoulder rises on the east gable end, flanked by small, paired casement windows with six-over-one, wood sash windows. Next to this arrangement is a cantilevered, rectangular bay window with a shed roof with exposed rafter ends. On the front under the porch is a trio of nine-over-one, wood sash windows. A carport perhaps dating to around 1970 extends on the west side. It has decorative metal supports and a tall roof fascia that gives it a flat-roofed appearance. The carport engages a screen porch against the house. The county GIS date for the house is 1926.

516 Dobbs Street. House. Ca. 1900. PQ0898. Contributing building.

Two-story Queen Anne house of aluminum-sided frame construction. The metal-sheathed, cross-gable roof has cornice returns and pedimented gables. The one-story wraparound porch stands on classical wood columns. The two-story ell, which extends as a slightly lower section, has a mostly latticed, two-tier side porch with turned posts. Other features include a foundation of brick piers with concrete block infill, an interior brick flue, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, a front wheelchair ramp, and an original wood-panel front door with a large glass upper panel and a one-pane transom.

a. Garage. Ca. 1940. Contributing building.

One-story garage of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof. The garage has vertical tongue-and-groove garage doors opening to Perry Street and a rear pedestrian door. This building and possibly also the shed may appear in a 1955 aerial photo.

b. Shed. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

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One-story shed of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, side-gable roof. The shed has two side compartments and a center section formerly with hinged garage-type doors.

600 Dobbs Street. House. Ca. 1900. PQ0899. Contributing building.

Two-story Traditional/Vernacular house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, cross-gable roof. The one-story, hip-roof wraparound porch stands on chamfered posts. A one-story rear ell features the stub of an interior brick flue and a non-historic carport. Other features include two-over-two, wood sash windows, a historic wood and glass panel door with a one-pane transom, and a brick foundation.

602 Dobbs Street. House. Ca. 1900. PQ0900. Contributing building.

Two-story Traditional/Vernacular house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with a metal-sheathed, side-gable roof. The historic-period hipped, one-story front porch has replacement square posts and balusters. The front entry has a four-panel door and one-pane transom. Other features include a one-story ell with a screen porch at the end, replacement double-hung vinyl windows with historic, molded cornices, cornice returns, and a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill.

A. Shed. Ca. 1980. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame shed with T-111-like siding and an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof.

603 Dobbs Street. Hertford Grammar School. 1956-57. PQ0901. Contributing building.

The Hertford Grammar School campus consists of connected buildings of Modernist design. At the center is the administration/auditorium building with breezeway connections to flanking classroom buildings, all with flat roofs and built in 1956-57. To the rear is a non-historic gymnasium building. The administration/auditorium section, constructed with stretcher-bond brick veneer, consists of a two-story central auditorium section wrapped around by one-story office wings. The upper part of the auditorium contains one-over-one, stack-pane, clerestory windows below a corrugated band. The center part of the section's front elevation recesses behind steel pole supports and has a row of large windows flanked at each end by double-leaf metal doors with transoms. These windows, and most others in the original buildings, are recent metal-framed replacements. At the northwest front corner of the section is a recessed entry with an adjacent perforated brick wall surface and a screen composed of close-set strips of dimensional lumber.

The flanking classroom sections are similar in design and stretcher-bond brick-veneer construction. They have double-loaded corridor plans and recessed banks of large classroom windows. Centered on the front of each section is a flat-roofed entry porch with windowless brick side walls and original double-leaf metal doors with glass panels and transoms. The west classroom section connects to the administration/auditorium section via a breezeway supported

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by brick pillars and fitted with gates. The east classroom section connects to the administration/auditorium section via brick-walled breezeway also fitted with gates. In front of this breezeway is a canopy with a flat roof supported by steel posts on brick pedestals. The canopy provides a sheltered gathering area in front of an entrance to the administration/auditorium section. The sidewalk in front of this porch has the letters "HGS" spelled out in red brick pavers surrounded by grave concrete pavers.

As an educational institution, the Hertford Grammar School is the successor of the Hertford Academy, originally constructed in 1819. According to a 1950s newspaper article, the public Hertford Grammar School opened ca. 1904 or 1905. In mid-January 1956, the Hertford Grammar School burned down. By the end of the month, school authorities were in negotiations to purchase a part of the Warren Tract adjoining Dobbs Street and Woodland Circle for the construction of a new school, and in early February Greenville architect James W. Griffith Jr. was chosen to design the facility. Construction was estimated to require one year, and a report in the June 7, 1957, *Perquimans Weekly* discussed budgeting for the completion and furnishing of the school, presumably to ready it for occupancy for the 1957-58 school year. Sid Eley, who grew up nearby in the 1950s, recalls that a barn and an animal dip area (a chemical dip for parasites) formerly occupied the location. A barn facing Woods Lane and possibly a dwelling are shown on a 1955 aerial photo.

- a. Shelter. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing structure.
Open-sided shelter with an asphalt-shingled gable roof supported by eight wood posts.
- b. Shed. Ca. 2010. Non-contributing building.
One-story shed of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof.
- c. Shed. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.
One-story shed of wood-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and barn-type double-leaf doors with x-braced lower panels.

606 Dobbs Street. House. Ca. 1900. PQ0902. Contributing building.

Two-story Queen Anne house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof. The one-story wraparound porch has classical wood columns and a modern balustrade. The porch shelters primary and secondary entries. An interior brick flue rises from the ridge of a decorative gable on the west side of the roof. Other features include a brick foundation, a mix of two-over-two wood-sash windows and replacement double-hung vinyl windows, a replacement front door with an original transom, and a one-story ell with shed-roof, second-story addition and a historic side porch with modern turned posts.

608 Dobbs Street. House. 2017. PQ0903. Non-contributing building.

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One-story house with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof and what appears to be cementitious wood siding. The engaged front porch has square columns and a walled east end.

610 Dobbs Street. House. Ca. 1990. PQ0904. Non-contributing building.

One-story house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. The gable-fronted front porch stands on square posts. The foundation is concrete.

a. Carport. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing structure.

The open structure stands on square posts and has a metal-sheathed shed roof.

708 Dobbs Street. House. Ca. 1947. PQ0905. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The small, hipped front entry porch stands on decorative metal supports. It shelters a wood panel door with a four-pane window at the top. To the left of the entry is a pair of three-over-one wood sash windows, which are standard for the house, and to the right is a twenty-pane picture window. Other features include a brick-veneered foundation, an exterior brick chimney, and a hipped screen porch on the east end.

710 Dobbs Street. House. Ca. 1951. PQ0906. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The small, front-gabled front porch stands on decorative metal supports and shelters what appears to be a replacement front door. On the west gable end is a small, shed-roofed entry porch with a lattice side. Brick steps lead down from this porch to a concrete parking pad. Other features include a brick-veneered foundation, an interior brick flue, and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story garage of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and z-braced garage doors. The garage appears on a 1955 aerial photo.

714 Dobbs Street. Harry Winslow Rental House. Ca. 1951. PQ0907. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The small, front-gabled front entry porch stands on decorative metal supports and has a barrel-vaulted ceiling. Other features include a brick-veneered foundation and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story garage of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. The garage doors have been replaced with infill and a paneled pedestrian door. The garage appears on a 1955 aerial photo.

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b. Shed. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.

One-story shed of vinyl-sided frame construction with a shallow-pitched, asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof.

VL (716 Dobbs Street).

718 Dobbs Street. House. Ca. 1950. PQ0908. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The small, front-gabled front entry porch stands on what may be the original square posts, which have molded caps. The porch ceiling is elliptically vaulted. There are eight-over-eight, wood sash windows and a front entry with three diagonally ascending panes. Other features include a concrete block foundation, an interior brick flue, and a modern carport at the east end.

720 Dobbs Street. Lane House. Ca. 1946. PQ0909. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The small front-gabled front entry porch stands on decorative metal supports. A ca. 1960 side-gabled carport on steel poles attaches to the east gable end. A side-gabled wing projects at the west end. Other features include a rear wing, a concrete block or possibly poured concrete foundation, a wood and glass panel door which may be original, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, and no visible flue.

a. Outbuilding. Ca. 1960. Contributing building.

One-story building of asbestos-shingled frame construction with a long form, wood panel doors, and an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof.

722 Dobbs Street. House. Ca. 1956. PQ0910. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The front entry porch consists of a metal awning with decorative metal supports. To the right of the entry is a trio of slightly bowed windows with replacement fixed sashes. Other features include replacement vinyl windows, an exterior brick chimney, and what appears to be an infilled back porch.

a. Shed. Ca. 1980. Non-contributing building.

One-story shed of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof.

724 Dobbs Street. Robert and Harriet Gustafson House. Ca. 1954. PQ0911. Contributing building.

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One-story Modernist house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. The house is Ranch-like in form, though its gable end rather than a long elevation faces the street. The roof has shallow-pitched shed extensions on both sides, over living space on the right side and over a carport on square wood columns on the left side. The front entry porch consists of a metal awning with decorative metal supports. Other features include an interior brick chimney, a front tripartite window, and another front window with what appear to be replacement vinyl casement sashes. A 1958 survey (Plat Book 3 [second volume], p. 103) shows the house and identifies it as the property of Robert E. Gustafson and his wife, Harriet F. Gustafson.

804 Dobbs Street. Richard and Judy Morgan House. 1963. PQ0912. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. A shed porch on square columns shelters a front entry with a wood panel door with a half-round window at the top. Next to the entry is a set of four four-over-four wood sash windows that appear slightly bowed. A slight jog in the brickwork to the right of these windows indicates the beginning point of a former carport which was enclosed as a sunroom with jalousie windows and a front entry. Other features include eight-over-eight wood sash windows, an interior brick flue, and a back porch. A 1963 survey (Plat Book 3 [second volume], p. 227) shows the house as the property of Richard H. (Harvey) Morgan Jr. and his wife, Judy B. (Batchelor) Morgan. The sketch plan of the house shows a carport at the west end. According to his obituary, Richard Morgan worked for most of his adult life in the wood/veneer business, including at Hertford Veneers in Hertford.

a. Shed. Ca. 2010. Non-contributing building.

One-story shed of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof.

806 Dobbs Street. John and Dorothy McDonald House. Ca. 1961. PQ0913. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The veneer is variegated, with a mix of pinkish and tan bricks, and the coloration changes slightly at the east end where a jog indicates the existence of a former carport, which has been enclosed for living space. A broad gable-fronted front porch shelters the entry and flanking windows. The porch has what appear to be modern classical columns and square balusters. To the rear extends a large sunroom with multiple gable windows and sliding glass doors. Other features include interior brick flues and replacement double-hung vinyl windows. A 1963 survey (Plat Book 3 [second volume], p. 225) shows the house as the property of John R. McDonald and his wife, Dorothy G. McDonald. The sketch plan of the house shows a front porch, presumably the current one, and a carport at the east end, now enclosed as living space (a subtle change in brick color relates to this change).

a. Carport. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing structure.

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Open-sided carport with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof supported by six square posts.

b. Gazebo. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing structure.

Gazebo with an asphalt-shingled, pyramidal roof with exposed rafter ends and a cupola-like feature at the peak. The roof is supported by square posts with diagonal brackets.

c. Shed. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.

One-story prefabricated shed of frame construction with T-111-like wood siding and an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof.

901 Dobbs Street. House. Ca. 1966. PQ0914. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The tan brick veneer is subtly variegated, with a mix of hues from light to dark. The front entry porch is recessed and features a single tubular porch support and a metal rod porch balustrade, both recent replacements. The walls of the porch are lined with vinyl siding, which continues across the front and end of the attached one-car garage at the west end. A rear wing, which postdates 1969 (it does not appear on a 1969 aerial photo), is also vinyl-sided. Other features include replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

903 Dobbs Street. House. Ca. 1965. PQ0915. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The house has two front entries, one flush with the front elevation, the other in a recessed sitting porch at the front east corner. The porch is supported at the corner by an elaborately scrolling decorative metal support. The two entries have panel doors with half-round windows at the top. At the west end is a front-facing gable with an octagonal window. Other features include a front tripartite window, a large vinyl-sided rear wing (not present in a 1969 aerial photo), and replacement double-hung vinyl windows. Though county GIS dates the house to 1963, it does not appear on an existing land use map dating to March 1964.

a. Garage. Ca. 1980. Non-contributing building.

One-story one-vehicle garage or vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and a side workshop.

905 Dobbs Street. House. Ca. 1960. PQ0916. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. A seam in the brickwork of the west end suggests the one-car garage at that end is an addition. The front entry stoop is constructed of brick and has a metal railing. Other features include an interior brick flue, a front bay window, vinyl siding in the gables and on the west end, a back screen porch, and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

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VL (south corner of Dobbs and Gaither Streets).

102 Gaither Street. House. Ca. 1964. PQ0917. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick construction with an asphalt-shingled, hip roof. The front entry, which opens onto a brick stoop with a metal railing, has an apparently original door with three horizontal panes at the top, the middle one longer than the others. The engaged, north-end carport has decorative metal supports. Windows are single or in groups of two or three and have replacement double-hung vinyl sashes. The house does not appear on an existing land use map dating to March 1964, so if the house was built in 1964 it was built later in the year.

a. Garage. Ca. 1980. Non-contributing building.

One-story garage of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and a concrete block foundation. The garage bay is large enough to accommodate two vehicles.

103 Gaither Street. House. Ca. 1966. PQ0918. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. A front-gabled roof projection at the south end engages a room with a triple window and an entry porch with a single classical column. On the front of the engaged room is a tripartite, wood-sash window with a sixteen-pane fixed sash flanked by four-over-four side sashes. Other windows have replacement double-hung vinyl sashes. A wing extends to the rear.

500 West Grubb Street. House. Ca. 1900. PQ0919. Contributing building.

Two-story Queen Anne house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof. The one-story, wraparound porch has old turned posts, a modern wood balustrade, and a front enclosure. The foundation consists of brick piers with brick infill. There are two front entries, both with one-pane transoms. The salient entry has a replacement door. The wood sash windows are mostly two-over-two but there are also a six-over-six window and other sash and muntin arrangements. In the front gable is a six-pane window with green, blue, and yellow glass panes. The house also has cornice returns and one- and two-story rear wings.

504 West Grubb Street. House. Ca. 1900. PQ0920. Contributing building.

Abandoned and deteriorated two-story, Queen Anne house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, cross-gable roof. The one-story, wraparound porch has classical columns and turned balusters, and it shelters a front entry with a replacement door and two-pane transom. In the front gable is a Palladian window (its glass missing). The window and the classical porch columns are evidence of Classical Revival influence. Other features include cornice returns, a frieze that wraps around the top of the second story, one-over-one wood-sash windows, a brick foundation, and a one-story rear wing.

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505 West Grubb Street. House. Ca. 1925. PQ0921. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of wood-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, hip roof. The wraparound porch stands on brick pedestals with decorative metal supports in place of the original wood columns, and the porch also has metal railings of various sorts. On the front of the roof is a hipped dormer with wood-shingled sides and one-over-one wood-sash windows. The front entry, which has a French door, is flanked by three-part, wood sash windows with center six-over-one sashes flanked by four-over-one sashes. Other features include an interior brick flue, a brick foundation, a small casement window, and a front wheelchair ramp. The 1923 Sanborn map shows a house at this location but it is not the current house (unless the current house is a thorough remodeling of the former house). Stylistic clues suggest the current house was built in the 1920s.

VL (506 West Grubb Street).

507 West Grubb Street. House. Ca. 1900. PQ0922. Contributing building.

Two-story Queen Anne house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof. The Craftsman one-story front porch features heavy two-part brick columns with concrete caps, soldier accents, and heavy curving wood brackets. There are two front entries, each with a French door and two-pane transom. The front gable has modern fish-scale shingles and a diamond-shaped window with replacement blue-green textured glass. Other features include interior brick flues, a brick foundation, a two-story rear wing, and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

VL (508 West Grubb Street).

509 West Grubb Street. House. Ca. 1900. PQ0923. Contributing building.

Two-story Queen Anne house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, cross-gable roof. The one-story front porch has historic-period classical columns and modern turned balusters. There are two front entries, both with one-pane transoms. The salient entry has an old and probably original door with an elliptical glass panel and scrolling carved decoration. The other entry has a replacement modern door with an oval glass panel. The one-over-one windows appear to have wooden sash and may date to the end of the historical period. Other features include cornice returns, interior brick flues, a one-story ell, and a foundation of brick piers with brick infill. The county GIS date for the house is 1910, which is in keeping with stylistic features.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story, frame garage obscured by vegetation. The garage may have vinyl siding and appears to have one vehicle bay and a side work or storage room.

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511 West Grubb Street. House. Ca. 1900. PQ0924. Contributing building.

Two-story Traditional/Vernacular house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, side-gable roof. The one-story front porch has replacement turned posts and square balusters. The front entry has a French door and two-pane transom. The foundation consists of brick piers with concrete block infill. Other features include a two-story rear wing, cornice returns, interior brick flues, and what appear to be replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

VL (512 West Grubb Street).

513 West Grubb Street. House. Ca. 1900. PQ0925. Contributing building.

Abandoned and deteriorated, two-story, Queen Anne house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. The one-story Craftsman porch has square, wood columns on brick pedestals. The front gable and a decorative side gable are elaborately finished with decorative wood shingles and a diamond-shaped window. Milled ornament survives in the side gable. The shingles are a mix of fish-scale and beveled. The gable windows have rectangular center panels. The center panel of the front window is a pane of textured (perhaps stenciled) glass. The glass is missing from the center panel of the side gable window. Both windows have borders of blue and clear glass panes. The milled ornament at the peak of the side gable has sawn and spindle forms and applied turned bosses. Two-over-two wood sash windows survive in the second story but are missing on the first where the walls have been covered with plywood. Other features include a one-story ell, an interior brick flue, and a brick foundation.

VL (600 West Grubb Street).

601 West Grubb Street. House. Ca. 1989. PQ0926. Non-contributing building.

One-story house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. Other features include a front-gabled front porch, one-over-one windows (wood- or vinyl-framed), and a foundation with parging, perhaps over concrete block.

602-604 West Grubb Street. Don Juan Manufacturing Company. 1955-56. PQ0927. Contributing building.

One-story building of standard mid-twentieth century industrial/commercial appearance. The building is constructed of concrete block with brick veneer across the front, keyed into the block at the corners. The brick bond is mostly 1:5 common bond with some variation. The front elevation has boarded up window and door openings and is capped by a belt course. Side and rear elevation openings are also boarded up and some are bricked up. At the front east corner is a pier of different brick construction capped by concrete blocks. The roof is not visible but is assumed to be a built-up flat roof. To the rear are a tall brick boiler flue and a side wing.

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On May 2, 1947, the *Perquimans Weekly* announced the coming of the Don Juan Manufacturing Company, a shirt maker, to Hertford. The newspaper noted: "The building to be occupied by the concern will be a portion of the Z. A. Harris store, plus part of a new building now being erected by Mr. Harris." The shirt factory, which occupied the upstairs of the Harris Store, opened in October 1947. The company quickly outgrew its original quarters and in 1948 constructed a new concrete block building at the location. In September 1955 the company expanded again, and this is the section that survives, described as facing Grubb Street in a period newspaper account. At the time the company employed seventy-five to a hundred workers (in 1964 the company was reported to employ 150 workers). The new section was reported as nearing completion in June 1956. It does not appear on a March 1955 aerial photo but does appear on a 1969 aerial photo. In 1971 the company announced plans to move its Hertford operations from the original Grubb Street location. All parts of the building except the 1955-56 Grubb Street-facing section have been torn down.

VL (east corner of West Grubb Street and Woodland Avenue).

603 West Grubb Street. Trailer. Ca. 1970. PQ0928. Non-contributing structure.

One-story, single-wide trailer of metal-sheathed frame construction. The metal siding has a pleated appearance, vertical above and horizontal below. The roof has a bowed profile on the front, and it steps down about halfway back. A shed-roofed porch shelters the side entry, which has a door with a small diamond-shaped window. The porch has a scalloped vergeboard and corrugated metal roofing. The windows are one-over-one sash, possibly aluminum.

605 West Grubb Street. House. Ca. 1975. PQ0929. Non-contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The front-gabled front porch is supported by square posts and has a brick platform and board railing. The subtly variegated brickwork is brown and the one-over-one windows appear to be the wood-framed originals.

609 West Grubb Street. House. Ca. 1900. PQ0930. Contributing building.

Two-story, Traditional/Vernacular house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with a metal-sheathed, cross-gable roof. The hip-roofed, one-story front porch conforms to the two-story, front-gabled front wing and setback side-gabled section. It has a concrete block foundation and classically-derived, and somewhat tubular, wood columns, which may be original. The two-over-two, wood sash windows have slatted shutters. The front entry has a two-pane transom and a ca. 1950 door with three rectangular panes that ascend on a diagonal. Wood shingles are visible under the metal roofing at roof edges. Other features include interior brick flues, cornice returns, a foundation of brick piers with concrete block infill, and one- and two-story gabled ells with a small area of faux stone finish near an entry.

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a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story garage of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, a concrete block foundation, and two vehicle bays.

700 West Grubb Street. Bill and Jessie Cox House. Ca. 1900. PQ0931. Contributing building.

Two-story Traditional/Vernacular house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a front-gable roof with a side-gable projection, both asphalt-shingled. The hip-roofed, one-story front porch has turned posts and a metal railing and is partly screened. The vent on the front gable is a replacement, but an original diamond-shaped window survives in the east gable. The front entry has a replacement door and a one-pane transom. To the rear are one-story wings and additions with a concrete block flue and a thick, modern brick chimney. The foundation has brick piers with brick infill. Other features include cornice returns, interior brick flues, and replacement double-hung vinyl windows. The house retains most of its character-defining features but has lost some and also has some obtrusive additions/alterations.

a. Outbuilding. Ca. 1940. Contributing building.

One-story outbuilding, possibly a garage, with an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof and frame construction with what appears to be vinyl siding.

701 West Grubb Street. Stallings-Owens Store. Ca. 1930. PQ0932. Contributing building.

One-story store and service station with a metal-sheathed, hip roof that engages a front gas pump canopy or shelter. The frame building has novelty weatherboard siding on the storefront inside the canopy, but novelty vinyl siding elsewhere. The canopy is supported at the outer corners by heavy square masonry pillars which are parged. The canopy ceiling is beaded tongue-and-groove, and its floor is poured concrete. The storefront consists of a wood and glass panel door under a three-pane transom and flanked by large six-pane windows. Two small rectangular windows are positioned high on the east side so as not to interfere with interior shelving. To the rear are shed wings and a back entry sheltered by a shed roof, which is supported by a slatted bracket. Other features include a brick foundation and a side shed addition with replacement double-hung vinyl windows and a modern carport extension. According to Sid Eley, a Mr. Stallings ran the store, followed by Marshall Owens. Owens added the shed-roofed side addition in the late 1950s or early 1960s to house a meat market.

VL (702 West Grubb Street).

703 West Grubb Street. House. Ca. 1925. PQ0933. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof. The front porch, which has been screened, nevertheless possesses its original features including square wood columns on brick pedestals and an arching span with an infilling of picket-like elements at the ends. Similar pickets form a porch underpinning, and the two inner

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brick pedestals do not have columns. In the front gable is a Palladian window with the original wood sashes. Other windows in the house are replacements. Other features include an interior brick flue, a foundation of brick piers with concrete block infill, and a modern shed-roofed carport on the side (the carport does not appear in a 1969 aerial photo).

704 West Grubb Street. House. Ca. 1900. PQ0934. Contributing building.

Two-story Queen Anne house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with a metal-sheathed, cross-gable roof. The front and side gables are pedimented, whereas the rear gable has cornice returns. The one-story front porch is screened with replacement square posts. Other features include one-story side and rear wings, two-over-two wood sash windows, a foundation of brick piers with concrete block infill, and a replacement front door.

a. Shed. Ca. 2010. Non-contributing building.

One-story shed of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and a reused old door.

705 West Grubb Street. House. Ca. 1900. PQ0935. Contributing building.

Two-story Queen Anne house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof. The front gable is ornamented with beveled wood shingles and a diamond-shaped window with modern stained glass. The one-story wraparound porch is Craftsman in style with square wood columns on brick pedestals, a balustrade of thick square balusters, and a concrete block foundation. The left side of the porch is screened. The front entry has a mid-twentieth century door with three diagonally ascending rectangular panes at the top. Other features include two-over-two wood sash windows, a one-story rear wing, and a foundation of brick piers with concrete block infill.

706 West Grubb Street. House. Ca. 1900. PQ0936. Contributing building.

Two-story Queen Anne house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof. The front and rear gables have cornice returns and are crossed by friezes which continue down the side elevations. The one-story front porch has turned posts and rectangular balusters. The front entry has a replacement door and a single-pane transom. Other features include two-over-two wood sash windows, a parged foundation, and a one-story rear wing with an interior brick flue.

a. Shed. Ca. 1980. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame shed with T-111 siding and a shallow-pitched front-gable roof.

708 West Grubb Street. Overton House. Ca. 1900. PQ0937. Non-contributing building.

Much-altered two-story house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. The one-story front porch stands on modern classical columns and

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shelters an entry with a decorative stone surround. The front gable has cornice returns, which may be reworked historic elements. The fish-scale shingles and a round-arched window are modern additions. The one-story rear wing, which has an asymmetrical gable roof, may be entirely new construction. Other features include replacement double-hung vinyl windows and a parged foundation. Helen Overton Hunter, who grew up in this house, married baseball great and Perquimans County native James Augustus "Catfish" Hunter. The form of the house suggests it may originally have been Queen Anne, though Traditional/Vernacular is also a possibility.

709 West Grubb Street. House. Ca. 1945. PQ0938. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The front-gabled front entry porch has replacement square posts and an elliptically vaulted ceiling sheathed with beaded tongue-and-groove. The porch shelters a wood and glass panel door with three vertical panes at the top. The entry porch is flanked by pairs of three-over-one wood sash windows. The three-over-one arrangement, seen in other windows of the house as well, is a Craftsman influence. Other windows have the same sash arrangement. A side-gabled porch extends on the east gable end, supported by square wood columns and sheltering an entry with a wood and glass panel door with three vertical panes over stack panels. In the main house gable above is a circular vent. The house has brick flues and a brick foundation.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story gable-fronted frame garage with weatherboard siding in the front gable and on a visible side and replacement vertical siding on the front elevation below the gable. The garage opening has replacement doors but is still recognizable as a garage opening.

710 West Grubb Street. Lester Keel House. Ca. 1915. PQ0939. Non-contributing building.

Two-story Traditional/Vernacular house with a metal-sheathed, cross-gable roof. The frame house has a stretcher-bond brick veneer added in the late 1950s. In the angle of the house's L-shaped form is a hip-roofed one-story porch with replacement turned posts and square balusters. On the front first-story is a 1950s tripartite window and in the gables are cornice returns. To the rear is a two-story wing with novelty vinyl siding and brick veneer, an exterior brick chimney, an entry porch with replacement turned posts, and a second-story entry reached by an exterior stair. The wing may be an early or original wing reworked in the 1950s. The house has replacement double-hung vinyl windows. In the late 1950s, Lester Keel veneered this house with bricks from the old Hertford Grammar School, which burned down in January 1956. The county GIS date for the house is 1915, which is plausible given the house's form.

711 West Grubb Street. Hulda Wood House. Ca. 1950. PQ0940. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The house has a front-gabled front wing with a scalloped rake board and small cornice returns. The front porch, set into the angle formed by this wing and the

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house proper, is engaged by a shed extension of the main roof. The porch has replacement square posts and balusters. On the end of the porch is a scalloped frieze which is missing from the front. The exterior brick chimney has a single stepped shoulder. On the west side is a small front-gabled entry porch on square posts, which may be replacements. Most windows have six-over-six wood sashes but there are also two eight-over-eight wood sash windows, the one under the porch flanked by four-over-four wood sashes. Other features include a wood and glass panel door in the front entry, a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, and a front wheelchair ramp.

a. Shed. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story frame shed with a metal-sheathed shed roof and what may be asbestos-shingle siding.

712 West Grubb Street. Hurley Hoffler House. Ca. 1935. PQ0941. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. A shed extension of the roof engages a front porch and porch room. The porch section, which is screened, has a brick wall with a corner pier on which stands a heavy tapered square wood column. The porch is partly concealed by a large aluminum awning. Leading up to the porch are brick and concrete steps flanked by cheeks of complex form. The cheeks have a curving profile and end at the bottom in cylindrical brick bollards. The house has six-over-one wood sash windows arranged either singly or in groups of two or three. The main roof has cornice returns which are exaggerated in the shed ends of the porch and porch room. A front-gabled dormer on the front of the roof has cornice returns and a pair of small six-over-one wood sash windows. A similar dormer is on the back. A shed-roofed side sitting porch has decorative metal supports. Other features include a brick foundation, an exterior brick chimney with a single stepped shoulder, and small half-round louvered gable vents. Hurley Hoffler was a bridge tender who with his wife kept the store next door at 714 W. Grubb. The county GIS date for the house is 1935, which is plausible given the Craftsman bungalow form and style of the house.

a. Garage. Ca. 1935. Contributing building.

One-story garage of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed shed roof. The garage has exposed rafter ends and two bays with hinged board doors and angled upper corners.

VL (713 West Grubb Street).

714 West Grubb Street. Hurley Hoffler Store. Ca. 1945. PQ0942. Contributing building.

One-story store of weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry has a wood panel door sheltered by a small front-gable roof supported by a single diagonal bracket. The other bracket is missing, and the door may formerly have had a window in its upper half. The entry is flanked by large windows with decorative muntin divisions. The upper parts of the windows are obscured by aluminum awnings. Other features

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include small rectangular windows set high in the gable ends (so as not to interfere with interior shelving), a back corner entry with a stack-panel door, and concrete block foundation piers. According to Sid Eley, the store was run by Hurley Hoffler and his wife, who lived next door at 712 W. Grubb. Hoffler also tended the S Bridge in Hertford. The county GIS date for the store is 1945.

715 West Grubb Street. Hertford Pentecostal Church. Ca. 1900. PQ0943. Contributing building.

One-story Gothic Revival church of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. Though predominately Gothic Revival on account of its lancet-arched windows, the nave-form church was also influenced by the Queen Anne style, as indicated by the stained-glass window borders. These consist of small rectangular panes of purple, orange, green, and blue glass around textured clear-glass center panes. A rectangular window in the front gable, set at an angle, has similar glass. The front entry porch has a front-gable roof, cylindrical metal columns, metal railings, and a wheelchair ramp that wraps around the side. The porch shelters an entry with double-leaf wood-panel doors. The foundation consists of brick piers with concrete block infill. To the rear is a lower one-story apartment wing with an interior brick flue and replacement double-hung vinyl windows. According to Sid Eley, the minister lived in the apartment, which appears to be an addition dating to the third quarter of the twentieth century. The apartment may be shown in a 1969 aerial photo, but it is unclear whether it appears in a 1955 aerial photo.

716 West Grubb Street. Harry Winslow House. Ca. 1948. PQ0944. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The dominant feature of the house is a front-gable front entry porch with an elliptical vault, paired square columns, and metal railings. The porch shelters a wood and glass panel door with a row of four arched panes at the top. The roof projects on the east end over a screen porch with square corner posts. An exterior brick chimney rises through the porch against the house wall. Other features include a brick foundation and six-over-six wood sash windows. Harry Winslow, who lived here in the mid-twentieth century, was a logger.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story garage of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof. The garage has two bays with angled top corners.

717 West Grubb Street. House. Ca. 2000. PQ0945. Non-contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The house has a brick-veneered foundation, a brick stoop for the front entry, and double-hung vinyl windows.

a. Garage. Ca. 2010. Non-contributing building.

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One-story garage with corrugated metal siding and a front-gable roof.

719 West Grubb Street. House. Ca. 1947. PQ0946. Contributing building.

One-story house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. The hip-roofed front porch has exposed rafter ends and stands on turned posts which may be modern replacements or repurposed historic posts from another context. Other features include a small Palladian window in the front gable, a replacement front door, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, an interior brick flue, and a brick foundation. Though the house has lost some historic features and finishes, it retains its overall form, front porch roof, and details like the Palladian window.

721 West Grubb Street. House. Ca. 1945. PQ0947. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. The front porch retains its original brick pedestals though the columns have been removed and the porch enclosed with aluminum-framed windows above a vinyl-sided half wall. The porch has a hipped roof with exposed rafter ends; above it in the gable is a rectangular louvered vent. Other features include a brick foundation, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, and what appears to be a replacement front door.

725 West Grubb Street. Matthews House. Ca. 1946. PQ0948. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half house of brick-veneered frame construction with Minimal Traditional and Period Revival Cottage characteristics. The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with small gabled dormers. The dormers appear to be present in a 1969 aerial photo but may not be present in a 1955 aerial photo. The front entry is contained in a projecting vestibule with an asymmetrical front-gabled roof (one side is lower than the other side). The rake boards have decorative terminations and there is a small window next to the entry. The front door has a stack-panel wood door with three round-arched panes at the top, the middle pane taller than the others. The entry opens onto a poured concrete stoop, stepped on three sides, with modern Chinese Chippendale wood railings. Over the front entry and flanking window are soldier-course lintels, which is also the treatment over other windows and as a band in the veneer at first-floor level. Adjoining the vestibule is a slender exterior brick chimney. The chimney is covered with ivy, making its form difficult to determine with certainty, but it appears to narrow asymmetrically, indicating a single shoulder. Other features include six-over-six wood sash windows, two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows in the dormers, a rear extension, and an interior brick flue.

a. Garage. Ca. 1980. Non-contributing building.

One-story garage of plywood-sided frame construction with a front-gable roof and one or possibly two vehicle bays with angled upper corners.

b. Shed. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.

Small one-story shed with board siding and a metal-sheathed, gable roof.

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727 West Grubb Street. Layden House. Ca. 1940. PQ0949. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled roof of complex form. The roof is hipped at the back and front-gabled at the front with several gabled offshoots. A large side-gable offshoot at the front engages a front porch with heavy square columns on brick pedestals. The porch railing has thick rectangular balusters. The wraparound left side of the porch was recently enclosed with multiple windows. There are five-over-one wood sash windows and the front entry has a wood panel door with four vertical glass panes at the top. Other features include a brick foundation and a rear wing.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

Long one-story garage of asbestos-shingled frame construction with a metal-sheathed, side-gable roof. Other features include exposed rafter ends and a variety of garage-bay door types.

729 West Grubb Street. House. Ca. 1938. PQ0950. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, side-gable roof. The roof engages a front porch with heavy rectangular columns on brick pedestals. The columns are tapered and encased in non-wood material, and at the ends they support an arched spandrel that flattens at the middle of the porch. The porch railing has thick rectangular balusters. Where the support beams at the ends of the porch meet the house wall are thick sawn brackets. The porch eaves have exaggerated overhangs. On the roof above is a gabled dormer with three four-over-one wood sash windows. Elsewhere on the house are five-over-one, wood sash windows. The front entry has a wood and glass panel door with four vertical panes at the top. On the east side of the house is an angled bay window and on the west side is a rectilinear one. An exterior brick chimney with a single stepped shoulder rises on the west gable end and there are also interior brick flues. Other features include a brick foundation and a glassed-in back porch.

801 West Grubb Street. Charlie Umphlet House. Ca. 1955. PQ0951. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house with stretcher-bond brick veneer and an asphalt-shingled, hip roof. The front entry is set into a recess which also accommodates a large tripartite window with a multi-pane center fixed sash flanked by four-over-four sashes, apparently all wood-sashed. The triple windows to the left and right of the recess retain their original wood sashes, consisting of eight-over-eight center sashes flanked by six-over-six side sashes. Six-over-six wood sashes are common in the house's other windows. The front entry door has three small diagonally-ascending rectangular panes. An offshoot of the hip roof engages a screen porch at the east end with decorative metal supports inside the screen structure. An identical support supports the corner of a recessed corner entry porch along the rear elevation. Other features include triangular roof vents and an interior brick chimney. The county GIS date for the house is 1970 but the house appears on a 1955 aerial photo and is clearly earlier based on stylistic features.

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a. Garage. Ca. 1955. Contributing building.

Long one-story garage of concrete block construction with an asphalt-shingled, hip roof. At the east end, which connects to Charles Street by a driveway, is a single car bay, but beside it is an enclosure that appears to occupy the location of a former second car bay. Other features include an interior brick flue, wood and glass panel doors, and six-over-six wood sash windows.

803 West Grubb Street. Landing House. Ca. 1957. PQ0952. Contributing building.

This one-story house with its semidetached, two-bay garage and the screen porch hyphen that connects the house and garage together present a long housefront toward the street. The house and garage are parged (according to county GIS information the parging or stucco is over frame) and they have asphalt-shingled, side-gable roofs. The hyphen also has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The house has a front-gabled front porch on square columns, and it shelters a front entry door with stacked square panes in heavily molded frames. The porch and roof gables have vinyl siding. The house is set far back from the street which creates a sweeping front yard. Other features include two garage bays, an interior brick flue, and two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows. According to Sid Eley, this is one of several Landing family-associated buildings in the district. The current garage was used in association with the Landing family supply business.

804 West Grubb Street. Pauline Lane House. Ca. 1944. PQ0953. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. On the front of the roof are two gabled dormers which appear in a 1969 aerial photo. The front-gable front entry porch has an arched vault and is supported by columns with multisided sections. A side-gabled roof extension on the west end covers a glassed-in porch with awning windows and a hip-roof awning. An exterior brick chimney rises through this porch and emerges at the ridge. Other features include a brick foundation, round-arched louvered gable vents, and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

Large one-story garage of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof. Other features include two vehicle bays with double-leaf hinged plywood doors, a hatch in the front gable, and an interior brick flue. The garage appears to be shown in a 1955 aerial photo and may have been built with the house in 1944.

805 West Grubb Street. House. Ca. 1965. PQ0954. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The front-gabled front entry porch stands on decorative metal supports and shelters an entry with a replacement door with an elliptical glass panel. The same decorative metal supports appear in the engaged carport at the west end. Other features include a front tripartite window and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

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901 West Grubb Street. House. Ca. 1958. PQ0955. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The front elevation has a three-part setback/projecting footprint which is reflected in the form of the roof. There is a multipaned picture window along the façade and other windows have eight-over-eight wood sashes. On the east end is a bricked-up entry and to the rear is an exterior brick chimney.

903 West Grubb Street. House. Ca. 1963. PQ0956. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The brickwork is slightly variegated with a sprinkling of grayish bricks among the predominate red. The center section of the roof is higher and projects to engage a front porch which stands on replacement fluted cylindrical columns, which are probably metal. Most windows have one-over-one wooden sashes though the semi-detached rear garage has six-over-six wood sash windows. The front windows have panels under them which appears to be an original treatment. A rear wing connects to the two-car garage via a glassed-in hyphen which may originally have been open air. Other features include an interior brick chimney and cornice returns.

a. Shed. Ca.2000. Non-contributing building.

One-story shed of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof.

102 Kenyon Drive. House. Ca. 1966. PQ0957. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The house has a reserved Colonial Revival character. The brickwork is mottled and lightly variegated, with pinkish, orangish, and tan hues. The front entry, which has a replacement door, opens onto a brick stoop with a modern turned balustrade. The entry is at the center of a symmetrical five-bay façade with an extra two bays in a slightly setback and lower south wing. A stepped frieze extends across the front, capped at the two ends by pattern boards. To the rear is a gabled projection that engages a carport and screen porch. Other features include an exterior brick chimney and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

104 Kenyon Drive. House. Ca. 1971. PQ0958. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The brickwork is lightly variegated with light red and grayish hues. The south end projects with a front gable, and at the north end is a carport engaged under the main roof. The gable rake boards have decorative lower terminations. The replacement double-hung vinyl windows are grouped in twos and threes on the front. An exterior brick chimney rises to the rear.

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a. Outbuilding. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.
Story-and-a-half building of frame construction with horizontal siding and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The building may have begun as a single story to which the upper story was added at the south end.

b. Boat shelter. Ca. 2010. Non-contributing structure.
Open-sided one-story shelter of prefabricated steel construction with a front-gable roof.

504 Pennsylvania Avenue. House. Ca. 1900. PQ0959. Contributing building.

Two-story Queen Anne house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof. The hip-roofed, one-story, wraparound porch stands on square wood columns with molded caps and neckings. The porch railings with their square wood balusters appear to be replacements. The front entry has a replacement door and a two-pane transom. The front gable has cornice returns and is crossed by a frieze which continues to the sides. There are a few replacement double-hung vinyl windows but most windows appear to be the original two-over-two wood sash windows. Other features include a two-story rear wing, an interior brick flue, and a modern, shed-roofed, carport on the east side.

505 Pennsylvania Avenue. House. Ca. 1900. PQ0960. Contributing building.

Two-story Traditional/Vernacular house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a cross-gable roof with shingle-pattern pressed metal sheathing. The hip-roofed, one-story, wraparound porch stands on heavy chamfered posts and shelters dual forward and setback front entries. These have their original five-pane wood doors with heavily molded panels and are surmounted by single-pane transoms. A patch in the roofing of the east gable shows where an interior flue has been removed. Other features include cornice returns, a hip-roofed rear, two-over-two wood sash windows, and a foundation of brick piers with brick infill.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.
One-story garage of weatherboard-sided frame construction with front gable roof, an enclosed east side shed extension, and an open west side shed extension.

506 Pennsylvania Avenue. House. Ca. 1900. PQ0961. Contributing building.

Two-story Traditional/Vernacular house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof. The front entry, which has a replacement door and a one-pane transom, is sheltered by a small gable on large and elaborately sawn brackets. At the peak of the front gable is scrolling millwork ornament with piercings. Under it is a Queen Anne window with a clear glass center bordered by small rectangular panes with green, blue, and yellow textured glass. Other features include cornice returns, a one-story shed wing at the back east corner, other rear wings, two-over-two wood sash windows, and a brick foundation.

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507 Pennsylvania Avenue. House. Ca. 1940. PQ0962. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof. The hip-roofed front porch has exposed rafter ends and stands on brick corner pillars with molded caps. The six-over-one wood sash windows have upper sashes with small panes above longer ones. A pair of similar six-pane sashes are in the front gable. Other features include an exterior brick flue, a brick foundation, a rear wing, and a front wood and glass panel door.

510 Pennsylvania Avenue. House. 2007. PQ0963. Non-contributing building.

One-story house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The middle part of the roof is slightly higher than the ends and engages a front corner entry porch with a turned post. The foundation has brick veneer across the front and appears to be parged on the sides. In front of the house is a small granite memorial inscribed with the name George T. McCormick.

a. Garage. Ca. 2007. Non-contributing building.

One-story garage of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a single garage bay with angled upper corners.

511 Pennsylvania Avenue. House. Ca. 1930. PQ0964. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by heavy square wood columns on brick pedestals and has a brick foundation with cruciform vent holes. The rest of the house's foundation consists of brick piers with brick infill. Other features include a rear wing, three-over-one wood sash windows, three interior brick flues, and a front wood and glass panel door with four vertical panes in the glazed upper part. The house does not appear on the 1923 Sanborn map.

a. Outbuilding. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story building of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front gable roof, a garage bay on the west side, and a hinged board door at the center.

514 Pennsylvania Avenue. Elliot House. Ca. 1900. PQ0965. Contributing building.

Two-story Queen Anne house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a pyramid-and-gable roof with shingle-pattern pressed metal sheathing. At the peak of the pyramidal section is a scrolling sheet-metal ornament. The one-story front porch stands on classical wood columns. The east side of the porch may have wrapped around but it now terminates at a shed-roofed enclosure with a six-over-six wood sash window. Other windows have replacement double-hung vinyl sashes with the exception of one possible two-over-two wood sash window in the second-story front reentrant corner. The two-story rear wing, which is slightly lower than the front section, has a side porch of shed-roofed two-tier form which wraps around to the back of the main house.

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Other features include interior brick flues (one with a flaring cap, the other a stub), cornice returns, and a foundation of brick piers with brick infill.

515 Pennsylvania Avenue. House. Ca. 1900. PQ0966. Contributing building.

Two-story Traditional/Vernacular house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, cross-gable roof. The one-story wraparound porch has a hipped roof and square wood columns which are probably replacements. The front entry, which is set back, has a replacement door with a two-pane transom. The house has two Queen Anne gable windows with clear glass centers bordered by blue, green, and yellow panes. Other features include an interior brick flue, cornice returns, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, a one-story gable rear wing (perhaps originally a kitchen) with one- and two-story additions, and a foundation of brick piers with brick infill.

600 Pennsylvania Avenue. House. Ca. 1900. PQ0967. Contributing building.

Two-story Traditional/Vernacular house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal side-gable roof. The one-story wraparound porch stands on turned posts and its foundation and the foundation of the house consist of brick piers with concrete block infill. The replacement front door has a two-pane transom. Other features include cornice returns, an interior brick flue, two-over-two wood sash windows, and a one-story rear wing with an enclosed side porch.

a. **Garage. Ca. 1930. Contributing building.**

One-story garage of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, pyramidal roof. The single vehicle bay has fence-panel-like replacement doors. There is a side workroom or rooms with board doors and a four-pane window. It is conceivable the building, which may be depicted on the 1923 Sanborn map, was originally a carriage house.

601 Pennsylvania Avenue. House. Ca. 1970. PQ0968. Non-contributing building.

One-story house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, hip roof. The engaged front porch is supported by turned posts and has a modern wood balustrade. The foundation consists of parged masonry piers with concrete block infill. A gabled rear wing with an octagonal window connects to a story-and-a-half garage with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and a single vehicle bay. Other features include a replacement front door and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

604 Pennsylvania Avenue. House. Ca. 1900. PQ0969. Non-contributing building.

Two-story house of novelty vinyl siding with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The house retains its basic form, brick foundation piers, and cornice returns from original construction, but it is otherwise altered. The small front entry porch has a front-gable roof on turned posts with a modern wood balustrade. Other features include a one-story gabled rear wing, replacement

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double-hung vinyl windows, a replacement front door, and concrete block infill between the foundation piers.

- a. Outbuilding. Ca. 2010. Non-contributing building.
One-story frame outbuilding with a possible carport front section.

606 Pennsylvania Avenue. House. Ca. 1900. PQ0970. Contributing building.

Two-story Traditional/Vernacular house of molded weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof. The one-story hip-roofed front porch has turned posts and balusters and a small off-center gable in line with the front entry. A few of the two-over-two wood sash windows are missing their lower muntin division (making them two-over-one). There is also a six-over-six wood sash window in the front gable. A brick flue with a corbeled cap rises from the interior. Other features include a parged masonry foundation, a replacement front door with an elliptical glass panel, and a gabled one-story rear wing.

- a. Shed. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.
One-story shed of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof.
- b. Shed. Ca. 1980. Non-contributing building.
One-story frame shed with a shed roof and open front.

608 Pennsylvania Avenue. House. Ca. 1940. PQ0971. Contributing building.

One-story house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, side-gable roof. The Craftsman-style wraparound porch has tapered square wood columns with molded caps, neckings, and bases on brick pedestals. There are two interior brick flues: one at the west end, which is a stub, and one at the east end which has a tented brick cover. Other features include a front entry with a French door, two-over-two wood sash windows, a shed-roofed rear wing, and a brick foundation.

- a. Outbuilding. Ca. 1940. Contributing building.
One-story outbuilding of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, side-gable roof, exposed rafter ends, and a board door which has fallen off its hinges.

609 Pennsylvania Avenue. Trailer. Ca. 1975. PQ0972. Non-contributing structure.

One-story single-wide trailer of metal-sheathed frame construction. The metal siding, which is probably aluminum, has a horizontally pleated appearance. The roof has a bowed profile and overhangs on the street-facing end where it is supported by square posts which are in turn supported by horizontal projections of the body of the trailer. A metal awning supported by slender steel poles shelters the front entry. The trailer has aluminum-framed windows and the manufacturer's name—Champion—appears on the front. A 1969 aerial photo shows the house at

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this location which the trailer replaced. 607 Pennsylvania Avenue is another address for the property.

610 Pennsylvania Avenue. House. Ca. 1900. PQ0973. Non-contributing building.

One-story Traditional/Vernacular house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, side-gable roof. The house has angled corners at the west end which the gable roof overhangs, a Queen Anne treatment. The foundation is brick and concrete block. Other features include interior brick flues, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, and a gabled rear wing, slightly lower than the main section, with a side shed addition, as well as other rear wings.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story garage of asbestos-shingled frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof, a single vehicle bay, a concrete block foundation, and an open-sided shed-roofed carport addition on the side.

611 Pennsylvania Avenue. House. Ca. 1940. PQ0974. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof. At the two ends of the hip-roofed front porch are tapered square wood columns with molded caps, neckings, and bases on brick pedestals. The center porch supports consist of slender posts with molded caps and bases on brick pedestals. In the front gable is a pair of four-pane windows. Other features include exposed rafter ends, a rear shed wing, a wood and glass panel door, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, and a brick foundation.

613 Pennsylvania Avenue. Nixon House. Ca. 1940. PQ0975. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. The dominant feature of the house is its porch which has an arching span with an infilling of picket-like elements at the ends. The arch is supported by decorative brackets at each end which attach to tapered square wood columns standing on brick pedestals. The columns have molded caps, neckings, and bases. There are also two middle supports consisting of posts on brick pedestals. The porch roof and main roof have exposed rafter ends. Other features include a rear shed wing and porch, interior brick flues, a brick foundation, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, a replacement front door, and front gable windows covered or replaced with vinyl siding. The county GIS date for the house is 1950, which is not improbable considering the persistence of the Craftsman bungalow form in some areas, though an earlier date seems more likely.

700 Pennsylvania Avenue. House. Ca. 1935. PQ0976. Contributing building.

One-story house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. The house is most akin to the gable-fronted Craftsman bungalow form. The hip-roofed front porch has been enclosed with windows above a weatherboard-sided half wall. The

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enclosure may date to the historic period. The porch and main house roofs have exposed rafter ends. The six-over-one wood sash windows have upper sashes with small panes above longer ones. A pair of similar six-pane sashes are in the front gable. Other features include a brick foundation and a rear shed wing.

704 Pennsylvania Avenue. Elbert Taylor House. Ca. 1950. PQ0977. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. There is a front-gabled wing at the front east end, and in the angle formed by it and the house proper is a porch engaged by a shed extension of the main roof. The porch has turned posts with small brackets. The brackets are repeated (without posts) where the porch roof meets the house, indicating the posts and brackets are integral to the original design of the house and not later insertions. The front entry inside the porch has a door with two horizontal panes at the top. To the left is a large (almost floor to ceiling) multi-pane picture window. An exterior brick chimney with a single paved shoulder rises on the west end. Other features include an interior brick flue, a mix of six-over-six wood sash windows and replacement double-hung vinyl windows, a setback gabled wing on the east side, and a brick foundation. Hertford builder Willy Ainsley built the house for Elbert Taylor.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story garage of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof and a single vehicle bay.

705 Pennsylvania Avenue. House. Ca. 1940. PQ0978. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof. The hip-roofed front porch stands on tapered square wood columns with molded caps, neckings, and bases which in turn stand on brick pedestals. The six-over-one wood sash windows have upper sashes with small panes above longer ones. In the front gable is a pair of two-over-two wood sash windows. Other features include a rear wing, a replacement front door, and a foundation of brick piers with brick infill.

a. Shed. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story shed of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof.

706 Pennsylvania Avenue. House. Ca. 1958. PQ0979. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. There is an exterior brick chimney with double paved shoulders on the far west end of the façade. A seam in the brickwork indicates that it and the room to which it belongs are an addition. The addition has two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows like the rest of the house, which suggests the addition is relatively early. Other features include a picture

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window, a front entry with a replacement door, and a shed-roofed carport addition on the west end.

707 Pennsylvania Avenue. Clinton and Edna Eley House. 1952. PQ0980. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The house has a prominent front-gabled wing at the front west end. In the angle formed by the wing and the house proper is a small entry porch with a decorative metal support and a metal railing with a cursive E motif (for Eley). The front entry has a fluted surround. On the east end is a glassed-in side-gabled porch through which rises a brick chimney. Other features include an added second story over a rear wing and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

According to Sid Eley, whose parents Clinton and Edna Eley had the house built in 1952, the carpenters were Snooks Winslow and Tom Swain. Clinton bought the plans for the house, which he may have ordered from a magazine advertisement. Sid Eley recalls that there is a house somewhere in Edenton built to the same plan. Clinton hired a local metalworker (name unremembered) to fabricate the E for the front railing. The house was originally clad in white asbestos shingles. Clinton worked for the Virginia Electric Power Company (VEPCO) as a “light man.”

a. Garage. Ca. 1957. Contributing building.

One-story garage of vinyl-sided frame construction with a front-gable roof. The garage was originally two-bay, one bay for the Eley family’s 1949 Ford, the other for Clinton Eley’s work truck, but Sid Eley enclosed the right-hand bay to create a workshop with a front window and door.

b. Carport. 2022. Non-contributing structure.

Prefabricated metal carport with a front-gable roof, open sides, and metal supports.

VL (708 Pennsylvania Avenue).

711 Pennsylvania Avenue. Marjorie and George Fields House. Ca. 1955. PQ0981. Contributing building.

One-story Modernist house of concrete block construction with a double shed roof, one shed overhanging the other. The overhanging shed projects forward over a front wing with corner windows at each corner. The concrete blocks have a curved upper edge under the window sills. A relatively massive columnar concrete block chimney rises on the west side. The lower shed wing engages a corner entry porch, the roof supported at the corner by double posts. Other features include a shed-roofed carport wing, a small gabled wing and shed-roofed porch set back on the west side, and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

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Neighbor Sid Eley recalls that original owner Marjorie Lou Fields, an economist with the county home extension office, chose the arresting Modernist design for this house. The roof ends were originally sheathed with redwood siding and the house had cork floors. Fields was also president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of VFW Post 8297 in 1951. Marjorie's husband was George Fields. The county date for the house is 1945 but the house is likely later.

712 Pennsylvania Avenue. Jay and Blanche Dillon House. Ca. 1952. PQ0982. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A front-gabled wing projects on the west end of the front, and in the angle of the wing and the house proper is a porch with turned posts. The leftmost post stands a few inches in front of the corner of the front wing. The porch shelters an entry with a door with three unequal-sized horizontal panes at the top. Next to the entry is a tripartite window with a large fixed center pane flanked by two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows. The other windows of the house have two-over-two, stack-pane, wood sashes. Other features include an interior brick flue and a gabled entry porch on the west end with decorative metal supports. Jay Dillon was a furniture dealer; his wife, Blanche Moore Dillon, was a science teacher. Hertford builder Willy Ainsley built the house for the Dillons.

713 Pennsylvania Avenue. House. Ca. 1955. PQ0983. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, hip roof. The roof has slightly lower offshoots to left, right, and the front. The front hipped offshoot engages a front wing and a recessed corner entry porch with a decorative metal support. The left or east offshoot engages a screen porch. Rising through the porch and emerging at the ridge is an exterior brick chimney. Other features include a replacement front door, two-over-two, stack-pane, wood sash windows, an engaged porch at the right back corner, and a brick foundation.

a. Shed. Ca. 1955. Contributing building.

One-story shed of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a shed roof with exposed rafter ends.

716 Pennsylvania Avenue. Clement Jordan House. Ca. 1950. PQ0984. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of aluminum-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. A front-gabled wing projects on the front east end, next to it a front entry with a replacement door. There are three-over-one wood sash windows. Other features include small cornice returns, a rear shed wing, an interior brick flue, and a brick foundation. Jordan was a cutter at the Don Juan Manufacturing Company shirt factory.

a. Shed. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

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One-story shed of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof.

717 Pennsylvania Avenue. House. Ca. 2004. PQ0985. Non-contributing building.

One-story house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The front-gabled front porch has square posts and balusters. The house has a concrete block foundation.

719 Pennsylvania Avenue. House. Ca. 1956. PQ0986. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The front elevation has forward and set back sections and a recessed entry with a door with three diagonally ascending rectangular panes at the top. To the left of the entry is a tripartite window with a large fixed center pane flanked by two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows. The same window type appears elsewhere on the house. Other features include an interior brick flue and a concrete block foundation.

a. Shed. Ca. 1956. Contributing building.

One-story shed of asbestos-shingled frame construction with a front-gable roof.

720 Pennsylvania Avenue. Noah Gregory House. Ca. 1950. PQ0987. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A front-gabled wing projects at the front west end, in its gable an octagonal window. The rest of the front is occupied by a porch under a shed extension of the main roof, supported by decorative metal supports. The porch shelters an entry with a door with three unequal-sized horizontal panes at its top. An exterior brick chimney with a paved single shoulder rises on the east gable end. Other features include an interior brick flue, two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows, a front tripartite window, and a side entry under a small cantilevered shed roof.

722 Pennsylvania Avenue. House. Ca. 1958. PQ0988. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional frame house with a metal-sheathed, side-gable roof and a mix of vinyl and aluminum siding. A front-gabled wing projects at the front west end, and in the angle of it and the main house is a shed-roofed entry vestibule with a brick stoop and a replacement door. The vestibule may be an enclosed entry porch. Other features include an interior brick flue, a brick foundation, and one-over-one wood sash windows.

723 Pennsylvania Avenue. Stallings House. Ca. 1950. PQ0989. Non-contributing building.

One-story house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. The hipped roof and foundation of the front porch are historic, however the wood

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balustrade, square columns, and dimensional lumber frame in line with the front entry are modern. Other features include a masonry foundation, vertical siding in the front gable, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, and a replacement front door. Mr. Stallings ran the store at 701 W. Grubb Street for a time.

725 Pennsylvania Avenue. House. Ca. 1954. PQ0990. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch-like house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered frame construction with an unusual roof form consisting of a front gable with low-pitched shed side extensions. The front entry is sheltered by a metal awning supported by decorative metal supports. On the east side, engaged by a shed extension, is a carport with a slender steel poles support. The house wall at the back of the carport is sheathed with possibly original or early faux stone. The windows appear to have wood sashes, perhaps with a one-over-one arrangement. Other features include an interior brick chimney, and a replacement front door.

726 Pennsylvania Avenue. Emmett Landing House. Ca. 1950. PQ0991. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled roof. The form consists of a side-gabled section with a front-gabled front section or wing. The front wing has a recessed corner entry porch with a decorative metal support and railing. A seam in the brick foundation of the east end of the house suggests the house was extended on that end. Other features include a front wood and glass panel door, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, and a gabled rear wing with a side shed extension. The building behind this house at 204 Charles was associated with Landing's paint store.

727 Pennsylvania Avenue. Stallings House. Ca. 1950. PQ0992. Non-contributing building.

The original section of this much altered house is the story-and-a-half front-gabled front section, which has a shed-roofed front addition with an entry recess. To this was added the gabled two-story back section. The brick pier foundation has concrete block infill. Other features include T-111-like siding, asphalt-shingle roofing, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, and a replacement front door. The house appears to be depicted in a 1955 aerial photo.

a. Shed. Ca. 1980. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame shed with plywood siding and a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof.

105 Perry Street. House. Ca. 1940. PQ0993. Non-contributing building.

Story-and-a-half house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. Stylistically, the house is most akin to the gable-fronted Craftsman bungalow form. The hip-roofed front porch has decorative metal supports. A relatively massive exterior brick chimney rises on the south side. Other features include replacement double-hung vinyl windows and a rear, shed-roofed, single-bay garage wing that appears to postdate 1969.

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206 Perry Street. House. Ca. 1960. PQ0994. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, hip roof. The front entry has a door with three horizontal panes at the top (short, long, short). In front of it is a dimensional lumber frame the function of which is unclear. Other features include an interior brick flue, two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows, a side entry with a wheelchair ramp, and, on the south end, corner windows. A 1955 aerial photo seems to show a house at this location, but it has a different form. The current house appears on a 1969 aerial photo.

a. Garage. Ca. 1960. Contributing building.

One-story garage of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a front-gable roof and a single car bay.

101 West Railroad Avenue. House. Ca. 1925. PQ0995. Contributing building.

One-story house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. The front porch stands on square wood columns (one missing) with molded bases and pronounced molded caps. Other features include brick foundation piers with no infill, exposed rafter ends, a replacement door, and replacement double-hung vinyl windows. The porch columns are nearly identical to those on the porch of 103 W. Railroad. The house is not shown on the 1923 Sanborn map, but its form and detail suggest it may date to the 1920s.

103 West Railroad Avenue. House. Ca. 1925. PQ0996. Contributing building.

Deteriorated one-story house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, side-gable roof. Stylistically, the house is most akin to the Craftsman bungalow form. The front porch stands on square wood columns (one missing) with molded bases and pronounced molded caps. The front porch gable has a wide two-part frieze defined by molding at the top (the house at 105 W. Railroad has a similar frieze). Set back on the north side is a second entry sheltered by a front-gable porch with slender turned posts. The side porch and main roof have exposed rafter ends. The windows and front entry are boarded up. Other features include a foundation of brick piers with partial brick infill and an interior brick flue. The porch columns are nearly identical to those on the porch of 101 W. Railroad. The house is not shown on the 1923 Sanborn map, but its form and detail suggest it may date to the 1920s.

105 West Railroad Avenue. House. Ca. 1925. PQ0997. Contributing building.

Deteriorated one-story house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a front-gable roof with shingle-pattern pressed metal sheathing. Stylistically, the house is most akin to the gable-fronted Craftsman bungalow form. The front-gable front porch has provisional dimensional lumber supports and a wide two-part frieze defined by molding at the top in the gable (the house at 103 W. Railroad has a similar frieze). The windows and front entry are boarded up. Other

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features include a foundation of brick piers with partial brick infill and an interior brick flue. The house is not shown on the 1923 Sanborn map, but its form and detail suggest it may date to the 1920s.

107 West Railroad Avenue. House. Ca. 1920. PQ0998. Contributing building.

One-story house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof. Stylistically, the house is most akin to the gable-fronted Craftsman bungalow form. The hip-roofed front porch has square posts and a partial half-wall. The foundation has brick piers with concrete block infill. Other features include two-over-two wood sash windows, a replacement front door, and an interior brick flue. The house may be portrayed on the 1923 Sanborn map. It is not shown on the 1916 Sanborn map.

109 West Railroad Avenue. House. Ca. 1900. PQ0999. Contributing building.

Two-story Traditional/Vernacular house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a cross-gable roof with shingle-pattern pressed metal sheathing. The wraparound one-story porch has turned posts and shelters a front entry with a French door and a one-pane transom. At the peak of the front and side gables is milled ornament. A one-story gabled rear addition with an interior brick flue attaches to a two-car garage with doors with window strips above x-braced wood. The rear addition has two-over-two stack-pane windows suggesting construction in the third quarter of the twentieth century. Other features include two-over-two wood sash windows, interior brick flues, and a parged foundation in the main house. The house may also be addressed 109A West Railroad.

201 West Railroad Avenue. House. Ca. 1900. PQ1000. Contributing building.

Two-story Traditional/Vernacular house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed side-gable roof with a decorative center gable. The hip-roofed one-story front porch stands on replacement cylindrical columns and extends beyond the house's south gable end. It shelters an entry with a French door and one-pane transom. The two-story gabled rear wing has shed-roofed first- and second-story additions, a modern shed-roofed porch with metal posts, and an exterior stair to a second-story entry. Other features include two-over-two wood sash windows (including one in the front gable), cornice returns, and a foundation of brick piers with brick infill.

a. Landing Supply Company Building. Ca. 1940. Contributing building.

One-story building of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, hip roof. The building has exposed rafter ends and multi-pane windows and front door. According to Sid Eley, this building was used by the Landing Supply Company. The building faces Pennsylvania Avenue.

b. Outbuilding. Ca. 1940. Contributing building.

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One-story building of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, hip (almost pyramidal) roof, exposed rafter ends, and a board door.

203 West Railroad Avenue. House. Ca. 1900. PQ1001. Non-contributing building.

Two-story Traditional/Vernacular house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction. The metal-sheathed roof consists of a front gable with a side-gable wing. The house's dominant feature is its decorative wraparound one-story porch. The hip-roofed porch has a sawn balustrade and turned posts with sawn brackets. In the front gable is a Queen Anne window with a textured clear glass center pane bordered by small rectangular panes of yellow, blue, green, and clear glass. The house has two front entries with replacement doors, the forward entry with a one-pane transom. Window openings have been altered and have replacement sashes. Other features include cornice returns, a gabled one-story rear wing and other rear wings, and a foundation of brick piers with brick infill.

VL (205 West Railroad Avenue).

209 West Railroad Avenue. House. Ca. 1900. PQ1002. Contributing building.

Two-story Traditional/Vernacular house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, side-gable roof with a decorative center gable. The hip-roofed one-story front porch stands on turned posts and has a projecting center section. The front, rear, and north side gables are sheathed with wood shingles in a variety of decorative shapes as well as square-edged, and the gables have diamond-shaped windows. The south gable has weatherboard siding and a square window. The house has two-over-two wood sash windows, and these and the south gable window have small sawn brackets at the top. The two-story rear wing has a complex side shed extension that may be in part an enclosed porch. The front entry has a wood and glass panel door and a two-pane transom. Other features include cornice returns, interior brick flues, and a foundation of brick piers with brick infill.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story garage of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, side-gable roof, exposed rafter ends, a stack-panel wood door on the side, and two garage bays with replacement plywood doors.

VL (305 West Railroad Avenue).

307 West Railroad Avenue. House. Ca. 1900. PQ1003. Contributing building.

Two-story Traditional/Vernacular house of aluminum-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof. The front entry is sheltered by a small front-gabled porch on decorative metal supports. The house has an interior brick flue and a foundation of brick piers without infill. Other features include a one-story rear wing with a shed-roofed extension, cornice

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returns, and two-over-two wood sash windows, both traditional vertical pane and a few with stack panes.

204 Saunders Street. House. Ca. 1955. PQ1004. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The front-gabled front entry porch has square wood columns. There is a brick foundation and an interior brick flue. Other features include small cornice returns in the gable ends of the house and porch gables and replacement double-hung vinyl windows. The county GIS date for the house is 1970, however the house is similar to neighboring houses dated 1955 in county GIS. It is possible it is an older house moved to the location in 1970.

a. Shed. Ca. 1955. Contributing building.

One-story shed of asbestos-shingled frame construction with a metal-sheathed, gable roof and exposed rafter ends.

b. Outbuilding. Ca. 1955. Contributing building.

One-story frame building with horizontal wood siding, a metal-sheathed, side-gable roof, and at least one two-over-two wood-sash window.

205 Saunders Street. House. Ca. 1955. PQ1005. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The off-center front entry porch has a front-gable roof and turned posts. It shelters a wood and glass panel door with four arched panes at the top. Other features include a brick foundation, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, and a small side-gabled vestibule for a side entry. The county GIS date for the house is 1955, and the house appears in a 1955 aerial photo.

a. Garage. Ca. 1955. Contributing building.

One-story garage of asbestos-shingled frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof with exposed rafter ends. The single garage bay has angled top corners and replacement doors which appear to be plywood.

206 Saunders Street. House. Ca. 1955. PQ1006. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The front entry porch has a pedimented gable, square wood pillars, secondary dimensional lumber supports, and a modern wood balustrade. The entry has a wood and glass panel door with four small rectangular panes at the top. The main roof has small cornice returns. Other features include a rear shed-roofed wing with an enclosed porch, a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, and replacement double-hung vinyl windows. The county GIS

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date for the house is 1970, however the house is similar to neighboring houses dated 1955 in county GIS. It is possible it is an older house moved to the location in 1970.

a. Garage. Ca. 1955. Contributing building.

One-story garage of asbestos-shingled frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof with exposed rafter ends. The single garage bay has angled top corners and replacement doors which appear to be plywood.

207 Saunders Street. House. Ca. 1955. PQ1007. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The off-center front entry porch has a front-gable roof, wood posts, and a modern wood balustrade. It and the main roof have small cornice returns. The small porch for a south side entry has similar detail. Other features include a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, and six-over-six wood sash windows. The county GIS date for the house is 1955, and the house appears in a 1955 aerial photo, although possibly with a different front.

a. Garage. Ca. 1955. Contributing building.

One-story garage of asbestos-shingled frame construction with a front-gable roof and a single garage bay with angled top corners.

500 Willow Street. House. Ca. 1900. PQ1008. Contributing building.

Two-story Traditional/Vernacular house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The one-story wraparound-porch has a hipped roof and turned posts, and is partially screened. Other features include a slightly lower rear extension, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, and a foundation of parged brick piers.

a. Shed. Ca. 1960. Contributing building.

One-story shed of metal-sheathed frame construction with a metal-sheathed gable roof with exposed rafter ends.

504 Willow Street. House. Ca. 1900. PQ1009. Non-contributing building.

Two-story Traditional/Vernacular house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof. The shed-roofed one-story front porch has decorative metal supports. Other features include a slightly lower rear extension and replacement one-over-one wood sash windows.

505 Willow Street. House. Ca. 1900. PQ1010. Non-contributing building.

Two-story Traditional/Vernacular house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof. The shed-roofed one-story front porch has been screened and other than the roof form has lost its historic character. Other features include replacement double-hung

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vinyl windows, a concrete block foundation, a rear ell, and a set-back side addition with a secondary entry under an overhang.

508 Willow Street. House. Ca. 1930. PQ1011. Contributing building.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and aluminum siding. The hip-roofed front porch has square wood columns on brick pedestals and has been screened. A carport addition on the east side with a shallow-pitched shed roof and composite brick and lattice supports appears to date to the late twentieth century. In the front gable is a pair of openings with three-pane sashes above louvered vents. Other features include a concrete block foundation, an interior brick flue, and what appear to be replacement double-hung vinyl windows. The house does not appear on the 1923 Sanborn map. Stylistic clues suggest construction in the 1920s or 1930s but the county GIS date of 1945 is not implausible.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story garage of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof and two garage bays with plywood panel doors.

b. Outbuilding. Ca. 1960. Contributing building.

One-story frame building of unusual form with an asphalt-shingled, hip roof with exposed rafters, rows of windows, and what appears to be plywood siding above and below the windows.

c. Shed. Ca. 1980. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame shed with a mix of wood and metal siding, a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof, and a T-111 door.

509 Willow Street. House. Ca. 1900. PQ1012. Contributing building.

Abandoned and deteriorated one-story Traditional/Vernacular house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, side-gable roof. The front porch has screening and chamfered posts and shelters a wood and glass panel door. The house is mostly obscured by vegetation.

VL (south corner of Willow and Perry Streets).

VL (605 Willow Street).

105 Wingfield Street. House. Ca. 1965. PQ1013. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. At some point in the late twentieth century after 1969 a set-back garage wing was added to the right gable end and an original garage or carport at that end made into living space. The gables of the house and garage wing have decorative rake board terminations of

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different forms. Other features include an interior brick flue, a front tripartite window, and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

106 Wingfield Street. House. Ca. 1965. PQ1014. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The front-gabled front porch has replacement tubular metal columns. A seam in the brickwork to the right of the porch may indicate the right or north end of the house is an enclosed carport, however an exterior brick chimney on that end of the house appears original. The house has replacement double-hung vinyl windows and vinyl siding in the gable ends.

108 Wingfield Street. House. Ca. 1966. PQ1015. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The house presents its east end to the street and the front is not entirely visible from the street, but enough is visible to reveal an engaged recessed porch with decorative metal supports. The street end has a two-car carport with square brick pillars. The interior brick chimney has decorative header corbeling at the cap.

101 Woodland Avenue. House. 2023. PQ1016. Non-contributing building.

One-story house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The front-gabled front porch has a wood balustrade and heavy posts with strut-like brackets. The siding material on the house wall under the porch is applied vertically. The house has a concrete block foundation. The house stands on the site of Miriam Haskett's dress shop, which may originally have been the Goodwin dress shop.

103 Woodland Avenue. House. Ca. 2014. PQ1017. Non-contributing building.

One-story house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. The house features nested front gables, the main roof gable and a decorative gable positioned over a recessed corner entry porch. The porch, which has a corner post and wood balustrade, shelters one of two front entries, and arrangement that suggests the house may be a duplex. Other features include an octagonal window inside the porch, a cornice return over the second front entry, and a concrete block foundation.

104 Woodland Avenue. House. Ca. 1965. PQ1018. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered construction with an asphalt-shingled, hip roof. The brickwork is variegated with a mix of reddish and grayish hues. The front entry, sheltered by a metal awning, has a door with three diagonally ascending rectangular panes at the top. Other features include a front tripartite window, an interior brick flue, and two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows. Though the house is dated 1963 in county GIS, it does not appear on an existing land use map dating to March 1964.

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- a. Shed. Ca. 1965. Contributing building.
One-story frame shed with a metal-sheathed, gable roof and an open side shed.

107 Woodland Avenue. House. Ca. 1950. PQ1019. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The front-gable front entry porch has decorative metal supports, and it and the main roof gables have small cornice returns. There is a long side-gabled addition on the north end. The addition does not appear in a 1969 aerial photo and may date to the 1970s or 1980s. It has a foundation of brick piers with brick infill, whereas the main house foundation is continuous brick without piers. The house has replacement double-hung vinyl windows and a secondary entry on the south end facing the driveway.

- a. Shed. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.
One-story shed of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof, exposed rafter ends, and a brick foundation.

307 Woodland Avenue. House. Ca. 1900. PQ1020. Contributing building.

Abandoned and deteriorated two-story frame Traditional/Vernacular house with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof and what appears to be aluminum siding. The hip-roofed one-story front porch is screened and has a modern wood balustrade. The porch recesses under the house proper at the left or south front corner. Other features include cornice returns, two-over-two wood sash windows, and what may be an interior brick flue.

200 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1021. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. The small gable-fronted front entry porch stands on replacement fluted wood posts and has modern dentil trim similar to that around the replacement double-hung vinyl windows. The entry has a fluted surround with dentils and a wood-panel front door with a six-pane window at the top. Other features include a hipped side wing, a rear wing, a brick foundation, and no visible flue.

- a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.
One-story garage of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, exposed rafter ends, and a vinyl garage door.

201 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1022. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The small gable-fronted front entry porch stands on wood posts. The wood and glass panel door may be original. On the left gable end is a hipped side wing extended

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to the rear. Some of the side wing windows have wood sashes, some possibly reused. Other features include a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

a. Shed. Ca. 1970. Contributing building.

One-story shed of weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof.

202 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1023. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The small shed-roofed porch stands on decorative metal supports. On the back is a shed addition with a concrete block foundation and a six-over-six wood sash window on the end. Other features include a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, a replacement front door, a side-gabled side wing, and a back porch.

a. Garage. Ca. 1975. Non-contributing building.

One-story garage of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. The off-center entry has board doors with x-braced lower halves. The doors appear to be a recent replacement. A garage-like building appears to show at the location in a 1969 aerial photo but it appears to have had a side-gable configuration. This garage therefore appears to have been its replacement.

203 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1024. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. The small gable-fronted front entry porch stands on wood posts. Other features include a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, a replacement front door, a hipped side wing, and a back entry porch.

204 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1025. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. Aerial photos from 1955 and 1969 suggest the form of the house was enlarged between the two dates. This is also suggested in a change from brick foundation at the front of the north gable end to concrete block foundation at the back. The shed-roofed front porch may postdate 1969. Its square posts and balustrade appear to be non-historic. Other features include an interior brick flue and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

a. Apartment. Ca. 1960. Contributing building.

One-story building of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, and an inset corner porch with

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a decorative metal support. The apartment, which was built between the 1955 and 1969 aerial photos, is addressed 204A Woodland Circle.

b. Shed. Ca. 1970. Contributing building.

One-story frame shed with an asphalt-shingled gable roof with exposed rafter ends and what appears to be novelty weatherboard siding.

205 Woodland Circle. Keith and Miriam Haskett House. 1944. PQ1026. Contributing building.

Two-story house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The two-story section of the house is narrow, with one-story shed-roofed rooms on front and back (the second story is added). The gable-fronted front porch stands on replacement classical columns. A jog at the right-hand edge of the porch suggests the south end of the house may be an early addition, probably made when the second story was added in the late 1950s or early 1960s. The windows have one-over-one and six-over-six wood sashes. The wood and glass panel door appears early or original. Other features include a brick foundation and an interior brick flue. The second story was added by former owner Keith Haskett. Keith's wife, Miriam Haskett, ran a dress shop which formerly stood at 101 Woodland Avenue.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story garage of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. The garage opens toward Woods Lane.

206 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1027. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. The small front-gabled front porch stands on square posts. The front entry has a simple classical surround with fluted pilasters. Other features include a side-gabled side wing, a brick foundation, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, and a replacement front door.

a. Garage. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.

One-story garage of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and a vinyl garage door.

207 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1028. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, hip roof. The hipped front entry porch stands on decorative metal supports. Other features include a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, and what may be replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

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One-story garage of concrete block construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, a metal-framed side window, and a door opening toward Woods Lane.

208 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1029. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. The broad proportions of the front gable suggest the possibility the house was expanded. The front entry has a wood-panel door with a six-pane window at the top. The entry is sheltered by a metal awning and has a modern railing on a probably original brick platform. Other features include a brick foundation, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, and an interior brick flue.

209 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1030. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled roof of complex hipped and pyramidal form. The house presents a long front elevation to the street, with the living area to the right and an attached garage to the left. The garage is an early addition, made between 1955 and 1969. A change in the brick foundation shows that it was added, and its vinyl garage door is a modern replacement. The small gable-fronted front entry porch stands on wood posts. The front entry has a wood-panel door with a six-pane window at the top. Most of the windows have replacement sashes although there is at least one window with six-over-six wood sashes. This window is on the front of what was originally a side wing to which the garage was added between 1955 and 1969. Other features include a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, and a shed addition across the back of the garage.

210 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1031. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The small front-gabled front entry porch stands on square posts and shelters a possibly original six-panel door. A side-gabled gable-end extension has a tripartite window and a separate end entry with a wood and glass panel door that may be original. To the rear is a wheelchair ramp to a porch with decorative metal supports. Other features include a brick foundation, interior brick flue, and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story garage of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, a non-historic garage door, and what may be a concrete block foundation. The building includes a large side work room.

211 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1032. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house with aluminum-sided frame construction and an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The small shed-roofed front entry porch is supported by replacement

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turned posts. Other features include a brick foundation, interior brick flue, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, replacement front door, and a side-gabled sunroom side wing.

a. Garage. Ca. 1960. Contributing building.

One-story garage of asbestos-shingled frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof, a single car bay, and a side workroom or storage room.

212 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1033. Non-contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The front-gabled front porch has non-historic square posts and balusters and may be non-historic in its entirety. To the rear is a brick-veneered room adjoining an awning with an undulating edge. The undulating awning also appears over the windows of a back glassed-in porch. Other features include a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

213 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1034. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The siding on the frame house appears to be aluminum, though county GIS identifies it as a mix of asbestos shingle and vinyl. The small gable-fronted front entry porch is supported by square posts. The foundation is a mix of brick and concrete block construction probably representing an early enlargement of a smaller original house. The section with a brick foundation is the southwest portion including the front entry. Other features include replacement double-hung vinyl windows and a shed-roofed rear addition with a concrete block interior flue.

a. Garage. Ca. 1975. Non-contributing building.

One-story building with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, a two-over-two stack-pane window, and what may be Masonite siding. A single garage bay opens to the rear. The building does not appear to show on a 1969 aerial photo. The stack-pane window may indicate construction in the 1970s near the end of the popularity of such windows. It is because of the uncertainty about its date that the building is assigned non-contributing status.

214 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1035. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The small front-gabled front entry porch stands on square posts and shelters a replacement front door. A rear shed wing, present in 1969, has a non-historic shed-roofed porch. Other features include a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

a. Shed. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.

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One-story shed of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and an open side shed.

215 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1036. Non-contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a pyramidal or hipped peak. The siding on the frame house may be Masonite. The shed-roofed front porch has an awning extension, square wood columns, and square balusters. The porch appears to postdate the period of significance, and it is because of its form and prominence that the house is assigned non-contributing status. The upper story is apparent at the back where there is a six-over-six wood-sash window in the gable. Other features include replacement double-hung vinyl windows, a replacement front door, an interior brick flue, probably a brick foundation, and a gabled rear wing.

- a. Outbuilding. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.
One-story frame building with an asphalt-shingled, hip roof, board-and-batten siding, and large south-facing windows with ten panes each.
- b. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.
One-story garage of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed, front-gable roof, exposed rafters, a single vehicle bay, and a shed wing on the back.

216 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1037. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, hip roof. The small hipped front entry porch on square posts and a hipped side wing echo the hipped form of the main roof. Other features include a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, and a replacement front door.

- a. Shed. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.
One-story shed of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with exposed rafter ends. The shed may appear in a 1955 aerial photo.

217 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1038. Non-contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The replacement shed-roofed front porch is supported by tubular fluted columns. An original side-gabled wing projects on the east side, though an infill addition behind it has obscured its winglike character. Other features include a brick foundation, interior brick flue, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, and a wood and glass panel door which appears original or early.

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218 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1039. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of stretcher-bond brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The brick veneer may not be original but it appears to be early. The hipped front porch, which appears in a 1969 aerial photo and may also appear in a 1955 aerial photo, has replacement square posts. The wood sash windows are a mix of six-over-six and two-over-two stack-pane arrangements. Other features include a brick-clad foundation, an interior brick flue, and a replacement front door.

a. Outbuilding. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story frame outbuilding with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and what appears to be plywood siding. The building, which may be a reworked garage, appears to be portrayed in a 1955 aerial photo.

219 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1040. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The replacement shed-roofed front porch has turned posts and balusters. Other features include a shed-roofed rear addition, a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, a front tripartite window, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, and a replacement front door.

220 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1041. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The small shed-roofed front entry porch stands on decorative metal supports. A picture window is to the left and a side-gabled wing projects from the north gable end. Other features include a shed-roofed rear addition, a brick-clad foundation, an interior brick flue, and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

a. Shed. Ca. 1980. Non-contributing building.

One-story shed of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and an open side shed.

221 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1042. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. The small front-gabled front entry porch stands on wood posts. On the west side of the house is an early garage addition (its character as an addition indicated by a change in foundation material) with a plywood panel door. On the east side of the house is a hipped wing with a six-over-six wood sash window. The front windows are double-hung vinyl replacements. Other features include a brick-clad foundation and an interior brick flue.

222 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1043. Contributing building.

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One-story Minimal Traditional house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The small front-gabled front entry porch stands on decorative metal supports. The front entry has an old wood and glass panel door and there are six-over-six wood sash windows. The front windows have non-historic dentil trim at the top, perhaps installed to patch the gaps from former awnings. The south side windows retain metal awnings. A back entry is sheltered by a shed roof supported by diagonal raying dimensional-lumber supports similar to those that support the roof over the front entry of 241 Woodland Circle across the street. Other features include a side-gabled side wing with a replacement window, and a brick-clad foundation.

a. Shed. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame building with vertical siding, a z-braced barn type door, and an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof.

223 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1044. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of aluminum-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, hip roof. The small hipped front entry porch stands on wood posts and has modern wood railings. A hipped wing with corner windows projects on the east side. Other features include a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, a molded cornice in the eaves, and a mix of wood sash double-hung windows and replacement double-hung vinyl windows. Behind the house is what appears to be a concrete pad for a former outbuilding.

224 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1045. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The small front-gabled front entry porch stands on decorative metal supports. The one-over-one wood sash windows may be early replacements. Other features include a side-gabled side wing, a back stoop sheltered by a small front-gabled roof on diagonal struts, a brick foundation, and an interior brick flue.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story frame garage with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with exposed rafter ends. The two-vehicle garage has vinyl siding with weatherboard siding in the front gable. The board garage bay doors, which hang on tracks, are x-braced.

225 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1046. Non-contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, hip roof. The hipped roof of the front porch may be original or early, but its character has been altered by the addition of modern turned posts and a modern balustrade. Other features include a brick foundation, interior brick flue, and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

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a. Shed. Ca. 2010. Non-contributing building.

One-story shed with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and T-111-like siding.

227 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1047. Non-contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of frame construction with novelty vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The house is uncharacteristically long for the neighborhood, and a slight jog in the ridge suggests the east end may be an addition to the larger west end. The front-gable front entry porch has decorative work in the gable and square wood columns. A shed room extends across the back. Other features include a modern carport on the east end, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, and a replacement front door.

229 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1048. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The front-gabled front porch stands on decorative metal supports. Other features include a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, a replacement front door, and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

231 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1049. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The small shed-roofed front entry porch cantilevers over a stoop with a modern railing. The front windows have six-over-six wood sashes. Other features include a side-gabled side wing, a rear addition, a brick foundation, and a replacement front door.

233 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1050. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of aluminum-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. The small front entry porch consists of a metal awning supported by decorative metal supports. The front entry has an early door with three diagonally ascending glass panes. Other features include a hipped side wing, a brick foundation, and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

235 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1051. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The small front-gabled front entry porch appears to be a replacement but is similar in character to historic porches in the neighborhood. It has wood posts and a balustrade. A carport with wood post supports and an almost flat shed roof connects to a screen porch at a back corner. The rear extension of the house appears in a 1955 aerial photo. Other features include a side-gabled side wing, a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, and a replacement front door.

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- a. Outbuilding. Ca. 1980. Non-contributing building.
One-story building of vinyl-sided frame construction with a long form, a side-gable roof, and a shed-roofed front porch supported by wood posts.

237 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1052. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The small front entry porch consists of an awning that cantilevers over a stoop with a modern balustrade. Other features include a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, replacement double-hung vinyl windows, and a replacement front door.

- a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.
One-story garage of asbestos-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, hinged doors constructed of vertical boards, and a doorway with angled top corners.

239 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1053. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. The small front-gabled front entry porch, which may be entirely a replacement, has turned posts and turned balusters. The windows have six-over-one wood sashes. Other features include a brick-clad foundation, two interior brick flues, and a hipped side wing. Seamstress Suzanne Joyner lived here and did alterations and sewing in her home in 1970.

- a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.
One-story garage of concrete block construction with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. The two-vehicle garage has vinyl siding in the front gable.

241 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1054. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The house has an early or original side wing with a gable-fronted end. The wing formerly contained a garage. The small, almost flat shed-roofed front entry porch is supported by diagonally raying dimensional lumber supports and has dentil trim. The house across the street at 222 Woodland Circle has a rear entry porch with similar raying supports and dentil trim. Other features include a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, six-over-six wood sash windows, and a six-panel front door.

243 Woodland Circle. House. 1944. PQ1055. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of beaded vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The small front-gabled front entry porch, which stands on wood posts, is likely a replacement. The porch extends from a slightly projecting front gable end. A rear wing, probably an addition, has a porch and a garage with a vinyl garage door. Other features

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include a front picture window, a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, an old and possibly original wood and glass panel door, and replacement double-hung vinyl windows.

Integrity Assessment

The district possesses a sufficiently high level of integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association for listing. The majority of resources date to the period of significance (1900 to 1971) and possess exterior integrity of design in that they retain their historic form, structure, and style. The area possesses integrity of setting in that it retains the overall residential character that developed during the period of significance (several historic-period resources that are non-residential in character stand in the district). Many resources possess integrity of workmanship in that the physical evidence of the crafts involved in their construction and ornamentation remains evident, for example milled wooden ornament on Queen Anne houses or distinctive doors on Minimal Traditional houses. A good number of resources possess some of the materials that have characterized them since the end of the period of significance, though vinyl siding and/or replacement windows are common and detract from integrity of workmanship. However, the area as a whole conveys a sense of the particular period of time during which it was developed and gained its historic associations. The area possesses integrity of association in that it is directly linked to the historical and architectural developments that formed it in the early and middle decades of the twentieth century.

Statement of Archaeological Potential

The North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (NC HPO) requested input from the North Carolinian Office of State Archaeology (OSA) regarding the district's potential for archaeological significance. In response to the HPO's request, OSA staff provided the following statement:

The Hertford West Historic District is closely related to the surrounding environment and landscape. Archaeological deposits and landscape features such as roadbeds and paths, infrastructural remains related to the management of water, waste, and energy, housing and outbuilding foundations, debris and foundations related to industrial activity, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the district. Archaeological remains likely present in the Hertford West Historic District include those related to its residential, commercial, and industrial past including outbuildings associated with historic housing developments and shirt manufacturing. Archaeological investigations can reveal information regarding daily life in Hertford, NC during the early to middle twentieth century as the town was expanding. Therefore, archaeological deposits may well be an important component of the significance of the district. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these features, but it is likely that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the associated properties.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1900-1971

Significant Dates

1944

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Ainsley, Willy
Griffith, James W., Jr.
Swain, Tom
Winslow, Snooks

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Hertford West Historic District encompasses the historic western area of the town of Hertford, the eighteenth-century county seat of Perquimans County, North Carolina. Settlement in the district area began around the turn of the twentieth century, a period of industrial development and population growth sparked by the coming of the railroad to Hertford. Queen Anne houses number among the district's oldest dwellings, replete with such architectural refinements as milled ornament, stained-glass windows, and patterned wood-shingle sheathing. During World War II, the Naval Air Station Harvey Point was established near Hertford and the Woodland Circle housing development was built in the district in 1944 to provide housing for the base. With its looping street—an instance of curvilinear town planning—the development today represents a virtually intact collection of Minimal Traditional-influenced military-related houses from the era. Other Minimal Traditional houses were built in the district after the war, followed by Ranch houses in the 1950s subdivisions of Carolina Avenue and Woodland Farms. The district is also home to a handful of non-residential historic buildings, among them the Gothic Revival and Queen Anne-influenced Hertford Pentecostal Church (PQ0943), two neighborhood stores/filling stations, a portion of the Don Juan Manufacturing Company shirt factory (PQ0927), and the 1956-57 Hertford Grammar School (PQ0901), a Modernist complex designed by Greenville architect James W. Griffith Jr. The Hertford West Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the architecture area of significance for the quality and diversity of its historic architecture with representatives of numerous styles popular in the early and middle decades of the twentieth century. The period of significance extends from 1900, the approximate beginning date of residential development in the district based on documentary and architectural evidence, to 1971, the date of the last Ranch houses to be built in the district during the historic period. The district is eligible at the local level of significance.³

³ A number of individuals assisted the author in the preparation of the report, foremost among them Hertford Town Manager Janice McKenzie Cole, who was the point of contact for the project and facilitated it in many ways. Former Hertford Mayor Sid Eley provided historical information on properties in the district. Historian Noah Janis with the Museum of the Albemarle shared his research on the history of Woodland Circle. Perquimans County Planning and Zoning Technician Trevor Miles prepared the maps that accompany the report and provided other assistance. Others who contributed to the project included Betty Bateman, Rufus (Tim) Brinn, Candy Eley, Claudette Lajoie, Stacey Layden, Jerry Leonard, Steve Oltjen, and Rhonda Repanshek. Lauren Poole with the NC Historic Preservation Office served as the point of contact for the state.

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

Historical Background

The town of Hertford developed in the eighteenth century on a peninsula near the mouth of the Perquimans River known as Phelps' Point. In the second quarter of the eighteenth century the peninsula was chosen for the site of the Perquimans County courthouse and other public facilities, which in combination with a ferry landing, sparked the community's initial growth. The town was officially established in 1758 and the first lot sales followed in 1759.⁴

A branch of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad (originally the Norfolk & Western) reached Hertford in 1881, creating the conditions for industrial development and population growth that set the stage for expansion on the west side of the original town. Hertford was a particular focus of the lumber industry, with the Fleetwood Lumber Company established in the town in 1891 followed by the Albemarle Lumber Company ca. 1894. In 1890, Hertford's population numbered 733 people; by 1896, according to one account, the population had nearly tripled to 2,000, and the population of 1,882 in 1900 was only slightly smaller. This population growth created an impetus for the development of the Hertford West Historic District area to the immediate west of the railroad beginning around 1900⁵

The railroad more or less represented the western limit of development through the end of the nineteenth century. Whether any existing houses to the west of the line—the area constituting the Hertford West Historic District—were built in the late nineteenth century is unknown, however there is evidence from period maps of incipient residential development in the early twentieth century in addition to the architectural evidence represented by house styles. A 1905 county soil map shows extensions of Dobbs Street, Pennsylvania Avenue, and West Grubb Street in the district area, terminating at an angled cross street which may have been Woodland Avenue. The first Sanborn map to depict a portion of the district area dates to 1916 and shows a handful of houses along West Railroad Avenue between West Grubb Street and Dobbs Street with three houses just west of them along Pennsylvania Avenue, which is identified by the additional name "Sanders" street or avenue in parentheses on the map. The Queen Anne style of a number of houses beyond this area suggests wider residential development was occurring in the district by

⁴ Bishir and Southern, *Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 111; Keane and Winslow, "Hertford Historic District," 8.4.

⁵ Keane and Winslow, "Hertford Historic District," 8.5-8.6; *Thirteenth Census of the United States. Volume III. Population, 1910*, 279. One historic-period Hertford industry, the Major & Loomis Company Saw and Planing Mill, may have been relevant to Hertford's architectural development. Planing mills like the Major & Loomis Company, which operated beside the rail line to the north of town, were often the source of finished lumber used in house construction. In 1923 the firm's primary focus appears to have been box production, so whether its products were used to build houses in Hertford is uncertain. The plant's sawmill was built in 1902 (information from 1916 and 1923 Sanborn maps).

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1916 but may have been too sparse to warrant mapping. By the 1923 Sanborn map, the situation had changed, with mostly solid residential development extending from West Railroad Avenue to Woodland Avenue.⁶

Craftsman bungalows were built in the district beginning in the 1920s, indicating sustained residential development during at least part of the period between the world wars. The period was one of modest population growth in the town, from 1,704 inhabitants in 1920 (down slightly from the 1900 count), to 1,914 in 1930 and 1,959 in 1940. Development presumably slackened during the Great Depression of the 1930s, which suppressed residential construction nationwide, but homebuilding resumed during World War II, an event which brought dramatic changes to Perquimans County area. The Naval Air Station Harvey Point was constructed on Albemarle Sound to the south of town, and by early 1943, the station's manpower needs exerted housing pressures on Hertford. In April 1943, the Navy anticipated a demand for housing for married servicemen and in July, announced its desire to construct thirty-five units. Hertford, with its public schools, shops, and other amenities, was the natural choice for the development, and in October 1943, the Navy announced a tract on the west side of town known as the Gaither property had been selected. This was the genesis of the neighborhood which would become known as Woodland Circle. Fayetteville contractor Robert L. Player purchased the 9.6-acre tract from Helen W. Gaither and others in November, but in December he sold the tract to the Albemarle Housing Company. The tract was described at the time as the location of the Hertford Trailer Camp. Construction on the "bungalow type" houses began in January 1944 and was reported to be nearing completion in June 1944.⁷

Though the descriptor "bungalow" might suggest houses of Craftsman bungalow appearance, the houses were closer in appearance to the Minimal Traditional houses popular during the 1940s: small, simple, boxy houses based on Colonial Revival prototypes like the New England Cape Cod. Similar military houses were built in Edenton for the Marine Corps Air Station Edenton. The Edenton development, known as Morris Circle, also saw the early involvement of Richard Player, but was in fact built by New Bern contractors Jordan & Wilson, who were also the builders of the Hertford houses and owned them in early 1945.⁸

The Hertford development, originally known as Woodland Court, was laid out in November 1943. The plat shows a U-shaped street which branches off of and reattaches to the south side of Dobbs Street Extended (present-day West Dobbs Street). Along the street were thirty-five house lots, which were subject to a number of covenants. Residences were required to cost not less than \$2,500 with a minimum first-floor area of 750 square feet and a minimum second-floor area of 650 feet. The first covenant stated that "no structures shall be erected- other than one detached

⁶ Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties Soil Map; Sanborn maps.

⁷ *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940. Population. Volume 1. Number of Inhabitants*, 779; Perquimans County Deed Book 27, p. 439. The account of Woodland Circle in this paragraph and following paragraphs draws primarily from articles and notices in the *Perquimans Weekly*. According to one account, civilian workers were also housed in the Woodland Circle houses (*Perquimans Weekly*, February 14, 1947).

⁸ Michael, "Edenton Historic District Boundary Expansion 2," 128; *Chowan Herald*, February 24, 1944.

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single-family dwelling not to exceed one and one-half stories in height and a private garage for not more than two cars and other outbuildings incidental to residential use of the plot.” The covenants included a race restriction that prohibited use or occupancy by “persons of any race other than the Caucasian race,” with the exception of domestic servants.⁹

Woodland Circle, as the neighborhood soon became known, introduced a new urban planning form to Hertford: the curved street. Curvilinear planning was common for residential developments by World War II, but prior development in the Hertford West area had involved the extension of the town’s rectilinear grid. As it happens, later residential developments from the late 1950s, like Carolina Avenue and Woodland Farms were also rectilinear, so Woodland Circle is apparently unique as an example of historic-period curvilinear planning in Hertford.¹⁰

The creation of Woodland Circle was one of several motivations for the town’s annexation of the new western suburbs in early 1945. The new area was described in February 1945 as “beginning at the present town boundary near the railroad and extending west to include the housing project known as Wood’s Court [Woodland Circle], thence north, approximately along the housing project line, to the Perquimans River.” The area was estimated to contain about sixty to seventy houses, half of which stood in Woodland Circle.

World War II ended in August 1945, and the same month the Navy announced it would decommission the Harvey Point facility. The *Perquimans Weekly* lamented the closure in an editorial entitled “Hertford’s Loss.” The paper noted, “For the past two years Hertford has hummed with the extra activity created by having the air station located at Harvey Point,” adding that “the men and officers stationed at Harvey Point were an asset to the town.” With the base closing the officers living in the Woodland Circle houses moved out. In the summer of 1946 real estate agent W. H. Hardcastle advertised “Houses for rent or sale, furnished or unfurnished, in Woodland Circle.” The offering appears not to have met expectations, and on February 14, 1947, the *Perquimans Weekly* announced an auction to occur the following day. “Thirty-one houses, those remaining unsold at this time, will be offered to highest bidders at this sale. The sale will be one of the largest of its kind ever held in Hertford.” An ad by the Harris Auction Company in the same issue noted the houses were “constructed of good material” with “hardwood floors, two bed rooms, living room, kitchen and dining room combination and bath. A General Electric CTI Model Range, and a General Electric LB6 Refrigerator.” The auctioneer is said to have stood in the back of a pickup truck as it slowly drove from house to house. A single individual, David Holton of Edenton, is reported to have purchased twenty houses.¹¹

In the following months and years Woodland Circle assumed the character of a typical suburban development of the era. The houses were popular as starter housing for young families. Sid Eley recalls as many as a hundred kids living in the neighborhood when he himself was a kid growing

⁹ Hertford County Plat Book 2 (second volume), p. 209.

¹⁰ Hertford County Plat Book 3 (second volume), pp. 110 and 140. The 1964 “Hertford, North Carolina, Existing Land Use Map” does not show other examples of curvilinear planning in the town.

¹¹ Sid Eley personal communication with the author, October 2023.

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up a block away on Pennsylvania Avenue in the 1950s. The pages of the *Perquimans Weekly* for the remainder of 1947 are full of reports of people moving to the subdivision, as well as notices of social and commercial activities. The Judson Memorial Class of the Hertford Baptist Church was hosted by a Woodland Circle resident in October. The resident of “House No. 6” sold the Watkins line of products, including soap powders and Watkins Hog Mineral, presumably from the house. A Mrs. Goodwin ran Goodwin’s Dress Shop, soon renamed the Woodland Dress Shoppe, in the neighborhood or its close vicinity. In later years, Woodland Circle resident Miriam Haskett operated a dress shop across Dobbs Street from the circle at 101 Woodland Avenue.¹²

As the Woodland Circle vicinity dress shops indicate, the district was not exclusively residential in character. A few buildings with non-residential functions were built in the neighborhood. One of the earliest was Hertford Pentecostal Church (715 W. Grubb; PQ0943), a gable-fronted frame building with lancet-arched windows bordered by small stained-glass panes, a Queen Anne treatment indicative of (in this case) early twentieth century construction. Two neighborhood stores survive in the district: the Hurley Hoffer Store (714 W. Grubb; PQ0942) and the Stallings-Owens Store (701 W. Grubb; PQ0932). Architectural characteristics suggest these small, frame store buildings were built in the second quarter of the twentieth century. The Hoffer Store may date to the early 1940s and the Stallings-Owens Store may be slightly earlier, perhaps the 1930s. In addition to serving a local clientele, the stores catered to motorists; both had gas pumps, and both stand on West Grubb Street, Hertford’s principal east-west connector. Another commercial enterprise with links to the district was the Landing family supply business, with no less than three locations in the district—204 Charles Street (PQ0891), 803 West Grubb Street (PQ0952), and 201 West Railroad Avenue (PQ1000)—associated with the business during the middle decades of the twentieth century.¹³

Hertford Grammar School at 603 Dobbs Street is one of the district’s largest buildings. The complex of interconnected classroom, administrative, and assembly buildings was built in 1956-57 to replace an earlier public grade school on West Grubb Street which burned in January 1956. The complex of flat-roofed and brick-veneered Modernist buildings was designed by Greenville architect James W. Griffith Jr. Another public facility in the district is the Perquimans County Health Center at 103 Charles Street, dating to the 1950s. A flat-roofed Modernist building, the former health center currently houses the county Department of Social Services. The district’s sole industrial building is the Don Juan Manufacturing Company shirt factory at 602-604 West Grubb Street. The one-story, flat-roofed building of brick-fronted concrete block construction was built in 1955-56 as an addition to earlier no-longer-extant portions of the factory built in the 1940s.¹⁴

The Perquimans County Health Center is located in the western part of the district, an area that developed beginning in the late 1950s. In 1957, a portion of a tract known as the Winslow Estate

¹² Sid Eley personal communication with the author, October 2023. The Haskett shop may have been a continuation of the Goodwin shop.

¹³ Sid Eley personal communication with the author, October 2023.

¹⁴ *Perquimans Weekly*, January 13, January 27, and February 3, 1956.

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was divided into eleven house lots lining newly-created Carolina Avenue. According to county GIS dates, the small Carolina Avenue subdivision quickly filled with Ranch houses: five built in 1958, two in 1959, three in the early/mid-1960s, and one last infill house in 1971 (two of the Carolina Avenue lots have West Grubb Street addresses but belong to the Carolina Avenue development). A larger subdivision was platted to the south of Carolina Avenue in 1959. Woodland Farms, as the subdivision was known, adjoined Woodland Circle on its west side and encompassed lots on the south side of Dobbs Street and on the short cross streets of Gaither Street and Wingfield Street in their entirety. Like Carolina Avenue, Woodland Farms filled with brick-veneered Ranch houses, all but one dating to the 1960s. Last to develop in the area was Kenyon Drive, another portion of the Winslow Estate, with houses dating to ca. 1966 and ca. 1971. These three subdivisions represent the last phase of the Hertford West Historic District's historic-period development.¹⁵

Criterion C Architecture Area of Significance Discussion

The Town of Hertford has a rich architectural history, as detailed by Beth Keane and Ray Winslow in the 1998 National Register of Historic Places report for the Hertford Historic District. The Queen Anne style, popular nationwide in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, is common in the Hertford Historic District and has numerous representatives in the Hertford West Historic District. In its more fully realized form the Queen Anne style is often characterized by complex floorplans with projections and indentations, complex rooflines combining gabled and hipped forms, wraparound porches, and visually interesting cladding effects and milled ornament. According to Keane and Winslow, the Queen Anne style was introduced to Perquimans County in the 1890s, not long after the originally English style's widespread popularization in the United States starting around 1880. Examples of the style in the Hertford Historic District include the 1893 Matthew H. White House on East Grubb Street and the ca. 1900 Penelope S. McMullan House on North Church Street. Locally as well as nationally, the Queen Anne style reflected the availability of mass-produced wooden ornaments and other building components made in the mechanized woodworking plants that proliferated during the second half of the nineteenth century.¹⁶

The Queen Anne style's popularity continued into the early twentieth century, and that is reflected in its frequent appearance in the Hertford West Historic District, which evidence suggests developed as a residential area shortly after 1900. The district's Queen Anne houses tend to be more restrained than in other North Carolina communities, perhaps due to the skill level or conservatism of the builders and/or owners. The most restrained or not fully realized examples are classified as Traditional/Vernacular, a style term employed by the North Carolina HPO. These may still be finely detailed and impressive houses, but they lack the necessary character-defining features to classify them as Queen Anne. The discussion that follows describes both sorts of houses.

¹⁵ Hertford County Plat Book 3 (second volume), pp. 110 and 140.

¹⁶ Keane and Winslow, "Hertford Historic District," 8.9-8.11.

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One especially notable Queen Anne feature, illustrated by a few houses in the district, is a complex floorplan which translates into a complex roofline. A relatively sophisticated example of this is the two-story frame house at 514 Pennsylvania Avenue (PQ0965). The core section of the house is covered by a pyramidal roof with a prominent front gable. The roof is of particular note for its shingle-pattern pressed metal sheathing, crowned at the peak of the pyramid by a scrolling sheet-metal ornament. Two-story gabled wings project from the pyramidal core, which as a form relates to the hip roofs more typical of the Queen Anne style.

Formal complexity is also expressed by wraparound porches. One graces the front of the house at 505 Pennsylvania Avenue (PQ0960), its plan conforming to the forward/setback elevation of the front/side-gable two-story frame house. The porch is supported by relatively heavy chamfered posts, and chamfering is also seen on the posts of the houses at 600 Dobbs Street (PQ0899) and 509 Willow Street (PQ1012). More common are turned posts, with complexly molded shafts produced by turning on a lathe. The district's most ornate surviving turned-post porch is on the two-story frame house at 203 West Railroad Avenue (PQ1001), which like the porch on 505 Pennsylvania Avenue steps back to conform to the house's front/side-gable form. The posts have sawn brackets of complex interlaced form and they are linked by sawn balustrade panels with a stylized vasiform repeat with piercings.

The Queen Anne style is noted for a specific decorative window type known as a Queen Anne window. The window features a large center square or rectangular pane bordered by smaller square or rectangular panes. The center pane is usually clear glass, either translucent or textured, and the bordering panes are stained glass. In houses in the district the windows are usually angled so that they have a diamond appearance, though some are set vertical/horizontal. Common glass colors include yellow, blue, green, and purple. Houses with the windows include the aforementioned house at 203 West Railroad Avenue (PQ1001) and ones at 500 West Grubb Street (PQ0919), 513 West Grubb Street (PQ0925), 506 Pennsylvania Avenue (PQ0961), and 515 Pennsylvania Avenue (PQ0966). 513 West Grubb Street's windows have a restricted palette of clear and blue glass. Some of the district's Queen Anne "diamond windows" are actually slightly rectangular.

A twist on the Queen Anne window is seen at the Hertford Pentecostal Church (PQ0943) at 715 West Grubb Street. The building's windows are lancet-arched in keeping with the building's Gothic Revival style, but in Queen Anne fashion that windows have textured clear-glass centers bordered by small rectangular panes of purple, orange, green, and blue glass. Hertford Pentecostal Church happens to be the district's only example of the Gothic Revival style, a style that emulated the Gothic cathedrals of Europe and other medieval prototypes and which, because of its medieval ecclesiastical associations, was popular for American churches in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Milled ornament such as represented by the porch post brackets of the house at 203 West Railroad Avenue (PQ1001) also appear on other exterior focal points. A common location is the peak of a gable. Houses with notable milled gable ornament include 513 West Grubb Street (PQ0925), 506 Pennsylvania Avenue (PQ0961), and 109 West Railroad Avenue (PQ0999). 513

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West Grubb Street's ornament includes sawn and spindle forms and applied turned bosses. 506 Pennsylvania Avenue's consists of scrolling millwork with piercings. Another, more common decorative gable treatment was the addition of cornice returns at the lower corners of the gable, essentially short wraparound continuations of the cornices of the side eaves. These are typically accompanied by frieze extensions underneath, and occasionally the friezes cross the gable to create a suggestion of a pediment. Queen Anne houses with this effect include 504 West Grubb Street (PQ0920), 706 West Grubb Street (PQ0936), and 504 Pennsylvania Avenue (PQ0959). Detached vinyl siding in the eaves of the house at 508 Dobbs Street (PQ0895) may reveal a paneled frieze.

Later Queen Anne houses sometimes incorporated classical details. This reflected the popularity of a competing style of the period, the Classical Revival style, which as its name suggests revived classical design elements like porch columns modeled on Greek and Roman prototypes. A few of the district's porches have classically-inspired columns that may date to original construction. Another Classical Revival detail, common in some areas but rare in the district, is the Palladian window, a three-part window consisting of an arched center window flanked by square-headed windows. The otherwise Queen Anne house at 504 West Grubb Street (PQ0920) features a Palladian window in its front gable.

Evidence suggests the district's Queen Anne-style and similar Traditional/Vernacular houses date entirely or nearly entirely to the first two decades of the twentieth century, those built in the 1910s dating to the last decade of the style's popularity in most North Carolina communities. As the Queen Anne style waned by the end of the 1910s, another, very different house style took its place: the Craftsman bungalow. Although it had earlier antecedents, the distinctive one-story or story-and-a-half house type originated in California at the beginning of the twentieth century and spread nationwide by the end of the 1910s. Unlike other popular house styles that preceded it, the Craftsman bungalow was notable for its relative eschewal of Historicist architectural details. The Queen Anne style, for example, derived from the Gothic Revival style, which in turn derived from medieval Gothic architecture. Craftsman bungalows might incorporate a few Historicist or exotic details, but overall, their distinctive forms and details owed little to precedents outside the style. In this regard, they may be considered proto-Modernist.

The ca. 1922 Craftsman bungalow at 512 Dobbs Street (PQ0896) is a textbook example of the form. The story-and-a-half house has a side-gable roof that extends to engage a front porch (by engage is meant the porch is included under the same roof that covers the rest of the house, rather than having a separate roof). The porch has distinctive two-part Craftsman supports consisting of tapered square-section wood posts or columns on brick pedestals. The two-part form with wood above masonry is a defining feature of Craftsman porches. The taper is characteristic of the style though not definitive (the posts also happen to be paneled, an artistic refinement). The windows have six-pane sashes over single-pane sashes, and such dissimilar sash patterns are common in the Craftsman style. Arrangements with three or five vertical panes in the upper sash and one in the lower sash are distinctively Craftsman. 512 Dobbs Street also has a shed dormer on the front of its roof, and such dormers, usually with shed or gable-fronted forms, are common in Craftsman bungalows as a means to expand upstairs living space and

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admit light and air. Lastly, the house has wood shingle siding, and although such siding was not restricted to the Craftsman style, wood shingles as a whole-house cladding were relatively common for the style.

The 500 block of Dobbs Street has a concentration of well-appointed story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalows. 504 Dobbs Street (PQ0894), which probably dates to the mid- or late 1920s, has not one but two shed dormers, however they are on the sides of the gable-fronted house, which also has tapered wood porch posts on brick pedestals and characteristically Craftsman three-over-one windows. The Durwood Reed House at 513 Dobbs Street (PQ0897) has a large front-gable dormer on the front of its side-gable roof, which, like the roof of 512 Dobbs Street, engages the front porch. The house, which dates to ca. 1926, also has heavy square wood porch columns on brick pedestals, a mix of six-over-one and nine-over-one windows, and a cantilevered bay window. The eaves of the main roof gable and dormer gable are supported by triangular brackets, also known as gallows brackets, a quintessentially Craftsman feature.

The 700 block of West Grubb Street boasts another concentration of Craftsman bungalows. 727 West Grubb Street (PQ0949), a one-story house built possibly as late as ca. 1940, has a complex roof form of nested and overlapping front and side gables. Next door is 729 West Grubb Street (PQ0950), built in 1938 according to county GIS records, which has the common form of a side-gable roof that engages a front porch and supports a gable-fronted dormer. Less common are the spans between the inner and outer porch columns, which are curved, giving the effect of the porch having a shallow end-to-end arch. An arched porch effect also characterizes 703 West Grubb Street (PQ0933), a one-story gable-fronted bungalow dating perhaps to ca. 1925. In this case the arch is continuous, from end post to end post (there are no intermediate supports), and the arch rather than being solid has an infilling of vertical picket-like elements (the house also has a Palladian window in its front gable). A similar picket treatment fills the arching span of the porch on the front of the ca. 1940 Nixon House at 613 Pennsylvania Avenue (PQ0975), the ends of the span supported by sawn brackets.

County GIS dates suggest a few of the district's Craftsman bungalows were built after World War II. Generally, the Craftsman style extended into the 1930s and then passed from favor, but in some communities, it continued in use into the early postwar period. As such, bungalows from the period in Hertford are not impossible. A house style from the 1930s and 1940s that generally followed the Craftsman style is known as the Period Revival Cottage style, a simplified version of the Tudor Revival style which emulated the late medieval/early modern architecture of Britain. The district has a single Period Revival Cottage, the ca. 1946 Matthews House at 725 West Grubb Street (PQ0948). The story-and-a-half brick-veneered house has the classic façade composition of the style and house type, with a juxtaposed front chimney and front-gabled entry vestibule. The vestibule has an asymmetrical roof—one side of the gable extends down more than the other side—and it incorporates a small window next to the entry.

The construction of the Woodland Circle military housing subdivision in 1944 was an important architectural event in the life of the district, introducing a house style known as Minimal Traditional. Like the Period Revival Cottage style, the Minimal Traditional house style and form

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is a simplification. In Hertford what it simplified was the Colonial Revival style, a style that in its domestic versions referenced the classically-detailed houses of the American colonial and early national periods. The compact side-gabled colonial/Colonial Revival house type known as the Cape Cod Cottage, which is one story or a story-and-a-half in height, is the most likely specific source of inspiration for the one-story Woodland Circle houses, though there are a number of houses with gabled-fronted and hip-roofed forms that indicate other influences.

Evidence points to New Bern contractors Jordan & Wilson as the builders of the Woodland Circle houses, though no information has been found concerning their design. What is clear, however, is that the builders varied the house designs in order to avoid the cookie-cutter appearance of some military-related housing. Strategies to add architectural interest to the houses feature varied roof forms, which include side-gable, front-gable, and hipped, and the construction of side wings of slightly lower roof profile and sometimes different roof form.. Occasionally a side-gabled house will have a decorative front gable. Entry porches also provided visual variety. Many are small and gable-fronted or hipped with simple post supports, but there are also larger porches (some probably later additions) that doubled as sitting porches.

A number of the Woodland Circle houses retain what is presumably their original asbestos-shingle siding. One house, 241 Woodland Circle (PQ1054), has novelty weatherboard siding which may be original; if so, some or all of the vinyl-sided houses on the street may have had novelty weatherboard siding originally. Most houses have their original brick foundations. Window sashes are almost entirely modern vinyl replacements, though a few houses retain six-over-six wood sash windows, likely the common original window type. Noteworthy among original survivals is a distinctive door type that appears on the houses at 200 Woodland Circle (PQ1021), 208 Woodland Circle (PQ1029), 209 Woodland Circle (PQ1030), and 210 Woodland Circle (PQ1031). The wood and glass door type features a relatively large six-pane window at the top over either four or two wood panels.

Woodland Circle matured into a typical postwar subdivision after the bulk of the houses were sold at auction in February 1947, and subsequent owners customized houses in various ways to suit their needs. Keith and Miriam Haskett, the occupants of 205 Woodland Circle (PQ1026), added an upper story to their house in the late 1950s or early 1960s, making it the only two-story house in the subdivision. An owner added brick veneer to 218 Woodland Circle (PQ1039). A number of the subdivision's frame and concrete block garages appear to date to the early years and were presumably among the modifications homeowners made following the 1947 sale. The Minimal Traditional style was not restricted to Woodland Circle, and a number of the houses were built elsewhere in the district during the 1940s and 1950s. Three late 1940s or ca. 1950 Minimal Traditional houses with especially decorative entry porches stand at 718 Dobbs Street (PQ0908), 709 West Grubb Street (PQ0938), and 716 West Grubb Street (PQ0944). The gable-fronted porches feature elliptical vaulting, in other words their ceilings are vaulted with an elliptical profile which manifests as an elliptical arch at the front. The elliptical form is a direct quote from the Colonial Revival style. The ca. 1951 house at 714 Dobbs Street (PQ0907) also has a vaulted entry porch, though its vault has more of a half-round form than the elliptical form of the others.

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Some Minimal Traditional houses have a long, lean profile which may reflect the influence of the Ranch style. The Ranch house as a style and house type developed as a conscious evocation of vernacular California ranch houses in the first half of the twentieth century. The style experienced its first flush of national popularity after World War II, especially in the 1950s when Ranch houses filled American suburbs. The form has a long one-story profile, either side-gabled or hip-roofed, often with an integral garage or carport at one end and sometimes with a front wing or projecting porch to break up the linearity.

The ca. 1955 Charlie Umphlet House at 801 West Grubb Street (PQ0951) ranks among the district's most distinctive and least altered Ranch houses. The one-story brick-veneered house—most Hertford Ranch houses have brick veneer—has a sweeping low-pitched hip roof with an offshoot that engages a side sitting porch. The side porch and a rear entry porch feature decorative metal supports with a repeating pattern of curlicues. Decorative metal supports are common among the district's Ranch houses and also other, older houses where the supports replace earlier supports. Many Ranch houses have porches to shelter their front entries, but the Umphlet House has instead a façade recess to provide sufficient protective overhang. The recess and the flush wall surfaces to left and right have large triple windows with combinations of eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sashes.

The Ranch style was a standalone style, but Ranch houses sometimes reflected other stylistic influences. One of these was architectural Modernism, which differed dramatically from the Historicist styles that dominated the district before 1950. Historicist styles like the Queen Anne, Period Revival Cottage, and Minimal Traditional styles emulated historic architectural traditions, either directly or indirectly, with the Craftsman style being somewhat of an exception, as noted above. The practitioners of Modernism sought inspiration instead from architectural basics like form, material, and light, and their forms tended to be elemental and unornamented. Flat roofs were a particular favorite of Modernist architects and appear in several buildings in the district, as will be discussed.

An example of a Modernist-influenced Ranch house in the district is the ca. 1955 Preston Divers House at 203 Charles Street (PQ0890). The dominant Modernist feature is the chimney, a slender rectangular mass of brickwork that slices through the front of the house's side-gable roof perpendicular to the roof ridge. The chimney caps the end of a recessed porch which stands on decorative metal supports with a pattern of linked rectangles, also a Modernist influence. The Divers House has another feature which, though not definitive of the Ranch style, was commonly associated with it, and that is two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows. In stack-pane windows the muntins that divide the sashes into two halves cross horizontally rather than vertically. The effect is a stack of rectangular panes which resonated with Modernist compositions, though the windows also occurred as replacements in houses of a variety of styles.

As the characteristic house type of the 1950s and 1960s, Ranch houses are common in sections of the district laid out during the period such as Carolina Avenue and Woodland Farms. In fact, all the houses on Carolina Avenue, Gaither Street, Kenyon Drive, and Wingfield Street and

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adjacent lots on West Grubb Street are Ranch houses. Most of these houses lack stylistic affinities other than their essential Ranch character, but the 1960s Ranch houses at 903 West Grubb Street (PQ0956) and 102 Kenyon Drive (PQ0957) are different, for they have a subtle Historicist quality.

The center section of 903 West Grubb Street, a side-gabled house, is higher than the rest of the house and projects to engage a front porch which probably originally stood on classical columns (the porch now stands on replacement columns). The relatively complex tripartite form of the house, the columned front, and panels under the front windows appear to be of Colonial Revival derivation. The Historicist aspect of 102 Kenyon Drive is its symmetrical five-bay front, such symmetry a hallmark of traditional design, especially the Colonial Revival style and the styles it emulated. The house has other features which contribute to the effect. One is a wide frieze across the front of the house and a telescoping end wing with pattern boards at the ends. Pattern boards are (usually) decorative terminations of friezes and cornices in certain Georgian-style and Federal-style houses of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and their presence on this house indicates a desire on the part of the designer to evoke architectural tradition. 102 Kenyon Drive, built ca. 1966, also has more sophisticated brickwork than was the case for most brick-veneered Ranch houses that preceded it, where the brick was usually a uniform red. 102 Kenyon Drive's brick is lighter and variegated, with pinkish, orangish, and tan hues. The intent appears to have been to evoke the irregular appearance of old weathered brickwork. Variegated brickwork appears in a number of 1960s Ranch houses in the district where the effect seems to have been intended more to create a pleasing appearance than a Historicist allusion.

Modernism appears in the district in building types other than Ranch houses. The most prominent example is the Hertford Grammar School, built in 1956-57 at 603 Dobbs Street. The school, consisting of flat-roofed classroom and administrative wings of brick-veneered construction linked by covered walkways, was designed by Greenville architect James W. Griffith Jr. According to research by architectural historians Heather Slane and Cheri Szcodronski, Griffith commenced practice in Greenville around 1930 and by 1950 had designed a number of school additions in the Greenville area. His 1950s school designs tended to be Modernist in character, and like Hertford Grammar School most employed flat roofs. Other features of the grammar school include banks of large classroom windows and a recessed entry with an adjacent perforated brick wall surface and a screen composed of close-set strips of dimensional lumber. Other non-domestic Modernist buildings in the district include the 1950s Perquimans County Health Center (PQ0889) at 103 Charles Street and the ca. 1960 Landing Paint Store at 204 Charles Street. The Health Center is a one-story flat-roofed building featuring banks of windows that alternate between fixed panes and casement sashes. The paint store features a wraparound porch with a roof of flat appearance supported by slender steel poles that lean outward.¹⁷

¹⁷ James W. Griffith, Jr., Architectural Records; Slane and Szcodronski, "West Martin School," 16-17. The Health Center and paint store are classified as non-contributing owing to non-historic additions or alterations.

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A striking Modernist house design is the ca. 1955 Marjorie and George Fields House (PQ0981) at 711 Pennsylvania Avenue. According to longtime neighbor Sid Eley, the house was built to a design obtained by Marjorie Lou Fields, an economist with the county home extension office. “She had all these ideas,” Eley recalls, meaning Fields was willing to explore novel architectural notions. The design of the concrete block house features a double shed roof, one shed overhanging the other, in an approximation of a gable-fronted form but with one shed-roofed element projecting in front of the other. The shed roof ends were originally sheathed with redwood siding, a novelty in Hertford. Also of note is the house’s chimney, a massive columnar construction of concrete block.¹⁸

The district’s period of significance ends ca. 1971, the date of construction (according to county GIS) for the Ranch houses at 104 Carolina Avenue (PQ0883) and 104 Kenyon Drive (PQ0958). The year 1971 follows soon after the 1960s, a decade of robust Ranch house construction in the district, and ca. 1971 can therefore be considered an end date for the final chapter of the district’s historic architectural development. Few primary resources have been built in the district since 1971. A few small houses were added recently, for example the 2017 house at 608 Dobbs Street (PQ0903) and the ca. 2014 house at 103 Woodland Avenue (PQ1017), which though non-contributing on account of age, are similar in design to some of the district’s gable-fronted Craftsman bungalows, which mitigates their intrusiveness.

¹⁸ Sid Eley, personal communication with the author, October 2023.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): PQ0877 _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 70 acres _____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.193632 | Longitude: -76.480662 |
| 2. Latitude: 36.191314 | Longitude: -76.474417 |
| 3. Latitude: 36.186636 | Longitude: -76.477024 |
| 4. Latitude: 36.188164 | Longitude: -76.480205 |
| 5. Latitude: 36.192015 | Longitude: -76.482332 |

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

The boundary is shown on the 1:200-scale boundary map that accompanies the report. The boundaries roughly correspond to West Railroad Street on the east, West Dobbs Street and its Woodland Circle extension on the south, West Grubb Street on the north, and the edge of town development on the west.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses that area to the west of West Railroad Street in Hertford that consists of a cohesive concentration of contributing primary resources dating to the period of significance and excludes areas to the north of the boundary which date primarily to after the period of significance and/or contain historic resources of insufficient integrity for inclusion. The boundary also excludes farm fields to the south and west of the district.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: J. Daniel Pezzoni
organization: Landmark Preservation Associates
street & number: 6 Houston Street
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e-mail: gilespezzoni@rockbridge.net
telephone: (540) 464-5315
date: August 7, 2024

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Hertford West Historic District

City or Vicinity: Hertford County: Perquimans State: North Carolina

Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: October 2023

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

West Grubb Street, view facing east. Photo 1 of 19.

West Grubb Street, view facing west with Hertford Pentecostal Church on left. Photo 2 of 19.

700 block of West Grubb Street with a Period Cottage house (725 W. Grubb) at center, view facing east. Photo 3 of 19.

East part of Woodland Circle neighborhood, view facing southwest. Photo 4 of 19.

West part of Woodland Circle neighborhood, view facing north. Photo 5 of 19.

Intersection of Carolina Avenue and Dobbs Street, view facing southwest. Photo 6 of 19.

Traditional/Vernacular house at 604 Pennsylvania Avenue, view facing north. Photo 7 of 19.

Queen Anne house at 514 Pennsylvania Avenue, view facing north. Photo 8 of 19.

Traditional/Vernacular house at 209 West Railroad Avenue, view facing northwest. Photo 9 of 19.

Craftsman bungalow at 513 Dobbs Street, view facing west. Photo 10 of 19.

Craftsman bungalow at 613 Dobbs Street, view facing southwest. Photo 11 of 19.

Minimal Traditional house at 709 West Grubb Street, view facing southwest. Photo 12 of 19.

Stallings-Owens Store (701 West Grubb Street), view facing southwest. Photo 13 of 19.

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Don Juan Manufacturing Company (602-604 West Grubb Street), view facing northeast.
Photo 14 of 19.

Hertford Grammar School (603 Dobbs Street), view facing west. Photo 15 of 19.

Ranch house at 801 West Grubb Street, view facing southwest. Photo 16 of 19.

Modernist house at 711 Pennsylvania Avenue, view facing southwest. Photo 17 of 19.

Ranch house at 102 Gaither Street, view facing southwest. Photo 18 of 19.

The non-contributing Perquimans County Health Center at 103 Charles Street. Photo 19 of 19.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.